When I arrived in Bath, I expected to find a handful of piebald half and half Chartists; and which considering the character of the place, would even have been a rarity. To my astonishment, however. I found myself in a very large assembly room, which was crowded to suffocation; and, judging from the press me beyond my strength. enthusiasm with which my address was received. I conclude that the spirit of democracy is soldiers the virtues of their generals; and for this state of things in Bath we are mainly indebted to that excellent and enthusiastic leader, Mr. Henry Vincent, who, by his demeanour and consistency. has confirmed the zealous and disarmed the timid. He is really a very great acquisition to our cause. I it necessary to engage a carriage and four horses. merely to convey me from the railway station to the place of meeting; with that exception all plimentary addresses, one from the female Charanxious inquiry respecting the proceedings of the Chartists and the League in Bath, yet I feel assured that no town is more impregnable. I took my go; backward we won't go. notion of the proceedings of the Bath League meeting from Mr. Vincent, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and Mr. Twite, three as good Chartists as ever breathed . and, from their report, I felt myself instifled in looking upon the result as a Chartist triumph. From Bath I proceeded, on Tuesday morning to

Bristol, in company with Vincent. We breakfasted with Mrs. Frost and her sweet family; and, as it was the first time I had had the honour of knowing any member of Mr. Frost's family personally, I felt a great anxiety about the introduction : and. in truth, my fullest anticipations were more than realised. I have never met with a more amiable family in the whole course of my life. It consists of Mrs. Frost, three of the most levely daughters, and one son. The daughters give evident proof of their parents' care, and wise monition; but the son, the only son, the mother's joy, and the exile's hope, is, I am sorry to say, on the bed of sickness; pay, on the bed of death. you who have wirnessed the decease o a loved childand who have felt some consolation in administering comfort in his last moments—you who have been allowed the melancholy pleasure of the last embrace, and then followed your child's remains

"To that bourn from whence no traveller returns;"

do you, I say, paint to yourselves (if you can) the endure on learning that his only son lies in the cold letter. grave, while the weeping father must mourn his loss grave, while the weeping lather must mourn his loss may be wrong from malice, and how much from mist the landlords can rely, is that the aged and the in exile, and smother his sorrow, lest he should take or prejudice; but there are bounds by and which infirm will live but a short time upon the meagre diet become the mock of thieves. No wife to share his it is impossible for this consideration to prevent and hard treatment in the Union workhouse. (Hear, woe-no child to teach that he is still a father- resistance. no, no, all away—all dead for anght he knows. And On occasion of the Lecture, at Liverpool, which is ing landlords build all their hopes. They who so Special Juries.

At twelve o'clock, we had a very excellent meetspeke; so did Mr. Roberts, one of the victims, a gentleman of independent fortune, and one of the dependent, of every profession, and not in any busi- wearing its own hair, which the Star has omitted to have carried with them and propagated that misery. ness. This gentleman is very much beloved by all classes of society. Vincent spoke also, but was so assertion that I "denied that the hand-loom weavers them more crowded; they have given occasion to the distresses of the country; to dismiss her present exhausted from debility, that he was obliged to were badly off," and of its " being received with the the dissemination of disease; they have been obliged advisers, and call to her councils men who would deprive us of much of the pleasure we had anticimarked indignation of the meeting," is entirely withto resort to thef, and all manner of vice and iniquity make the principles contained in the People's
pated; as far as he did go, his speech was most
To the objection of the meeting," is entirely withto procure subsistence; but what is, perhaps, the Charter a Cabinet measure, and that she would expated; as far as he did go, his speech was most out foundation in fact. brilliant, effective, and telling. Mr. Clifton, an out of work in London, I replied, that proof was found, perished of want!" Every Member of Parliament Williams, and Wil dicator, was charged for mere admission. Now,

Star has likewise omitted to insert.

Star has likewise omitted to insert.

On the objection that "we possess a power of massists in aiding the landlords to clear their estates of the rest of the res such a charge I consider as unfair to the very class chinery equal to 600,000,000 of hands, and the those who divide their last penny as a tribute to him the vote of thanks for his able and impartial conduct proceeds, I never have, I never will accept of a tion to buying the goods if you wanted them? penny for my own services. I hope and trust, how
On the next objection, "that there are 76,000,000 of earthly consideration! but who feels no com
but for the sake of the principles we advocate it was one from the Youths' Association, the other our bread till the thing was a tered. twenty or thirty towns in England and Wales, tering accounts of their districts.

much astonished in witnessing their state of forfrom those localities, will more than anything else impossible, he would have prescribed the course which knew these things, and frequently mentioned them, was agreed to on Monday evening last. convince you of Mr. Vincent's usefulness.

signed by 4,000,000. The portion of the press become the dupe of those who were in substance, if not dom, may soften the heart of Mr. O'Counell, and members were enrolled. which honourable Members and the factions read in design, its enemies. do most cautiously abstain from every, the slightest
mention of one mention of on mention of our meetings or proceedings. In fact, is what I am bound to stamp as a misrepresentation by the support of, and palliation of the crimes and except in the manufacturing districts, the upper and all the obligations which bind a man not to be a party to cruelties of their heartless oppressors. Patriotism middle classes of society must suppose that Char- a wilful fraud upon the public. The truth is, the Char- consists in a love of country, the meaning of which tiem is now in reality dead. There is no channel, the country of 2 002 and collected in the c then, through which we can find our way to these most, in an assembly of 2,000, and collected in the two — to obtain good laws for the protection of the classes except through the press, and there is no their strength in concert. mede of getting at their press except through the I feel strongly disposed to consider the contents of harbours, fertile valleys, green hills, and watercourses House finds such a back as 4,000,000 outside, the assured me there was, in his opinion, not more than to pull down the price of corn. A patriot, describcharacter of the opposition will be moulded accord- sixty-nine. ingly, and bidding will be brisk and high for our From these circumstance, the Northern Star lies soil, the virtues, courage, and patriotism of her support. You may rely upon this, that the press will not report any proceedings connected of the working classes to suppose they will either join tyrant; while he joins those self-same exterminators with Chartism or the people, save those which trans- in, or submit to, an operation of this description, and in getting a charter for a Land Company in Canada, pire through the House of Commons; and that the there will be no man mere willing than myself to com- to which his virtuous countrymen are driven to die fact of a petition signed by 4.000,000 will come like thunder-clap upon nineteen in every twenty of the public use of my reply, and I shall feel much gratified if of his soul. The curses deep, loud, and long of those upper classes of society. Such I consider a good, you can cause my letter to be published in any of your miserable, betrayed, and deinded exiles, are manifestpolitic, and sufficient reason for petitioning the newspapers. House of Commons.

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

# Dorthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 216.

a desire to "get rid of Feargus," my friends will not

I shall be in Glasgow, on Monday next, I trust and on Tuesday, I shall address a meeting on behalf very high in this aristocratic city. Nothing of the hand loom weavers. I shall represent my gives me half so much pleasure as announcing to the constituents honestly in the Scottish Convention, and in compliance with the injunction of a portion of in compliance with the injunction of a portion of tion of Mr. O'Higgins, relative to Mr. Sharman them, the words moral and physical force shall not Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. By request once escape my lips. I shall visit Carlisle and Newcastle on my return from Scotland, and by that time on the occasion. Mr. O'Higgins rose and said it I shall have concluded a four month's campaign of Chartism, which will prove to my Whig tyrants, lord and Tenant Bill. He would have brought it was very sorry to find that our friends had thought that persecution but wets the freeman's mind for forward much sooner, but for the interruptions liberty, and steels his heart against oppression.

Every hand should now be to the petition; not a moment should be lost. Good men should be elected derive by adopting the resolution and acting upon it. passed off well. I was presented with two very com- to serve upon the Convention, and with a united and The chief object of Mr. Crawford's Landlord and determined move we must push forward. We have tists, and another from the Chartists generally. I been a long time waiting for this Charter, and vet have knocked the land, I think, firmly into their are the spirits of the people unbroken; but my heads; and although I have had many letters of health and constitution would not stand many more in those cases that either the ejected tenants or their such campaigns, therefore I have a personal interest | fathers, built the houses at their own expence, and

> thanks to the Delegates of South Lancashire, for were driven, have been given to strangers and retheir able address in last week's Star; such manifestoes, coming from the people themselves, delights my heart, and convince me that such a people are naturally looked upon as their own, in consequence worth struggling for, and more than repay me for of the labour which they have bestowed upon it, all my exertions. No, no; we will not go back a wreaked their vengeance on the new settlers whom single hair's breadth.

I am, my dear Friends, Your devoted Friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

COL. THOMPSON AND THE CHARTISTS.

Ar the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we have great pleasure in giving the fol- mistaken notion, as they have no such absolute lowing letter from Col. Thompson, in explanation of right. They cannot do as they please with what they some circumstances connected with his last visit to consider their own; for instance, if one of the greatest Liverpool, merely assuring the worthy and gallant Col. his own as his estate, he would be hanged for so that no mistake could be greater than that which he doing; although they burn the houses of their seems to have made, in supposing it to be the wish ejected tenantry, under the pretence of clearing or purpose of the Northern Star to injure him or their estates and consolidating farms, but for the Yes. of this youth there is now no hope; and any one, or to state facts otherwise than in strict real purpose of depopulating the country, and accordance with the truth. We gave the report of making aliens, and, in all probability, enemies of the his visit to Liverpool just as we received it. In subjects of their Sovereign. Should Mr. Crawford's reference to the Leeds meeting, we have the authority Bill become law, it will have the effect of keeping of many-very many-of those who were at the the able-bodied labourer at home, to protect and meeting, for saying that our statement of the rela- support his aged parents, and fight the battles of his

DEAR SIR,-I lose no time in replying to your letter jurious to the best interests of the country, as well of the 12th. I had not seen the Northern Star of the as their own, of expatriating the able-bodied la-

It is always difficult to say how much of a report who remain, and the only contingency upon which

why this agony inflicted upon him? Because HE the subject of the report in the Northern Star of the strongly recommend us to read the bible and judge 11th December, the Chartist deputation were not suc- for ourselves, and cease to pin our faith to the expo-WAS TO HAVE OPPOSED LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT cessful in explaining what their object was, or that sitions of our chosen teachers, forget that it is STROUD. I shall leave that part of my subject there they had any distinct object at all, by putting them- written in the 5th chapter of Isaiah and verse 8th. for the present, as I have no relish for Yorkshire selves forward in a way that would have been thought." Wee to you that join house to house and lay field very gratuitous if I had purposed to do the like to field, even to the end of the place; shall you alone Lewes, for the purpose of congratulating her Majesty towards a lecturer upon the Charter. If the object dwell in the midst of the earth? Is it not surprise on the birth of a prince. The meeting was called was to ask me what I was going to say at the lecture, ing to see how unfeelingly the landlords turn out at a time that no working man could attend, namely, ing in the Social Institution; Mr. Newman, an ex- why could they not wait? or was the intimation in- their tenantry for the avowed purpose of laying field twelve o'clock at noon. At twelve o'clock there cellent Charm at and shopkeeper, in the chair. I tended to be conveyed to me, that it depended on my to field, in the very teeth of this divine denunciation? was not a single person in attendance to proceed

most brave and unflinching in our ranks. This gen- wages, in the cotton department, in 1797, were 26s. of a Schect Committee of the House of Commons, tleman has a happy method of illustrating his subject, 8d. a-week; and, in 1840, 5a 6d.," I told him that he dated July 16, 1830, it is stated that—" It would so as to bring it familiarly within the comprehension had concealed one part of the case, which was, that the be impossible for language to convey an idea of the twelve or fourteen of the aristocrats of East Sussex, of the poorest understanding. He works hard in parties so reduced were hand-loom weavers; and it state of distress, to which the ejected tenantry have and we believe only two of the aristocracy of West been reduced, or of the disease, misery, and even Sussex. Messrs. Charles Brooker, Woodward, the cause, and all at his own expence; he has no ing and suffering trade for an example, as it would have vice which they have propogated in the towns wherein Allen, Morling, Ellis, and Lawless were in attendinterest whatever personally in our principles; he been to instance the wig-makers, when they were they have settled; so that not only they who have ance from Brighton. An amendment to the prohas no individual purpose to serve; he is quite in thrown out of employment by the public taking to been ejected have been rendered miserable, but they posed address was moved by Mr. Woodward, and

Irishman, and Mr. Clarke also spoke, and spoke upon examination, that the introduction of machinery has a copy of the report from which this extract is well: and our meeting, though in Christmas into the printing business had been attended at the taken; and is it not surprising that those upon week, and at twelve o'clock, was very excel- time with an increase of manual labour, and not a whose evidence, and at whose recommendation, the week, and at twelve o'clock, was very excer-diminution. From which a fair inference was, that forty-shilling freeholders were diafranchised, and lent. Another meeting was announced for the the subsequent diminution of employment was the hunted off the estates, did not bring forward some evening. And here I must express my unequivocal consequence of the general depression of the industry measure to alleviate, nay to avert, the utter annihidisapprobation of the arrangements. The sum of of the country, and not of the machinery, which had, lation of those whose only crime was their devoted sixpence, and not one penny, as stated in the Pin- in fact, produced an increase. And this the Northern adherence to him and to his empty, deceitful profes- was put and lost, actually dissolved the meeting,

on whose especial behalf I plead, and most insulting whole world has but 800,000,000. I can only express who has so wantonly and so cruelly betrayed them. in the chair. Had the meeting been called with more to me. Many persons suppose that it was my wish, my regret at seeing an objection palmed upon the Where are they now ! Thousands of them buried in publicity, a Chartist address would have been in order to insure a select audience, while some imagine that I pocket the proceeds. Both these between the number of hand's power, which would be land. And it is not a little singular that a single handbill was put out, announcing the notions are erroneous; nothing so much pleases me necessary to produce the same effect, and the willing many vessels with Irish emigrants have met a meeting, and it was by mere accident that Mesers. 18 to see a room full of fustian jackets, presided ness of other men to receive the goods in exchange? similar fate, and all near the same place! But Woodward, Allen, &c. found it out, at half-past ten over by one of themselves, and at free admission when it can be accomplished. As to pocketing the without away arrangement, that an proceeds. I never have, I never will accept of a tion to business to the extended without and all near the same place: But o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it o'clock on the evening before the meeting, and it of their persecutors, or from his who recommended their expatriation, and who would not amendment should be moved, though it was well accept of a tion to business to the extended without any arrangement, that an amendment should be moved, though it was well accept of a tion to business to the extended without any arrangement.

ever, that the practice of making such charges acres of land in this country, of which only 26,000,000 punction for the loss of the thousands who have determined to visit Lewes. The greatest number in will be abandoned. We had a very fine were brought into cultivation," I replied that I sup- perished of want through his means. But dying of attendance at any time was counted, and amounted meeting, notwithstanding the high price of admission. We had a very nine posed the reason was that they could not be brought want, either here or in the snows of Canada, or to the enormous number of 135! Yet it was called
mission. We had a very nine posed the reason was that they could not be brought want, either here or in the snows of Canada, or to the enormous number of 135! Yet it was called
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mission. We had a very nine posed the reason was that they could not be brought want, either here or in the snows of Canada, or to the enormous number of 135! Yet it was called
mission. Mr. Newman was again in the vaine of what was got out of them. But if this was not sooth! O, base hypocrite! History will do your was called in would not have held more than 300, chair. I had two addresses presented to me, so it would make no reason why we should be robbed in memory justice. Your evidence before the Commit- had it been full. So much for the Sussex county

from the veterans. They tell me that my speech did good to the cause. Mr. Roberts again speke, and the Chartists for their interference, after being invited by the Chairman to ask quesclergy, is upon record. (Hear, hear.) It is truly county would have been a bumper, and the feelings of the clergy, is upon record. (Hear, hear.) It is truly county would have been displayed by the adoption good to the cause. Mr. Roberts again speke, and tions," is utterly unfounded and untrue. On the conspoke well; but Vincent was unfit for service, in trary, I regretted much that the Chairman did not do many of his confiding countrymen still trust, but not consequence of his great exertion at the Corn Law more to prolong the questioning by the Chartists, because one of whom, nor even one of his profligate satelmeeting on the previous day. Delegates, from in the existing temper of the meeting it was manifestly to lites, can tell what good measure he ever proposed to the advantage of my side.

waited upon me in Bath and Bristol, all most press- and charged them with designs of throwing the country the benefit of the country which were introduced by ingly anxious to take me back to their several into anarchy and revolution," has no further founds others. Mr. Crawford lost his seat for Dundalk, of Frost, Williams, and Jones:localities, and from all of whom, I learned most flat- tion than that when the question was forced on me, I because, and only because, he was for the total abogave my honest opinion on the tendency of the plans lition of tithes, and would not compromise his pursued by the individuals who laid their hands upon character by supporting the Ministerial plan of con-I have now laid before you the state of those two the Charter as soon as it was drawn up, and declared verting the tithes into a rent-charge, which inimportant cities, and shall merely say, that I was themselves the only men who knew anything about the creased the amount of tithes to a very considerable way to carry it into effect. I have never disguised extent, and converted the landlords of Ireland into to the presentation of petitions and memorials, and Jones, was adopted. my opinion, when asked, that if an enemy had been tithe proctors, for the benefit of the Church by law and I will ascertain the proper course to be taken

has been recommended and pursued. That I declared "I had withdrawn myself from them nell. (Hear, hear.) He was not Mr. O'Connell's Two or three very well intentioned friends have for ever," is perfectly unfounded in fact, though the enemy, nor ever was; but no language could give Written to me, asking the good of petitioning; and assertion may raise the question whether it is not high even an idea of the depth of his abhorrence of the as it is likely to become a general question, I shall time I should. And that I said "I regretted having political career of Mr. O'Connell, especially since the answer it. The following, then, is invented possibly by somebody who feels annoyed that instructive lecture here, on Wednesday week. the last, we shall be the strong hold for the Potteries. The result of which was that a great many new We have lectures once or twice a week, which if contact the depth of the dep

House of Commons; and, believe me, that every this report as in many points an example of the same equal to the turning of all the machinery in the nishing; it came like an electric shock. Mr. Dudson for 5,020 signatures. A memorial in behalf of the stood in need of help, each a stone of flour, ten measure must be carried out of the House before it is even calmly discussed in the House. In this position the machinery in Position, then, if we had no petition, the Whigs of the Chartists was the smallest it was easy to decide thus keeping up the rack-rent system, while at the would range themselves as our opposition, under upon, they were "as four to one;" and at Manchester same time the same persons profess to be Corn Law the banner of Lord John Russell, and would treat "they were ten to one." I speak on the authority of Repealers, in order to pull down prices, and get a big to another farce of liberality, which would at the highest estimate 200, of 4000, or one in twenty. merely mean opposition to Toryism. But when the A commercial traveller I met by accident, in Wales, to keep up the price of corn, and a Corn Law repealer

> under strong suspicion of endeavouring to mislead by children, the cruelty of their enemies, the Saxon and mence and follow up this resistance. mence and follow up this resistance.
>
> You very properly intimate that you shall make a he (Mr. O'Higgins) abhorred from the very bottom

I remain, dear Sir, Yours sincerely, T. PERRONET THOMPSON. Mr. P. Anderson, 21, Lothian-street, Edinburgh.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE ASSOCIATION .- In our last we gave a brief report, including the resoluwe now give the speech delivered by Mr. O'Higgins was more than two months since he gave notice of a motion relative to Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landwhich some misguided persons had given to their

proceedings; he trusted, however, that the meeting

would see the advantages which the country would Tenant Bill is to prevent the landlords of Ireland from taking the houses and land from their tenantry capriciously, and turning them adrift upon the world wholly regardless of their fate. It generally happens in our speedy success. However, onward we must reclaimed most of the land, of which they have been thus wantonly and cruelly deprived by their heardess landlords without any compensation. In In conclusion allow me to tender my most cordial | many cases the farms, from whence the Aborigines, duced rents; the consequence of which, very frequently, has been, that those who are turned out of the land of their forefathers, land which they very they considered as fraudulent possessors of the fruit of their labours, instead of the landlords, who are the real aggressors. It is to put an end to this state of things that Mr. Crawford has introduced his Landlord and Tenant Bill. The great majority of the Irish landlords endeavour to make it appear that they have an absolute right in the land; in fact, they look upon it as their own, and that they have a right to do what they please with it. This is a of them burned his house, which is surely as much

tive numbers, of which he complains as exaggerated, Sovereign in the event of a war; whereas, on the was greatly below the mark.

Other hand, if the landlords are permitted to pursue Blackheath, 15th Dec. 1841. their present flagitious career-a career alike inbourers, for none else will emigrate, the aged and infirm must necessarily become a burthen to those hear.) It is upon this contingency, those expatriat-

They have increased the stock of labour; they

tee of the House of Lords, upon the subject of the meeting, which, if it had been called in Brighton, Parliament since he got a seat there; while it is from Capt. Pechell, M.P., in answer to a request That I "denounced the Chartist leaders in a mass, notoriously true that he opposed every measure for that he would present to her Majesty the memorial ing, and music, till half-past eleven o'clock, when all who carried the parcel was seized, and on inspecting

that he had been held up as the enemy of Mr. O'Condirect him to interpose all his talent, and all his

corners of the pit. Where they could make the most of people from tyrants and oppressors—and not in flowery harangues about flowing rivers, spacious ing the beauties of his country, the fertility of her

> " Already the curse is upon them, For strangers their houses profane; They came to divide, to dishonour, And tyrants they long shall remain."

ing themselves in various ways-

In conclusion, he (Mr. O'Higgins) could say, with great justice, that Mr. Crawford, in bringing forward his Landlord and Tenant Bill, was influenced solely and entirely by the purest feelings of philanthropy and patriotism—by that desire which every and Mr. Ottley, of Sheffield.—At the Council meet—at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, both sterling truly good man felt within himself to promote the real welfare of his country, by the adoption of the most were passed:—"That the Chartists of Leeds no working class could never be held. The songs were of efficient means to protect, foster, and encourage those longer consider Mr. Andrew Gardner a member of a chasto character, and all breathing a pure spirit of who have ever been held as the wealth of a nation, their Association." "That the foregoing resolution freedem. The toasts were equally appropriately sethe working classes. This bill, if passed into a law, will do more to tranquillize Ireland than any other measure which has been passed during the last 40 years. It will remove the torments of anxiety inci-

dental to the insecurity of the tenure of the small farmer, and will lower the rates of insurance upon the lives of landlords themselves, and will render bolts, bars, and barricadoed windows no longer necessary. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the following resolution:—" That it is contrary to every principle of natural justice, as well as a direct violation of the laws of God, to deprive any man of the fruits of his labour without remuneration; and, inasmuch as it is the common and uniform practice of the majority of Irish landlords to turn out great numbers of their tenantry under the pretence of clearing their estates of a "superabundant population" without any remuneration whatever, either for the houses they had built, or the land they re-claimed, and upon which they had expended their capital and their labour; the poverty, destitution, and crime incidental to such a state of society should be justly and reasonably attributed to the misconduct of the landlords themselves and for which they alone should be held responsible to the laws. And as it appears to this meeting that the most humane. equitable, and effective remedy for repressing this fruitful source of poverty and crime will be by making Mr. Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill, the law of the land we, therefore, emphatically call

seconded by Mr. Henry Clark, and after the meeting had been addresssed by several other gentlemen, was unanimously agreed to. STIRLING .- Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, was announced to lecture in the Court House here, on the 24th inst. On his being introduced, Mr. Wm, Smith, a Chartist, proposed a resolution to the effect, "That the meeting was convinced that all monopolies were injurious, and that they were ready to discuss, with Mr. Curtis, the adoption of the best mode for their removal." Mr. C. declined discussion on the ground that it was childish, but agreed to answer any questions connected with his lecture at its close. He went through his lecture, and some squabbling took place, and Mr. C. refused to address.

answer any questions. Mr. Abram Duncan, on the fol-

lowing evening, at a meeting in the Corn Exchange,

upon the people of Ireland and upon our British

brethren, as they value and desire the peace, happi-

ness, and prosperity of Ireland, to petition Parlia-

ment in favour of this Bill. The motion was

country under its present circumstances. GLASGOW.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Chartists of this place, after a warm spirit. discussion, at two public meetings, held on the 20th ing is of opinion, that the course hitherto pursued by the Chartists, in attending public meetings called to consider questions affecting the interests of the community generally, was highly proper, and ought to be persevered in, and that this meeting instruct our delegates to move or support a motion in the Delegate

LEWES .- County of Sussex .- A county meeting was held on Tuesday, Dec. 21st, at the County Hall, answers how far I was to be allowed to be heard. They neither care nor enquire what becomes of the to the necessary business, except three of the thousands of human being whom they drive out upon reporters for the local journals. This was continued from one of the anti-rooms, accompanied by about seconded by Mr. Allen, to the effect, "That while they congratulated her Majesty on the birth of a After this, it is unnecessary for me to say that the have rendered the habitations of those who received prince, they implored her to take into consideration To the objection, on the ground that printers were most painful of all, a vast number of them have tend her royal mercy to John Frost, Zephaniah, their homes and families." Messrs. Woodward and Allen made some very cutting remarks to the "honourable" and "right honourable" gentlemen, who After tea, singing, dancing, &c., were carried on until could not relish the language of these two gentlemen a late hour. even the High Sheriff wriggled and twisted in his chair to that degree that at last he lost all command over himself; and after the Chartist amendment known that there was no chance of its being carried;

> would have been a truly Chartist address. BRIGHTON.—The following has been received agreed to on Monday evening, Dec. 20th, in favour

of an address from the only loyal portion of her

Majesty's subjects—the working classes, and which

wardness. The signatures to the "Great National" applied to for a way to render progress with the Charter established. It was because he (Mr. O'Higgins) for laying before her Majesty the memorial which

"I am, Sir,
"Your very obeddent servant,

"GEO. R. PECHELL."

LEEDS.—On Christmas Day a tea party and consat down to tea, and as many as the room would Candy, from Wolverhaupton, lecturing here, with good hold, were admitted after, each paying threepence effect. At one of our meetings the following resolution A more lively and interesting scene the Chartists of passed unanimously:—" That this meeting treats with Leeds never witnessed. A lady presided at the contempt the charge brought against Dr. M'Douall, piano-forte, and sung several airs in capital style; and that we the Chartists of Longton individually and several gentlemen sung popular airs, and gave stir-collectively place the utmost confidence in Dr. M'Douall ring recitations. We must not forget to particularise and the Executive Council, and that we pledge our one song which Mr. Dudson sung, named "William selves to support them by every means in our power." Tell;" the effect which this made was truly astopart they took during the evening, and performing Tuesday and Friday nights at seven o'clock, in the day last, which would, no doubt, be very acceptable. at the close the last act of John Frost. Mr. Fraser was the chairman of the evening; he delivered his maiden speech, which told well upon the audience; above room, Mr. French, from Newcastle, in the chair, he will prove of great value to the Chartists in when singing and recitations were the order of the Leeds. Several sentiments were given. Messrs. Westlake, Brook, Roberts, Dixon, and Smith, were the principal speakers. The getting up of the tea reflected great credit upon the managing committee; everything was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. The committee, upon striking a balance, had left for the "Press Fund," nearly £2. Let the Chartists in other towns go and do likewise, and then the press will soon be established.

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

From Newport, Isle of Wight, per James Cantell ..... James Henshaw, Leeds ..... 0 1 0 on Christmas Day ...... 1 18 1 Daniel Frindley, Leeds ..... 0 0 6 PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENRY. OF Pive Shillings per Quarter.

On Monday Evening, the following persons were nominated as fit and proper persons to sit in the next Convention for the county of York :- James Bronterre O'Brien ; James Penny, of Mill Bridge ; be sent to the Star for insertion."

LECTURE .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. Fraser delivered a lecture in the Chartist Association Room, Fish Market, Shambles, on the distress which exists in the country at the present time, and shewed that the only effectual remedy for that distress was down much applauded. The lecture was well

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

humorous manner in which he treated his subject General Council; for the ensuing year. drew many plaudits from the assembly.

O'Brien lectured in the Pavilion in this town to a city, by Dr. M'Douall. large andience. Mr. O'Brien gave a very effective

concert, and ball took place, when Mr. John Campfully exposed Mr. Curtis's contradictions, and showed bell, the Secretary of the Executive Council, was the utter inapplicability of his principles to this present, and delivered avery able address. A goodly number took tea, after which dancing commenced, and it was kept up until a late hour with great

HUDDERSFIELD,-On Saturday last, our quhoun, and seconded by Mr. Ross:—"That this meet- Mr. B. O'Brien. He was most enthusiastically place on the necessity of the whole Association supreceived, and listened to throughout with the greatest porting the Executive, by paying for all cards issued, attention. There were individuals of all classes pre- and by sending one penny per month per member. for nearly three hours.

Meeting, recommending the people to urge the Charter Chartist Room, Redfern-street, was densely filled, to tive the two months' subscription due for twentyat all public meetings called to consider national is going on gloriously. The middle classes, in thousands organic change will prove a cure for the accumulated

CAMBRIDGE -The flag of Chartism has been unfurled in this priest-ridden place. Meetings have The Warley Chartists say that, as there are 30.000 been held, a number of members incorporated in the members enrolled, if every twenty-one were volun-National Charter Association, the National Petition tarily to contribute 6s. 6d., it would amount to When the objection was advanced, that the average the wide world without home or shelter. In a report till half-past twelve, when about sixty or seventy has been adopted, and is being circulated; signatures upwards of £500; and thus enable the Executive to employ a score of good and efficient lecturers. are being attached, and all is going on well.

ROODEN LANE. - On Monday evening, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, lectured here to a numerous and attentive andience, and gave universal satisfaction. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his kind, voluntary, and able services.

WINCECOMBE,-Vr. Milsom gave a lecture on Sunday last to a numerous and respectable company of the blistered hands at Aldoston. He was listened

Mr. Milsom lectured to an attentive audience of from

four to five hundred of the hardy sons of toil. STAFFORD.—A tea party and ball took place here on Monday last, for the benefit of the cause. Upwards of one hundred and thirty sat down to a most excellent tea, and the arrangements were of the best description.

HEYWOOD, -A Chartist toa party and soiree were held here on Christmas Day, for which the demand for tickets was so great, the committee were obliged to offering double price for admission to the room after tea had been cleared away. The room was most tastefully decorated with evergreens and portraits of the patriots, in elegant frames; such a set-out has notbefore been witnessed, and this, not withstanding there were other ten parties in the town on the same night. Mr. Bell, of Salford, and Mr. Tillman, of Manchester, were invited and were present, the former being a native of the place. The tea and its accompaniments were served up with an unsparing hand, and ample justice having been done by the company at three sittings, the tables were cleared. Hir. Beli was called on to respond to the toast "The People," which was done in first of the assembled friends of liberty. The Chairman

SIR,-I am favoured with your letter and its here on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday The others escaped, but one of them, Joseph Stead, enclosure. I have always considered it my duty to week, to crowded audiences. On the former evening, attend to the wishes of my constituents in regard an address to her Majesty, on behalf of Frost, Williams.

LONGTON (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.)-The

tide of public opinion is in favour of us. This must be cheering to our friend Mr. Bairstow, to think that we have succeeded in unfurling the banner of freedom here. We are doing well, all is alive in the good cause, the working men flock to our meetings, and enrol themselves in the good cause of freedom. The name of ningley, and on Tuesday, the 21st, he was in Leeds, stockport.—Mr. John Campbell, secretary to he Executive Council, delivered a highly edition. tinued will arouse the whole district; thanks to Messrs. an old clothes dealer, in the Free Market. Both Richards, Mart. Robinson, and Oldham for their attendcollectively place the utmost confidence in Dr. M. Douall We have adopted the National Petition and got sheets Trotter are pastors, gave to the poor members who School-room Vauxball-street. On Monday night, December the 27th, we had a social tea party in the December the 27th, we had a social tea party in the above room, Mr. French, from Newcastle, in the chair, when singing and recitations were the order of the night. The party broke up at a late hour, well satisfied with their evening's amusement.

BACTIP—The Chartists here held two public. BACUP.—The Chartists here held two public meetings on Christmas Day, one at two o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Mooney, from Colne, addressed

the meeting in his usual manner.

present. The meeting then adjourned till six o'clock,

when the people again assembled. Mr. Tagg addressed

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

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

ON THE SAME evening, a party of male and female Chartists partook of a most excellent supper provided freedem. The toasts were equally appropriately selected; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Russell were each called upon repeatedly to respond. Seven new members paid. for cards, and enrolled their names.

HAMMERSMITH.—A public meeting has been held in a spacious building fitted up in the garden of the Black Bull, Hammersmith, to adopt the National the adoption of the People's Charter. He contended Petition, and memorializaher Majesty on behalf of all in a masterly manner that the repeal of the Corn political offenders. Mr. Cullingham was called to the Laws would do no good whatever, without it was chair. Mr. Wheeler read the National Petition, and accompanied by some greater and more effectual moved its adoption, Mr. Stallwood seconded the measure, such as the People's Charter, and sat motion. The petition, on being put by the chairman, was carried unanimously. Mr. Ruffy Ridley moved the adoption of an address to her Majesty, that she Huddersfield, John Clapham; Almondbury, John replied to by Mr. Stallwood, to the entire satisfaction moved, and Mr. Dalibar seconded, a vote of thanks to

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, on Tuesday evening, the letter of Mr. i. ninepence was collected, and as very few members were OLDHAM .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. present, the subscription will be continued on next Clark, of Stockport, lectured here to a crowded and Tuesday night, when it is hoped the members will very attentive audience. The argumentative and attend to subscribe their mites, also to nominate the

CANTERBURY .- On Thursday week, a lecture DEWSBURY.-On Sunday evening last, Mr. upon Chartism was delivered in the Guildhall, in this

DERRY .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Harrison, from Calverton, near Nottingham, preached a serinon in On Monday Evening a grand tea-party, soirce, the Chartist Association Room, Willow Row, to a numerous and attentive audience. On Monday evening a tea-party and ball was held in the same room, which was completely filed. After partaking of a good tea, dancing, patriotic recitations, songs, and sentiments were kept up till an early hour in the morning.

LOWER WARLEY -At the weekly meetphical Hall was pretty well hiled to hear ling of the Chartists, an animated discussion took sent, throughout the whole of his lecture, which lasted according to the plan of organisation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That we, the members of the National Charter Association WIANCHESTER. -On Sunday evening, the located in Lower Warley, do now pay to the Execuhear Mr. Cartledge lecture, who gave universal satis- one members; and that we enter into a voluntary faction. On the same evening, Mr. Bailey lectured in subscription to raise funds to enable the Executive the Brown-street room. The signing of the Petition to prosecute their labours; and further, that we repose the greatest confidence in the Executive for of cases, have declared that nothing short of a complete their past exertions." The 3s. 6d., as two months subscription, was paid; and 6s. 6d., as a voluntary contribution, was also raised, which sum of 10s. was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon.

Local and General Entelligence.

EDINBURGH .- CO-OPERATIVE STORE.-The members of the above Society, along with their wives and friends, held a social meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 21st in the room attached to their Store, 95, Nicholson-street. After tea had been served, several excellent speeches were made by the President, and ON MONDAY night, at a village called Guylings, by several other gentlemen. Some excellent songs were also sung, and the evening was spent to the satisfaction of all present.

> WANCHESTER .- TEETOTALISM .- Mr. Griffin delivered a lecture (shewing the effects of drunkenness on the community and the best way to remove it) in the large room, Blakeley-street, on Wednesday evening. A vote of thanks was given him at the conclusion for his services, and eight individuals came forward and signed the pledge.

LEEDS-HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-Late on Sunday night last, as Mr. James Whitley, blacksmith, of re-issue those given in, and after all, sent scores away, Otley, was returning from Leeds to the latter place, not being able to accommodate them with room, many when near Spen-lane, he was attacked by two men, who used him in a most cruel manner, and afterwards robbed him of upwards of three pounds. He is dreadfully out in the face and about the head. No clue has been obtained as yet of the perpetrators of this shameful affair.

STEALING DRINKING GLASSES .- On Tuesday, a miserable-looking woman, named Alice Harding, was brought up at the Court House, charged by policeman Hall, with having stolen some drinking glasses, the property of Mr. Coxon, the Cross Keys, in Water Lane. The facts being sworn to, the prisoner was

Serious Robbery.—On Tuesday week, a quantity of leather carding, value £20, was stolen from then called on Mr. Tillman to respond to the teast, the Parrot Inn, in Swinegate, where it had been The speedy restoration of the exited patricts, Frost, deposited by a carrier from Dewsbury, for Messrs. Williams, and Jones." Mr. Tillman having mounted Taylor and Wordsworth. The property was missed, the platform, made such an appeal to the hearts of his but no trace could be discovered of it, until Wedhearers, as seemed quite to have dashed the cup of joy nesday evening, when, in consequence of several from their lips, but he all at once turned from the soft robberies having been committed on the new piece and feeling strain, and burst forth with an inspiring of road, leading from Holbeck to Wellington-bridge, eloquence, which seemed to fill the minds of his audience Inspector Child, and Policemen Hartley and Stubbs with an uncontrollable impulse of burning revenge. A took a walk that way, and whilst passing along memorial for the restoration of the exiles was adopted, they observed three men coming in an opposite and the Chairman having given notice that Mr. Tiliman direction, one of whom carried something in his would deliver an address in the same place the next hands, which, at first sight, appeared to be a cheese; morning, the company had recourse to singing, danc- these being all parties known to the police, the man retired, highly delighted with the pleasures they had the bundle it was found to be the carding which had been stolen from the Parrot. He gave his name John Drake, and said he resided in Camp Field. also of Camp Field, was subsequently apprehended, and the two were brought before the magistrates on Monday last, when the property being properly identified, they were committed for trial.

> STEALING A COAT .- On Tuesday, two young men. named Edward Jackson and John Cooper, were brought before the magistrates, st the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a coat, the property of Thomas Walton. The prosecutor resides at Stanprisoners were seen together when the cost was taken, and they were committed for trial.

> VAGRANCY.-On Tuesday last, two men named Daniel Monroe and John Smith, were committed, the former for a month and the latter for fourteen days, for having, by means of false representations of distress, obtained money from various individuals.

> BRADFORD .- METHODIST NEW CONNEXION. The congregation of whom Messrs. Barker and THE MEMBERS of the Bradford, Leeds, and Hud-

thanks was enthusiastically responded to in favour of the host and hostess, for the bountiful supply of the good cheer of ancient times; after which the the meeting on the Corn Laws to the satisfaction of all President opened the further proceedings of the evening in a nest and luminous address, illustrating the privilege and objects of the institution, alike a protection to the employer and a secure re-NOTTINGHAM On Monday evening, the Char- fuge to the members in sickness and commercial tists held their weekly meeting at the Democratic distress. The Secretary then read the annual rechapel, when the business of the association was trans- port, showing a decided improvement in the funds chapel, when the business of the association was transacted. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Souter were appointed to represent the Chartists of this district, at the county delegate meeting on Sunday. Mr. J. Sweet and Mr. ness of the institution. The utmost harmony pre-Charles Coates were also appointed delegates to the wiled throughout, and the company was enlivened with a memory of the company was enlivened. trades delegates meeting to be held on Tuesday evening with appropriate toasts, songs, glees, and recitations, at eight o'clock, at the Butcher's Arms, Newcastle, and the members separated hoping to witness many returning anniversaries.

## Chartist Entelligence.

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

BROTHER CHARTISTS, having been elected by your suffrage to meet in Burnley this day, Dec. 19, 1841, for the purpose of taking into our most serious consideration the propriety and necessity of establishing a paper for the northern division of this county, in order that we may more effectually diffuse that political knowledge amengst the working and middle classes of society, which is so essentially necessary for the political redemption of our common country; we, therefore, came to an unanimous decision to use our atmost exertions to carry out the above-named object; we, therefore, appeal to you the members of the National Charter Association in North Lancashire, to give us all the support you possible can. We are aware that a great number of you are out of employment, and hundreds of the members of our association are in a state of utter starvation; and that misery, destitution, and wretchedness are the order of the day amongst the working class, whilst the privileged classes are living in luxuriant idleness,-are consuming the wealth produced by the working men, whilst they add nothing to the national wealth. We behold a Queen adorned in all the pomp of royalty, idelised by the nincompoops of a dissolute aristocracy, dressed in all the gew-gaw or £25 per year, whilst thousands of British subjects existing amongst the working class. These men have with. wrong fortunes from the blood, bones, and sinews of the working class, and yet they can tell us that they intend to bring forward no measure for our relief, but that of a system of transportation; but, fellow-working men, we appeal to you for support, that we may be enabled to carry into every nook, corner, and cranny of our country, the principle of our glorious Charter, and enable us to destroy that faction that would now, because you are poor, send you like felons into a foreign country, that you might eke out a miserable existence. Yes, Englishmen, you are to be torn from all that is dear to you; you must no more look upon the cottage that gave you birth-no more view the fields in which you have rambled in childhood—no more associate with separated from all the endearing ties of nature, in order to satisfy the destroying propensities of a crew of MANCHESTER.—The Committee of the Temmeeting at the Guildhall, on Monday night, was an wholesale robbers and brigands, who live and fatten perance Room, New Blackley-street, Manchester, held extraordinary one; upwards of 400 persons sat down upon corruption; but thank God their occupation, like a grand tea party in the above room, on Christmas to tea and coffee, in two courses. Recitations and sing-

Working men, you all determine no longer to submit to their tyrannical sway, but in the dignity of your evening's amusement consisted of songs, recitations, and had "a merry Christmas." manhood, you have nobly demanded your Charter, and some pleasing anecdotes. have sworn before God, and on the alter of your country; that you will not rest satisfied until you have obtained your Charter-the panaces for all your evils. We evening, on the alarming state of the nation, the sible, to collect the required sum for the support of the of the Chartist body, and the probability of success. forthcoming Convention, that that body, when they The cause is doing well here again.

meet, may see by the alacrity you have used, that they have your undivided support, so that it will enable them to demand boldly your right, that has been so

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

#### Your most humble and obedient servants, JAS. MOORE,

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

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

Brighton was held on Monday evening, December 20th, specting its objects; but that his opposition partook was held to prepare for the tea meeting and soirce on for the purpose of memorializing her Majesty to grant a

free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jenes. ABERDEEN .- The Aberdeen Charter Union met on Monday week, when Mr. M'Kay, moulder, deliwered a lecture on Democratic Governments.

SOIREE, SOCIAL MEETING, AND BALL-On Friday evening, a Soiree, Social Meeting, and Ball, in honour of the old veteran Chartist, Archibald

M'Donald, was held in the hall, 38, George-street. The ball was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, &c., with appropriate democratic mottos. A band of music was also in attendance, and contributed much to by; the Irish Universal Suffrage Association were not Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, Gainsborough, enliven the entertainment. After tea had been served now afraid of any opposition; for his part, he courted Newark, Loughborough, Mansfield, Belper, Burtonout, the party was addressed by Messra Nicholson, M'Donald, the guest of the evening, Largue, Wright, &c. Several songs were sung and recitations delivered during the evening. After the company had thus been entertained, the floor was cleared and the lads and the bonnie lassies, tripped the light fantastic toe until the " wee short hour ayont the twal," when the the party broke up highly gratified.

lusion and humbug is burst. which was carried unanimously. The memorial was integrity of purpose and consistency. They were option read by the Chairman, and being proposed and posed and would be opposed by Whig and Tory, and all the place hunters and followers of these two great chester, and Mr. Rankin, of Salford, severally spoke to factions, who, no matter how much opposed in other the manner of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary spoke to the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of purpose and consistency. They were options of the secretary of purpose and consistency. the memorial with great effect. Shortly after the meeting was dissolved, when a large party sat down to tea the Association Room, King-street, where the eyes had heretofore done, and the whole country would soon cause.

The desired as well as the appetite her the world and the whole country would soon the cause.

Heretofore done, and the whole country would soon the cause. were feasted as well as the appetite, by the well- join it, because it was now pretty generally admitted arranged and beautiful manner in which everything was that their society was strictly lawful in every redisplayed. The room was tastefully decorated with speet, notwithstanding all that was said about its ness, Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; in white letters on a RED ground. No other can be evergreens, and portraits of many of our distinguished unlawfulness, for no other purpose than that of deter- while those who have lat oured for years under the genuine. patriots; over the fire-place the portraits of O'Connor, ing timid men from joining their ranks. (Hear, hear.) O'Brien, and M'Douall were the most prominent, being The question of taking Fishshamble-street Theatre was of a large size, with beantiful rosewood frames. The again brought forward, upon which an animated dislarge room not being capable of accommodating the cussion ensued, in which Messrs. Brophy, Dillon, numerous party, being 115 in number, a second table O'Connell, (not Dan,) O'Higgins, M'Cartan, M'Mahon, was served up; and after doing ample justice in dis- Relly, and several others took a prominent part. The cassing the merits of the repast, the tables were propriety of taking the Theatre was urged upon the removed, and the public having been admitted, the ground that the treasurer had, after clearing all expences remainder of the evening was spent in the most grati- for the past half year, sufficient funds on hand for that Tying manner, toast, song, sentiment, and dance succeed- purpose. It was ultimately agreed upon that the

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

JAINROBS.—The inhabitants of this town held a Public meeting on Tuesday week, in the open air, at A public meeting was held at the Grapes Tavern, the mouth of Kirkgate, to consider the propriety of Thames street, Windsor, on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, electing a delegate to the forthcoming Convention, to for the purpose of assisting the masons in their prebe held in Glasgow, and also to memorialise her Majesty sent struggle. Messrs. Walton and Davies attended on behalf of the Welsh victims. Mr. William Melville from London, and addressed the meeting. The con-Northern Division of Lancashire: the following del of Markinch, was proposed for the Convention. A duct of government in interfering with the strike and gates were present,—Mr. Wm. Beesley, Mr. Moon, y, memorial to the Queen was then submitted to the consideration of the meeting and approved of

YORK -A public meeting was held in the Charter Association Room, on Christmas-day, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to her Majesty, praying for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Mr. Croft in the chair. The memorial was proposed by Mr. Burley, seconded by Mr. Demain, and supported by Mr. Jones in a most elequent address of two hours duration, and concluded amidst thunders of applause, when the memorial was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Jones also lectured at the above room on the same chapel, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, Mr. W. K. evening on "Royalty," Mr. T. Pulleyn in the chair. On Sunday evening, Dec. the 26th, Mr. Jones again lectured

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

r occasion.			
RECEIPTS.			
	£	B.	d.
Subscribed in York	17	16	11 .
Woodhouse, per Mr. Scott	0	5	0
Cutherstone, per Mr. Smith	0	1	0
Potteries, per Mr. Smart	0	6	0
Nottingham, per Mr. Black	0	5	
Hunslet, per Mr. Hick	0	5	0
Market Weighton, per Mr. Macken-			
ning	. 0	7	6
Newry, Ireland	0	4	6
Received from the Star Office	0	10	0
Mr. Drake, Selby	0	10	0
Mr. T. Pulleyn	1	0	В
	21	11	5
Expenditure as per Balance Sheet			
Balance due to the Treasurer		_	<u></u>

Jas. Scruton, John Brown, Jas. Webster. R. Gill, Treasurer. W. Cordeux, Secretary. Any friends wishing for a detailed account of the expen-

Audited by

ture, may be furnished with a Balance Sheet by application to the Secretary, at 26, Micklegate.

WELDON-ON-THE-WOODS, NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE .- Mr. Gowland lectured on temperance at Mr. trappings of a tomfool, taking annually from the Cooper's, on Thursday last. Mr. Cooper has received the pockets of the people upwards of £500,000 for her from an old friend of our old town £5, for the purpose support, or as much as a man could earn in 20,000 years, of agitating this county with the privciples of the if he received for his labour ten shillings per week, Charter. He has forwarded the same to Mr. Jones, County Treasurer. A delegate meeting was held at are living upon no more than one penny per day per Northampton, on Sunday, when cash was handed in head; and yet we are told by the Iron Duke, and the from different localities, and a letter was read from Dr. Spinning-Jenny Baronet, that there is no distress M. Douall, who is expected to visit this county forth-

LOUGHBOROUGH,-Mr. G. J. Harney lectured here on the 26th to a crowded audience. A resolution denouncing the Sturge document, and adhering to the Charter, was unanimously agreed to.

A DELEGATE MEETING was held on the same day, when persons were present from Loughborough, Mountsorrell, Hathern, Sutton, Whatton, and Sheepshead; the following resolution was unanimously agreed to :-That this meeting does not feel satisfied with the recommendation of the delegate meeting, held at Nottingham a short time back, and they do now request that Mr. Skevington will withdraw his resignation, and stand the poll along with the rest of the candidates Rutland, and Lincoln.

STOCKPORT.-Mr. John Campbell, of Manchester, lectured in the Chartist Room, on Sanday appeal to you to use your best exertions as soon as pes- wrongs inflicted on the working classes, the position the rules to be observed at all business meetings of the

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

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

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North Ann-street, Mr. P. Holden in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting; he also read letters from Mr. John Frazer, Glasgow, and Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, Leicester-the latter gentleman requesting to be admitted an honorary member. He also read a letter from Mr. James Ward, Macelesfield, containing the names of eight persons resident in that town, and requesting that they might be admitted members. Mr. non, of Walton Common, Isle of Wight. He read an excellent letter from that gentleman, enclosing his subscription to the association, and requesting the honour of being admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said that this was the gentleman whom the soi disant Reformers of Belfast have vilified and traduced; and who were, he regretted to say, aided by that portion of the press in Belfast which was called Liberal. Mr. R. Dunn seconded the motion. Mr. M. Relly, in a very eloquent speech, depicted the evils of the present system, and reprobated the conduct of those who called themselves the friends of Ireland, whose every act was for their own and against their country's interest. He concluded by moving that Mr. John Toole be admitted a member. Mr. O'Higgins said he was exceedingly rejeiced at the opportunity particularly as Mr. Teole was one of those who gave working classes of Ireland without reference to sect or

BRIGHTON .- A public meeting of the Chartists of occasions last summer, under a mistaken notion re- and others. Saturday, 25th .- A committee meeting lent opposition which others thought proper to adopt. It was, therefore, plain to every one that Mr. Toole had joined the Association from a conviction of its having a greater tendency to promote the welfare of the party. The accession of a man who had become, like Mr. Toole, convinced of the advantages the country would derive from the spreading of their principles before he joined the society, was worth a score of men who might join them either hastily or inconsiderately. Mr. Corbett said, he thought the day for opposition was gone it, and though but on humble working man, he would on-Trent, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray, Kettering, not be the least daunted to meet any of those who had Daventry, Bingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and the denounced them as being a body of men opposed to the county of Rutland. interests of Ireland; he was a Catholic and a Munster man, and he repudiated the unchristian threat of bringing over five hundred thousand Munster men to cut down their English Protestant brethren for no other reason than that of having formed a Chartist Association, the object of which he knew to be that of obtaining the ECCLES - CHRISTMAS DAY .- This was a noted day rights of the working classes, in the benefits of which for the triumph of Chartism in this once Tory-ridden his countrymen would be equal participators. (Hear.) willage; but, thank God, by the exertions of a few Mr. John Toole rose and said he thanked the meeting most sincerely for admitting him a member of their and many, who have long been misguided by the Association. He came forward to join them after havmists of prejudice, are now embracing our glorious ing given their principles the most mature consideraprinciples of universal justice. The Council of this tion. He had been a member of several associations, Association came to the determination of holding an out- but he never joined one with the same kind of feeling door meeting on this day, for the purpose of memo- which he did that of the Irish Universal Suffrage Asrialising her Majesty, on the event of the great service sociation. (Hear, hear.) He saw that their object was she has done to this nation, by giving birth to a to promote the general happiness of their country. Prince of Wales, to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones: Other political societies were agitating the country to their native land, and to grant a free pardon to from centre to surface for the purpose of promoting all political prisoners. At the hour appointed (two their own personal ambition, without making any effort o'clock), a platform being erected opposite Mr. Cat- to promote the interests or ameliorate the hard conditerall's public-house, the business of the meeting com- tion of the working man. The Chartists were not seekmenced. Mr. Guthrie was called to the chair. Mr. ing places either for themselves or their relations, as David Morrison moved the first resolution, pledging the the leaders of all other associations were. Their bitmeeting to memorialise the Queen for the above object, terest opponents were obliged to give them excit for

question should be brought forward formally, and after

meeting separated.

WINDSOR,-STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS. assisting Grissell and Peto, was severely handled. The conduct of Allen was fully explained, which created the greatest sensation in the meeting. A committee of otic masons; and the meeting separated highly grati-

fied with the proceedings of the evening. BYKER HILL-A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Primitive Methodist Robson in the chair. Mr. J. Cockburn delivered a lecture on the Corn Law fallacies, and proved to the entire satisfaction of his audience, that if the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, that the working classes would not be benefited one farthing without other accompanying measures.

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

Jones, was agreed to. KETTLE,-A public meeting of the Kettle-bridge, Monkstown, and Kettle Chartist Associations was held in the Subscription School-room, Kettle, on Saturday evening last, to elect a delegate to attend the ensuing meeting of Scottish delegates, to be held in Glasgow, Mr. David Rollo was called to the chair, and in a short, but very excellent address, opened the meeting. The following resolution was passed unanimously. Moved by Mr. Alexander Henderson, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Jackson, "That this meeting agree to elect Mr. William Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the General Convention of Scottish delegates ahortly to be held in Glasgow.

ST. ANDREWS.-A public meeting of the St. Andrews Chartists was held here on the evening of Monday, the 20th December. The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Charles Stewart, printer, seconded by Mr. David Black, shoemaker, and unanimously agreed to, viz :- "That we, as a constituent portion of the county Fife hereby elect Mr. William Melville, of Markinch, to represent this county in the National Meeting of Scottish Delegates, to be held in Glasgow, on Monday, the 3rd of January, and following days." 2nd. "That, while we regret that the English Executive did not consult their Scottish brethren in the drawing up of a National Petition, we are of opinion that under existing circumstances, seeing that the petition drawn up by them, and published in the Northern Star, has been universally adopted throughout Eng-

land, and also in several parts of Scotland, it would be much better, for the purpose of securing unanimity, that the National Petition should be adopted as it now stands: that we hereby approve of that Petition, and request Mr. Melville to support its adoption in its present form." 3rd. "That we request Mr. Melville to vote and protest against the introduction of any dis- doctors; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, cussion in the Convention relative to the bugbear of and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his physical or moral force, as we are of opinion that every body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a persuch discussion tends to weaken our forces by creating son that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; unnecessary division." A memorial to the Queen, praying for a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, was also approved of, and ordered to be transmitted to Sir James Graham, for presentation to her

LEICESTER.-Mr. G. Julian Harney delivered stirring and instructive lecture in the room at All Saints' Open, last Saturday night. He was peculiarly felicitous in describing the cant of priests : rosrs of laughter interrupted parts of his lecture wherein the farcical pathos of parsons was depictured. Our tea-MANCHESTER.—The Committee of the Tem- meeting at the Guildhall, on Monday night, was an Day, when upwards of two hundred sat down. The ing succeeded till ten o'clock, and dancing was kept up room was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The till two the next morning. In spite of our poverty we

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly business meeting in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, as usual. Chartists of Newcastle, which the Committee appointed unanimously. The notices of motion last week were then read, when Mr. Cockburn moved, that a committee of five be new appointed to draw out the rules for the anticipated debating society, and submit them to the Association next meeting night, which was seconded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Messrs. tinue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am Cockburn, Dees, Cross, Purvis, and Sinclair were chosen. Moved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson that two delegates be now elected to represent this Association, and the country districts of Northumberland that co-operate with us, at the delegate meeting in Sunderland on New Year's Day; carried. Messrs. Cockburn and Sinclair were duly elected. The motion of which Mr. Kirker gave notice last week, relative to the address of Sir Frederick Pollock, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was proposed by him, seconded by Mr. Cross, and carried unanimously. Mr. Kirke was appointed to draw up the address, and submit it next meeting night. After some discussion on the subject of the mission to Sunderland, instructions were given to the delegates as to the course to be adopted. The following notices of motions were then filed for next week. By Mr. Dees:-That a member of the General Council be elected this night week in lieu of Mr. Pickering resigned. Mr. Sinclair, said that in order to give due importance to the adoption of the anticipated address to Sir James Graham, Bart, the Home Secretary, I will on this night week, propose that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, to request the use of the Guildhall on an early day, O'Higgins proposed the admission of Mr. Philip Bran. and at such an hour as will best suit the convenience of a majority of the working classes, to attend for the purpose of adopting an address to the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart., M.P. Secretary to the Home Department, relative to appointing Chartists to the Magisterial Bench in common with those of the other political parties in the state. A vote thanks having been agreed to the chairman the meeting separated.

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

STROUD.—The National Petition has been adopted here at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on Saturday evening, Mr. Pritchard in the chair. Exceltheir Society considerable opposition upon one or two lent speeches were made by Messrs Harris, Clissold, mere of a spirit of inquiry than that factious and turbu- Monday; it was moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for the manner in which their reports have been noticed.

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

## NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE COMMONWEALTHSMAN, or CHART-IST ADVOCATE for Leicester, Nottingham,

Four numbers of this periodical (one penny each) have already appeared: the publication of the fifth number is deferred till Saturday the 5th March. To be had of the publisher, Mr. Thomas Cooper, them, a few weeks since, came to say she had only distressing cases of debility, whether owing to long taken a few of the Pills, but she felt so much better illness, intemperance, sedentary habits, or residence

IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED, AND THE USE OF THAT ADMIRABLE SPECIFIC. TOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE. the

This extraordinary remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Coughs in a few hours and a little perseverance in its use will, in every case, effect a permanent cure. Coughs and Colds, accompanied by difficulty of

breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish

misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessi age of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of case and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London; ls. 12d. per bottle.

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PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

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

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. nine was formed from the trades of Windsor, to receive subscriptions and hold communications with the masons committee in London. A vote of thanks of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have supported by the first writers on Temperance, and was given to the chairman; three cheers for the patri- produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial.

"You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truths of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in CHARTISM, to Lord John Russell and the health, "Your obliged, grateful servant,

"JAMES LESCHERIN.

"Grove-place, Ardwick,

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

Sir,-I am happy to add my evidence as to the efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect tains a mass of instructive political and other matstate of health. You may make whatever use of this | ter. Price 2d. you please, only I think the good effects ought to be made public.

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

Sir,-Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford. says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and Pills, she has received more benefit from their use than from any medical advice or medicine she has been able to procure. She has been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, and now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering. (Signed)

" SARAH STANSFIELD. " April 17, 1841."

" Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841. " Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, Johnstreet, Butcher-gate, Carlisle, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache of many years' standing, by taking three boxes of Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with

in a short time of more cases. " I remain, dear Sir, "Your obedient servant. " J. CARNSON.

"To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen. - I write to inform you that I have returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered appearance and activity. I must also inform you

so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been mory is through the understanding. . . It is their constitutions, or in their way to the consummater replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he considered by many who have visited him as a curiogives a more clear and comprehensive view of the of those previous symptoms that betray its approach. sity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to structure of the English language than can be found as the various affections of the nervous system, wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I con- n some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette. obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions

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

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

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. " Aug. 27th, 1841.

"GENTLEMEN, - Were I to enumerate all the Cures and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy (and are offered to me), it would require a book as large as a Church Bible to write them in! Not a day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure—some one being made free in their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the heart, and, wonderful to relate! old men and women say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite, had more nerve and strength than they had experienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr is like new life to them, for they feel all those delightful changes in the system. In fact, these wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of the 'pothecaries shop, without having to go through | cessful treatment of

all the regular doses of draughts and boluses. "My sale, instead of decreasing, increases. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gross you may now send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes at 1s. 13d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people may not believe this: you can, if you like, shew the entry, and the cash paid for them.

## "I am, your obedient servant,

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

and restored the week past. "The following cases have come to my knowledge:—

"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention, informed me she had received very great benefit from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most disorders.

"A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he has been much benefitted by taking Old Parr's Pills.

"An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, on the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said they had done her so much good, he had a mind to

"Another Lady who was recommended to try

"A young Lady (twenty years old) had been subject, for a long time, to much pain in her chest.-it was so bad at times, she could neither sit still. eat. A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY or drink, and the pain increasing to such a degree she was fit to sink under it. Old Parr's Pills were recommended: she took one small box of them. according to direction, and they appeared to give COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT and a large box completed a radical cure, and she kas found herself better in health ever since,

"These cases, with many more similar, I can speak to as being faithful. Persons object to giving their names, otherwise I could give you plenty of cures from taking Parr's Life Pills. "I am, yours, &c.,

JAMES DRURY, " The Old Patent Medicine Warehouse, " 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. " August 30, 1841."

OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relie has pasted round it the Government Stamp, in which in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarse- is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS,

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The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise weeks. for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for; and the Frinciples of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully deviating mind into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited, deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error

he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many others I do not remember. I am much better myself is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully reference to other Languages. A majority of the with him the form and aspect of other men, but with numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown out the vigour and energy of that season which his to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. early youth bade him hope to attain. How many The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy man-Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example. head at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the By the Use of this Book and its accompanying impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disdisgusting drudgery, which, under the present Sys- gusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impregtem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring nating the wholesame stream of life with mortal a knowledge of Grammar at all.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS. Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this some idea of the public estimation in which this tive System require the most cautious preservation; town has through my wonderful restoration to life Work is holden: and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and their effects on him have, if possible, been even more attacks, with ability and success, the existing system miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a of English Grammar, and points out the absurding most certain to be successful. It is for these cases The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, and most distressing asthma, cough, &c., for above seven ties with which it is encumbered. Justly condemnthe rules to be observed at all husiness meetings of the years, but, after using one box at 2s. 9d., is quite a ing the too frequent practice of making pupils CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is Chartists of Newcastle, which the Committee appointed new being. The most remarkable part of his case commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immolast week had drawn out, and which were adopted is this—his finger and toe nails, which had become he maintains that the only proper way to the menew being. The most remarkable part of his case commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks,

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that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture. and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAY. ings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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

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#### Hoetry.

POETRY FOR IRELAND.

" Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and First flower of the earth, and first gem of the ses-I might hail thee with pronder, happier brow, But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now?

"No! thy chains as they rankle thy blood as it rans. But makes thee more painfully dear to thy sons; Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest Drink love in each life-drop that flows from thy breast !"

THOMAS MOORE.

SHAME on the rolers, who for lengthened years Have laughed at Ireland's woes, and mocked her tears Shame on the nobles, who have spent their store Of wealth on other than their native shore ! Shame on the priestly craft and mitred head. That robs a nation of its daily bread; Whose pampered pride begets a sad reverse. And makes a Christian Church a country's curse!

What! hath not Erin spirits bold and brava. First in the rush of war on land and wave? Have not her sons in fiery combat steed, For ingrate England shed their dearest blood? Hath she not names recorded on the scroll Of immertality's eternal roll? Is Grattan blotted out from history's page? Or Curran's glory set in half an age? Doth she not burn with more than British glow At honour's call, and melt at tales of woe? Doth not her minstrel wake a strain divine. And who, but Moore, is Bard of Beauty's shrine? Foremost in battle, loftiest on the lyre. And yet oppression damps her noblest fire !

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

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

# BENJAMIN GOUGH.

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

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

JAMES VERNON.

South Molton, Dec. 21st, 1841.

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

J. WATKINS.

## Rebiews.

THE SOCIAL REFORMERS' ALMANAC for

A modification of the Poor Man's Companion and Political Almanac to the views, uses, and purposes a memoir of the Socialist Lecturer and Missionary,

Mr. James Rigby, which we give :— MEMOIR OF JAMES RIGEY, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF TITHERLY COMMUNITY.

The subject of the following sketch affords a striking illustration of the extent to which perseverance, industry, and benevolent intentions, can overcome the difficulties of an originally defective education, limited means, and an inferior position in society. In these respects, his career is at once instructive and cheering and offers the strongest incitement to others occupying a similar station in life to copy his example. James Rigby was born in Salford, in 1802. His father, Thomas Rigby, had a large family,-twelve children; and was for many years in the employment of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., the present member for that borough. At the early age of seven years James commenced to work in a cotton mill, and attended a the purpose of educating the children who had been

school on Sundays, established by that gentleman for discharged from the church schools, because their parents were "white hats," and avowed themselves reformers. In this school Mr. Rigby formed an acquaintance with the late Rowland Detrosier. A strong friendthip grew up between them, which was of the greatest direction of his future career. It was a maxim continually in the mouth of the lamented Detrosier, that "every man should do something to make the world better for having lived in it;" and the saying sunk deep in the mind of his young friend. He continued thus alternately occupied in labour and receiving occasional instruction until he reached the age of sixteen, when he

of the readers of this memoir. Instead of passing an like isoffensive old Barnfield, was a pauper. He by Mr. Rigby and the parties mentioned, the Legislature | though young in years, was old in iniquity, and was by Mr. Rigby and the parties mentioned, the Legislature though young in years, was old in iniquity, and was short time since, made a speech to the chapters of passed an act requiring eight hours work from children constantly in the habit of robbing his father; but St. Paul's Cathedral, against the wooden block under thirteen—an act which experience has shewn to this was the last. Jack jobbed the old man in his be what the sincere friends of the factory labourers pro- side with a walking-stick, which caused his death. A phesied it would be, quite impracticable, and a hardship post mertem examination was taken by E. Bowen. both to the operative and the employer. Justice has yet to be done in this respect; but what has been effected in the face of the tremendous opposition which yet to be done in this respect; but what has been Mr. Rigby and his coadjutors had to face, testifies to injury he had received in the side, acute inflammathe energies of their exertions, and assures ultimate tion was occasioned, which ended in mortification. BUCCESS.

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

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

the institution to represent them at the Co-operative belonged to the old school too long for any such change the means to come to London, he would operate gra- Congress, held this year in London. The reports of to have any good effect on him. A threatened distrilous'y, schich I intend as soon as the "needful" be its proceedings shew him to have taken an active and traint for poor-rates was the immediate cause of his leading part. He lectured to various societies in the somewhat sudden decease. To some individuals who metropolis and its vicinity; and while his warm and wished him to join the teetotalers he left his pump and fervid advocacy of the rights of labour and the advan- rain-water butt .- Oxford Herald. tages of education made a strong impression on his auditors, the new and extended sphere of observation which was then opened to him for the first time,

> Shortly after his return from this Congress, Owen and Fielden fermed the National Regeneration Society, composed of manufacturers, merchants, and workmen, for the purpose of creating a public opinion in favour of limiting the labour in factories to eight hours per day, by general consent of the employers, and without reference to governmental or legislatorial influence. A number of missionaries to explain the views of the three hundred belonged to that branch, some of society were appointed, among whom was Mr. Rigby. He continued engaged for twelve months in this capacity; and though the object of the society was not attained, there can be no doubt but that through its for he could prove that they were now paying 40 per instrumentality sound views on various important questions of national economy were made plain to and popular among all classes of the community. Upon the termination of these labours Mr. Rigby from hunger they would devour them before they returned to his former situation with Mr. Smith, and were cooled. Mr. Sydney said that he was most continued to devote his leisure hours to the Salford School. In the course of time a public opinion in favour of Mr. Owen's views was formed; and, at they were tolerably well paid, but were thirty or was on Monday repairing, with another apprentice, length, Mr. Smith built an elegant institution for the sixty hands were engaged the men often received the gasometer at the gas works near the Itohen river. express purpose of advocating these views, which was opened to the public in January, 1836. In the various departments connected with this institution, as lecturer, teacher, and manager, Mr. Rigby took a conspicuous part. It was shortly after it was opened that the writer first had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with him, and, through his instrumentality, with the views which he so earnestly and eloquently advocated. That event had the double effect of laying the foundation of a warm and lasting friendship, and of enlisting all our sympathies in favour of, and exertions for, the prometion of the same cause. Mr. Rigby's life since, may be read in the progress

Board and New Moral World was removed from London to Manchester, Mr. Rigby was appointed one of the members of the Board. His strenuous and gratuitous exertions in connection with those of Messrs. Smith, Jones, Fleming, &c., gave the cause an impetus which no amount of opposition or obloquy has since Trueman sat next to Charles, with a view of showing to life were useless. The youth Ball recovered by his arrival in London, and the journey from London been able to obstruct. For upwards of two years, Mr. him the figure of a vessel which he had drawn upon means of the medical aid which he received. A to Edinburgh, rank the subject of this brief notice as Rigby thus gratuitously devoted his exertions to a slate, when a boy named Smith, who occupied a coroner's inquest sat on the body of Hewitt, and the one of the most wonderful animals of his species. further the interests of the cause in which he had em- seat behind them, pointed out an error in the draw- Jury returned a verdict of "Died from suffication" barked; but at the Congress of 1838, he was elected ing; Frank had, he said, made the vessel go against and that Mr. Ball was deserving of censure for 1842. Leeds, J. Hobson; London. Cleave; and set apart to the office of missionary together with the wind, and no vessel, with sails, could do that; a suffering two youths to work in a dreadful atmos-Manchester, Heywood; Glasgow, Paton and several others. In this capacity he was successively steamer could do it, but she must have no sails set. phere without causing assistance to be immediately civic dignity. Scotsman. stationed in the Leeds, Liverpool, and Birmingham | Charles was appealed to, he having been for some at hand in case of an accident." districts; and had just returned to the former's second time on board a ship of which a near relative was time, when he was unanimously called upon to take the the commander; but the little fellow hesitated, not superintendence of the Establishment of the society in liking to take part against Frank, after what his CHESTER RAILWAY .- It is with deep regret we have of the Socialists. The principal new feature being Hampshire. In this situation, his urbanity of manner, mother had said the day preceding; he, however, to state the particulars of another fatal railway. conciliatory spirit, and practical knowledge of the felt bound to speak the truth, and he said, therefore, accident resulting from that long-acknowledged evil world, have proved of invaluable service to the society. that some vessels would sail within a very few points the permitting of railways to cross thoroughfares He possesses the affection of the members and the of the wind, though not exactly against it. Each of long ago dedicated to the convenience and accommo esteem of all around him! and has shewn in this new the disputants claimed this decision as favourable to dation of the public. The Newton Junction, which and trying position as much ability to understand and himself, and Charles added that neither could be said takes its name from the junction there formed becarry forward large practical measures, as he formerly to be quite right nor quite wrong; if a vessel was tween the Grand Junction and the Liverpool and did in elequently expounding and enforcing those prin- to be drawn as if standing to windward, they might | Manchester Railway, is confessedly one of the most ciples be is now an honoured instrument in reducing certainly make her flags stream behind. Here the dangerous spots connected with railway traffic in the to practice.

of the society of Socialists. When in 1837 the Central

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

his power over the affections of those with whom he for him; he alone had been to blame, and the state- means of giving notice of the approach of the trains comes in contact. As a lecturer, he was less distin- ment of Overreach was entirely false. He then re- have been adopted; but, notwithstanding these guished by depth of reasoning, extensive research, or lated all that had passed, and the truth became so arrangements, and the general vigilance displayed rigid logic, than for the fascination which his varied, apparent, that the master sentenced Overreach to by the company's officers, accidents are a matter of service to the young scholar in deciding the tone and apt, and touching illustration of his subjects, and appeal to the feelings of his auditors, universally ex. Charles, and the others were dismissed .- Parley's degree, arisen from the circumstance of two roads cited. The writer, who was associated with him con. Penny Library. stantly during a long period of the early ages of the So dalists' agitation has witnessed with wonder the effects of his oratory upon crowded audiences; now named Stephen Futter, and his wife were charged works (establishments employing a vast number of melted to tears by his pathos; and, anon, moved to before the county magistrates at the Shire-hall, labourers), to the town of Newton. Shortly irresistible laughter by his quick but always kindle so constantly in public life made so many friends or so leaves and the drudgery of the mill, than the effects of his friend Detrosier's maxim became evident in his conduct. The lower evident condition of those he had left behind him in life side of the mill excited his warnest sympathy, and impelled to exertions to reduce the comprehensive and belows a part of the mill excited his warnest sympathy, and impelled to exertions to reduce the comprehensive and belows a part of Catton, where I found William Part of Catton, where I found William Part of Catton, where I found Slingsby Drury been so of the lock-keeper at War-Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Longe, of Catton, who had made full and particular wick-locks, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the lock-keeper at War-Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Longe, of Catton, who had made full and particular milk to a shop, or provision store, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the lock-keeper at War-Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Longe, of Catton, who had made full and particular milk to a shop, or provision store, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the long, or provision store, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the long, or provision store, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. We doubt whether he has any of the long, or provision store, on the Sankey canal, was sent for some low enemies. It is part of the wind part of the case, having bed of Catton, who had made full and particular milk to a shop, or provision store, on the form the case, having here. A carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Longe, of Catton, who had made full and particular milk to a shop, or provision store, or provision store, the first of the carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Longe, of Catton, who shop in the humour. Perhaps no man who ever lived so long and a boy twelve years of age, to starvation, through James Taylor, a fine lad between twelve and thir-

moral character of that class of the population, by who died, it was said and thought by many, from ledge, he directed his attention and energies to this question with his usual zeal and activity. The Mutual ment." Mr. Ball said he had held thirty-three the house.

Attwood. A man named Churchill, another named Stead, near Rochdale, committed suicide by drown-Instruction Institution having secured a solid standing, inquests in thirty days, and the undertaker, or in enabled him to devote much of his time to this object; other words, the collin-maker to the Union, makes and, in conjuction with other friends, a vigorous agita- from a dozen to fifteen coffins a week.—On Friday tion was carried on by means of public meetings, lec- last, an inquest was taken by G. Barnett, Esq., at tures, petitions to Parliament, &c., for the purpose of the Boot Inn, Horsley, on the body of Thomas Jones, influencing the public and the Legislature. The end but adjourned to the Black Horse Tiltups Inn. of these exertions will no doubt be recollected by most. The fac's of the case were these :- Poor old Jones. efficient ten hours bill for all, as was originally advo- received his bread from the relieving officer, and his cated by Mr. Owen (the father of the movement on this son Jack, when the victuals arrived, generally took subject) by the late Sir Robert Peel, who became the the liberty of helping himself first, which caused a Parliamentary leader of the question, and more recently good deal of quarrelling between them. Jack, The Jury returned a verdict against John Jones, for the manslaughter of his father, and against Ann Jones, the mother, for aiding and abetting the said John Jones; and they were both committed, on the

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

A PATRIARCH.—A well-known character, called "Old Blanket Hall," died lately at Witney, at the advanced age of 120. He lived in the reigns of seven Sovereigns. His great age may be partly ascertained by letters patent granted him by Queen Anne herself, and the old gentleman prided himself on a fine portrait of her Majesty, given to him many years the venerable patriarch shook his head and said, it In 1833, Mr. Rigby was elected by the members of was too late for him to begin, and that he had

> ENGLISHMEN WORKING FOR FOURPENCE A WEEK. -Every day is making awful disclosures of the unparalleled sufferings and total destitution of the silk dyers held a public meeting in the Social Hall, High-street, Whitechapel, to adopt some plan calculated to rescue their fellow-workmen from their present frightful distress. Mr. Weekly presided. He said that the men who worked at the skein-silk most frightful distress. Mr. Edmonds said, that whom earned eight shillings, others five, and many not more than three shillings a-week. It was stated that they were worse off in 1826. That he denied, cent. more for provisions than in 1826. So wretched were the weavers that they were compelled to conceal the boiled potatoes from their children, lest fortunate, because he had five days work in the week. In houses which employed only twelve hands mail, and an apprentice to Mr. Ball, brass-founder. but fourpence a week, as those houses gave but one day's work in the week. Mr. Bolton said, he knew numbers without homes, without food, and without covering. It is impossible to read these details withthat in a land where upwards of £70,000 has been expended on stabling for horses, that human beings stamped with the image of the living God should

master, who had several times called 'silence.' Mr. Rigby has been married many years and has had summoned the three boys by name, and Master Overreach, who sat on the next form, exclaimed with

LIVERPOOL WORKHOUSE contains, at the present leaving them more time for the acquirement of know- starvation; but the verdict was, "Died from natural moment, a larger number of inmates than it ever Lives.—An explosion of fire-damp took place at wretthed old miser, who is said to be worth up-

> A DISCRIMINATING PRECEPTOR.—A schoolmaster in Cornwall, advertising his establishment, says :-Every boarder must be supplied with a Bible and Prayer Book, a knife and fork, three towels, and a silver dessert spoon; all of which, except the books. become the proprietor's perquisite on the pupil quitting school." The conscientious pedagogue seems to think that the Bible and Prayer Book may be well for the pupil: he prefers, however, the steel and the silver.

> NOT BAD, IF TRUE. The Bishop of London, a pavement which the chapters thought of putting down round St. Paul's Church-yard. When the Bishop had finished, the Rev. Sydney Smith replied to him thus—"After the speech with which your Lordship has favoured us, I will only say, that this wooden block pavement, if we can only lay all our heads together." HYDROPHOBIA.-A lamentable instance of the

> effect of this fatal malady has occurred within the last few days to a respectable working man occupying snapped at it, and in doing so the animal slightly grazed his wrist. Very soon after, the dog was shot. and although Harding felt a presentiment that he should ultimately fall a victim to the insidious disease of hydrophebia, he studiously avoided all mention of his suspicions to his friends, anxious, as he said during his sufferings, to prevent uneasiness in their minds on the subject. He continued in his usual health until Saturday evening, when he felt a painful sensation in the arm and shoulder, and early the following morning other symptoms presented themselves, which exciting alarm in his friends, medical aid was called in, and subsequently several gentlemen of the medical profession attended, who did every thing in their power to alleviate the patient's sufferings. On Tuesday morning the sufferer refused all liquids, and appeared agitated at the sight of his tea; the symptoms gradually increased, and in the afternoon he became so violent that it was found necessary to have recourse to a straight waistcoat and other means of restraint. He foamed at the ble, and a few minutes before eleven p. m.. his sufnot left any family to deplore his loss.

> DREADFUL COAL PIT ACCIDENT. At a coal pit accident belonging to Messrs. Job and Page Taylor, at Darlaston, a frightful accident occurred on Tuesday morning. Three men and a boy were descending to their work, when the skip on which they were standing, before their heads were lower than the

his legs and one arm broken—Staffordshire Examiner. SINGULAR DEATH.—A lady arrived in Exeter last Monday week, bringing a female servant with her. foreboded a life of trouble and misfortune, and could when she expired, a victim to the absurd supersti- Tories. tion of the dreadful consequences of breaking a looking glass !-Hampshire Standard.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A fine youth, about fifteen years of age, named Hewitt, a son of the coachman of the Southampton and Bath were at work they were desired to walk into the open air occasionally. Unfortunately they neglected this request; and when Mr. Ball, their master, out horror. It is truly heartrending to consider, went to the works at half-past two in the afternoon, he found one of his apprentices, who was his brother. suspended over a reservoir of water, through which have but fourpence a week for their support. It is the gas was passing, and only prevented from falling bishop £19,000 a year, while the people, who in the immediately dragged his brother away, and on athour of danger should be their country's hope, pride, tempting to pull Hewitt away also, he lost his senses and bulwarks, are daily and hourly decaying and by inhaling from five or six jets of poisonous gas, and from the water. On being taken out, medical assist-BOYISH MAGNANIMITY.—On going to school, Frank ance was procured, but all attempts to restore him FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MAN-

kingdom. In addition to the two curved lines branching from Liverpool and Manchester to the Grand Junction line there is the main line leading In concluding this brief ontline of a life, every step ill-natured exultation, 'Won't you catch it!' But between Liverpool and Manchester, another line who was thereupon ordered to hold out his hand; and Manchester Railway Companies use every The principal feature of Mr. Rigby's character—(and | but just as he was about to receive what boys usually | effort for securing a degree of safety to the public. in saying this we feel we shall have the spontaneous term a pancake, Frank stepped forward and declared A large number of policemen and pointmen are on assent of the thousands who know and love him)—is, that he would not suffer another boy to be punished duty day and night; bells, signal lamps, and other receive the punishment about to be inflicted upon much too frequent occurrence. This has, in some crossing the railway within a distance of 200 yards of each other, one leading from the Vulcan Foundry. A Case of Starvation.—On Friday last, a man, and the other from Messrs. Muspratt and Co.'s Norwich, with exposing their son, William Futter, after five o'clock on Tuesday evening,

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF THREE impure to sustain life, and the attempt to recover years of age. the bodies was necessarily abandoned. When the explosion first commenced the fire spread with fearful rapidity, consuming all the wood work in the pit, together with the ropes, &c., and could not be extinguished for several days. Five horses were in the mine at the time, and were, of course destroyed. -Worcestershire Chronicle.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A woman named Mary Stuart, or Peebles, residing in the Wallace Fens, was found lying lifeless in bed, betwixt her two children, on the morning of Thursday week.

the funeral service over their deceased parishioners, for the erection of tombstones, &c., varies in almost every parish. It is usually regulated by a scale of fees, hung up in the vestry room, which at some period has been agreed to by the minister and pagin; by a party of three excavators, on the road be-

demanded by clergymen at interments, marriages, mouth, his tongue being constantly in motion, and &c., were mere gratuities, destitute of any legal his pulse at 120, still at times he was perfectly sensi- sanction, and could not be enforced. The opinion of cured. this eminent judge ought to be generally known, as ferings were terminated in death. He was in the the common impression among the clergy is, that 26th year of his age, married, but fortunately has their title to these fees is as well grounded as their right to tithe, and they usually exact the one with as much pertinacity as the other. Their own impression of right must be beyond a doubt, or they would never take, as is customary, a fee for the interment of paupers .- Morning Chronicle.

BEVERLEY TOWN COUNCIL.—BURNING OF A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN'S SECRETARY OF STATE -A few back on the gunwale, he was stunned and fell into mouth of the pit, got detached from the rope, and weeks ago, the Beverley Town Council sent up a the water; the boat drifting away at the same time, they fell a depth of mere than thirty yards. They memorial to the Home Secretary, to remonstrate his own crew were deprived of the power to assist were all pitiably mutilated. Henry Itch, who has with him upon the nomination of several gentlemen him, and after hanging by the broken painter at-left a wife and six children, was killed on the spot; of Conservative principles to be justices of the boand two others, Henry Sedley and George White- rough. Sir J. Graham's answer came in due course, hausted, he sank to rise no more. It is lamentable house, without families, have died since. Richard informing the Mayor that the Council had nothing to add that Mrs. Smith was on board the vessel, and Simcox, the boy, is in a dangerous state, with both whatever to do with the recommendation of justices; consequently a spectator of her husband's melan-his legs and one arm broken—Staffordshire Examiner. and at a meeting of the Town Council, which was choly death. A light sloop was going down the forthwith convened, the Mayor in the chair, Mr. river, with the wind in her favour, at the mement of Alderman Simpson moved that the memorial sent to the catastrophe, and although passing within twenty the Home Secretary, together with his answer, be or thirty yards, those on board were deaf to the On the day after her arrival the latter broke a look-ing-glass. She became greatly alarmed at the him, and seconded by Mr. Fussey, that the reply be save their Captain. which was then opened to him for the distance on his own doubtless exercised a beneficial influence on his own mind, and prepared him for the yet wider circle of usefulness in which he has subsequently distinguished usefulness in which he has subsequently distinguished the greatest horror. On Thursday night the skeinseconded by Mr. Edward Page, and carried by ten exists between the British Government and the not dismiss the subject from her mind. She said to three; and the beadle was called in, and the United States, arising on the one hand from letter handed to him by his Worship, and he forthwith put it into the fire, to the great amusement of to apologise for the detention of a British and went to bed on Wednesday, two days after the the audience. On a division, there appeared for the subject (M'Leod) on an unfounded charge; and, on dye-trade were not receiving on an average, eight accident, poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than burning—Mr. Thomas Sandwith and Mr. John Jack-the other, from the alleged fact that vessels engaged son, aldermen and justices of the borough; Mr. in the slave-trade are notoriously fitted out in was worse, and her mistress desired her not to get Daniel Boyes, Mr. Charles Brereton, Mr. Edward American ports. Lord Aberdeen, as we learn, has writup. On Friday one of the most experienced of the Page, Mr. William Farrah, Mr. Bell Robinson, Mr. ten repeated and decided notes on both these subjects. James M. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Hodgson, and Mr. found her free from bodily pain, but suffering under Richard Carter, councillors; and the whole ten a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She Liberals. Against it-Mr. Thomas Simpson, Mr. continued to sink till twelve o'clock the next day, Wm. Fussey, and Mr. George Stephenson, grocer; Wonderful Instance of Sagacity in a Dog,-

About eight months ago, a gentleman belonging to this city embarked at Port Philip for Scotland. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a voyage a favourite dog disappeared about a couple of days before the vessel in which he returned left Port Philip; and as all the inquiry he was able to make turned out to be fruitless, he was under the necessity As they were obliged to breathe gas while they of leaving his four-footed friend behind him. He arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, wonderful to tell, within the last three weeks was surprised by a visit from the animal he had left in Port Philip about eight months before. Upon inquiry it turns out that the dog had gone aboard lying on his back insensible, and the boy Hewitt of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once aboard, he resolutely refused to be put ashore, and by dint of sheer resolution obtained a passage. On past endurance to behold one noble lady enjoying a by his legs being fastened between the person of his his arrival in London it is ascertained that he visited pension of £400,000 a year. Some other noble per-fellow apprentice and the gasometer. Mr. Ball, on sonage £50,000; this bishop £15,182, and that seeing the dreadful situation of the poor youths, failing in discovering the object of his search, imfailing in discovering the object of his search, immediately disappeared, and was not again heard of until his arrival in Edinburgh. Familiar as we are with instances of the affection and sagacity of the disappearing in premature graves, through dire relaxing his grasp, the poor boy fell into the water. dog, this is perhaps the most extraordinary example want and actual starvation.

Nearly one hour elapsed before he could be taken on record. His going on board of an English ship. many thousand miles from home, his refusal to quit it, his visit to the former lodgings of his master on The gentleman to whom he belongs is well known in Edinburgh, and is the son of a gentleman who, within the last twenty years, has filled various offices of IRISH ELECTIONEERING .- Mr. Thomas Clarkson has published a letter to the Lord Mayor to contra-

dict the "ridiculous romance" to which Mr. O'Connell gave currency at the previous Repeal meeting, about one Reilly, a coal-porter, whose "gallantry' was said to have converted the said Clarkson from a Tory to a supporter of Mr. O'Connell—" The simple facts (says Mr. Clarkson) are, that Reilly was one of a furious mob, who, in order to coerce me to yets Inn, Nothingham, Solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Trinder, for you, attacked my house, and by vollies of paving- and Tudway, John-street, Bedford-row, and Mr. Brown, stones smashed not only all of the glass but the wood-work of the sashes of the windows in front; and that being anxious to avoid a collision, but determined to defend my person, I armed myself with a gun, and endeavoured to escape from the back of my house, but was intercepted by some of the most daring of the mob breaking into the rear of the premises; the foremost of whom was the 'sober and industrious Reilly, who was wounded when endeavouring to seize me. He was by this means placed hors de combat, so that I never was in his power for a moment. I did, however, fall into the hands of Solicitors, Mr. Kennett, Dover; and Messra. Hawkins, his associates; who appear to have been mostly Bloxam, and Stoker, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, coal-porters, to whom you or your committee, as it would seem, let the cars hired for the election, and on which your own name appeared most conspicuous. I received from the 'patriotic body of men,' as they Spalding. Solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Spalding, and are called at the Corn Exchange, such treatment as I was led to expect. They robbed me of every article in my pockets; they took most of the pockets themselves too; my clothes were torn to rags; I was bruised by blows from fists and sticks; a naked knife was held to my throat; and I was at length dragged violently into a dark cellar, exactly under your own tally-room, where I was threatened with instant death. It was under these circumstance, Sir, that

you obtained my vote." Lander of the sill. the method of the Method
is call to standard the standard control of the standard

SUICIDE OF A MISER.—On Wednesday week. Jones, and a boy, were in the pit, and fell a sacrifice. ing hims alf in a stream of water near his own house. Their bodies have not yet been recovered : repeated He had be en in a low state of mind for some months attempts were made on Wednesday last to descend past, he having lately lost £400 through the failure the shaft, but the atmosphere was found to be too of a relative. The deceased was upwards of seventy

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

Scene in A Church. The following ludicrous всене occurred a few weaks ago, at a village church It is thought that she died from utter starvation, not a hundred miles from Stallingborough. The her husband, James Peebles, a labourer, having declergyman, observing a boy in the gallery behaving serted her without making the smallest provision for in an unbecoming manner, reproved him. An old her or her family. She had become sickly, and had and worthy member of the church, in the plenitude received a small sum for her support from the Kirk- of his zeal for order and decorum, instantly jumped Session; but the man returned, and the poor up, and called out. Bring the rascal down, and I'll woman's pittance was withdrawn. In this helpless kick his a-e." No sooner was the threat uttered, condition, with increasing sickness, the cold-hearted than the young urchin was dragged down, and villain again abandoned her; and, after disposing of the whole of her household effects, she had to have for the honour of "God's house," who, having come recourse to the cold hand of charity, which, in her distressed condition the found it is not before the cold. John Jones; and they were both committed, on the Coroner's warrant, to take their trial at the next assizes for the county of Gloucester.

before a dog near his cottage, the animal suddenly before a dog near his cottage, the animal suddenly county of Gloucester.

Cotober last, whilst in the act of holding a stick before a dog near his cottage, the animal suddenly county of Gloucester.

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Cotober last, which is near the cotober last, which is necessary to the cold hand of charity, which, in her county of the cotober last, and very plentifully applied his foot to the boy's posteriors, to the no small anusc Lincoln Mercury.

rishioners, and afterwards been confirmed by the tween Winchester and Southampton. It appears vicar-general. The confirmation of this officer has been supposed to give great weight to the document, to invest it, some persons have declared, with 'all the authority of positive law.' In the recent Hackney Church Rate case, the scale which governs that the road by her father, and when he separated from parish was produced in evidence. One of its regu- her she gave him a shilling to go into a public house lations is, that for every corpse removed out of the on the roadside to refresh himself. While he was parish, to be paid the whole dues to the minister, sitting there, three excavators walked in, one carchurchwardens, clerk, and sexton, as if buried in rying a bundle, which the father knew to belong to the churchyard. Dr. Lushington declared that his daughter. He, of course, took immediate steps regulation to bel'illegal from beginning to end; to have them taken into custody. Several persons that the vicar-general's authority amounted to no- went immediately in search of the young woman, thing in such matters; and that the fees usually and found her murdered, which atrocious act was committed (there is not the shadow of a doubt of the fact) by the three ruffians who had just been se-

DISTRESSING LUSS OF LIFE IN THE HUMBER. On Friday morning last, a distressing loss of life occurred on the other side of the river, near New Holland. The schooner Stourbridge was coming up, having a boat in tow, when the painter giving way by which it was attached to the vessel, the Captain; Jeremiah Smith, anxious to prevent its being lost, threw himself over the stern of the vessel into the boat, but unfortunately alighting with his

without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and, considering the fresh obligations imposed on this country by the new anti-slave treaty, it is much to be feared that something unpleasant may occur between both Governments. Our information on this subject is derived from a most authentic source.-Morning Herald.

## Bankrupts, &c.

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

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

builder, Jan. 5, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Tilleard and Son, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Charles Robottom, Holborn-hill, tavern-keeper, Jan. 11, at two, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor. Mr. Warlters,

Castle street, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Fredericks'-place, Old Jewry. Henry Clark, Fleet-street, brush-manufacturer, Jan. 3, at half-past twelve, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Wes-

ton, St. James's-square; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Ann Phillips and James Phillips, Whitechapel-road, window-glass cutters, Jan. 4, Feb. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor,

Mr. Henderson, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields: official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Robert Richards, James Briant, and James Coker, Shadwell, rope-makers, Jan. 4, Feb. 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor,

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

of Nottingham. Thomas Barnsley, Tipton, Staff-rdshire, engine-maker, Dec. 31, Feb. 4, at two, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Fallows, Piccadilly; and Mr. Hill, Birmingham.

James Ford, Bristol, cooper, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra. White and Eyre, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol William Horsnaill, Dover, carpenter, Dec. 31, at one, Feb. 4, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Hotel, Dover.

Lincoln's Inn. Thomas Benrese, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer, Dec. 31, at ten, Feb. 4, at one, at the White Hart Inn, Messrs. Tooke and Son. Bedford-row.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

R. Colton and E. Colton, Kingston-upon-Hull, whipmanufacturers.-J. Parlano and R. Buchannan, Liverpool, timber-merchants.-J. Watson and J. Booth, Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire, common-brewers -T. Rigby and G. Rigby, Liverpool, cart-owners.-P. Jackson and T. Malley, Lancaster, coach-builders.—G. Parke and R. Parke; Whitby, Yorkshire, woollen-DREADFUL DESTITUTION.—On Thursday evening drapers.—J. Harper, E. Harper, and G. Woodall, York, week, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Grange Inn, soap-manufacturers.—A. Hall and R. Hall, Blackburn, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on view of the Lancashire, grocers.—A. Roe and A. Petty, Cowling,

HATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEEDS. On Monday morning, an inquest way, held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Henry Hoyle, twenty-five years of age, an dent until it was over. I am not aware of any unengineer on the North Midland Bailway, who died in the Leeds General Infirmary, on Saturday morning, from injuries occasioned by the breaking of a wheel, on No. 18, locomotive engine, with which he was conveying a fast train from Derby to Lee, is, on the Wednesday previous.

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

pours. The following evidence was adduced:-

John Cressy-I was upper guard on the North Midfire minutes past three; we ought to have been there | ton, he was perfectly sober. at fourteen minutes past three. We travelled from Normanion at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. We could not go fast. Heyle said he could not get his its general excellence. steam up, as the coke was very bad. I was in the second-class-carriage, where the break is, next to the went minutely through the whole of it, and pointed tender, when the accident happened. I was looking out to the Jury the law as applicable to the case.

couplings had been broken that attached the tender to the carriages. Hoyle was laid close by the tender. He was insensible, and very much cat about the head; he was removed in about fifteen minutes; the stoker was standing near, not much hurt. I found the engine off the line about thirty yards from the carriages, nearly at the bottom of the embankment. The fore wheel of the engine was broken; the tyre had come off it. I cannot say whether this injury arese beforethe engine get off the line or not. I observed nothing on the line to obstruct the progress of the engine. At the time of the accident we were going twenty-five miles an heur. It was quite light. I cannot form an opinion as to the cause of the accident. Hoyle was a sober

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

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

Robert Craven, servant to Mr. Bateson, of Wortley. who was also on the Walefield read, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Morris.

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

detained there some minutes. Cressey recalled.—It is usual to stop some minutes at Normanten. We leave carriages there both for York before our time; it was thirty-five minutes past three when we got to Normanion, and 45 minutes past three when we left, having stopped there ten minutes. It would be near four, by my time-piece, when the accident happened, but I did not look at it particularly; the time to arrive at Normanton is fourteen minute past three. The usual time from Normanton to Leeds veiling from any of the passengers. I think there is no

Thomas Dobson, engineer, of Derby. I am in the service of the North Midland Railway Company, and superintend the repairs of the locomotive engines last; on that occasion the flange was repaired, it had extra speed would occasion it. I cannot tell whether the states themselves." the tire had broken before the engine was off the line or not. If the tire had come off the wheel it would not have stopped its passage across the other line, President holds that:though it might have retarded it.

John Fotherby of Sheffield, machine maker.—I was a passenger by the train when the accident happened. I got in at Barnsley, which place we left a little after her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her three o'clock; we stopped a short time at Normanton; .I can scarcely form an opinion as to the rate of speed from Barnsley to Normanton; I think we were going quicker when the accident happened than at any former opinion as to the time it occured. I should think we were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour; we had not been long at that rate. The accident happened in a moment. I stood up, and saw the engine going down the embankment; we were passing it. I did ing paragraph:not notice the wheels of the engine when I saw itpassing; I examined the wheels afterwards; I found

alarm expressed.

tender; I then saw the engine run off the line, and result." down the bank. I did not know the cause of the accievenness in the rails at the place where the accident do not think the engine would have run off the line further notice, with the mere expression of a had not the tire come off first. I cannot account for the tire coming off. The wheel and tire were both perfect, so far as I know. I was thrown within a few propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, yards of Hoyle; I had a rib broken, and received the precedent which has been set in the affair at some braises. To the best of my belief, it was entirely Schlosser. accidental, and no blame attached to Hoyle. I am sure we never went at the rate of forty miles an hour I do not think we went so much as thirty. I think it was about four o'clock. I am sure Hoyle was perfectly

William Burdett.-I am a guard on the North Mid land Railway, and was in the same carriage with Creasey land Railway from Der oy to Leeds, on Wednesday last, at the time of the accident. I believe we were behind Henry Hoyle; he was a driver on the North Midland going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. I am any code of maritime regulations to which they have conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most fail to fai four first class, one third, and three second class car- that his cake was bad, and said he could not get his not been parties :riages. We were fifteen minutes late at Belper,; we steam up. We have travelled faster. I have not dril not make up the lost time. Hoyle was noticed any unevenness in the rails at this particular perfectly sober curing the whole journey. I believe place, nor am I aware that it is uneven between there the engines 'are always examined at Derby before and Woodlesford. I cannot speak as to the precise starting. We got to Normanton at thirty time of the accident. I had spoken to Hoyle at Swin-

Mr. Thomas Dyson, assistant engineer on the railway. had frequently examined the line, and deposed as to This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner

out of the window at the time I saw the engine and. After the very luminous summing up, the Jury after timder leave the carriages and run across the line. The a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidenaccident happened about fifty yards from the bridge tal death," expressing an opinion that the iron of the which crosses the Wakefield road; the engine stopped tire was not of the best quality, and recommending the on the embankment. The wheels of the carriage I was Railway Company in future to have the iron used for in were lifted up, and were thrown off the rails; the wheels properly tested.

> TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER, and proper." AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LINE OF THE

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY. Bristol, Tuesday A.ternoon. One of those frightful accidents, attended with the sacrifice of human life, consequent on the careless use of gunpowder, and which, since the commencement of the various great railway and other undertakings, have been of too frequent occurrence in this kingdom, took place yesterday (Monday), on the line of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway (now in course of construction) in the neighbourhood of the small town of Wickwar, Gloncestershire. The accident was of the most serious | the fatal mischiefs of the bank system. description; three of the unfortunate labourers employed on the line were killed upon the spot, their bodies being frightfully mutilated by the force of the to render it necessary that they should be immediately conveyed to the infirmary in this city, where they now lie, one or two of them in a dangerous state. This afternoon one of them, John Hodges, is sufficiently remelancholy and fatal occurrence; he does not seem capable of giving a very clear account of the matter, but his of one of the contractors were engaged in excavating closed. some earth-work in the neighbourhood of Wickwar,

statement is as follows:—The labourers in the employ for the purpose of making a tunnel, and on their leaving off work at the close of the last week, they placed a barrel, containing about half a cwt. of gunpowder, in the mouth of the excavation, thinking that by so doing from the action of the weather. On Monday morning, one of the men, named Henry Williams, who is a aware or not of the presence of the runpowder does John Morris, Esq., of Hunslet. I was on the Wake- not seem very clear, but he went on working in the field road on Wednesday afternoon, on the new cut- usual manner, by heating the iron and beating it on ting, near the bridge. It was about a quarter to four the anvil, until at length a spark came in contact with exposing very mildly, but firmly, the atrocious cha- below Dr. HALL and the Noble Earl, and yet he is o'clock. I saw the train coming down; it did not the powder, and a tremendous explosion ensued. At racter of this attempt to extinguish every vestige of upwards of three millions above the existing popustrike me that it was going at an unusual rate. I did the time of the accident there were eight men in the not see anything on the line to retard its progress. I tunnel and its immediate neighbourhood. Three of was looking at the train at the time the accident hap them were killed immediately, their bodies being ties for protection, and, in case of their dereliction quite twenty-seven millions. Another writer of stones of potatees; twenty stones of bacon; vegetables; be made the medium of exchange, barter, or traffic in pened. I observed the engine all in a moment dart biewn to a considerable distance, where they were of duty, to the elective body. It remains to be seen considerable eminence says:across the line, and the carriages seemed to be passing afterwards found dreadfully scorched and mutilated: it. I immediately went to the spot. I was probably one of them was without his head, which was forced from one to two hundred yards from the place. When to a great distance from the trunk. Hodges states that I got up I saw Hoyle laid near the tender; the en- two of the dead men were named Matthew Stephens gine was entirely off the line, and down the embank- and James Bennet; the name of the third bedoes not rement: the tender was also on the alope. I did not member having heard, but he says he is quite sure that examine the engine; a man was holding Hoyle, and three were killed. The names of the five men at prehe said he was dead. One of the rails, over which sent in the infirmary are, Thomas White, who has the engine had crossed was broken, but there was no lost one eye, and the other is dreadfully injured, and obstruction at all on the line on which the train was whose body is burnt and bruised in every part; George

Collins, much burnt, and has received an extensive wound of the leg; John Hodges, much burnt on the face and legs; Lewis Crew, much burnt and bruised: Henry Williams, ditto, ditto. The explosion blew the John Tuke, fishmonger, of Barnsley. I was on the blacksmith's shop and a mili-pound on the works all to I joined it at Cudworth station; the train was sixteen It may be readily imagined that the utmost consternaminutes behind its time; we left Cudworth at four tion and alarm was produced in Wickwar and the minutes past three. In my opinion, we travelled too neighbourhead, the inhabitants being for some time o'clock; when we got to Normanton, we were before working man who came here this afterneon, and who

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sired-mild and conciliatory, but firm and indeis referred to in terms of satisfactory gratulation; is twenty minutes. I am sure we did not average more while, in reference to the right claimed by the State than twenty-five miles an hour at any time of our of New York to adjudicate independently of the journey. I did not hear any complaint of quick tra- Federal Government, in a matter which, by the reunevenness in the line at the place where the accident; cognition of M'LEOD's acts by the British Government had become international in character, the

The engine, No. 18, was repaired in July and August propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may given way a little longitudinally; there had been an constitutionally do so, for the removal at their comunsoundness in the iron; the tire was all taken off, mencement, and at the option of the party, of all it quite sound. It is the duty of Wakefield to exa- involve the faithful observance and execution of our mine the engines before they go out; they come into international obligations, from the state to the my hands when they want repairing. My opinion of federal judiciary. This Government, by our institu-the quality of the iron from which this tire is made, is tions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and that, on the whole, it is tolerably good iron, and suffi- the preservation of amicable relations with the nacient for the purpose for which it is intended; some tions of the earth, and ought to possess, without parts of it are good and others indifferent. It was a question, all the reasonable and proper means of very severe frost on Wednesday, and this, in my maintaining the one and preserving the other. opinion, had acted upon the iron, and had assisted any Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the mischief which might have been going on. I cannot states, yet this Government ought to be competent detect any flaw in any part of it. If the line was in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which nneven it might accelerate an accident. I do not think have been devolved upon it under the organic law by

President says :-

"No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by the invasion of rights as an independent power, has yet been made."

He denies the right of any country to invade the territories of another under any pretext unless when time—we were then going very quick. I can form no a confessed and voluntarily acknowledged inability to enforce its own laws renders the Government nugatory and helpless. He puts the question we think in a very clear and just light, in the follow-

the tire all detached from the wheel; it was laid on shall appear that the Caroline was governed by a it all comes to. To us it appears marvellously like the down line, about thirty yards from the engine. I hostile intent, or had made common cause with those examined the metal, and having been amongst it all who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so my life, I should my that it is of a very indifferent far as he [the owner] is concerned, there can be no quality; it appeared to me at the time to be more like claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat Government has, by its wasteful extravagance, imcast metal than wrought. I had no idea at the time which the Government would feel itself bound to prothat it was wrought iron. I did not hear any of the secute; since he would have acted not only in derogapassengers complain of the speed, nor did I hear any tion of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; that is a ques-Wm. Walker-I am a stoker on the North Midland tion which, however settled, in no manner involves Railway. I knew Hoyle, the deceased, and have done the higher consideration of the violation of territorial ever since the Sheffield and Rotherham line opened, sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an He has been an engine driver since that period; he admissible practice that each Government in its turn. did not go out every day, but was two days out and one upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak on a in. I was with him when the accident happened. It frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible wanted twenty minutes to four when we started from for either to have an efficient force on every mile of Normanion: we travelled at the rate of from twenty- it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able five to thirty miles an hour: we had very little fire in to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its by the Imperial Parliament, at any time, in any marriageable,) will not unitedly, have spent £20 per when the accident happened; I had thrown on all the own hands, and, without even a remonstrance, and way, and to any extent, that our necessities may coke we had at Normanton. The speed had begun to in the absence of any pressing or overruling ne-

Having thus frankly stated the grounds which abroad." the American nation have to think themselves ill happened. I do not know that there is any detect. I used in the affair, it is passed by as unworthy of

"Hope that the British Government will see the

On the subject of the new regulations among European nations for the suppression of the slave trade, by which the right to detain and search all suspected vessels is recognised, the President holds most unequivocal language. He deprecates the slave traffic as strongly as possible, but demurs, in toto

the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. deny the right of any such interpolation to any one. or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, subjected by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate

find any such thing in it.

explosion; and five others were so seriously injured as his confidence in his people by opening them in pervived to admit of his conversing on the subject of the the approach of any person within musket-shot, of our disposal. the line of march, except the military on duty; As to the first point, we will cite authorities

> portion of the newspaper press, and by the one hundred and eighty millions! the "liberty of the press;" appealing to the Depu- ation, which, according to the recent census is not whether the throne of the tyrant be so firmly set as that this last atrocity will be borne.

Among the various attempts which political economists are continually making to throw dust into the eyes of the people, in order that they may carry out their nefarious schemes of despotism and plunder, there is one aim, one determined purpose. from which they never turn aside even for a motrain when the accident happened on Wednesday last atoms, and scattered the stones, &c., in all directions ment. They never forget to put forth their claims to tax the people in every part of the empire for their own especial profit and advantage. It is not, quick all the way. The time to arrive in Leeds is four at a loss to account for the very violent shock. A however, on all occasions that they exhibit their Earl of Laudendale, is four times greater than that purposes. The cloak of patrictism and the mask of Bishop Warson, one-fourth more than Dr. Hall intense selfishness is not unfrequently made to as- five gentlemen have all considered the subject—they sume the appearance of regard for national honour have arrived at widely different results; the num and public prosperity. Sometimes, however, the bers of population which they severally give as then thought something was about to happen; I was houses were shaken in such a manner as to greatly the foul form peeps through its drapery; of which from our own produce, amounts in the aggregate to the first article in the Colonial Gazette of last five hundred and twenty-three millions, which dent happened; I think it was quick travelling and the threw us off the line; I THE NORTHERN STAR. It adical party, and is devoted to the support of thousand, which is four millions six hundred unevenness of the line which threw us off the line; I THE NORTHERN STAR. It men and measures which have been a curse, thousand more than the population allowed by of the fairest portions of the globe. Of course, the actual population of the present time. We pre-Since our last, the arrival of the American Packet and emigration, for the purpose of filling the pockets ing men, much more worthy of attention, than the annually expended in the manufacturing and commer Ship "Independence," has put us in possession of of unprincipled speculators with gold wrung from unproved assertions of a nameless scribbler in a cial market. the American President's Message. This important the labour of the unfortunate exiles, is with them Whig-Radical newspaper. State document presents, as usual, a striking con- a favourite project. In the article to which we beg to call the particular attention of our hour. We were before time at Normanton, and were trast to the "infinite deal of nothing" which we are allude on Colonial Government and Taxation, the readers to the following table: drawn up, as it has in the habit of enduring under the name of a royal writer takes vast pains to persuade his readers been from official sources, it has high claims to the speech. The document is much too long for us to print. that he is most anxious to promote the welfare most attentive consideration of the whole people. and Manchester; the York carriages leave before we But we are glad to perceive that, in so far as the rela- and prosperity of the colonists. His zeal, however. Reasonings may be fallacious, but figures, like facts. do; we were not kept at Normanton because we were tionships of the United States with this country are has carried him too far; and he has let us into the lare stubborn things. concerned, its tone is everything that could be de- somewhat startling secret that the prosperity of our distant dependencies is to be promoted for the laudpendent-such as befits the mouthpiece of a great able purpose of compelling them to yield a considerand free people. The result of the M'LEOD affair able portion of revenue, in addition to the local taxation, for the support of the central government at home. We have taken some pains in our recent articles on Emigration to give to our readers such information, as might enable them to arrive at just conclusions as to the designs and effects of the newfangled scheme of wholesale transportation. We never had a doubt! as to the fact, that either Whigs "I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the or Tories would starve, hang, or banish the people, providing they could realise a profit by the speculation; and we are happy to find that the "liberal" writer in this "liberal" journal fully bears us out and a new piece of flunge was welled on; I considered such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may in the opinion we had formed of the unblushing rascality of both the rival factions.

That we may not be accused of misrepresentation.

we will quote the writer's own words:-" It must be a principle in the consideration of the subject that the unoccupied lands of our colonial consist of the utmost possible advantage, which can be Ireland, and Scotland, of themselves, support on least three persons per acre, that is, for forty-five would interchange its surplus productions with its manner as not only to be no burden to the parent state, but to furnish their quota of aid towards the strength' and welfare of the empire at large. In order to that, they must be governed on a scale commensurate with imperial requirements. But i the power of taxation were altogether surrendered to the settlers, they would forget the larger interests in their own pettier objects, and would laugh at exhorta-

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

engineer whistled twice, and I ran to the break on the Government, general war must be the inevitable to destroy the aristocratic influence at home, instead the same for dinner, from the let of January to the our agricultural population from the healthy and of making it take deeper root in our possessions and keep the stock together, and if, in the twenty-five invigorating pursuits of country life into those ter-

> conviction long since expressed by us, that there is To the daughters he gives £100 each; the second son sufficient for four times, the number of the present inhabitants. And this fact we now proceed to demonstrate.

A writer in the Colonial Gazette, in an article on The Causes of the National Distress," thus coolly insults his countrymen, and libels Providence:-"When the extent of the superfices of the British Islands, and the sum of their actual population. shown by the recent census to amount to nearly when England, even if every acre of her soil were "However desirons the United States may be for cultivated, can no longer, of herself, supply either food or employment for a very large proportion of her children; and though certainly it does not follow, as a principle of justice, that one portion should quit the common territorial inheritance for the mere accommodation of the rest, yet self-preservation is an influence that will not the less suggest the expediency of sacrifice which minor influences might prove insufficient to enforce." Such are the bold and unblushing statements put

forth for the evident purpose of inducing the sons of labour to forsake the land of their fathers, and to seek a distant home; not for the sake of any real advantage it would be to them, but simply that they osses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, may become more entirely the bond slaves of the profit-mongers and the colonial aristocracy. The writer says "the conviction cannot fail to force itself upon the most offuscate understanding that the time This very proper spirit is characterised by the is fairly come, when England, even if every factious papers as an evidence that the professed acre of her soil were cultivated, can no longer of anxiety of the President for the annihilation of the herself supply either food or employment, for a "wicked traffic" is insincere. No honest man can very large portion of her children." Our understandings may be "most offuscate," at least in the The latter portion of the Message is occupied estimation of Whig traffickers in sophistry and dewith domestic matters. It contains an outline of lusion, but we have the vanity to suppose ourselves the projected new treasury arrangements, which, if not quite destitute of common sense; by the use of adopted, will do much to prevent the recurrence of which we hope to show our readers, firstly, that the lands of the United Kingdom are amply sufficient The French Chambers have been also opened to produce all the necessaries of life for at least since our last, and the "Citizen King" exhibited four times the number of the existing population; secondly, point out the best means by which the son; proceeding to the duty in a close carriage natural capabilities of the land may be developed; drawn by four horses, and attended by four other and thirdly, exhibit some of the results which would carriages, precautions having been taken to prevent flow from a proper appropriation of the means at for £250.

even the terraces of the Tuileries gardens were from which our opponents will hardly venture to dissent. M'Culloch, generally considered an au-The trial of the conspirators, Quenisser and his thority by the "Liberals," states that the United fellows, has been concluded. Three of them are Kingdom could produce food for one hundred sentenced to death, and seven to various terms of millions of inhabitants. Bishop Warson says that imprisonment, ranging from five years to life: Great Britain is capable of maintaining thirty they should secure it at once from depredation, and among whom is M. Dupory, the conductor of the millions of inhabitants; another writer, Dr. Hall, traffic in the manufacturing and commercial market. I fourpence per acre in lots of affects acres, with a capi-Journal du Peuple, in whose person the utter pros- says it would support, with ease, ninety millions; shall, according to promise, take the rudest calculations; tal of one hundred pounds advanced to each tenant, blacksmith, was directed to point and sharpen some tration of the French press is aimed at. A while the Earl of Laudendale, one of the modern and, firstly, as to the gross produce. of the tools used in excavating. Whether he was spirited protest has been published by the greater political economist school, declares it might support

"On the most moderate calculation, Great Britain and Ireland are capable of maintaining, in ease and affluence, one hund, ed and twenty millions of inhabitants. This proceeds on the supposition, that the whole maining third alone is devoted to the staple food of man, partly in wheat and partly in potatoes."-Sheriff Allison's "Principles of Population," p. 51, vol. 1.

England can maintain ......60,000,000 Ireland ......48,000,000 Scotland ......15,000,000

The British Islands 123,000,000 This calculation, though much below that of the of philanthropy are most frequently assumed; and one-sixth more than Mr. M'Culloch. These cunning of the serpent is ound inadequate; and capable of being supported in the British islands week affords a striking proof. The Colonial Gazette | divided by five, gives, as the average result of their is the organ of the "Liberals" of the Whig-labours, one hundred and four millions six hundred Radical party, and is devoted to the support of thousand, which is four millions six hundred and would still further be a curse to some M'Cullock, and nearly seventy-eight millions above "Ships. Colonies, and Commerce" is their motto; sume these authorities will be deemed by all reflect-

QUANTITY OF LAND IN THE UNITED

		KINGDOM		
	Cultivated	Uncitivated but cpble of imprvement	oble wete	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4.752.000
Scotland	5,265,000	5.950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
Ireland	12,125,280	4,900,000		
Brit.Isles	383,690	166,000	569,469	
				7

From this table it appears that there are fifteen millions of acres of uncultivated land capable of cultivation in the British Islands; and these, according to Mr. O'Connon's calculation, would " immediately produce food for seven millions of people; in producing order. If the whole was highly culti- ance where such advantages can be obtained. It is and in less than ten years would provide for fifteen millions of people; and at the expiration of twentyone years, the original farms of fifteen acres each five pounds per annum. These are facts, and they nor is it at all necessary that they should. Local territories belong to the empire; such being the case, would be capable of being subdivided for the warrant us in coming to the conclusion that the circumstances would mainly determine the peculiar of course they are not to be given away to any body families, into farms of five acres each, if necessary. waste lands alone, if highly cultivated, would avocations to which the skill, industry, and capital of applicants without due return for the benefit of thus would our present waste lands, New England, produce the necessaries and comforts of life for at could be most profitably applied; and each colony obtained from the grantees. Settlements therefore the spot twenty-one millions in affluence, comfort, million souls. founded on these lands should be conducted in such and splendour, at the end of twenty-one years, and for ever !"

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

tem works in reference to what is called cultivated beyond all reasonable doubt. We will take the lands, because we shall then discover how it is that population at twenty-seven millions, and we find by we have a "scarcity of food," and a "surplus po- the above table that the number of cultivated acres pulation." We presume the average lands of Eng- is 46,522,970, to which add 15,000,000, making a land and Ireland are pretty much alike-equally total of 61,522,970. Suppose that only 45,000,000 defective under bad management, and equally pro- out of this 61,522,970 acres are cultivated so as to ductive under good. We will, therefore, avail our produce food, per acre, for three persons, they selves of the calculations of Mr. O'Connor, in his would provide the means of subsistence for "Letters to the Landlords of Ireland;" a work 135,000,000 human beings, which is just five times which has no equal for practical utility and mederate the amount of the population taken at 27,000,000 reasoning in the English language : which ought to be conned till all its principles are familiar to him by every honest man; and which being now published in the "Labourer's Library," by J. Hobson, for twopence, may be and should be obtained by every working man. We beg the especial attention of our readers to the following details. The calculation is made upon the produce of a farm of one

"Ten farmers, then, holding one thousand acres of land in the county of Cork, and living upon these farms for twenty-five years, (a time when the family becomes annum in the manufacturing market. They live very little, if anything, better than their labourers, with

first heard a bit of a rap under the engine: the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either be, then, we say, "Don't emigrate at all. Endeavour curds and whey, and sometimes cold; and they have social system has draw a hundreds of thousands of 31st of December. If the farmer can hold possession, years he has scraped, together, £250 for his children's restrial hells—Leeds, Manchester, Stockport, and When we say "Don't emigrate," we say so from the portions, he considers himself right well off. We will the other dens of darkness, which have sprung up for some time unmarried, and when his parents meet with a suitable match for him in their old age, they which the son pays the rent; and the fifty pounds spared after the daughters' portion remains for which ever shall be survivor, to live with the youngest, who

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

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

Fifty bags of wheat at £1 5s. per bag... 62 10 0 Sixteen owth of butter Sixteen owts of butter, seconds and thirds, at £3 5s. per cwt....... 52 Twenty barrels of oats, spared from horses, at 10s. per barrel ..... 10 Ten fat pigs, at 2½ cwt per pig, at £1 Spared potatoes ..... 21 10 Rent, say 20s. per acre...... 100 Renewal of cattle for dairy ...... 10 0 0 Wear and tear, smith's work, and additional men at harvest...... 20 0 0 Laid by for children ...... 10 0 0 Spent in manufacturing market ...... 0 10 0 "Now what interest has the farmer for his capital emloved as follows?— Price of twenty cows, at £7 a head..... 140 0 0 Carts, tackling, ploughs, harrows, &c... 20 0 0

"What interest has he for that which requires £10 year to keep it up, by the renewal of dairy stock to not be guarded against, but we think a much safer its original value? He has just the £10 a year, which and easier plan, and one more likely to produce he lays by, if all goes well ! And what is his remuneraimmediate beneficial results would be, that sugtion? Just the amount of comfort that I have shown gested by Mr. O'Connon to the landlords of Irehim to be partaker of! And thus, for twenty-five years he and his family undertake great risk and land. responsibility, and at the end of that time are more than happy if remunerated with "his Honour's" bond

Having thus shown the effects of the present system, he proceeds to contrast it with what would be accomplished by a more just and rational system twenty years' purchase, at a rent of one shilling of management. He says :-

"Landlords! let us now consider what a hundred scres of ground subdivided into ten farms of ten acres each is capable of doing; how many it would maintain; the under proper official management, at the head of which description of maintainance; and the surplus, after should be a Cabinet Minister, to be called the Minister having supplied the family, which it would leave for of Agriculture, lease these lands at one shilling and

an acre of meadow, quarter of an acre of flax with and four pounds for interest. chief literary characters of the Kingdom; Here it will be seen that Bishop Warson is vastly clover, one rood of kitchen garden, one ditto of vetches, sisting of a man, his wife, and five children); sixty the Parliament alone shall have control; and that it

"Let us now see what this will afford the family per week. More than a stone of wheat flour; a stone of oatmeal; ten stones of potatoes; for forty-five weeks, deducting seven weeks for Lent, (a time when Catho-CAPABILITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN TO mountain and waste land is deducted as altogether unMAINTAIN ITS POPULATION.

mountain and waste land is deducted as altogether unprofitable, and that the remaining arable land is divided days, Mondays, and Tuesdays, every week in the year; into three parts, of which two-thirds are entirely set and three quarts of new milk per day, twenty one quarts aside for luxuries and conveniences, and that the re- per week,-thus estimating a cow's milk at twelve quarts a day for the summer season, and allowing one quarter of her milk in summer and the other quarter to be used in butter during winter; but I take all as milk. Value of produce, after the above amount for consumption shall have been deducted:-

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

which deducted from the £42 15s leaves £24 to be

**—** 18 15 0

Total....£24 0 0

These statements we think are sufficient to convince any mind capable of being convinced that the deficiency of food, so much complained of, is not to be attributed to a want of capability in the land, but to a want of justice in the system and common sense in the landlords. We now proceed to show that the land is capable of doing much more than Mr. O'Connon has calculated. In Mr. O'Connon's facturers, and agriculturists; and let these be proaccount of his visit to Selby we find an account of vided with the means of subsistence, and the matecertain experiments, made by Mr. Linton, upon one-fifth of an acre of land. It appears that he has We are satisfied that if the locality was well three-fourths of an acre, for which he pays four chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made, these pounds per annum rent; of this only one-fifth is in actively producing would soon become self-supa high state of cultivation, from which, after paying perting colonies; and that in a comparatively short a labourer three shillings per day for ten hours time they would be able to repay the money advanced work, he is able to make profit at the rate of sixteen for their establishment, and would become indepenpounds per acre. He last year had one cow, but the dent of money-mongers, capitalists, Corn Laws, and produce was so much greater than the demand, that foreign markets for ever. Total 46,522,970 15,000,000 15,871,463 77,394,433 he has this year two cows, a flock of geese, some There are some things connected with these propigs, &c. Last year, with only twenty-four perches jected colonies too important to be omitted, though cultivated, the profit, over all expences, after our space forbids us to go into the subject paying four pounds rent, and after paying for at length. Good water is an absolute requilabour, for seed, and all other expences, the profit site; and the proximity of stone quarries and was about twelve pounds, on one-seventh of an acre | coal or iron mines is a subject of no small imporvated, as the grass land yields little or nothing, it not likely that all the various mechanical arts and would leave profit, after outlay and rent, eighty- manufactories can be combined in one settlement,

We think we have now proved beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, that the British Islands can produce food for four times the number of the existing population. We will, however, add We will, however, first see how the present sys- one calculation more, which will put the matter

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

with mushroom rapidity under the blasting inplenty for every man at home; that the land, if he marries to another farmer's daughter, with whom influence of the manufacturing system—a system properly cultivated, would yield a supply of food he gets one hundred pounds; the eldest son remains which has said to gold "Thou art my hope;" and to the fine gold, "Thou art my confidence." A with the gossoon (the youngest son) give up the farm system which, under due and proper arrangements. to the heir, (with "his Honour's" consent, and some might have been, and will one day be, an incalculthing more, and live themselves upon a few acres of able blessing; but which at present, under the directing influences of selfishness, avarice, and ambition. like the locusts of Egypt, devours, with an insatiable seldom or never marries during the life of the old appetite, every green thing. In connection with this system, we have a machine power which though in its infancy, is capable of producing more of the necessaries of life in five years, than the whole population of the Globe could consume in fifty. Thus, then, we have a producing power which encourages in us a spirit of the most reckless and destructive competition; and we have a landed aristegracy, who neither know their own interests, or care for those of their country. The one party have got power, which they refuse to relinquish: the other party are seeking to gain the power, which, if they had it, they are too ignorant to use for any beneficial purpose. A death-grapple is rapidly approaching between them; and it behoves the people most assiduously to watch every movement of their oppressors, and to seize on every favourable opportunity for elevating their own characters, and improving their own condition. The fact is, the people must have the waste land at all events. and they must have capital, without which to reclaim them is impossible. This capital might be raised by the establishment of joint stock companies; which, if fairly and honourably conducted, would be productive of great good: but these are liable to the objection, that their progress would be unavoidably slow; they would partake too much of the nature of monopoly, and the advancers of capital

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

would be almost certain to obtain more than their

fair share of influence in the management of the

concern. We do not say that these effects could

"The value of those afteen millions of acres, at and fourpence per acre, would cost Government £20,000,000.

"Now what I propose is, that Government shall purchase the lands from you, say at that rate, and then, subjecting the tenant to a rent of five pounds per "One-and-half acres of potatoes, half an acre of fallow, annum; for the land and the interest of one hundred one acre of lay (sward) oats, two acres of wheat; half pounds at four per cent; that is, one pound for land

"This sum of £120,000,000 I propose to consolidate spring and summer; and four acres of pasture. Pro- into one national fund, which shall stand as a mortduce for family's consumption for one year, (family con- gage upon the fifteen millions of acres, and over which stones of wheat; fifty atones of oatmeal; five hundred shall not be a transferable stock, or a stock allowed to half the milk of a cow; with poultry, eggs, and the Jews' temple; but that the Government shall merely be agent for the fund-holder and fund-payerreceiving from the one and paying to the other.

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

We know of no better way for the establishment of a system of home colonisation; and we know of nothing but such a system of co-operative unity as is involved in home colonisation, that is capable of preserving the country from inevitable destruction Let the people be drawn away from the manufacturing districts, and located upon the land, in companies of from twelve hundred to two thousand persons, of various ages, and capable of performing the various operations of mechanics, artists, manurials for labour, and we have no fear for the result.

neighbour, and thus a fraternal union would be established throughout the whole. The buildings would be no unimportant matter. They should be so constructed as to aid the purposes of health, cleanliness, convenience, and to combine the advantages of sociabilty with the most perfect adaptation for individual and domestic privacy. We would have them surrounded with every appliance for the most perfect developement of agricultural science, and with all the beauties of nature and art, which the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants could procure or produce. Thus, a community of interests and all that is really valuable in social institutions would be obtained, while every man would feel himself invested with not only a right to the possession of the fruits of his own industry, but also of the power to exercise such right. All would be equal before the law, while the rights of private property would be individually recognized and collectively maintained.

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

From all that we have said, it is plain that the only elements requisite for the securing of national prosperity, are land and labour and capital, in combinative unity. Of the first we have five times more than would suffice for our present wants; of labour, we have a superabundance-willing and anxious to be employed; and of capital nobody ever dreams that there is any lack. decrease before the accident happened; and I did not essity, invade the territory of the other, would expect we should have steam to see the train in. I both. When border collisions come to receive the breakfast and dine six days in the week; whom they breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; whom they breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this be not a fair inter-breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from breakfast and dine six days in the week; leave any man to judge if this being potatoes, and thick milk, "blue," from bre of labour, and plenty of capital, thousands are who had heard talk of the English nation. Good great cotton district" were the "schemers" in both dying for want, and hundreds of thousands are only God! how changed! How, then, did this hor- instances. At present we can only just quote the ing the whole earth.

These are some of the results which would flow regeneration of society. But how are we to get these means? By getting a power over the laws by which all these means are controlled and regulated. By getting Universal Supprage. together with the other points of the Charter. and thus securing to this mighty people an honest and an efficient Government. A Government which looking neither to the right or to the ness, and prosperity.

OF COMMERCE.

It is extremely important that the question of "Extension of Commerce: is it desirable!" should be speedily set at rest. If the effects of former "extensions" upon the wages and well-being of the labouring portion of the community have been advantageous; if they have added to the labourer's store of provisions and stock of clothing, in God's name let us have more of them ! let us join the Corn Law Repealers, and badger "total Repeal" out of Sir Robert Prel and the "People's House"! But if former "extensions" have not had this effect; if the condition of the producer of wealth has not been bettered by them, to say nothing of its being made worse; if the many and numerous "extensions" we have already had, have not put more food upon the tables, and more clothing upon the backs of the werkers, to say nothing of the possibility of their having run away with the most of what were there; if former "extensions" have not had this effect, should we not pause, and mand another ?

To settle this question we must have the tables we their thousands and millions ! Do any other parties asked for in a former article. We must see what ask for such an "extension"? effect these "extensions" have had upon wages. Are wages as high now as they were in 1810? Will they purchase as much bread and beef as they did estables, drinkables, and wearables now as he did who prate about the necessity of Repealing the

the present period.

Y11.	Reed	Picks	Width	Length	No. of Shut- tles.	Price per Cut
1605	1/08	17	13 yds	28	3	30 ahillings
1510	-		-			20 -
Nac.						
1815	-					15 -
1513	-	-			قيد ر	11 ~
1830		16	l} yds	24	-	5
1838	1090	-	36 in.	451	2	5 6d.
1841	1000	9.	391 _ (	31	2	3 ld. double
	)		1	·		strng. crossove
1841	1200	15	36 _	31	4	43. 6d.
1841	1600	9	52	31	2	3s. 3d.
1841	1200	11	36 _	31	5	4s. 3d. Tar on gingham.

The above are the gross earnings per cut, at the diflerent periods mentioned; and, up to 1818, a cut was considered a tolerably good week's work: so that the Wesver experienced a reduction of 19s per cut from 1865 up to 1818. From 1830, the fabrica have been week: so that his average gross earnings will be somewhere about 7s. per week; from which the following necessary deductions must be made:-

12 cuts,	£	8	. а.	£	۶. 7	d.
Twopence in the shilling for				•	•	
winding	8	1	2			
Loom Bent	0	1	ð			
Candles, Fire, &c.	0	0	6			٠
Beaming, Twisting, &c.	ð	0	3			
•						
	0.	2	11	9	2	11
<b>37</b> (1)					_	—

The above are the earnings of the very best workmen when fully employed. At the time of the Commissioners' inquiry in 1838, there were engaged in this branch 2,200 persons; that number has been con-

extract :-

"The condition of this patient and industrious body of men is now wretched in the extreme; indeed, their alter it. We will not remain as we are! You can-Pale, emariated, and dejected appearance is a con- not expect it, nor can you expect that we should tinging proof of their abject poverty. We have con- aid you in further reducing us in the scale of being. Week to inquire into the present distress and suffering of the working classes; and he informs us that the distress is far greater than he had ever anticipated. One house he visited there was a wretched, half-starved furniture; a little straw in a corner for a bed, with a rude covering; a grate with no fire, and cupboards without any articles of food! 'I cannot' (said the gentleman, tears trickling down his cheeks), 'as an Englishman and the father of a family, go on with the

And is this the "home," the Christmas "home"! of an "independent" English labourer?! Is this the condition of those who formerly had plenty !! Are those who do all the work, and fight all the battles, in this pitiable plight?! How has this change in their condition been brought about? Why is it that they are now so destitute, as, in many to their sufferings before morning"! How comes thats, ever since it bore the name of England, turing districts to lower the wages of all engaged in the richest and most powerful country in Europe; but its good living, its superiority in this particular The men assembled lately in Manchester as the

sustaining a miserable existence by robbery and lible, this disgraceful, this cruel, poverty come article from the Spectator; next week we shall have prostitution! How is this! The cause is not far to be upon this once happy nation! Where has the something to say upon it. This last scheme shows prosesses we have a trinity of means, but not a plenty fled to! Where is the food, and clothing, and the nature of the "sympathy" of the "great" to seek. We had furniture that once made the homes of the working men masters with those who have been worked to death trinity in unity. That's the mischier. If we have land happy and comfortable? Who has gotten it! to fill their money bags. O! yes, they are full where is it all! We have vastly improved our of sympathy! Read!!! at the threatenings of want, and at the prognostics means of producing wealth. Science has been called of national insolvency. The landlord would get in to our aid; Chemistry and Mechanics have been more rent, and the tenant would be more able to pay enlisted in our service; we have inanimate power possess over the agriculturists, immediately available it. Machinery, which neither can nor ought to alone equal to the labour of six hundred and fifty and perfectly legal in its exercise.' A committee of he turned back in its career would become millions of men; how is it that the people are so an aid to, instead of a superseder of, manual poor? How is it, that just in proportion as this Isbour. The powers of the intellect would inanimate power has increased in amount, the wages 4,000 persons in the houses visited totally unemployed, be rendered receptive of all the discoveries of and home-comforts of the workman have decreased! 2,800 partially employed. It is calculated that there science, and all the truths of philosophy, by a prac- How has this come to pass? That such is the fact. tically useful education, and the affections of the the revelations made by the "great" cotton masters at will would flow forth in their natural and appro- their own meeting, as to the utterly destitute condi- people belonging to those districts, to be maintained priste channels, blessing and fertilising and adorn- tion of the working people of their "great" district, out of the local rates. Reckoning that each family of fully prove. That such is the fact the table of wages above given is sufficient evidence. How, then, comes from this glorious combination of means, for the all this to be? And especially, how comes it to pass, 75,000 acres. Lancashire could send back 50,000 famithat while this poverty, and misery, and absolute owners of machinery have been amassing wealth in a manner unprecedented in the annals of the whole world? How is it, that while the beds of the workpeople have disappeared from their cots, "fortunes" unequalled in amount have been rapidly made by the great factory masters? How comes it, that while the "meal-kist" and the beer-barrel, and the left. Would make the interest of the whole people "haver-bread" creel have departed from the workits first and cheifest care, and which would, by man's home, the Marshalls' of Leeds have been destroying the influence of faction, secure to ages able to pile up such heaps of money, that they can yet unborn, the invaluable blessings of peace, happi- now boast of being possessed of millions! and that the greatest difficulty they have now to contend with is to find "investments" for their enormous WAGES OF LABOUR AND "EXTENSIONS" capital! How is it, that while the labourer that produceth has been reduced from plenty to such a deplorable state, that their masters actually find them "wishing the Almighty would terminate their sufferings before morning," these same masters should have gathered together such heaps of wealth, that they can publicly boast of being able buy up the aristocracy of England! Have the "great" fortunes of the masters anything to do with causing the destitution of the " hands" ! Would the workpeople have been in their present situation, had another system of distribution prevailed, which would have circulated " the millions" now in Marshalls' hands through the pockets and tills of the labourer and shopkeeper? Would it have been any werse for the producer and distributor of wealth, had not Messrs. EDMUND ASHWORTH and ROBERT HYDE GREG, with a few compeers, become possessed of such yast accumulations, as to be able to buy up the aristocracy ! Can such heaps of wealth be accumulated without CAUSING poverty to others? Is not our commercial system fundamentally wrong, when it takes ALL from the worker and gives all to the employer? ask the owners of machinery why we should de- Will an "extension" of it be of any use to any but those who have accumulated and are accumulating

These queries we leave to be answered by the judgment of those who read them. The answers to them will lead the working people to agitate for a then? Does the workman get as much of the far different measure of relief to the one recommended by the Leagued Anti-Corn Law Gentry. then! Has he the means of doing so? We want We fancy they will be inclined to say to the "great" THE "NORTHERN STAR" IN THE EAST INDIES. the tables to answer these questions. To work, then, masters :- "Your system has been 'extended' those who are not already engaged. Look up your far enough. It may have worked well enough for work and wage books. Make out your statements. you. You have amassed wealth almost beyond Be very particular. Let us have the truth; and bounds; but you have done so at our expence. You then for an answer to the Corn Law Repealers! KNOW HOW WE ARE. You have told the whole world that the effect of your system upon us has been Corn Laws, so as to extend commerce to secure to to reduce us from comfort to destitution. You have the labouring men " High wages, cheap food, and proclaimed that many of us 'have neither beds nor bedding, nor anything but the bare floor to lie down As a sample of the sort of information we want, upon when nature is exhausted.' You have trumand a guide as to the way in which the tables peted forth the fact that however unnatural it may should be prepared, we subjoin one we have received appear, it is nevertheless true, that in some dwelfrom Carlisle. The tale it tells, as to the effects of lings old age, youth, and infancy, six, seven, and "extensions" of commerce upon the hand-loom eight in number, are obliged to huddle together in weavers of that city, accords most certainly with one bed, for want of means to provide better accomthe statements made by the "great" mosters of the modation! You have also borne testimony to the " great" cotton district, at their recent gathering in fact that hundreds of our families, both parents and Manchester, but does not say much in favour of children, have no change of clothes of any descripfurther "extension." Here the table is, however; tion; the linen of both men, women, and children having to be washed on the Saturday night, the parties Table, shewing the state of the hand-loom-wearing having to remain entirely destitute [NAKED!!!] in the city of Carlisle, from the year 1805, up to until it is dried!' You have also testified that 'many of our dwellings contain scarcely anything but the bare walls,' and you found the inmates so pressed upon by gaunt hunger and ' the appalling difficulties under which they laboured, that they wished the Almighty might terminate their sufferings before morning!' You KNOW, and have avowed, that this is our present condition. You know, too what our condition was, before your system came into operation. You know that we then were able to live, and live comfortably. You know that we had wages which purchased for us both beds, and furniture, and food, and plenty of them. You know, too, that we know how most of you then were. You know that we know that BENNY Gorrsat upon a stool in the counting-house, as a hired book-keeper. You know that we know that John Marshall was a journeyman flax-heckler. You know that we know that Ton STARREY and JOE STARKEY were journeymen croppers. You know that we know that John left the shear-board in his clogs to go get wed. You know that we know men that a weaver will average a cut and a half per the particulars of most of you; and that we know the particulars relating to ourselves. And you also know that we know that while you have become immensely rich, we have become deplorably poor. Your system has taken from us, to give to you! 'Extension' of it may be desirable to you. 'Much would have more!' But what interest have we in extension'? Ought we not rather to wish to return back to our full pantry, our well-filled 'meal-kist,' our flowing milk bowl, our "bread-creel," and our flitch of bacon. These are the things we want, -not extension.' If, extension' will give them back again to us, we ask for extension. But former extensions' have not added to our store! On the contrary, every 'extension' has taken from us: until at last we are in the situation you describe. The system siderably reduced from the above period up to the may be well enough for you; but we must have an alteration of it. We must have things on that John M'Whirnie.- The best way to get Pinder's Hurrah! lads, for "extensions" of commerce! footing that we can have enough to eat and enough The reductions in the wages of the hand-loom to wear in return for our labour. And this Weavers in Carlisle were only 50 per cent. from we will have. There are means in our hands 1805 to 1815, BEFORE the present "atrocious" and to produce enough: we are willing to produce, "infamous" Corn Laws were enacted! Hurrah! as we have formerly produced: but we must for "extension"! the reductions since 1815 only live, and live well, too. There is no reason amount to 60 per cent. more! Shout! lads, why we should not, except it be to enable shout! for more "extension"! "Down with the you to boast of being so rich as to be able to Corn Laws." "Up with steam." "More mabuy up the aristocracy: and we see no fun in chinery." "More commerce." Hurrah! for that! You tell us aristocracies are bad things: we do not want another! At all events, aristo-The senders of the above table accompany it cracy or no aristocracy; mill-lords with millions, With a note from which we give the following or no mill-lords; fortunes or no fortunes, we must and will live, and live well! If your commercial

versed with a member of the Committee appointed last Away, then, with your projects of 'Extensions' of our present commerce !" Such, we opine, will be the answer of the opelecking creature in a room containing no articles of ratives to the "great" masters, who ask for their " sweet voices" and blistered hands in aid of their wicked schemes to wring more wealth out of the bones and blood of the producing many. In fact. such has been, and such is, the answer enunciated in the woe-begone condition of the Leaguers' agitation, and in the life and vigour of the people's own agitation for right and power. The former is down: the other is rising in importance and sted-

system cannot afford to let us do this, we must

fastness every day! There are several things connected with the recent gathering of the "great" masters at Manchester the other day, that we must have a word or two instances, to wish the Almighty may put an end upon. Want of space will prevent this for the present. We can only here put on record the folthere to be so much poverty and misery in England! lowing, which we take from the Spectator of England was formerly famed for its good living; Saturday. It developes a "scheme" of the "great" that is to say, for the plenty in which the whole masters, equalled only in cold-bloodedness and of the people lived; for the abundance of good atrocity by the one which was laid and played off, to clothing and good food which they had. It was entrapthe agricultural labourers into the manufacmanufacturing labour.

respect, was proverbial amongst all who knew, or "Deputies from the various towns comprised in the

"The Stockport Chronicle of Yesterday calls attention to a 'tremendous power' which the manufacturers inquiry, similar to that af Leeds, has just made its report; and it finds that of the 10,000 families in the borough, 3,000 belong to rural districts. There are are at least 4,009 persons too many for the employment of the place. In the agricultural districts there is no want of labour; and it is proposed to send back the five persons would consume in poor-rates as much as the rental of twenty-five acres, the 3,000 families returned from Stockport would consume the rental of lies, to consume the rental of tracts equal to many small destitution has been coming over the workers, the counties. Some manufacturers already begin to think of clearing their estates - the manufactories of their agricultural burdens. The landlords are warned to beware of the manufacturers' 'army of desolation.'"

### To Readers and Correspondents

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- Our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the National Petition for 1842, on a neat sheet, for the purpose of being extensively distributed amongst those from whom signatures are asked, that they may know for what they are signing. He is ready to supply them to the Associations and to individuals at the following charges:—100 copies for 2s; 1,000 for 15s. Petition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four columns, and holding two hundred names when filled, may also be had, price 2d. each. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London; Messrs. Paton and Love, Glasgow; and Mr. Heywood, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude

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

the general secretary, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester. THE PORTS.—Our poetical friends have been as usual exceedingly bounteous: we have so large a stock of poetry and apologies for poetry on hand, and our friends supply us constantly so liberally, that we shall not henceforth particularly notice this department in our "Notices to Corres-pondents." We shall select from the mass sent us as much as we have room for, with as much impartiality as possible. Accepted pieces will therefore, be known by their appearance in the paper; and authors whose communications do not appear will not, therefore, conclude that they are rejected because of demerit, as it would be impossible for us to find room for half of even the readable poetry that comes to us. CHARLES DAVIDSON. - We have no room.

PATRICK BURKE.—There is no new point in his letter to entitle it to the space it would occupy.

GRACCHUS writes to call the attention of Chartists to the importance of the land and its cultivation: and suggests to Mr. O'Connor the propriety of plan contained in his letter, published by Mr Hobson, in the "Labourers' Library," before

J. H. writes us that he lately received a letter from a brother now at Bangalore, East Indies, who states that he had there read the Northern

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

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

information he mentions, and shall be glad to receive all particulars from him. GEORGE LINDSAY, ECCLES, will oblige us by writing on one side of his paper only. OBSERVERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND. -- We shall always be glad to receive any information from

NORTHERN STAR" PLATES .- Hull Subscribers wishing to have the large Plates are requested to send in their names immediately to Mr. Robert Lundy,

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

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

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

blacking is to address a letter to Roger Pinder, No. 5, Weatherill's Place, Carrilane, Hull, enclosing a post-office order for the amount manted.

the 3rd, for want of funds. describes him as being "honoured and respected classes." ful to the Huddersfield Chartists—we have asserted nothing to the contrary; other persons, "leaders of the Old Northern Union in Huddersfield," may have been very "unprincipled," and may have been concerned in "circumstances that would make us startle, if related;" we know nothing of it, and therefore don't believe it: nor do we see what earthly connection it has with

think so.

and fishing rods, tape inch measures, and yard Well might Byron exclaim sticks, and every other article in the rule-making way, are willing to give five and a half per cent. on their receipts to the Executive: pay carriage to all parts of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, for all orders to the amount of £1 and upwards. Persons who favour them with orders orders. They warrant their articles of commerce to be as good and as cheap as can be manufactured by any other house in the trade.-Mr.

NQUIRER, BARNSLEY. The appointment to which he alludes is honorary: there is no salary at all. WILL P. M. BROPHY, of Dublin, be kind enough to inform Edmund Stallwood, 6, Vale-place, Ham- odd sort of compensation"—this "full justice" to the mersmith, London, if Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, an labourers, in order that they may give you their support Englishwoman, may be allowed to aid and assist her oppressed brethren and sisters of Ireland by becoming a member of the Dublin Universal per week will be a sufficient contribution? ILLIAM COOK, JUN., sub-Secretary of the Chartist Association of Hackney, wishes to have his name inserted amongst the list of Total Abstinence Chartists.

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

FOR PROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. From D. M'Dougall, Dunfermline ... 0 6 FOR THE O'DRIEN PRESS FUND. From the Members of the Portsen

JOHN SHIELD.—Yes: how can we send it?

National Union ... ... 5 0 0 FOR MRS. PROST-THE "WHIG-MADE WIDOW." From W.T. Bristol ... ... 0 1 0 J. A. Heckmondwike ... 0 0 6 Sunderland, por J. Williams 1 0 0 Rochdale, per J. Lesch ... 1 0 0 W. Cook, Hackney ... 0 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From John W. R., Leeds ... 0 0 6 ... 0 10 1 R. Pinder, Hull the O'Brien and Binns Fund

THE SMALL PORTRAITS. To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Portraits formerly issued with the Star, and who say that 4 d. is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 4d. each. The list comprises Portraits of-F. O'Connor. H. Hunt.

R. Oastler.

J. R. Stephens,

Wm. Cobbett.

Sir W. Molesworth

sent from Wingate Grange 6 10 0

Andrew Marvel.

Arthur O'Connor.

Thos. Attwood, and

All these will be allowed to the Agents and Booksellers, so as to retail at 4d. each. Any one experiencing Gnest of Rirmingham, and Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, and he can have any one on the lis returned to him by the next post.

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

the Plate he wants. At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will

the Agent, and no more.

The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that | What! was all this vapour, then, about "the odd sort | would particularly commend the work to the attenas possible.

Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the from an agent. Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire

can have any of the under-mentioned plates:-The Convention. John Collins. John Frost. Dr. M'Douall, J. R. Stephens. R. Emmett, and Richard Oastler. F. O'Connor.

The agents had better open their subscription lists immediately, and apprise us of the number they will require of each.

In answer to several applications respecting the time to commence the Six Weeks' Subscriptions we have to say as soon as the next plate, "Monmouth Court House," shall have been distributed. When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in enter his name for another; and so on till he rehe may not need.

TO HAMER STANSFELD, ESQ. "All classes will prey upon all other classes, just as much as they can and dare."

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

"We must go still further, and ask for a re-adjustment of the national taxation, as some compensation to the working classes; though it is an odd sort of compensation after all, to ask for what is only another measure of justice. The annual expenditure, in round numbers, is £50,000,000,—£30,000,000 of which is Northampton and Oxfordshire required for the interest of the National Debt. Let Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams, £10,000,000 of this be raised by a tax upon rent, and Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset, Thomas Smith. £20,000,000 by a tax upon funded and other property. Gioucester, Somerset, and William Prowting THE EXECUTIVE cannot possibly meet in Bristol, on and then there will be other £20,000,000 to be raised by taxes on articles of consumption, which are chiefly OHN LISTER takes us somewhat severely to task for paid by the working classes. Until you, the middle what he thinks and designates our "too violent classes, demand full justice for the working classes, you attack on Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield." He never will have their support; and without it your says he knows Mr. Clayton to be a "steady, sober, efforts will be in vain. I beg leave to propose full straightforward, persevering young man," and justice, and nothing more than justice, to the working

by all the Chartist body in Huddersfield;" and How, in the name of all that is goed and great! is this he thinks quite "sufficient to make a young this "odd sort of compensation," as you justly call it, man like him proud of himself." He states that to "give full justice to the working classes?" By all the Chartists of Huddersfield owe much to that is ridiculous, but you middle class theorists do Mr. Clayton's exertions, and gives several spnr your Rosinante at a famous rate, when you get hints about the "unprincipled" leaders of for-astride! Just tell us, Mr. Stansfeld, how this ceasing It will be seen that in the about mer times, as if for the purpose of contrasting Mr. Clayton with them. We do not think him at all happy in his defence of Mr. Clayton. Mr. Clayton may have been very use- their support? Do tell us how "this changing of the warded to the General Secretary, without which it species, without diminishing the quantity," (as M'Cul- is impossible for them to be taken cognizance of. The loch foolishly said on another occasion, is either to fill nominations not yet forwarded must be immediately the bellies, or clothe the backs, or in any way do "full justice to the working classes?" Come, out with it! a day for the Ballot fixed. Those who desire infortell us how it is ! ! Let us take a case or two, by way of example, to

see how your "full-justice" plan would be likely to act. Suppose, then, a landlord with an income of a £1,000 Mr. Clayton's attack upon us. We have no object a year, and that his taxes which he has now tion to Mr. Clayton's being "honeured and indirectly, to pay upon the articles he consumes in respected by the Huddersfield Chartists;" we the expending of his £1,000 amount to £300, leaving have a great desire to honour and respect him £700 net for the articles themselves. And let us also too; we would willingly be as proud of Mr. suppose, that Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., has come in with Clayton as he is stated by his friend to be of him- his truly "odd sort of compensation," which is to do self; but we cannot think the assertion and in- "full justice and nothing more to the working classes;" sinuation of known, witful, and malicious false- and let us suppose that he proposes, in "King Camhoods to be matters that can justly make Mr. C. bysus' vien." to demand, in order to "do full justice "proud of himself," or "honoured and respected to the working classes," mind, that every £1,000 of by all the Chartist body." At all events, they rent shall have laid upon it a direct tax of £300; and cannot make him "honoured and respected" by suppose that he has the power to make his proposition us. Mr. Clayton thought proper to write to the become the law of the land! Suppose all this, what Scottish Patriot a lie; he knew it to be a lie would you gain by it? Would the £300 taken in direct when he wrote it : he so couched and worded it as taxes affect either the landlord or the labourer any to make it the exponent of a very petty and more than the like sum taken by indirect taxes? malicious effort at "bearing false witness against Would you be any nearer doing "full justice to the worka neighbour," who had deserved differently of ing classes," or would it in any way tend to restore his and from him. This may, in Mr. Lister's opinion, "meal-kist?" But I had forgot—your very clever entitle him to the "honour and respect of all the associate, Mr. Plint, has told you that "taxes have Chartist body in Huddersfield," but we do not nothing to do with the price of articles;" and that consequently when the landlord was pur-WM. DUFF.-Better, by all means, take the train- chasing his tobacco, his ten, his coffee, sugar, hire and the day's wages, and have no more non- his malt-in short, his everything, and paid sense about it. If you go to law, you will be the tax upon them in the price of the article, the tax formed no part of the price, and did not affect his

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

"Tell us what you think of your great thinkers!" But, perhaps, you will tell me that you will not proportion the direct and indirect taxes so exactly, but that you mean to lay on a greater proportion of direct tax upon the landlord, and that in such a way as shall decidedly affect him. Why, really, Sir, are you of the amount. Money to be remitted with all sincere? Do you think, that so long as they have the making of the laws, they will not take care that the consumer of the produce of the land has the tax to pay, as effectually as if he, the consumer, was paying it as Stockholm-Article 1st-History-To the Christian usual in the price of his articles of consumption? George Gray, 29, West-street, Hull, munufacturer of blacking, and proprietor of Dr. Darley's as to suppose that those who command both estates Universal Life Restoring Vegetable Pills (1s. 1sd. per bex, duty included), offers to give ten per cent. of kis receipts to the Executive. working underneath, and which will reap even more than all the advantages resulting from any such But you may reply, that you intend to give this

in obtaining a total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. What! and this, too, after you have laid a direct tax upon the produce of your own land? Would Suffrage Association; and if a Northern Star you compel the English farmer to pay, in consequence of the poverty occasioned by taxation, ten times the amount of poor-rates, and ten times the amount of county rates? Would you compel him to pay these, and compel him, too, to allow the parson to take his tenth sheaf, his tenth potato, and his tenth pig; and, in addition to all these, lay a direct | Illustrated with upwards of Fifty Humorous Cuts tax upon his produce; and then would you allow the of the World as it is to be in 1842. It will also be our county rates, who was unacquainted with the tith- JUKES! at the irresistably Comic Charge of THREEingman, either in his wheat field or piggery; who had PENCE, being the first Number of the NEW VOLUME; British farmer: I ask, Sir, would you allow the Monthly Parts, at the Office, 13, Wellington Street, foreigner, who had none of these things to pay, to Strand, and Sold by all Booksellers; Supplied compete. (or rather engross,) in the market with the Wholesale and Retail by Slocames and Simms, English farmer?

What would you think of the Government which should lay a tax upon the English railway proprietor, of one penny per head per mile, and which should allow the foreigner to come in and lay down a railway, and suffer him to run without any tax at all? Would not you think it a curious exemplification of the principles of free trade? But what would you think of a people who should petition for such "justice?" Would you not think it an "odd kind of compensation," and a singular measure of " justice" which was meted out to them, in consideration of all their skill and capital? equal footing, in all things, with the foreigner you wish Leech.—The Razed House: Wanderings of a Painhim to compete with. But without this, I think you will find it difficult to persuade the people of England for euch an "odd compensation" and "full measure of justice," to support you in the perpetration of such and the Result Frank Content With Ulberta.

from articles of consumption to rents, funds, and other property: even allowing that the "changing of the species without diminishing the quantity," would have a tendency to act to your heart's desire, how do you fly. From Herder. The Night Watch. - Dick suppose that it is to be come at? Is it not the ever- Dafter. By Paul Pindar. Illustrated by George lasting pretence, that if the Charter became the law of the land, it would be a measure of confiscation? that A Night in Calcutta. By H. R. Addison.—The it would have a tendency to take the estates of the Poet at Home. By Old Scratch.-Comicalities of aristocracy, and give them to God knows who? We the Feelings. By the author of "The Comic Engaristocracy, and give them to God knows who? We lish Grammar." With three illustrations by Leech. know well that these charges are false; we know well, too, that those who make them know them to be false: but they are made; and are made the basis of all the immeasureable insults and injury heaped upon the devoted heads of the too-patient, too-enduring wealthproducers of this country. And, Sir, let me ask you what would your proposition be, allowing it to act as difficulty in procuring them has but to inclose six you would insinuate, but a measure of direct and Postage Stamps, either to the office, or to our violent confiscation? Would it not be, if your implied principal agents, Mr. Cleave, of London, Mr. opinions be correct, a taking of £30,000,000 a-year from the present owners of property, and distributing it among the other classes of society? In the warmth of your feelings, you may perhaps be ready to exclaim "that they deserve it! that they have wrung infinitely more from the industrious classes of this country; and that it will only be a sort of compensation for their long course of plunder and wrong they have inflicted upon the country." Well, Sir, be that as it may, how are you to bring about the end you profess to have in view? You will answer, by bringing the voice of the people to bear upon the aristocracy—by the "pressure from without." And, can you really have hopes that the aristocracy will yield to any "pressure" that, on its onset, proclaims it will deprive them of £30,000,000 a year? Chartism may be foolish; it may be wild: it might tend to produce distress and anarchy: but. A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large Sir, at all events, it could not be worse than confiscation!

of property to the amount of £30,000.00011 receive the Plate along with his Paper for that drawn the picture, and that it will not act sions and high official salaries given for bad governweek, for both of which he will be charged is by as a system of confiscation to the extent that I seem ment. A chapter is also annexed on the condition week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit of compensation," and "demanding full justice for the tion of Chartist Lecturers, -- they will find it an infor his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing labourer?" If it be only to "change the species without valuable text book."-English Chartist Circular. diminishing the quantity" wherefore this attempt to for carriage, as they go by post; and we will diminishing the quantity" wherefore this attempt to contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost frighten the aristocracy, or gull the people, by the pompone parade of "demanding a re-adjustment of our national taxation?" Come, Sir, what did the words office, can have the plates on the same terms as mean? Either the measure will have the effect of and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived. that the aristocracy are such old women in breeches highly popular."-Weekly Dispatch. that they will sooner pass a measure which will deprive them of their power, than they would grant UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE? Universal Suffrage could but confiscate, at the worst; but your measure is confiscation to begin with !!! if your words have any meaning. But they have no meaning !! You know that they are

words which are "full of sound and fury,-signifying Let me beg of you, Sir, to give over this mode of procedure. It is unworthy of you. Be assured from me that it is perfectly in vain to attempt to mislead the people by any such claptraps. You acknowledge that accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may you cannot obtain your ends without the people's support. Then be honest at once! Hold out the right ceive all he may desire to have. Every person hand of fellowship to the labourer, and tell him that can have just those which he pleases to subscribe you go with him for "full justice," UNIVERSAL SUFfor ; and is not expected or desired to take others | FRAGE; and then they are with you to a man. Nothing less can serve you. Causes are at work which will assuredly reduce this country to a second or third rate in the scale of nations, unless the power of the people, in the shape of Universal Suffrage, be at the back o the country's intelligence. That you may take that part

which becomes an honest man and a patriot, is the sincere desire of Yours truly,

JAMES PENNY. Millbridge, Dec. 27, 1841. A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842.

Northumberland and Durham Edward Clayton, John West, Geo, Binns. Lancashire, James Leach, John Beesly. Cheshire, William Griffin, John Campbell.\* Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor

Smart, John Skevington, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jonathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart, John Mason, John Richards. Warwick and Worcestershire, Geo. White.

Roberts, Robert Kemp Philp,\* George Merso Almanack is equal to any other we have yet seen : Bartlett, Felix William Simeon, John Copp. Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathaniel Morling, William Woodward.

Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall, acquainted."-British Queen and Statesman," William Carrier, William Prowting Roberts, William Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. of the now readily accessible Parliamentary Returns, William Fox, John Watkins, — Rainsley, mind."—Spectator.

It will be seen that in the above list there are no

London, John Knight, John Maynard.

sent in, when the complete list will be issued, and mation on this subject should consult the instructions issued after the sitting of the Executive in Birmingham. \* Those marked thus \* are members of the Ex-

CASE OF REEVE .- Mr. Watkins has received and

paid the following sums, for which Reeve begs to express his sincere thanks ---

Mr. Williams, Sunderland ... 2 0 A few female friends, Walworth... 0 8 Mr. Larkin, do. ... 1 6 Mr. Thwaites, do. ... ... ... 1 0 Mrs. Thwaites, do ... A poor man, Bristol ... 0 6

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due to the Executive, from R. Pinder, is as follows:-

Mr. Lundy, Hull,...

Mr. Haigh, Hawick, ... The Association of Sutton-in-Ashfield, ... ... 0 10

The Association of Females, do. ... 0 5

The Association of Mansfield, ... 0 2½  $\begin{array}{cccc} ... & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ ... & 0 & 5 \end{array}$ Mr. Derry, Mountsorrell, ... ... 0 6 Mr. Jackson, Hull,

SUPPORT FOR THE EXECUTIVE. -Fisher and Co., income the same as if he paid the same amount immed Just Published, and may be had of all Booksellers, Price Sixpence. THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE:

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

RELIGION. POLITICS. AND LITERATURE. No. XIII., FOR JANUARY, 1842. CONTENTS.—The Spirit of the Age a page pre-U liminary—Considerations for Politicians—Stray
Thoughts—The Recollection of Past Delights on the Approach of Death-New Poor Law Dietaries -Sir Walter Scott-St. Peter and his Disciple, a Legend-The True End and Aim of Preaching-The

Witness of the Church Against Oppression,

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the New Volume, PUNCH'S ALMANACK;

foreigner, who had paid none of our poor rates, none of enriched with FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL nene of the direct tax to pay, you have laid upon the Punch is Published in Weekly Numbers and and T. HARRISON, Leeds.

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CONTENTS:—The Mistletoe. A Dithyrame. By Father Prout.—Richard Savage, a Romance of Remove the taxes; place the English farmer upon an Real Life. By Charles Whitehead. Illustrated by nonstrous wrong.

But, Sir, even allowing that the shifting of the taxes tions.—Saye me from my Friends! By George Raymond.—The Country Squire. An ancient Legend By Grig.—A Kiss. From Lessing.—My First Morning in Calcutta. By H. R. Addison.-To a Butter-The Phlosophy of Smoking. In twelve Volumes of Smoke. With eight Illustrations from Drawings by Alfred Crowquill, engraved by Cruikshank the Younger.—Raising the Devil: a Legend of Albertus Magnus. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.

N.B. Mr. Ainsworth is no longer connected with "Bentley's Miscellany."

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A POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842. CIETTING forth at one view, the enormous amount of D Taxes wrung from the industry of a starving people, and their extravagant and shameful expenditure. Also containing tables of useful reference on almost all subjects connected with general policy.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Essentially a Poor Man's Companion' and fully deserving the highest eulogium as fulfilling the pro-Plates, must enter his name with his News-sgent, and, therefore, Chartism would be a great deal likelier mise of its title. In addition to the usual subjectand Subscribe regularly for the paper for six to be conceded, than a proposition which, at the first matter of an Almanack, we are presented with tables weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name | blush, proposes to deprive the landlord and fundlord of the utmost importance, as affording the very information the working classes are much in need of-But you perhaps will tell me, that I have over- the gross misappropriation of their property in pento suppose. Not act to the extent that I suppose ! of the people, calling for universal perusal. We

"This little compendium of useful information is entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical details bear ample evidence of having been prepared with much care, and the tables relative to taxation. giving the working classes "full justice" and "an odd are not more curious than useful, while the commenkind of compensation," by causing a confiscation, or it tary appended to each division of the subject cannot will not. If it will cause a confiscation, do you think fail by its tone to make the 'Poor Man's Companion'

"We are acoustomed to speak of unequal laws and of the enormous burdens that are laid upon the poor for the benefit of the rich, and we are accustomed to speak thus so often that the very iteration of the remark causes it to loose its force, and to pass harmless. Hence the necessity for details; and details, come from whatever quarter they may, if well substantiated, always come to us as acceptable visitors, and are welcomed as an effective force which we can wield against the strongholds of corruption. The details in this Almanack are clearly set forth. and really they tell a dark and fearful tale. Unhappily we have too good grounds to believe them correct. Mr. Hobson refers to dates and state documents-for it is a mercy that we have a precedent which forces the public plunderers to trumpet forth their robberies. In a word we may state that the national taxation-who pay it-who devour it-are set forth in a lucid manner in this ' Poor Man's Companion."-Leeds Times.

"This is verily a Poor Man's vade mecum: the cheapest and best book of general reference for almost all subjects in which the people's interests are immediately involved that we have ever seen. In addition to all the usual information of an Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information crammed into the smallest possible space upon most important subjects. We feel persuaded that there is not a working man in the kingdom, who will be without his 'Companion,' if he can possibly procure one."-Northern Star.

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

"This is a threepenny Almanack, and worth twice the money at which it can be purchased. The and the work contains besides a great variety, as well as condensation, of political information with which it is important the 'Poor Man' should be "A Chartist Almanack, in which much use is made

Parker, John Fussell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy whose totals are presented and commented upon in Ridley, William Robson French, Philip M'Grath, the style to be expected from a shrewd and vigorous

\* Parties residing at a distance from any of the Liberal Booksellers, and finding it difficult to procure the Poor Man's Almanack, have only to send Five Postage Stamps and their address to the Publisher, and a copy will be sent them by the returning post.

LEEDS: Printed by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office: Published in London by J. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; in Manchester by A. Heywood, Oldham-street; in Newcastle, by D. France and Co., Side; and in Glasgow, by Paton and Love. Nelson-street.

TRIAL OF QUENISSET AND HIS ACCOMPLICES. On Thursday week the trial of Quenisset and his accomplices for their attempt to assassinate Louis Phillippe was brought to a close. The Court of Peers assembled at twelve o'clock, and at half-past one, the doors were thrown open to the public. There was a tolerable muster of peers in full uniform, but the tribunes appropriated to the public were not nearly full, nor did the verdict excite any extraordinary interest. The reading of the judgment occupied a space of upwards of twenty minutes. None of the prisoners were brought into Court, but after the official promulgation of the sentence, the sentence of the Court of Peers, M. Cauchy, proceeded to the respective cells and communicated the decision of respective cells and communicated the decision this supreme tribunal. The following is the Quenisset is condemned to Death.

Colombier—Death.

Juste (Brazier)—Death.

Boucheron—Ten Years' Imprisonment

Jarasse, Dufour, and Petit—Transporta Boggio (dit Martin)-15 Years' Imprisonit Mollet-15 Years' Imprisonment (détention) Launois (dit Chasseur) 10 Years' Imprison Bazin-Five Years' Imprisonment (décente

Dupoty-Five Years' Imprisonment (ditto.) Prioul, Martin, Fougeray, and Considere-Acquitted

every labouring man can by industry obtain a competency."-Duke of Wellington.

The cries of the starving thousands in this unfortunate Borough have at length reached the hearts of the more for bread continually piercing their hearts-Mona's opulent, and a public meeting was held in the Court Herald House, on Wednesday week, to devise some immediate means of relief, a requisition, signed by 186 individuals, having been presented to the Mayor. Before they separated, upwards of £1,400 was subscribed, including 3 grant of £500 from the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, in London, established some years ago. Of all the Whig members of the corporation—the "Liberals," as they are called—only the Mayor and the Town Clerk's names are announced. Where are ing the mesting. At twelve o'clock, the hour appointed,

#### BRADFORD.

CASE I. A woolcomber-without work for six weeks -has four children earning 5s. 6d. per week-rent le li -is laid out for oatmeal and water, potatoes, and salt. When the visitor entered, a child was crying for food; there was none in the house, and a trifle given them was quickly spent for meal; the poor child was highly pleased with her meal and water, without milk.

2. A woolcomer from Ireland, out of work seven Weeks-has four children, the eldest eight years-has penny to depend upon; their furniture was sold up a were refused unless they would return to Ireland, Where they supposed they should be no better off. The mother would die in the house rather than beg. 3. A stort good-looking man of 40-son 23 years of age: three young children, with mother, make six in their township (Siladen). This is expended on brown bread, oatmeal, and potatoes-drink herb tes, without sugar or milk-they are just alive, and that's all. Mother and son were found weeping in the house, utterly unable to discover sufficient means of subsist-

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

5. A woolcomber in work—six children: income for on them.

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

An able-bodied comber, in full work, fifteen hours per day, earns 9s. to 10s., but a considerable majority of those who have work can only earn 7s. or 7s. 6d. on account of delay in obtaining renewal of work on carrving it in.

The above cases and report are furnished (the cases time visited the working population of Bradford for societies of a religious and moral nature. 6. A widow and seven children receive 4s. from the township and 3s. 6d. wages—pay for rent 1s. 2d., leav-

potatoes, oatmeal—very rarely get milk to their and water. water from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning; Yesterday had borrowed a shovel full of coals, now consumed, and did not know where to get more; have subsisted by charitable aid and sale of their-furniture;

clothing, nothing but rags. 8. Woolcomber, nine in family-income, 2s. per head; every one of them could eat half a stone of flour weekly, could they get it; cannot obtain more than half earn 7s, which is the only source of income.

10. Woolcomber-family, six in number; income, 11. Woolcomber—seven in family; income, 9s.

The above cases are a fair sample of woolcombers' families throughout the town; their houses are almost destitute of furniture, and they are strangers to the would-be political leaders of the town who have not comforts of life. Much sickness prevails, and the the influence to get themselves placed in municipal miserable, care-worn appearance of the parents is appalling. Rags, coarse food, ignerance and degradation are

months; now breaking stones at 8d. per day. This is the during the last year the exactions on the owners of 24s; out of work nine months; now breaking stones for This simple circumstance was taken advantage of, the highway; cannot at his age turn to a new trade; though nothing was lost thereby, and statements preju-

pended his savings. obliged to work at power looms in consequence; one dition to this, the adherents of the same party in the child waits on the family; two female lodgers make up council during the last five days, gave currency to ano-

out; wife, mother, and two children in consequence himself by drawing a thousand pounds, when the fact obtain a living by preparing and hawking whitening was he had not drawn out a penny. From the position for cleaning floors; obliged to labour almost night and to which the affairs of the town are now driven, a full day to procure a miserable subsistence.

16. Mechanic, has travelled nine months unsuccess fully in search of employment; has at last found full work at Bristol on machinery for exportation; his employer is aware that he is thus destroying the ultimate prospects of himself and workmen, but has no alter-17. Woolcomber, could earn in 1836, 14s. or 15s. on the same nominal sort of wool, which now occupies him

more closely to earn 9s. 18. Three years ago another comber earned 16s. or 17s, with less labour than he now can earn 10s. 19. Comber of fine wool, could earn 24s. three years ago, where he can now only earn 10s.! 20. Cabinet maker, a pious and respectable man, out of work eighteen months, has been obliged to leave his family in destitution to seek work elsewhere.

# Cases 6 to 20 are furnished by a Society of Opera-

Mansfield so bad as at present. Starvation is doing its greatly to the misery existing in Paisley. But we had either applying to the Union House for relief, or as- writes to us as follows :tually perish in a land of plenty. But, is it not still more distressing to be told by the minions in office, that they have no right to relief while their homes state of destitution, as to express, in the intensity of their sufferings, a wish that death might at once put an be instructed to stop paying or receiving any money, end to their struggles. We could enumerate instances thus virtually suspending payments in the meantime of the most appalling destitution, in Mansfield—where and to-day our unfortunate town is in a perfect ferment fathers are traversing the streets in mental agony, un. on the subject—and no wonder, when there are moneys able to bear the sight of their nnhappy homer—whilst lodged in the Town and River Cart Savings Banks to the mothers, surrounded by their famishing offspring, have scarcely a morsel in the world, to appease their by the influence of the present Provost, who is connected craving appetites—with scarcely any other covering to with the Saturday Post and Renfrewshire Reformer, shield them from the inclemency of a winter's night, and who, in style similar to other puffers, lauded the than the scanty and tattered apparel which they have security to the skies—and at the same time did all that

eginning to be felt here. In the town and district River Cart or Corporation of Paisley. there are about 2,000 looms, and till within these two "The true state of our corporation finances is, that months past they have been all well employed, and yet there is a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure our trade has been long in a lauguishing state—two by at least £700 annually, and no prospect whatever of facts which can only be reconciled by supposing, what we believe to be the case, that our manufacturers manage their affairs with more prudence than happens else—

\*\*Example 1.50 annually, and no prospect whatever of matters mending in this respect; the income is about £3,300, and the unavoidable expenditure not under £4,000, so that to continue is just to make bad worse. But a sad change is now taking place; we But of course these matters will have to be inquired. see many of the weavers going about seeking work, and into by proper and legal authority now.—Yours, &c." cannot find it; and it will still be worse with them, as the manufacturers, unable to go on any longer, are daily drawing in.—Scotsman.

## DISTRESS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

man followed, and evertook her when she had reached miles, -Athenaum.

he there beheld the poor woman, having an infant at "This is the only country in the world in which her breast, with her husband and four children, eagerly devouring the grains-not having tasted food for four days! And we are daily informed of labourers and tradesmen similarly circumstanced—themselves actually in a state of physical exhaustion for want of food, and the cries of their helpless children

CARLISLE

#### (Received too late for our last.)

PUBLIC MEETING TO RELIEVE THE PRESENT EXISTING DISTRESS.—A requisition having been sent to the Mayor, (G. G. Mounsey, Esq.) requesting him to call a public meeting for the above object. He readily complied, and appointed Tuesday, Dec. 21st, for holdthe friends of the poor now the municipal elections about thirty gentlemen assembled in the Town-Hall, are over? that the present meeting was called, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the public distress, which he was sorry to my prevailed to a very great extent. He was glad to find there was a disposition on the part of those who were able to relieve the great sufferings of the poor and destitute; there are probably some gentlemen present, who are prepared to bring forward resolutions on the subject. The Rev. John Fawcett then came forward to move the first resolution, which was to the following effect :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the distress being at present so travelled in seach of work in vain. They have not a great, a public subscription should be immediately entered into for the purpose of affording immediate fortnight since; an old pack sheet and s little straw relief." G. H. Head, Esq., banker, then came forformed their bed; have applied twice to overseers, but ward to second the resolution; he said, I cannot but express my sincere regret, that those who were the means of calling the present meeting, had not come prepared with facts to prove to what a frightful extent the present distress prevailed. I know there are nearly one thousand persons in Carlisle at present, who have family, without any income but is per head from no means of support. There are about two hundred labourers out of Fork. Those in employment are receiving very low wages. Nine hundred were at present not earning more than from four to five shillings a week, and two hundred not more than from three to four shillings a week. Under these circumstances, is it not painful to see so few persons present? I know many who ought to have been here. I hope that those gentlemen who have agitated the town for these last twelve months, will now come forward liberally with subscriptions, and convince the town that they are depressing character. It is a remarkable fact, that serious; and that the poor and distressed are not to be neither the driver of the engine nor his assistant last three months, 10s. 6d. per week, out of which fed upon words any longer. I hope the subscription 2s. 2d. for rent is paid; live on coarse food, and not will be sufficient to relieve the distressed, not for weeks having sufficient of that, disease is evidently advancing only, but for months to come. I beg leave most cordially to second the resolution which has been moved by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett. The resolution was then put and carried Major Wild then moved, and the Rev. Mr. Thwaites accorded the following resolution:-"That a committee be now formed for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of distress for the purpose of relieving the same." This resolution was also carried. The Mayor and some other gentlemen then spoke of the propriety of forming a Mendicity Society, and a Committee was formed for the purpose of considering the subject, and reporting to a public meeting to be held next week. A Committee of thirty persons was then formed to inquire into the present prevailing distress. A subscription was then entered into, headed by the Mayor, who very liberally subscribed £10, Mr. Head following it up with the still more liberal donation of £100, reserving to himself the right of its appropriation. Upwards of £160 would be merely as specimens) of general suffering, and not subscribed in the meeting, although the numbers preextreme cases, by two gentlemen who have for some sent were small. Where were our Members for the borough on this laudable occasion? Where were the Messrs. Dixon's, the leading manufacturers of the town, and who have been constantly professing to have a great | we could judge, were from about twenty to thirty feeling for the poor, from whose hard earnings they ing 6s. 4d. for food, coal, candles, clothing, &c.—can have amassed princely fortunes, and who are erecting purchase nothing but flour and sharps for brown bread, formidable castles, the walls of which may be said to cemented with the blood of the hand-loom weaver commingled with the tears of the emaciated factory 7. Woolcomber, wife, and four children—out of work child? Are, where were they? Doubtless these nine months; had only had one meal of oatmeal and were the men to whom the benevolent gentleman, Mr. Head, alinded.

#### STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS BY THE TOWN OF PAISLEY.

## (From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

Partly on account of the great depression of trade, and partly on account of a run raised by the circulation 9. Woolcomber and weaver out of work-four children of malicious and false statements regarding the affairs of the community of Paisley, the town council, at a meeting on Wednesday evening, ordered the chamber-1s. 9d. each; some of them sick, and reduced to great lain to suspend receipt or payment of deposits in the meantime, but to proceed with all possible despatch in realising the outstanding debts due to the community for the regular payment of the interest on the money borrowed, and other current engagements of the burgh. It is pretty generally known that a small portion of the authority, have for a good number of years endeavoured to embarrass the party in power, by attacking the credit of the community. The unfavourable state 12. Mechanic, usual wage 22s., out of work eighteen of trade and the leniency of the council in not enforcing property, for entries, &c., falling due, caused a defi-13. Mechanic, 56 years of age; former wage 22s. to ciency of nearly £300 in the usual amount of revenue. has for some years had only partial work, and has ex- dicial to the town's credit, were placed in the hands of every creditor that could be found by the individuals 14. Mechanic, out of work eighteen months; wife referred to, and thus uncalled-for alarm raised. In adther statement which they knew to be quite untrue, 15. Mechanic, out of work a long time; clothing worn about the late provost having commenced to secure and public exposure of these matters will soon be sub-Such cases as the above are now of common occur, mitted to the creditors. The council have been negotiating for such a loan of money as will pay off those who are dissatisfied, which in the ordinary state of the money market they would long since have obtained, though at present that is difficult. As regards risk to the creditors, from the best informed quarters we are assured there is none. More than one-third of the whole debts of the town are due to the bank, and the members of council, or their immediate friends, and fully a half of the debt against the river is due to the same parties. This we should conceive the strongest proof that could be adduced of the confidence of those who should best know the state of the town's

# BANKRUPTCY OF THE INCORPORATION OF

#### PAISLEY. (From the Scotch Reformers' Gazette.)

Misfortunes, it is said, seldom come singly. The The bankruptcies, one after another, in Paisley, within Never, we believe, was the condition of the poor at these few months past were alarming enough, and added work, and, as it was naturally to be expected, is fast no idea that the corporation of Paisley itself would go reducing the middle classes to the verge of ruin. How to the wall-would be found to be in an utter and absoharrowing is it to the feelings of intelligent, honert, in- lute state of insolvency. Yet such is the fact, which dustrious, and once respectable parishioners, to be we publish on the authority of a most respectable party obliged to submit to the embarrassing alternative, of connected officially with the town of Paisley, and who

" Paisley, Dec. 23, 1841. "DEAR SIR,-At last meeting of our council, the the amount of £19,000. These banks were set agoing

CHEAPNESS OF RAILWAYS IN AMERICA. - The extent of communication by railways in America is truly surprising. They cover the United States In our immediate locality, though hitherto not a like the meshes of a net. About 7,000 miles of railsubject of much public remark, distress, deep and wide- ing have already been made, or are in actual prospread distress, exists, and that, too, we regret to say, gress. This would be incredible in a country where amongst a class hitherto occupying a respectable station | capital is so valuable, were the railways laid out on in society. As a direct issue of the recent mismanage, the same expensive scale with ours. British railment of our circulating medium, and in a great mea- ways have cost from £20,000 to £50,000 a mile. sure in consequence of the rain which that mismanage- Those of America have not cost, on the average, inment; the result we need not repeat. It is far from provided the benefit of railway communication to an 12s. to 20s. per week, in actual starvation, willing, in nected, so as to form continuous routes of great exdeed, to work, but "ashamed to beg." As an illustent—some of the companies owning different portration we may here record the fact, that one day last tions of connected lines have found it convenient weak the wife of a respectable artisan went to a to amalgamate—the route between Baltimore and brewary in this town and purchased twopenny worth Philadelphia consisted of four companies on four parts of the line, which are now incorporated in a single board of management.

home. Having entered the house, to his astonishment | FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT | No. 2. Charles Williams, aged 32, a stonemason, WESTERN RAILWAY. (From the Reading Mercury.)

It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record one of the most lamentable railway accidents that, we believe, has ever occurred in this country, and which took place this morning on that part of the Great Western line, called "the gullet," the deepest part of the Sunning-hill cutting, rather more than two miles from Reading. It appears that design the interim that classed between the passing the interim that classed in the passing the passing the passing the passing the passing that the passing th during the interim that elapsed between the passing ton, Berks, aged 25, recognised and identified by down of the goods train about midnight, and the his father. arrival of a similar train at half-past six this morning, the embankment of the south side of the gullet, and about one hundred yards east of the wooden bridge gave way, completely covering about forty vards of the south or down line of rails. This unfortunate occurrence being unobserved by the policeman at this district, no intimation could possibly be conveyed to the driver of the approaching train, be conveyed to the driver of the approaching train, this mutilated remains have since been recognised by fortunate occurrence being unobserved by the policeconsequently, on the arrival of the luggage train, at his father, who also identified those of his companion about half-past six o'clock, a most terrific scene oc-curred. The train, which was progressing at its accustomed pace, and consisted of twelve or four-similar ticket of the same date was found, but who teen waggons, two trucks, and the engine and tender, was suddenly thrown off the rails, and partially shattered to atoms. The engine, which was called the "Hecla," ran into the mass of earth, in which it was more than half buried, while the tender and passeager trucks were turned over, and jammed against the waggons immediately behind. The consternation at this moment, amid the expiring yells of some of the passengers, and the shricks of others less injured, may be more easily conceived than detailed. One of the most distressing features than detailed. One of the most distressing features the surgeon of the week, assisted by Mr. G. May, perhaps of this awful scene, was the lamentable Mr. F. A. Bulley, and the resident surgeon, Mr. cries of an aged father, who saw his son, who had accompanied him in this unhappy journey, literally crushed between the tender and the truck, and instantaneously killed. Another of the sufferers, apparently an aged man, was so shockingly mutilated. that his countenance was entirely indiscernable. Information of the dreadful catastrophe was conveyed to tion, admitted in patients. The names and addresses Reading as speedily as possible, and several medical gentlemen were shortly on the spot. There were about thirty passengers, including some females, nearly the whole of whom were more or less injured; about twenty were brought on to Reading, in a car-riage sent up for that purpose, and their appearance on their arrival at the station, was of the most sustained any injury; the conductor and the guard also escaped unhurt, although the former, we believe, was thrown from his seat over to the bank, upon which he fell with great force. The guard was thrown upon the opposite embankment, and the other officers were saved by leaping from their places. By about half-past eight o'clock a great number of persons had reached the spot, and the most active exertions were made to extricate the poor fellows who were lying dead beneath the wheels and among the shattered fragments of the trucks. This, however, was a work of difficulty as well as hazard; and several hours elapsed before the trucks were raised. The removal of each presented a dreadful spectacle; five of the unhappy men were extricated without much delay, but the three remaining were so entangled with the wheels and shattered trucks that they were for a long time unapproachable. One of these, a decently dressed mechanic, was taken in the waist by the tender and the truck, in an upright position, his back being nearly severed by the crash. They were all at length removed to a small but in the Londen-road, where the eight bodies were depo sited and covered with straw. One of them appeared about eighteen years old, while the others, so far as years of age, except one man, who appeared to be somewhat older.

diately placed in bed, more or less seriously injured, combining fractures and dislocations; but, with one exception, no amputation will be necessary; the most serious are two or three spinal cases, the readily afforded to all the unfortunate sufferers. We would submit, with deference, that the passenger trucks should be placed in a less dangerous placed behind the luggage waggons, this afflicting loss of life would, in all probability, have been avoided, as several of the last waggons retained their positions on the rails without receiving the slightest injury. The names of the deceased we have not yet learned; but, from their appearance, they are principally mechanics and labourers, and were journeying towards Cirencester and Bristol.

SATURDAY NIGHT .- Throughout this day a vast number of the relations and friends of the passengers who left London by the ill-fated train on Friday morning, called at the Paddington terminus to inquire as to the fate of their respective friends. General inquiries were also made by a great number of disinterested persons; indeed, the superintendent and other officers were nearly besieged with applicants for information respecting this sad affair; but, with very few exceptions, no intelligence could be gained. There were several persons, however, who were believed to be intimately connected with the unfortunate sufferers, Reading hospital in the morning. Mr. Seymour Clark, for the purpose (as it was understood) of making further inquiries, and also to procure a list of the names of the sufferers.

MRS. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT, ONE OF THE PAShowever, because in some places it is twenty and
sengers.—"The train left London at half-past four
o'clock. There were three trucks containing pastwenty-feet from the edge. The spoil bank is not
twenty-feet from the edge of
sengers, about forty or fifty in number. There was
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sengers, about forty or fifty in number. There was MRS. CARPENTER'S STATEMENT, ONE OF THE PASonly one truck-load of goods, and those were packed between the passengers. The night was very clear, the railway to the edge of the slope is about twelve and we were going at about the usual speed. All of or thirteen feet. It would require forty feet distance church, was in the neighbourhood of Whixale, on Weda moment we felt a shock, and were tossed against to have the spoil bank twenty feet high. I heard nesday, and met with Arthur Williams. Witness each other, and up into the air and down again, and then the carriage was broken all to pieces, and then we found ourselves on the ground among the There is plenty of room to walk between the spoil luggage. I cannot say how my husband got out; bank and the top of the slope. I am not afraid of the house, which he did, and saw the female prisoner and An esteemed correspondent wishes us to put on but after he got out he dragged me out, and also my sister-in-law, both of whom were insensible, but afterwards recovered. The persons who sat on the right and left of me were killed. We were assisted right and left of me were killed. We were assisted amined the line immediately after the accident, afterwards recovered. The persons who sat on the right and left of me were killed. We were assisted out by our friends, who were not too much injured, and laid upon the bank side, but I saw no policemen at all. At the time the accident occurred we were at all. At the time the accident occurred we were going at a fast rate. I and my three relatives were have been discussions here and elsewhere as to the the only persons who were so little injured as to be best place for the passenger trucks, and the reason enabled to come to Bristol. After the accident, a for putting them next to the engine has been, that public and reporters were ordered to withdraw, and all messenger was dispatched and brought persons. In the dangers to which a luggage train is considered possess a remnant of furniture, by which they could phone and reporters were officient to without we are officient to without without an hour afterwards some policemen and sevenost liable, are its being overtaken by another train about an hour afterwards. Last about an hour afterwards of the important business was transacted afterwards. are in every respect irreproachable, living in such a night, there was another meeting (private), at which it ral surgeons arrived, and afterwards a train came and took us to the hospital at Reading. They took all the persons to Reading. I saw myself ten dead from breaking of axles in the luggage train, in bodies, and I heard that was the number killed. I believe that every one of the passengers had limbs best. The reason why the passenger trucks were ances extending over it like the white of an egg. The broken, or were otherwise seriously injured, excepting I and my friends. When we came away there was a young woman expected to die every minute. I heard that she was a servant girl. I do not know how many were taken into the hospital; but I heard and who, in style similar to other puffers, lauded the security to the skies—and at the same time did all that was possible to prevent money being lodged in the later of the matron say that eighteen were taken besides doubts about the propriety of taking any passent some flower of the surgeon say that he was gers; but being Christmas-eve, we knew there would be many applications, and although we retained our arsente. was possible to prevent money being lodged in the grown in the day.

KIRKALDY.

KIRKALDY.

STATE OF TRADE.—The general distress is only stated as nothing, when compared with that of the state on one person's root. I denote the money being lodged in the four special control of the most of them were greatly injured. The engine was driven into the fallen earthwork to a considerable part, we made the alteration in deference to borated the testimony of Mr. Arthur, and was positive rated as nothing, when compared with that of the lower and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be felt here. In the town and district to be many applications, and although we retained our most of them were greatly injured. The engine was previous opinion as to the front being the safest.

Where the course of them were greatly injured. The engine was previous opinion as to the front being the safest.

Where is a glass you can see for yourself." Well," the course of them were greatly injured. The engine was previous opinion as to the front being the safest.

Where is a glass you can see for yourself." Well," the course of them were greatly injured. The engine was the positive of them were greatly injured. The engine was the four the four the fall of the many applications, and although we retained our most of them were greatly injured. The engine was the four the fall of the many applications, and although we retained our most of them were greatly injured. The engine was the four the fall of the many applications, and although we retained our most of them were greatly injured. The engine was the four the fall of find for a long while, at length she found it unhurt and asleep between two dead men."

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Reading, Saturday Evening, Dec. 26. As may naturally be supposed, the utmost excitement and consternation still prevail in this town and its neighbourhood in consequence of the truly lamentable and fatal accident, some of the details of many accidents have been avoided by placing the road, stiff." which are given above. Those details, as published, passengers in the luggage-trains in front. There are which are given above. Those details, as published, passenger of the surrender of ner are admitted to be tolerably correct by the railway some trains which go at eighteen miles an hour, Arthur Williams on Monday, and afterwards went to money from Miss Awdrey, who gave them all she gaged upon works which were supposed to be of a terday that the Government training and seems on the cause, repaired to his bed-room, apprised him of what was many acquainted with the rature of the soil which conmanded the surple of the soil which contains the marning but it seldom gets away best on the cause which can be supposed to be of a terday that the Government training and were on the cause, repaired to his bed-room, apprised him of what was and she saw no more of him.

The luggage-train should start at half-past four thought the marning but it seldom gets away best on the cause of the soil which can be saw no more of him.

The supposed to be of a terday that the Government training and she saw no more of him.

The luggage-train should start at half-past four thought the marning but it seldom gets away best on the cause of the soil which can be saw no more of him.

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The luggage-train should start at half-past four the marning but it seldom gets away best on the cause of the soil which can be saw no more of him. ment so extensively entailed, we have at the present time absolutely no trade; artisans of every description, joiners, masons, painters, and those belonging to every observed of extensively entailed, we have at the present time absolutely no trade; artisans of every description, joiners, masons, painters, and those belonging to every observed of extensively entailed, we have at the present cluding buildings and all requisite investment, more of angle of o'clock in the merning, but it seldom gets away boat on the canal near Whixale, and saw John Hay before five o'clock, and it puts aside generally at cock in another boat very ill, and vomiting. Witness and last of all the company are condemned for the merning, but it seldom gets away boat on the canal near Whixale, and saw John Hay before five o'clock, and it puts aside generally at cock in another boat very ill, and vomiting. Witness and last of all the company are condemned for the solver plate, jewellery, watches, and all requisite investment, more o'clock in the merning, but it seldom gets away boat on the canal near Whixale, and saw John Hay which that cutting is formed, as being reprehensible, and last of all the company are condemned for the solver plate, jewellery, watches, and all requisite investment, more o'clock in the merning, but it seldom gets away boat on the canal near Whixale, and saw John Hay cock in the merning obtained this, they next demanded the surface of the situation of the surface of the situation of the company are condemned for the situation of the surface of the and last of all the company are condemned for the steery precaution that could possibly be thought of to him to tell his mother that the dumpling had nearly solid silver articles, and leaving the plated behind. ment; the result we need not repeat. It is far from provided the benefit of railway communication to an being the panper population alone who are now in a extent of from five to ten times as great as an equal trucks next the tender—a system which experpendicular trucks next the tender—a system which experience of the tender—a system which state of misery and destitution; we have the names of individuals, the heads of helpless families, who, if they could find work, could easily earn from 12s to 20s per week, in actual starvation, willing, inlost, because not one of the luggage carriages were off the line.

nised by his father.

residing in Cheltenham, but in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, upon the New Houses of Parliament. This corpse was identified by Mr. Allen, the foreman of Messrs. Grissell and Peto.

No. 6. The remains of a labouring man apparently. and dressed like a waggoner. Not yet identified.
No. 7. Joseph Hands, of Clarence-gardens. Regent's-park, aged 26. The name of this unfortunate young man was first ascertained by a quarterly similar ticket of the same date was found, but who was identified as a stone mason by Mr. Allen, the foreman at the Houses of Parliament for Messrs. Grissell and Peto.

The process of identification of the mutilated re-

were promptly attended by Mr. T. Blessett Maurice, James Dunn. The wounds and injuries of some were dressed, and they were speedily enabled to proceed to their respective homes. Twelve of the unhappy sufferers were so materially injured, that their further removal was deemed to be dangerous, and they were, by the medical officers of the instituof these individuals, together with the nature of the injuries, as detailed in the books of the hospital, we now subjoin:-

John Stainsbury, age 30, by trade a navigator, resident in Lambeth. Contusion of the back. Thomas M. Wheeler, age 30, of Mills-buildings, Knightsbridge, newspaper reporter. Contusion of the face. Since discharged at his own request. Ann Wheeler, age 31, wife of the above-named Thomas M. Wheeler. Fracture of the fore arm, and contusion of the head and back. Thos. Hughes, age 15, of Hammersmith, painter. Concussion of the brain and contusion of the face.

great toe; the metatarsal bone protruding, which has since been removed by an operation.

Anthony Batten, age 43, of Manchester Mews. Manchester street. Contusion of the back and loins. James Stapleton, age 30, of Cheltenham, stone-mason. Dislocation of the shoulder, since reduced. William Baldwin, age 52, of Cheltenham, stone-

mason. Fracture of the ribs. Eliza Barnes, age 20, of Addle-street, City, servant. Severe laceration of the scalp.
Elizabeth Carpenter, aged 29, of Charles-street Blackfriars. Contusion of the leg. Hannah Cooper, aged 40, of Thomas-street, Kennington-common. Fracture of the metatarsal bones and dislocation of the right foot.

was also admitted as an in-patient at the same time, neighbour, named John Edwards, there. Witness a man who still remains in a state of insensibility, returned to dinner, but was too unwell to eat. The and whose name still remains unknown. He has first dish was an apple-dumpling of which the deceased the appearance of a stone mason, is apparently about ste heartily, but witness was too poorly to taste it. forty years of age, and the injuries he has received Within five minutes after eating it, the deceased ran consist of a compound fracture of the skull. The towards the door, and, throwing it open, said, "Oh much more severely. Peter Radical was discovered The number conveyed to the hospital is 17, being unfortunate man has undergone the operation of dear, how ill I am !" and retched violently. The de- about six o'clock, with his skull fractured, and suffering

#### THE INQUEST.

been known for some weeks past, from which cir- Great Western Railway Company, was in attendcumstance every accommodation and assistance was ance, as well as Mr. Brunel, the chief engineer. After all the witnesses had been examined, Mr. Saunders called Mr. Brunel to give evidence as to the actual state of the embankment where the accisituation than that in which they are generally dent occurred. The public are aware of the nature (being attached to the engine); had they been of the accident from the facts detailed above, and we only give therefore Mr. Brunel's examination. Isambert Kingdom Brunel-I am chief engineer on the Great Western Railway. With respect to the system of watching along the line, six different assistants have instructions to appoint night watchmen whenever there is any appearance of danger. In case of slips in the cuttings, when they are super-ficial, it is found better to drain them well, and to remove the loose earth, and leave the slips open to dry. These are watched for a time, and if it be found that no further movement takes place within a short time, experience has shown that this draining is sufficient. In this particular case of the Sunconsider that there was any danger. I passed many times since, and have not observed any change. On Friday morning, I arrived on the spot, a few hours the superintendent, left town by the two o'clock train two hundred and sixty-eight feet. The width of the swered, "No, you know nothing about it." spoil bank on the south side is a hundred feet, from the north side about sixty-seven; but of course it edge of the slope is about fifteen feet. It varies, slope; it would not even stand at two to one. From cloths.

examined it carefully, and I find it has not moved. in consequence of its being unavoidably less puncput in the middle of the train next day was by my directions, morely as a concession to an opinion which I knew was frequently expressed. On the

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

take the whole facts into their serious consideration, consider their verdict.

The jury retired at three o'clock. returned and announced that the jury had agreed to their verdict, which was "Accidental death in all the deceased really was poisoned. the cases, and a decdand of £1,000 on the engine,

tender, and carriages."

Mr. C. Russell, M. P., inquired whether the Jury had stated any and what grounds for their verdict. The Coroner said they had assigned two reasons but he was not bound to state them, and he would rather not.

The following, we have the best reason to know, were the reasons assigned by the jury for the above verdict :-

"The Jury are of opinion that great blame trucks so near the engine. "2 That great neglect had occurred in not

ATROCIOUS MURDER AT WHIXALE, NEAR WEM, SHROPSHIRE.

(From a Second Edition of the Shrewsbury News.)

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

The name of the old man is Arthur Williams, whe resided at Whixale, within three miles of Wem, in this county, and the perpetrators of this horrid crime. Thos. Harries and his wife Mary, lived in the same cottage with the father and his deceased wife Eliza Williams. The prisoner, Themas Harries, had been previously married, his former wife having died four years ago, leaving two children, who resided in the same cottage with the prisoners. It appears that the deceased victim had been in the habit of correcting these children, and Harries had said that he would remember her for it, and this is the only motive that can at present be assigned for the deed, which has caused such

general horror in the neighbourhood. On Sunday, the 19th, the deceased partook of an apple-dumpling at dinner, and was instantly taken ill. the symptoms increasing so rapidly that by nine o'clock the same evening she was a corpse. Her husband did not eat any of the dumpling, being too ill from having taken a small portion of the poisonous mineral on the previous night; and the third party was the son of a spot. Sir Charles himself superintended the execution Thomas Hawkins, age 24, of Freshford, near neighbour to whom the female 1 Bath, stonemason. Compound dislocation of the remainder of the poisoned food. neighbour to whom the female prisoner had given the

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, Eliza Williams, on Friday, before Joseph Dietrim, Esq. coroner (who had only returned home on Wednesday from holding an inquest on the murdered woman near Oswestry), when the following evidence was adduced:-Arthur Williams, husband of the deceased, lives in a cottage at Whixale, and the prisoners, Thomas and Mary Harries, with two children of the former, resided with him. On Saturday last witness had a pig's fry

for his supper, which was cooked by the deceased. who

took some flour from a bag hanging in the kitchen to thicken the gravy. Witness ate heartily and felt very sick afterwards, going to bed ill, and remaining so allnight. Got up the next morning very unwell, and sat in the house till eleven o'clock, when he went out. In addition to the above-named sufferers, there leaving the deceased, the prisoners, the children, and a went out, and finding her too ill to walk, carried her into the house, and placed her in a chair. She conti-An inquest was opened at Reading on Friday nued getting worse till four o'clock, when witness carinjuries being so severe, that there is little hope of their recovery. The other four, although much hurt and bruised, will be shortly enabled to proceedings went that day. The inquest was adnoted by their recovery of the city of Bristol. Fortunately, there were fewer patients in the hospital than has been known for some weeks past from which cir. heard Harries say to his wife. "There's something in that flour." The two prisoners lived in the same house with witness, but ate at a separate table, and found their own victuals. They had their dinner at the same time as the deceased, but not at the same table. The female prisoner assisted deceased to bed, but neither of

witness. Mary Jones, a neighbour, was in the room at the time deceased expired. The female prisoner made a dumpling at the same time as deceased, but did not take the flour from the same bag. The deceased did not eat all the dumpling, and the following morning witness said to the female prisoner. "There's some nice dumpling, give it the children," and she answered, "No, I may not do that." He again requested her to give it them, and she replied, "No, no, I munna give it them." A neighbour, named Betty Minshull, had been washing at the house on Monday morning, and went on an errand the same day. On Wednesday witness asked the female prisoner where the remainder of the dumpling was, and she replied, "I have given it the children, and they have eaten it." The male prining cutting I saw a small slip about three weeks ago. I inquired of Mr. Berkham what had been done, and I found it had been drained, and as I observed that it was only a superficial one, I did not children, but nothing of any consequence. When the female prisoner was taken into custody she said, "I am innocent, and I believe I can swear for him." Witness knew there was poison kept in the house, having some who were permitted to proceed to Reading and return to town free of expense. In the morning, Sir Fred. Smith, the surveyor of railways, repaired to the spot. where the accident happened, and after remaining for that had been cut round the former slip, and nic in a bottle which he used for destroying rate, and some time, returned to the terminus, and examined the which was quite distinct from the new one. The kept it in the pantry. The flour was bought from Mr. engine driver, stoker, and some others, in the boardroom; they were each examined separately, but no
other person was allowed to be present, nor was a single syllable of their evidence allowed to transpire. It There were some questions the Foreman wished me from the large bag. After deceased was dead, witness was very currently reported, up to two o'clock, that to answer, which I shall now state. The width of saw the male prisoner go into the pantry, and while he four of the unfortunate individuals expired in the the cutting at bottom is forty feet, the depth is fifty was there his wife said, "What are you plundering at, seven feet, the width of the top of the outting is is there anything I can reach you?" To which he an-

the prisoners made any remark at her sudden death to

John Edwards was at the house of Arthur Williams, on Sunday last, and saw deceased take some flour out varies. From the bottom of the spoil bank to the of a striped bag and make an apple dampling. The female prisoner likewise made an apple dumpling, but

something of the spoil bank having moved, but I asked him if it was not true that his wife died suddenly. The old man said "Yes; and I fear there has been foul play," and requested witness to go into the stairs with Mary Jones to look at the deceased, and at of a most awful and alarming character, and did the same time to ask Mary Jones some questions. The immense damage to a long range of glass-houses, female prisoner endeavoured to follow them up stairs, pits, and frames, that are used for forcing, besides which witness prevented. He examined the deceased, putting in imminent danger a large collection of but found no outward marks of violence. He had valuable plants. Some of the hailstones, we are also made a pest mortem examination of the body, in assured, measured no less than three inches and onecompany with Mr. Groom, surgeon, of Whitchurch, eighth round the base-all of them being of a coniand found the heart, lungs, and liver in a healthy state, cal shape. Hail of the same magnitude and quanwith the exception of some little congestion of the left | tity has not fallen in that part of the country within lung. They found the stomach very much distended, the memory of the present age. - Carnarvon Herald. They then cut into it, and found larger patches of inflammation extending over the stomach, and appearinternal or bilious coat was entirely destroyed, and it The barber trimmed his looks very neatly, and then was the opinion of witness that deceased's death was occasioned by some corrosive poison. Witness thought arsenic would produce the exact effect in which he style. "Are you done?" asked the Eastern shorewhich I knew was frequently expressed. On the evening in question we discussed the question with arsenic would produce the exact effect in which he man, as the barber removed the napkin from his found deceased's stomach. Witness likewise took doubts about the propriety of taking any passendoubts about the

she was ill, and was with her when she died. Wit- Argus. ness had frequently heard the male prisoner say he DARING BURGLARY IN WILTSHIRE.—Some thieves would knock her brains out, if she interfered with his entered the house of Mr. Awdrey, at South Wrax-

are admitted to be tolerably correct by the railway some many, and alter walls went to money from Miss Awdrey, who gave them all she authorities here. We hear in numerous quarters and others which go at forty miles, and there are Whitchurch to a sister of the deceased, to tell her of had, which they said was not sufficient. She then that the state of the Sunning-hill cutting, the scene cuttings and curves in the line in which it is almost her death, and invite her to the funeral. When she went to her sister in an adjoining room, who gave up of the accident, has for some time past engaged the impossible, notwithstanding every precaution that is came back and delivered the message the female pri- ber purse and its contents. Still they demanded of the accident, has for some time past engaged the impossion, not remaind the contents of the remainder of the railway engineer, and that its repair taken, to prevent a quick train running into a slow soner gave her a piece of dumpling, which she took had long been contemplated, but had been postponed one. We can have no motive but that of the public home. Witness's son [John Haycock, by a former high and determined spirit of their father, that he in consequence of the railway labourers being enin consequence of the railway labourers being enin consequence of the railway labourers being entaken, to prevent a quick train running into a slow soner gave her a piece of dumpling, which she took more, and the young ladies, apprehensive, from the husband,) was in the house, and she gave it him for his would resist and be murdered by the ruffiant, in consequence of the railway is nourers being en-saicty and to murdered by the ruffians, gaged upon works which were supposed to be of a terday that the Government Railway Inspector dissupposed to his bed-room, apprised him of what was

The Coroner then read over the whole of the evidence which had been adduced on both days, and called upon the jury to dismiss from their minds all witness, however, found a bottle which had contained in plate, watches, jewellery, linen, pistels, &c. The It has already been stated that eight individuals they had heard on the subject elsewhere, and calmly arsenie in a basket among other bottles. He likewise daring character of the outrage has greatly alarmed

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

The female said if any one knew about it, it was her husband.

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

The male prisener is a brickmaker by trade, and has borne but an indifferent scharacter. The female is very far advanced in pregnancy, and on Thursday feigned that she was in labour, but on examinination by a attached to the company in placing the passenger surgeon the attempt to postpone the investigation

John Haycock was taken into Cheshire by the boat.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING: IN MANCHESTER. FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN SERIOUSLY HURT

On Friday evening the site of the late fire, in Manchester, (the particulars of which we gave last week.) was rendered the scene of a most appalling accident by the falling of one of the walls of the building in which the late fire occurred upon some workmen employed to take it down. The fire occurred on Monday week, when 2000 bags of cotton were destroyed, worth about £16,000, and a quantity of corn, flour, groceries, and tallow. The whole damage was estimated at unwards of £30,000. Though the warehouse had been completely gutted by the fire, two of the entire walls were left standing, and that at the back of the building, to the south of Picadilly, about 19 feet high by 100 feet in length, was carried by means of two stone arches over the Rochdale canal. This wall was about to be removed at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the stone of one of the arches, which had become rotten, giving way, the arch collapsed, and the wall dividing inte two portions fell a heap of ruins upon the men who were below.

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

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

As the following did not answer to their names they were supposed to be in the ruins:- James Perkins, Thomas Finnigan, Patrick Conlan, George Prowdman, Peter Radical, Michael Mahon, Thomas Garland, John Donally, Patrick Finnigan, William Harrison, Michael Dolan, Patrick Tully, William Hurly, John Locke, and Thomas Silcox—in all fifteen persons. Besides these, however, a great number had received injuries from falling bricks and other materials, but were not seriously hurt. The four men whose names are placed first on the list were rescued from the ruins almost directly the search began, and though so much hurt that it was deemed necessary to take them to the infirmary it is not supposed that their lives are endangered by their wounds. The search for the remainder of the sufferers was a work of greater time, and they have suffered twelve men and five women; thirteen were immediately placed in bed, more or less seriously injured, indeed, his recovery is almost hopeless.

Cased then went into the garden, supported by the mary, but there are slight hopes of his recovery.

Combining freetunes and dislocations of the mary but there are slight hopes of his recovery. Michael Mahon was also taken out of the ruins about the same time, and though not much bruised externally he had evidently received such internal injuries as leave but faint hope of his recovery. About half-past six, Thomas Garland, another of the sufferers, was found and though still alive his body was frightfully mangled and crushed, whilst his head was completely scalped. Patrick Finnigan and William Harrison were taken from the ruins about this time to the infirmary. Both of them were much hurt, the former having one shoulder dislocated and being otherwise injured, and the other having two of his ribs broken. Hurly was found with several of his left ribs broken. The left leg of one of the sufferers, supposed to be Silcox's, was found about this time. John Donally was next taken out dead; and two hours afterwards Dolan, also dead. Near him, also dead, were found the remains of Tully. The latter was found standing upright amongst a heap of bricks, in which his body was so firmly imbedded, that nearly an hour elapsed after his head and shoulders had been bared before it could be extricated. A more painful and heart-rending scene than was pre-

sented at the infirmary about nine o'clock on Friday evening was never witnessed. Upwards of one hundred men were employed in the building at the time of the accident, and the most exaggerated report as to the extent of the fatality got abroad. The wives, children, and friends of many of these men had been at work during the day in the different factories, and on returning home, and hearing the prevailing reports, they naturally rushed to the scene of the accident to learn the fate of those near and dear to them.

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

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

REMARKABLE STORM OF HAIL AND LIGHTNING.

A BARBAROUS TRICK.-An eastern shoreman stepped into a barber's shop in our city and requested Mary Jones, a neighbour, saw the deceased when just keep the hair for your trouble."—Baltimore

Mr. Saunders said, I can assure the Jury that her, I should like to hear of her being found in the entered with bludgeons, and bearing a candle. Two fellows were left below as out-door and in-door Elizabeth Minshull was washing at the house of watch. The former demanded the surrender of her were killed upon the spot. The following are their and dispassionately attend only to the evidence found the sugar of lead in a drawer in the kitchen. all the neighbourhood about Bradford, more especially those inhabiting solitary houses, whose inmates This concluded the evidence.

Cially those inhabiting solitary houses, whose inmates dread a similar midnight visit from a gang whose his wife on Saturday night that something was the thieves .- Bath Journal.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

LETTER III.

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

How it comes, a consummation so very desirable. and so often made mention of, should be so ill underlevel with parrets, and monkeys, in as far as reason is meaning of what they say or do; so do they who use the above adage; and know not the means, nor trouble many of this kidney are among us, the dilapidated state of the democratic movement is the best proof. The fable of Pandora's box is an exact representation of the people in this respect; they are deprived of all their legitimate rights, and the hope of regaining them is the only stimulating power that remains. All are thing concerning the nature and extent of these is all

but unknown among us. Speak of regaining our rights, and the sparkling eye of intelligence points to one or other of the hundred schemes lately propounded for that purpose. Ask what our rights are, and the stupid vacant stare is the quence of which is, farther than the right of voting for Members of Parliament, our rights may be either fish or flesh, or just nothing at all, for anything the great body of the people can tell.

Although the people have been swindled out of their rights, they still exist and are discernable and valued as much as ever, and may be regained, would they only take the necessary trouble to ascertain the These are not altered from what they ever were—time has not defaced them, although men have all along failed to enforce them; from the beginning they were. now are, and ever will remain the same-unalterably fixed, eternal as nature itself. The line of demarcation

If attended to, the result is definite; nor is it possible these cling to their respective objects; has nature elected. formed them so in vain? or shall man dare to nullify eternal justice and benevolence, on purpose to counteract nature's law, by depriving them of their legitimate gratification? Shall he thus defy "the powers that be," and set up his own authority instead? Has nature withdrawn its prerogative?—are the laws

of the mind changed ?- is natural justice not the same as at the beginning? Then why hesitate to follow it to the affairs of this earth? I have said the objects of seven inherent principles are involved in these matters, each enjoying a complete circle quite distinct and altogether different from any of the rest; and that these as a whole include all the grounds of our relations to the material world and to each other, and tions, so that all and each should meet their respective inclination or capacity of the pupil. objects in such a way that all possessing these principles, should have a like opportunity of gratifying them; such was the original design of nature; so it now is, and ever will remain whether we think proper to form our constitutional laws in accordance therewith or

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

mere in Pandora's box. The following heads of constitutional law form an outline of what is required to effect this, and although the innate nature of the several principles here legisfunctions. Nor has the vent of the other faculties of the! mind nor the dictates of revelation been overlooked, either to their legitimate gratification.

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

REMARES ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN That man is a creature under certain laws peculiar to any breach of any of these, however small, is prejudicial though prepared for active exertion in many respects, Jet too much or too little is in any case injurious; takes poison is of his physical nature; and, moreover, mit through being deprived by the action of such laws, means to deprive men of the power to hurt each other. Prototype of that constitution which is required to each other, be the bent and objects of these carefully attended to, and laws made in accordance with natural justice, to defend their several objects from being monopolized by any part of the species to the exclusion

Seeing that mankind, if left to themselves, are prone strife, confusion, and misery; to prevent which, and as to secure the legitimate gratification of each faculty alike to all who possess them.

SECTION L-LAW OF TEMPERANCE. Be it enacted, that nothing calculated to hurt, mislead, or engage unwary man be allowed to remain Within his reach; whether acting mentally, to the danger of his mental powers, or physically, to the danger of his physical powers; in either case, cursed is he that gives from his hand or lays in the way of his neighbour what he knows will prove hurtful to him; cursed is he who prepares the ensuaring net, and cursed is he who

SECTION IL-LAW OF PROPERTY. As the body of man is not a marketable commodity, neither is his patrimony, therefore be it enacted, that every house inhabited by human beings be provided with 1000 acres of land, or more, according to its relative value or powers of production; that each such endowment be as nearly equal as possible, and upon the Thole, calculating on all the advantages derivable from the different sources connected therewith; that each be equal to 1000 scres of good land, that all born within the precincts of such endowments, are members of that

community; those who do business for more to be a tions it could do so? I submit the foregoing as suffi- persuasion.

tute a voter; that all elections are open, nor can voting letter. by proxy be permitted, and that none so elected remain in office more than one year, subject to be re-elected.

SECTION IV-LAW OF COMMERCE-RELATIONS OF SOCIETY.

As money is not a legal tender for the body of man nor for its patrimony, neither is it for the fruits of his labour, therefore be it enacted, that all public works, of whatever character, are the bonz fide property of the commonwealth, or commonwealths, deriving advantage stood, can only be accounted for by placing men on a therefrom, to be maintained and upheld by them at their own proper charges, not transferable, nor liable to be. concerned. Those talk and act, but know not the let on lease; nor can one commonwealth act or do business for another, but each taking part for themselves for the two counties, to take into consideration: 1st, according to the nature of the transaction; and be it the nomination of a fit and proper person to represent the soore scale into effect. That too further enacted, that no individuals or individuals do them in the coming Petition Convention; 2ndly, the best pose for sale any of the productions of nature or art, improvement of the district organization, so as to effect isolated house or houses do exist for that or any other on the cause with increased vigour and unanimity; the purpose, within the range of the boundaries prescribed said letter was taken into consideration at our Council agreed that the evils are fled from the box; that is, tures and transfer are in conjunction with and for the resolved: that the people are deprived of their rights, but any- indiscriminate benefits of the commonwealth or commonwealths concerned in such undertakings.

RELATIONS. That all born in one commonwealth are brothers and sisters, tracing their origin to Nature, who begat them, best proof of what has been done to enlighten the and the earth, which sustains them. To their father minds of men on this all-important topic; the conset hey look for laws to direct them, and to their mother their application is for nourishment to sustain them. Auckland, Wingate, and Hartlepool, as well as from Nature's laws are the "powers that be," and these all are alike called on to obey: these alone are legitimate. Mother earth is the source from which all necessaries and earthly comforts are derived; and as nothing can be obtained therefrom without application, all are alike Joint-stock Store Room, Bridge-street, Bishopwearbound to take their part. With this understanding, and mouth." Nature's laws as our guide, that none be exempted or nature, extent, and true position of their claims, deprived of either the toils or pleasures imposed by Nature, in using the means necessary to maintain our independence without being burdensome to others, and that the several parts of labour, whether mental or physical, be conducted in all its ramifications with regularity and skill sufficient to ensure the desired effect, stands, whether we permit the law-makers of this be it enacted, that each commonwealth have a Council earth to disregard it in forming laws for us to live under | consisting of twenty-five males and twenty-four females : all out-door business to devolve on the male portion. and all in-door business on the female portion; and that to form two opnions about the matter, not withstand. each are responsible, in their respective capacities, for all the different views concerning it. Turn to nature the regularity, ability, harmony, and comfort of the who begat you, and the earth which sustains you, and whole concern; to hold their veto and surveillance over know from whence you derive your organisation, who all, according to the spirit and intent of the constituformed the powers of their mind, of reason, of percep- tional laws, which powers they are bound to obey, and tion, of moral rectitude, of refined sentiment, and of bound likewise not to permit their infringement by corporeal and carnal solicitude. If a stone falling from others. These shall be elected at two stated periods the house top descends to the earth, so do each of annually, half retiring at each period, subject to be re-

SECTION VI.-LAW OF EDUCATION-DIRECTION OF From the New Houses of Parliament, and Nelson's Mo-

That these are mentally, and physically, under the paternal care of the directors of commonwealths, with this understanding, that the primary object of all education is to teach all, indiscriminately, concerning the laws imposed by nature, affecting their relations its several results as regards the management of toward the material world and to each other, and their reciprocal duties towards others required of them, and towards themselves required of others. That faithful copies of the constitutional laws, as standing, be always referred to, and the reasons why these laws are as they are expounded, their bearing on human nature and their relation to Christianity, be this the primary object that the object of a principle of Justice, is to give of all educational boards, and church services. In all direction and regularity to these in their several avoca- other respects education may be supplied to meet the week, struggling against the cruel dispositions and

SECTION VIL-SEXUAL LAW.

Be it enacted, that those born in the same common. ceive, and every effort the allurements of "gold" wealth, are in the capacity of brothers and sisters, and would tempt their underlings to persevere in, have consequently, are not eligible as man and wife; that the been put in requisition to defeat us; but notwithstandpaternal feeling of bretherly love may reign in each ing all their evil machinations, and all their allurecommunity undisturbed, and that the different common. ments, we are still as determined to persevere in the wealths be joined together by the sexual tie, holy and righteous contest as at the first moment we entered uncontaminated blood alliance, be it enacted, that upon it. With your pecuniary aid (and with such an each man at the age of twenty-five, and each woman at enormous amount of capital and means opposed to the age of twenty-one are eligible to marry, (this scale us, we need it to a very liberal extent) we are reto vary according to circumstances,) and may form such solved to oppose them in every possible, lawful manalliance with any person in any commonwealth, so that ner-to assail their haughty "dignity" in the very both do not belong to one and the same, (which would citadel of its cruelty, and to teach them, that although constitute an intercourse of this nature, a direct breach it is our lot to labour, we have minds anfiliciently of this law.) The act of constituting a marriage is that susceptible of wrong not patiently to endure treatment one of the parties shall leave their paternal community, on account of the other; and whether the man leaves his community in virtue of his wife or "fathers and mothers' as scripture has it, or the woman leave "father and mother" in virtue of her husband, either way the union is complete, and the incomer a member of the others' commonwealth, on the same footing as any so long, unless it was to furnish Allen with the nature in it, nor can such union, or any rights arising there- of our movements, and which, from his known infrom, be withdrawn or repealed; such man and woman tercourse with one of Allen's tools, we have every may live together on friendly terms or not, but while reason to suspect he did do. It is therefore probable they both exist, neither are permitted to marry that in his apparent departure from principle, we another.

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

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF THESE LAWS. That the high moral tone of these commonwealths be lated for, is not discussed in this letter, still these lines untainted with crime, be it enacted, that all defaulters have been drawn with a pre-conceived knowledge, both convicted on any clause be unceremeniously delivered of the natural principles and their objects respectively, over to the boards of trade, and law, to be deprived of Allen, and requested that he would allow me a week or and the action of a principle of justice as receiving the the protecting influence of the above laws, and all a fornight to go and see her interred, and attle some means through which these principles fulfil their several rights, privileges, and advantages arising therefrom, (and with the understanding that corporal punishments shall in no way be inflicted; that these ever after live; and the whole is formed to support the human constitution and subordination as those boards may deem tion on national grounds, not to divert the different necessary; that directors of commonwealths failing to sent. He replied that if I was going off for that length healties from their objects, nor obstruct the passage of convict when necessary, are themselves liable to the of time, I had better take my money with me, for he full amount of a breach of these laws, which crime can would be damned if he would keep a job open for any

in no manner be overlooked. MODE OF MANAGEMENNT UNDER THE FOREGOING

As the storm precedes a calm placid stillness in the elements, so the spirit of agitation the resigned quiet have any longer time.' I went without leave, and on of political apathy; hence the iniquity of introducing half measures, and the difficulty of completing or himself on which his very existence depend, and that correcting them, to prevent which, and to give tangibility and direction to the foregoing heads as the basis to him, and subversive of his well being and happiness, of all law, and that these may be applied with becoming spirit and regularity, be it enacted, that every forty-nine commonwealths form a convention, to meet though, having many resources and much latitude, yet once a month, each community sending one representaone "jot or tittle" of the law he is under cannot be tive; that such sit in the several communities afterviolated with impunity. No one can force another out nately; that its object be general business of every of his natural course, or deprive any of any part of their description, in as far as the working out of the legitimate rights without overstepping the grounds that spirit of the constitutional laws require, without nature prescribes to him. He who stands in the way of the powers to alter or overlook these. That each others, or draws a cable in the shape of law between forty-nine conventions shall form a conference; with Allen on this occasion, was almost immediately any part of mankind, and what nature has provided for the sphere of each Convention, to send one, to sit in after discharged. By referring to our last report, it their use, or would administer, or endeavour to uphold the boundaries of the respective Conventions alteror defend an unjust law, on any pretence whatever, nately; its object shall be to consider all improvements moor for Woolwich Dock-yard and Nelson Monument, does violence to himself in a mental point of view, and attainable or necessary in the existing laws of the works contracted for by Grissell and Peto, had, with a is subversive of his moral nature; the same as he who country, to concost such alterations, and present the spirit of magnanimity beyond all praise, resolved to same to the several commonwealths represented by prepare no more stone for them until Allen was reis answerable for the consequences, namely, the misery them, and to all similar conferences within the realm; moved. These men, ninety in number, are all out, and, inflicted en others, and the irregularities they may com- and who, if a majority of said conferences agree on any to their credit be it spoken, evince a determination to point or points, that such be incorporated with the law remain so until the objects of their sympathy receive but cannot cover them from the injuries sustained from as then standing, under its respective head or heads; the full measure of justice from those who, while disthe laws upheld by him; hence the necessity of using such improved edition of said laws to be faithfully slpating in affluence the produce of their toil, haughtily any thing is obtained from this remorseless crew, I am Trumpet of Liberty through the streets. This we did, transmitted to all commonwealths within the realm, As human nature is the active agent, so is it the after which an imperial legislature shall be summoned to consider the same; invested with powers to adopt govern our movements; and as seven human faculties or reject said improvements according to a majority; are involved in our relation towards this earth, and to that the imperial legislature shall consist of five hundred members, an equal proportion to come from the boundaries of each Convention; that all contemplated alterations of the organic laws be incorporated with the laws by desiring Burgess and Walker, their agents, to conthen standing, and forwarded to each commonwealth, sult with G. and P. as to the practicability of procuring explained, and its actual bearing pointed out before the | mended several places for that purpose. We have, to transgress against the laws of their nature, to their members of each commonwealth assembled for that however, the pleasure to inform you, that the places that the seeds of dissension may for ever be withdrawn after which, the general election shall take place; nor main in their vicinity, meetings called, and resolutions the law that will be brought against you with a venfrom among men, as the objects of seven faculties are can suck imperial legislature introduce, or discuss, any unanimously passed by those concerned, not upon any gence if you get within its power. involved, be each of these the object of legislation so measure affecting the organic laws, which has not thus conditions to touch a single stone for these parties. been handled hefore they were elected; they may reject | The ramifications of our strike being now extended the proposed alterations, or suggest amendments, which from the Land's End almost to John O'Groat's, and the if sustained by a majority of their body, must be trans number out increased to three hundred and seven, our mitted to the several conferences when they dissolve, and expences have necessarily increased in proportion; should a majority of said conferences, as before, agree and which renders it incumbent on us, while with on the utility of any part, such part to be incorporated, heartfelt gratitude we return thanks for the unprecetransmitted, and dismissed, by the commonwealths, as dented support we have received, earnestly to solicit its before; three months after which a second imperial continuance. legislature shall be elected as before; and, should It is through the instrumentality of the "wealth" with these fail to agree, and still the clause, or clauses, be con- which we have supplied our opponents, that they have sidered worthy, a third imperial legislature must be so long maintained the position they now so desperately elected on the same footing as either of the others, hold; but supplied with the means to counteract its de-But no more. Should these fail to attain a majority basing influence, victory is ultimately ours. in favour of such alterations, they must in no ways form a part of the organic laws.

N.B.—In cases of emergency, an Imperial Legislature cases nothing affecting the organic laws can be systematically they concert, plan, and execute in a body interfered with.

small compass indeed; nor is it your's alone, but that the working classes of Devonshire act in concert with the of the whole human race. Ponder over it, and try to working men of Sutherland. Let the working men of reconcile it as applicable to meet your case, or point Britain make common cause with each other, and indotemmonwealth, holding equal privileges, and in every out what is unjust, or unreasonable, in it; and know if lent wealth will lose its influence.

tespect on an equal footing, to cultivate, hold, and dejustice demands this much, that all short of this is In our present struggle we need the essence of this and this their patrimony, as their natural mother, from short of justice. Think how you would be under laws common cause; we need a concentration of energy and short of justice. Think how you would be under laws whom they receive the necessaries of life, without of this character, or whether such a state of things is exertion; the smalgamation of mind and means for one money or price, to be preserved in endless feu, as a worth contending for; would any part of the community great purpose, and that purpose being human right, starantee against poverty and want; which privileges riot on the fruits of your labour, while poverty hunted will thaw the frosty influence of brute compulsion. That the brute force with which we have been treated told, nor in any case to be changed, nullified, abrossories to relieve your wants in case of distress? Or may be successfully tamed,—it is assential those should evist an extensive bited, or got rid of, otherwise than by breach of these would the inclemency of the season deprive you of the calmed,—it is essential there should exist an extensive means of subsistence? All I can say, if justice, shall brotherhood, imbued with feelings of social levingness.

What is shown stated.—The common good. Let each then. SECTION III.-LAW OF DEFENCE-DISTRIBUTION | rule, the result is pretty near. What is above stated and affection for the common good. Let each, then, OP POWER.

as the right direction of the material feelings in their who has a neighbour still standing aloof, surround him Be it eracted, that none hold commission or trust of relation to their several objects, is all a principle of with a moral and social influence, and show him his any kind whatever, who has not been duly elected and justice can effect through the suffrages of the adult popula
Sir,—It is admitted, by Whigs and Tories, that our shopmates yet pretending to be ignorant of the nature tion of the commonwealth or commonwealths, whose country, from its own internal resources, is capable of of our struggle, or who think self-love paramount to

bona fide" member of some or other of those con- cient for that purpose, not only as regards sufficiency of Again, gratefully thanking you for the support recerned; this in every case, whatever the duties re- food, but in full possession of all their rights; and whe- ceived, and respectfully informing you that to prosecute quired may be. Males to elect males; females to elect ther any plan yet propounded is preferable to that now with energy our present contest, an early supply of females. That twenty-one years, in either case, consti- submitted, shall be the subject of inquiry in my next means is necessary,

> I have the honour to be. Your obedient Servant. CHARLES DUNCAN. Cannon Street, Cannon Mills, Edinbro', Dec. 25th, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

BRETHREN, -The Council of the Sunderland Charter Association having received a letter from their brethren of Ouseburn, urging the propriety of a delegate meeting manufacture either by machinery or otherwise, or ex- means of raising the necessary funds; and 3rdly, the for his, her, or their private emolument; and that no the engagement and exchange of lecturers, and to carry by these laws; that all things connected with manufac meeting yesterday evening, when it was unanimously

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

> 2. "That as it is highly probable delegates will be it attendance from Darlington, Stockton, Middlesbro', places north of Newcastle, this meeting respectfully submit to their brethren in Northumberland and Durham, that Sunderland is most centrally situated, and therefore that the said meeting should be held at the 3. " That a letter, embodying the foregoing resolu-

tions and also appealing to the Chartists of Durham and Northumberland for aid, should be drawn up by Mr. Williams, for insertion in this week's Star, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting." As there is not a moment to be lost, we trust, that the above resolutions will meet with the unanimous approval of our brethren, and hope that you will immedistely appoint delegates to attend the same. Let 1842 be the most memorable and glorious year in the annals of British history! It is in our power to

make it so, and we will! I am, Brethren, On behalf the Sunderland Chartists. Your's, faithfully, WM. BOND, Chairman.

THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE, nument, Lendon, and the Woolwich Dockyard, TO THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother place. binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, WE CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT MU-TUAL HELP. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals; no one whe holds the power of granting can refuse it without guilt."-Sir Walter Scott.

FELLOW MEN, -- We have commenced the fifteenth combined efforts of a base and unfeeling governcapitalists. Every stratagem imagination could conunbecoming the character of men.

Since we last addressed you, two have turned traitors to the cause of justice in which they had embarked, one at Woolwich, and the notorious William Geggie at the New Houses of Parliament. Respecting Geggie, our only wonder is that he remained with us have experienced a gain rather than a loss.

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

"I received a letter from Manchester on a Tuesday, intimating the death of my mother. I showed it to Mr. other business connected with her death.. "Mr. Allen asked me if I wanted my money, that is

my discharge; not immediately understanding him, I replied that I was not in actual want of it for the preman there. I then told him I would strive to manage with one week. 'I be damned,' said he, 'but one day to go down to Manchester (a distance of two hundred miles), one to bury her, and another to come back, is quite sufficient, and he would be damned if I should my return, having been absent four working days, I went to ask whether I may start to work. He replied, What damned lies have you been telling the men?' I replied, 'That I had said nothing, only such as he had said to me.' He then said, 'I may go to work;' he knowing the men on the works had held a meeting and remonstrated with him on the subject.

"ANBROSE PROTHEROE,

"6, Felix-street, Westminster." This letter needs no comment, and we merely add, that the chairman of the meeting who remonstrated will be seen that those who prepared the stone at Dartasserted that they had "lowered their dignity" in deigning to hold converse with them.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty." - Egyptian-like, had "vow'd

It will also be seen in the same report that "the

To break the spirit which the yoke had bow'd," before such election, where such must be discussed and granite elsewhere, and that B. and W. had recom-

Let us take example by the amount of strict and inti-

mate union existing amongst the nobility and capitalists; how well they are ALL known to each other, may be called at one month's notice; but in such for their own interest and our enslavement. The Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Sutherland know each Britons, behold the Charter of your rights in very other's proceedings, and concert and act in common. Let Dec. 11 .- Monies paid by Mr. Mitchell,

buiness such are to be intrusted with; those who act maintaining one hundred millions of human beings; social happiness, such ignorance should be torn up root for one community to be a "bone fide" member of that the question being put—under what laws and regula- and branch, and such minds besieged with perpetual

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

6, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth. TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH

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

to hail and rain, but the people stood to the last; and when the meeting broke up, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter, when the meeting quietly separated. Chartism has taken deep root in this little I hope, my friends, you will do your utmost to get

out other lecturers: I have more than I can possibly do: I cannot go out as much as I de at present. I have Secretary. this week to attend a meeting at Blackburn, Basenden. Clithero, Harwood, and most likely Bacup; so that you perceive my time is occupied nearly every night this week, and has been so for the last five or six Whilst I have been off this week. I have been in-

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

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

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

I am extremely sorry that our lecturer has not been enabled to commence his labours amongst us, but I hope the district will now bestir themselves, and without delay raise the necessary funds, so as to enable me to call him out. I have made up, my mind not to go out any more, nor lecture in any place that does not send in their quota, to bring him out. And those places that come up to the resolution passed at the meeting, I will assist them to the utmost of my power in carrying on the agitation, for I am of opinion that if I keep supplying those places with lecturers, that they will never send in their share of his expences. I will be obliged to the different sub-Secretaries, if they will send me word how many subscribers they have or can obtain for the North Lancashire and Teelotal

Letter Bag. We cannot publish it until we get 800 subscribers, at the least. The sub-Secretaries will therefore see the necessity of sending an early report, so that we may bring out the paper without delay. I am convinced, my friends, if we intend to do any

good, we must begin to be more in earnest; there must be no lagging, for we have now at the head of affairs in England the most cruel set of monsters that ever existed. There is Sir Robert Peel whose fortune has been wrung from the life's blood of the labouring population; then there is the iron-hearted Duke of Wellington, the great wholesale murderer of ancient or modern times, who has made more widows and orphan children, and destroyed more lives than any other man in existence—no human butcher has ever destroyed so many lives as has the present leader of the house of against us. The bills had been torn down. Determined blockheads, I mean the House of Lords. Then there is the Jump Jim Crow, Graham and Stanley, and the empty-headed foppish Lyndhurst, with all number of persuaded that we must at once arouse from our followed by a great number, who began to stone us, lethargy and make our tyrant rulers uneasy amidst and even brought out brooms and besom-sticks to daunt their ill-gotten gain. We must become united as one us; in spite of all we went our round singing, and man; show ourselves no cowards; but by our united at last entered a house to get a little refreshment.

efforts we must be determined to pull down the citadel While doing so, a number of people gathered in and of liberty. Beware of spies, take care not to be truth must prevail, Mr. Hatton rose and urged upon entrapped into any secret conspiracy, but act openly, all the question of good government, and having sucmanfully, and determinedly, and then you may laugh ceeded in gaining their attention, he read the National at the efforts of a government to entrap you by their Petition, and moved its adoption. A man named John spies or minions into partial outbreaks, and party riots,

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

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION AND SOIREE COM-MITTEE, HELD SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1841, IN HONOUR OF MESSRS. O'CONNOR, O'BRIEN, &c.

Dec. 11.-Monies received for Demonstration as per Mr. Mitchell ..... Monies received at Soiree, as per Mr. Davis..... as per balance..... Monies paid by Mr. Davies, as debt of late Demonstration Ditto Mr. Snape, ditto...... Ditto Mr. Linney, ditto ..... Ditto Town Council, to delegate to Hebdenbridge ..... Ditto, ditto, towards forwarding the National Petition ... Money owing to Committee for tickets to Soiree.....

> Audited and found correct by Peter Shorrocks, SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE MITCHELL. JOHN PULLEN, JAMES WOOD.

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. SKIPTON.

Mr. Richard Barret, woolcomber, Embsay. Mr. Charles Wilkinson, labourer, Skipton Club

Mr. James Whitham, weaver, Carlton. Mr. Henry Hardcastle, weaver, High-street, Skipton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Hallem, overlooker, Milfield's, Skipton,

NORTHAMPTON. Mr. William Johnson, shoe-maker, Tanner-

street. Mr. John Barker, shoe-maker, Upper Mount-Mr. William Miller, mason, Horse-market, Gar-

Scarlet Well-street. Mr. William Helliwell, shoemaker, Grafton-Mr. William Coleman, shoemaker, Oak-street.

Mr. John M'Farlan, watch and clock-maker,

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

Mr. William Jones, bookseller, Horse-market, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Christopher Harrison, sawyer, Grey-Friar'sstreet, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Tipler, shoemaker, Oak-street.

TRURO. Mr. Thos. Venn, Union-street, painter.

Mr. J. H. Longmaid, Calmuck-street, tailor. Mr. John Thomas, Coomb's-lane, woolsorter, Mr. Stephen Cumming, St. Clement's-street abourer. Mr. William Mathews, George-street, plas-

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

DUCKENPIELD. Mr. Abraham Lee, block-printer, Oxford-place. Mr. Robert Foden, shoemaker, Town-lane. Mr. William Cook, news-agent, do. Mr. James Haigh, hatter, Crescent-road.

Mr. James Moss, spinner, Furnace-hill. Mr. William Smith, tin plate worker, Clayhouses. sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Roberts, weaver, Astley-street, sub-Socretary.

RADFORD. Mr. Wm. Swan, Pelican-street. Mr. Edmund Ball, Bloomsgrove street.
Mr. Wm. Shepperd, Birch-row.
Mr. Thomas Ellis, Kyme-street.

Mr. Charles Reddish, Pelican-street. Mr. James Saunders, Denman-street. Mr. John Burrows, Bottom Buildings. Mr. Robert Sands, No. 6, Birch-row, sub-Trea-Mr. William West, No. 2, Fearfield-street, sub-

Mr. William Clegg mechanic, King-street, Mr. Henry Worthington, plasterer, Regent-road Eccles.

r. Henry Hornsby, mechanic, Pittsey-moor. Mr. James Schofield, small ware weaver, Victoriaolace, Eccles. Mr. James Willock, small ware weaver, Victoria-

Mr. George Butterworth. small ware weaver, College-croft. Mr. George Lindsey, weaver, Patricroft. Mr. John Rankin, hammerman, Patrieroft. Mr. David Morrison, mechanic, Green-lane, Patricroft, sub Treasurer.

Mr. Robert Humphrey, hammerman, Green-lane, Patricroft, sub-Secretary. HAMMERSMITH.

Mr. Edmund Stallwood, 6, Little Vale-place. Mr. Andrew Callaghan, gardener, 2, Prospectplace, Brook-green. Mr. John Daly, innkeeper, Hammersmith-road. Mr. James Millwood, builder, 1, Brook-green.

Mr. Henry Cullingham, carpenter, King-street.

Mr. James Mortimer general dealer, Lower Vale-Mr. Walter Reed, nurseryman, 4, Portland-place, North-end, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Dobson, gardener, Angel-lane, sub-

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

Mr. Joseph Kidd, waterman, Byker-hill. Mr. Wm. H. Robson, grocer, ditto. Mr. John Scott, smith, Bank-top. Mr. George Bell, waterman, Dents-hole. Mr. John A. Middleton, grocer, Byker-hill. Mr. James Harrison, pitman, ditto. Mr. John Ramsey, ditto, ditto. Mr. Thomas Rand, ditt, ditto.

Mr. Isaac Bruce, flax-dresser, Lime-street, subreasurer. Mr. John Hall, flax dresser, Lime-street, sub Secretary.

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

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

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

way, expecting us A room had been engaged for the night, and on our going to light the candles and begin the meeting, behold the doors were locked and barred not to give it up, we made application to two others: they both refused. Between hope and fear, our friend Cook tried a fourth, to no effect. Our pilot, Newman, was given that a public meeting would be held in the

of the arrival of Mr. Paulton, the anti-Corn Law advowere posted, announcing that public discussion would made their appearance on the platform, which, as well be allowed. The Chartists were immediately on the as the pillars which supported the house, were tastealert, and appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. fully decorated with banners, flags, laurel, &c. The Paulton, to know on what principles the meeting would number of persons assembled were about eight hun-be conducted. Mr. Paulton assured them that the dred, and never did we witness more enthusiasm than Chartists should be allowed a fair hearing. Mr. Paulton on this occasion. After the chairman had taken his delivered two lectures, which gave great satisfaction seat, Mr. Philps was called upon, who delivered a very to the Chartlats, inasmuch as he very fairly ascribed all excellent address. Mr. Roberts next addressed the the evils of the country to the monster class legisla- meeting, and delighted the audience by his racy wit tion. At the conclusion of his second lecture, after and humourous satire. Mr. Clifton then read an some discussion, it was agreed that a public meeting address from the Chartists of the City of Bristol to should take place on the succeeding evening, and that a Committee should be appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the views of both parties. At the of which were received with evident satisfaction by appointed time the Public Hall was densely crowded. Mr. O'Connor and all assembled, after which Mr. O'Con-At the conclusion of Mr. Paulton's speech, the Rev. J. nor did indeed fulfil his promise—his sermon was Watts proposed a resolution denouncing the Corn one of the most profound and eloquent we ever heard. Laws as unjust, which was seconded by Mr. Daniel Cox, and lasted little short of two hours. It is only sufficient and passed unanimously. Mr. J. Witts, on the part to say that many who came to listen and criticise, are of the Chartists, rose to propose the second resolution, now of opinion that the Chartists have reason on their embodying the Charter, and was received with the side, and are even anxious for Mr. O'Connor's return; most tremendous cheering and clapping of hands. At which he has kindly promised will be in a fortnight. this time some signs of equivocation began to be ex- Mr. O'Connor left the hall about half-past ten, surhibited by the Corn Law gentlemen; but the meeting, rounded by his admiring friends, and greeted upon which consisted of nearly all Chartists, would not be all sides by numbers of respectable persons, who vied humbugged. Mr. Witts, at some length, proved that with each other to obtain a parting adieu with this the Charter was the only true remedy for all evils, and friend and patriot. The meeting dissolved at twelve was loudly cheered. Mr. Lewis, a cloth manufacturer, o'clock, without the least annoyance or accident, and seconded the resolution, which was passed amidst the thus ended a day which will be remembered long in plaudits and cheers of the vast assembly.

Bristol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

petition of the Provost, Bailes, and Town Council of Paisley,

"SHEWETH,-That we your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Provost, Baillies, and Town Council of Paisley, in Common Council assembled, hereby beg leave to approach the Throne. With the expression of our most profound respect and attachment to your Majesty's person and government. "We, your petitioners, were among the first to lay at the foot of the Throne our unfeigned congratulations on the auspicious event of the birth of a Prince

of Wales, and prayed that Divine Providence might continue to watch over your Majesty and your Royal "We accordingly now rejoice at your Majesty's happy recovery to your wonted health and strength, to enable

your Majesty to perform your royal functions with your accustomed tenderness and mercy. "In the midst of these national rejoicings, your petitioners would most humbly beseech your Majesty for a free pardon in favour of the poor hapless exiles, Frost, Williams, and Jones. We do not ask this for the sake of these political offenders; far less do we intend to palliate their offences. We ask it entirely as an act of grace, and for the sake of their disconsulate families, who are placed in a worse position than the

widew and the fatherless; and because we think that such

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

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

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

Majesty. BRISTOL.—A public meeting was held in the Hall of Science, in honour of Feargus O Connor, Esq., on Tuesday, December the 21st. Shortly after twelve e'clock, Mr. O'Connor, accompanied by Messrs. Roberts and Vincent, entered the hall, and on Mr. Newman being called to the chair, Mr. Simeon proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Tudor, and supported by Mr. Reberts in a very humourous and matter-of-fact speech—it was as follows:—"That this meeting views with regret and dismay the evils arising out of the present corrupt system of representation. and which are daily increasing to an enormous extent. And having witnessed the failure of the Reform Bill. as a means of improving the condition of the working classes, we pledge ourselves to agitate for nothing short of the People's Charter." The resolution having been unanimously adopted amidst loud cheers, Mr. O'Connor came forward amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the ladies BISLEY.-A public meeting was held in the Tory- in the gallery, and which continued for several ridden town of Bisley, on Friday last. There only went minutes. It would be injustice to attempt anything from Stroud, Mr. Newman, our pilot, and two others, like a garbled report of his most powerful and eloquent not daunted at trifles. Found our friend Cook on our address. He completely exposed the trickery of the Corn Law League, and so forcible were his arguments, that the Tory reporter, who was present, scarcely waited until he had finished, before he disappeared from the platform. Mr. O'Connor did not forget his countrymen on the occasion. He declared himself in favour of a repeal of the union, and declared he would never cease to agitate for Ireland's right until he raised her from the condition of a poor province to be a happy and flourishing nation. He concluded by stating that he had only then given his text, and that in the evening he would preach his sermon, and by challenging any person or persons who might feel so disposed to discuss the principles of the Charter with them, and as he said he only asked "a clear stage and no favour." of corruption, and in its stead raise the glorious temple around the house. Determined to show them that The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Copp., and seconded by Mr. Clifton. It was:-" That we are of opinion that all the various systems of political agitation now existing will fail to benefit the people of this country, and that the plan laid down in the People's Davis exclaimed, "We have got enough wages, I can Charter is, of all others, the most certain to obtain that spies or minious into partial outbreaks, and party riets, put by half-a-crown a week." Pilot Newman ad-political power whereby they will be enabled to repeat Own personal hurt, and that of each other, creating purpose, at least three times, in the most free and open named from whence danger was at all to be apprethis object. My friends, you will watch them with a dressed the meeting at great length, and won upon the Corn Laws, and put an end to class legislation." purpose, at least three times, in the most tree and open laws, and put an end to class legislation."

manner, where all may speak who will; three months hended, have been visited by delegates, who still re- jealous eye, in order that you may escape the lash of the audience by a few good home remarks. Mr. Abel it was supported by Mr. Vincent, who, although Cook, a native of Bisley, rose and in a speech of an labouring under a severe cold and soreness of the chest, hour long, told well upon the hearers; his arguments delivered a most eloquent and powerful speech, and Hoping you will take up the question of agitation told home, and many were brought to view the Chartists which so nettled the "Corn Law press" of the city, in a different spirit. The petition was read by Mr. that it declared it was " high-flown nonsense." Any-Cook, as a great many had not heard it before. A few thing is a compliment from such parties, and even Mr. Circulars were bought by the persons present, and notice O'Connor was of the same opinion, for he said " it was better to be spoken ill of than not spoken of at all." Market-place, at the early part of the year 1842.—Cor- We regret to say that Mr. Vincent should have been so indisposed, as he was unable to speak for so long a WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE-Great excitement period as the meeting were desirous of. The resolution prevailed in this place during the last week, among being put to the vote and carried, and a vote of thanks the Chartists and Corn Law repealers, in consequence given to the chairman, and several loud and heartstirring cheers given for the Charter, O'Connor, Prost, cate, who had been sent for to give two or three Williams, and Jones, the meeting separated to meet lectures on the evils of the Corn Laws, and the blessings again in the evening, in the same place, to a ball and which would follow their immediate abolition. Bills soirce. In the evening, Mr. O'Connor and his friends

a means of sending missionaries. Will you accept it? BROTHER CHARTISTS, - Our patriotic friend, Roger Pinder, has issued an incomparable jet blacking, giving one twelfth of his receipts to the Executive.

VICINITY.

Many portions of the country have taken up the matter in good earnest. Shall we be behind? We have now an opportunity, let us avail ourselves of it. Mr. S. Ford, of 23, High-row, Knightsbridge, has become agent for the same; send your orders to him immediatey, and thus shew you really and truly desire, and are determined to possess the Charter of your liberties.

Mr. Ford, (who is a first-rate workman), a master boot and shoe maker, will give five per cent on all orders he may receive for ladies or gentlemen's boots and shoes, for the same purpose. Up then, men and women of Lendon, do your duty.

The whole Charter, nothing less, and no surrender. Your brother,

In the goood cause, EDMUND STALLWOOD.

## SOUTHAMPTON

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE TRADES IN BEHALF OF THE MASONS.

A very numerously attended public meeting was held into consideration the best means to assist the masons now on strike at the New Houses of Parliament, and to express public opinion as to the justice of their proceedings. The meeting was held in a very spacious and commodious building called the "Long Room," capable of holding from seven to eight hundred persons; this was filled with a very attentive and respectable Endience. In this case, as in many others, the harmony of the meeting was not suffered to proceed without being disturbed by the over-flowing love and kindness of a chaplain of some Union Workhouse trespassing his pragmatical observations upon the attention of the meeting in energetically exhorting them to "Fear God and honour the rich!!" This and a few other minor interruptions drew forth much disapprobation from the

great body of the meeting. Mr. HERNE, carpenter, was called to the chair. He said that they were called together to express their sympathy towards a very ill-used and oppressed class of British subjects. He was not himself minutely acquainted with the whole of the proceedings con- day being Christmas Day, the reports brought by nected with the strike of the masons; he should leave the police under the notice of the city magistrates that in the hands of the delegates present, who would explain the affair. He called upon all present, who which not more than five charges of drunkenness had placed him in the situation which he held, to pre- and disorder appeared in the charge-sheets for their knew her to apply for an order of admission and be that the League's Objects were preferable to their serve order, whilst the various speakers delivered their adjudication. sentiments. He then called upon Mr. Turner, mason and delegate, to address the meeting.

under the employ of Allen, for fourteen months, and bearing date 1568. The coin is in an excellent state he had invariably found him to be an outrageous cha- of preservation, and presents little of the appearance racter in all his proceedings with the work people; which might have been expected from the circumsuch was his disposition, that if there was anything stances under which it was found, after a lapse of on the work that added, in the least, to the comforts of 273 years. - Carlisle Patriot. his work-people he would destroy it; in fact, what he was about to state he would defy either Grissell, Peto, or Allen, to contradict; he being an eye-witness to many of his tyrannical acts—acts which were truly disgusting and disgraceful to him as a man. After having recapitulated the many charges brought against Allen, which have already appeared in the columns of the Star, and are well understood by its readers, Mr. T. EST GOWIL

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Jennings, a mason and delegate, to address the meeting, who, in a very nest speech did honour to the cause he advo-

cated. Mr. JENNINGS said, he felt sorry that the business what he had seen, and from what he had also felt. On pects of Chartism." one occasion, he recollected a most glaring piece of injustice committed by him. It was a request on the Sunday and Monday; Carrington, Tuesday, Lambpart of some of the workmen, to have a certain door ley, Wednesday, and Beeston, on Thursday. opened that was locked, which would have saved them much trouble and loss of time in going to and from will lecture in the Chartist room, on Sunday, (totheir meals; but such was the stubborn and morrow) at six o'clock in the evening. vindictive temper of Allen, that this most reasonable request was denied them, and the denial was accompanied with an insulting threat, that if they were dissatisfied they might "pack up their traps and be off." He had known cases where Allen had called up men from the country, hundreds of miles from their home, and had discharged them for the most triffing cause. He could go on the whole of the night enumerating incidents of injustice endured by the masons before they resorted to their last alternative—the strike. He concluded a very interesting speecch, much to the satisfaction of the

Mr. PALMER, shoemaker, then moved the first resolution. He spoke with great energy and effect, and said that the power which they complained of was of their own creation. Five men in a natural state of society were sufficient to restrain the violence of any one man in it. But how was it that in the present civilised society, which boasted of so high a state of cultivated human nature, one man (as in the case of Allen) was enough to outrage the rights, the liberties, and the feelings of 270 of his fellow-beings? Such was an anomolous state of society, and called aloud | road. Single ticket, ls.; double do., ls. 6d. for an organic change in the institutions of the country, such a change as would give unto all equal political power. (Cheers.) Then and not till then could man breaths the pure exhilarating breath of freedom .time in a pleasing strain of eloquence, and concluded by moving the following resolution:-

"That this meeting fully justifies the conduct of the masons lately employed at the New Houses of Parliament, in withdrawing from their employment until such time as the tyrant (Allen) is deprived of the anthority which, by his inhuman conduct, he has shown himself unfit to hold." Mr. HULBERT, in a short and manly speech

seconded the resolution, which being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. Mr. GREENLAW, mason, moved the second reso-

" That this meeting view with feelings of contempt the mean manner in which Grissell and Peto have met the charges brought against their foreman, Allen, and deem them, by upholding him in his outrageous conduct, alike guilty of the charges which have been so substantially proved against Allen."

Mr. ROBERTS, stoker, seconded the resolution. He knew the condition of the working classes to be wretched; he knew they suffered privations, because they were not represented. He hoped they would be more united for their just protection. (Cheers) The on Sunday evening, at six o'clock; and at Bury, on be in operation almost immediately, and we manner in which the call of the masons had been | Monday evening, at eight o'clock. responded to generally by the working classes, reflected the greatest honour upon them. He would ask how could Grissell and Psto but support Ailen in his conduct when they knew that their interest was identified done as cheap as possible, to meet the conditions of their estimates, which he heard were £14,000 lower than any other that were given in. This then accounted for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered. They (the for the treatment which the men suffered to any person who will give such information may also know that much interpretation may be doing well.—Gloucester paper.

The St. Helen's Murdens of the country, and the characters and profession of the country and the characters and profession and conviction which the men suffered to any person who will give such information as to describe the country and the characters and profession and conviction which the men suffered to any person who will give such information to the characters and profession and conviction which the men suffered to any person who will give such information to the characters and profession and conviction weather the country and the characters and profession and conviction weather the characters and profession and convicti at the rate of wages they were paying, so they adopted every expedient to force as much labour from the workmen as possible; but he hoped there was a day not far off when the working classes would be able to resist every act of oppression. Mr. Roberts, after a few other remarks, retired smidst much cheering. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was

carried unanimously. Mr. MURRAY, shoemaker, in a brief speech, moved-"That this meeting pass a vote of censure on those unprincipled men, who have been so base as to go and supplant their fellow-workmen now on strike, and that day evening, at the Association Rooms, Watercotes, this meeting consider they merit the contempt of every on the Natural Law of Wages, in contradistinction working man in the British empire."

Mr. TURNER seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN put it to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. BARTLETT, shoemaker, then came forward to

move a resolution to the following effect :-"That it is the bounden duty of this meeting to support, by every pecuniary means, the masons now on

Mr. Bartlett spoke at great length upon the evils of exclusive legislation, and was frequently cheered by the meeting. He said that until they get the People's Char-

ter they would not have a salutary corrective for all their manifold grievances. Mr. WEEKS briefly seconded the resolution, which Was agreed to. After a few remarks from Messrs. OWEN, PALMER

and others, the meeting broke up, much delighted with its proceedings, by giving three tremendous cheers for the first Chartist meeting in Southampton. A good collection was made for the masons at the door.

#### SEEFFIELD. (From our own Correspondent.) -

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Otley lectured in the Association Room, Figuree-line, on Sunday evening last :- Subject, "The fallacies of the free traders." As usual, the lecturer did ample justice to his subject.

in liberty's cause, Mr. Ludlam, presided; the subject to represent them, or else on no account to fail sendof the lecturer's discourse was, -" Class legislation -its ing letters for or against Mr. Taylor's reappointnature and effects. The address was an elequent and ment, addressed, post paid, to Mr. Wm. Russell, admirable exposition of the curses and evils of the prescretary to missionary fund, care of Mr. J. Sweet, sent legislative system, and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

WE HAVE to announce the death of John Beatty
West, Eq., M.P. for Dublin, which took place at an arrival hour on Monday morning, after a few days'

Stockport.—A grand concert will be held in the prisoner's house was searched on suspicion of sheep into the canal, and by great exertions were all saved.

National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow, in this town are compelling their workmen to join stealing, and the beef was found. Mr. Higgins A part of the man's shirt was burnt on his back, on Monday, January 10. The proceeds of which their Association, and he was committed for and he was so much injured as to be taken to the lines.

of November, Mr. Price, Venni Vach, near Brecon, missed several sheep off a part of his farm, and after Support is now offered to the Executive, and also a long and fruitless search gave them up for lost; but, strange to say, on the 10th December, they were discovered alive in a shed which had not been used for a long period of time, and which did not contain a single particle of food. It is supposed that they went into ithe shed for refuge from the storms lately so prevalent, and that the power of the wind closed the door after them; the shed being generally kept shut, was never thought of during the search. They are now, like Mr. Cavanagh, abstinence.—Carmarthen Journal.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AT BRISTOL .- Within the last fortnight forgeries to a large amount have been committed in the city of Bristol. One of them was upon the Custom-house, and although every effort has been used to capture the delinquent he has not yet been taken into custody. In another case, it appears that on or about the 7th inst., Edward Charles Clarke, ship-chandler, late in the employ of Mesers. Pilter, and Co., Bristol, absconded from the city in question, and it was then ascertained that he had by means of forged signatures negotiated bills purporting to be of the value of several hundred pounds. A warrant having been issued for his apprehension, Mr. Bosworth, inspector of the Bristol police, with Inspector Tedman, have exerted themst'lves to the utmost with the view of finding the for, er, who is described as being a well-dressed man, about twenty-six years of age. They ascertained in this town on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, to take that on Friday last a man, an wering exactly his description, dined at a public-house at Harrow, and there is reason to believe that he is about to make

his way to some foreign port .- Bath Herald. FATAL ACCLUENT. - An alarming and fatal accident occurred at Edgoaston-pool, on Sunday morning. A number of boys had assembled for the purpose of skating. Owing to the sudden thaw which took place on Friday and Saturday, the greater part of the ice was covered with water. It was again frozen over, but when the boys ventured upon it, owing to the rotten state of the ice, it separated, and eight or nine of them were instantly immersed in the if she had had anything given her, and found she had quent manus water. All except one succeeded in getting upon had some brandy. He instantly got the first convey- from Colne. certain portions of the ice, and eventually reached the shore: but we are sorry to say that one unfortunate fellow was unavoidably drowned in sight of thirty or forty persons, who stood near the spot

without the means of rescuing him. CITY SOBRIETY. - From the circumstance of Saturembraced two days and two nights, notwithstanding

A SHORT TIME ago, there was dug up in the garden nd delegate, to address the meeting.

of E. C. Kimbley, Esq., at Shatton, in Lorton, a Mr. TURNER then rese and said that he had worked shilling coined in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and

## Forthcoming Chartist Meetinas.

Mr. O'BRIEN will lecture at Leeds and Holbeck to-morrow, Jan. 2nd; York, on Monday and Tuesday WEST RIDING .- A West Riding Delegate Meeting Dewsbury.

DEWSBURY.-Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will preach proper food.

MR. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE.-Nottingham. OLDHAM -- Mr. William Griffin, of Manchester.

MANCHESTER.-Mr. Leech will lecture on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) at six o'clock, in the Brownstreet Chartist room.
Holbeck.—On Wednesday next, Mr. J. Smith

LONDON.—A public meeting will be held on Sun-

day evening, at eight o'clock, at the Hit or Miss Tavern, 79, West-street, Globe-fields, to elect from Knight on the same evening.

at Mr. Martin's Coffee House, 3, Church-street, Shoreditch. LAMBETH.—A ball and concert will take place on Monday next, in aid of the funds of the Perition Convention, at the Social Institution, Westminster-

MR. WILLIAM Jones, the East and North Riding lecturer, will visit the following places, during the next week :- Monday, at Selby; Tuesday, at Leeds; breathe the pure exhibitating breath of freedom.— Wednesday and Thursday, at Knaresborough; (Applause.) Mr. Palmer spoke for some length of Friday and Saturday, at York.

DELPH.-Mr. James Leach will deliver a lecture sionary Fund. to the people of Saddleworth, in their lecture room, Delph, Saddleworth, on Monday, the 3rd of Jan., at geven o'clock in the evening.

CHOWBENT.-Two lectures will be delivered to-Dixon, of Wigan, in the evening. STALYBRIDGE.—A lecture will be delivered in the

of Stockport, on Sunday (10-morrow) evening, January 2nd. OLDHAM.-Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, will deliver

tectotaller to become a Chartist, and of every Chartist to become a tectotaller.

ROCHDALE.-Mr. William Bell will lecture in the at half-past two.

Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Mr. Bairstow will deliver two lectures at Rochdale, on Sunday. January 9th, in the afternoon and advantages of its immediate and general evening. He will lecture at Manchester, on Monday evening; at Liverpool, on Tucsday; at Bolton, on where a conversation would not be allowed. We well know that a tract is often read evening; at Liverpool, on Tucsday; at Bolton, on where a conversation would not be allowed. We with it. That they endeavoured to get their work Wednesday; at Wigan, on Thursday; at Oldham, also know that much misrepresentation has gone

their discontent."

NEWPORT AND PONTYPOOL-Mr. Bolwell will lecture on Monday evening next, in the new room of the National Charter Association, Newport, on lecture was delivered in the Association Room, Free-'the present aspect of affairs;" and on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven, at the rooms, Canal Bank, Pontypool, on the same subject. MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. J. West will lecture on Sun-

to a pamphlet published by Lawrence Heyworth, street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Richard Thomp-Esq., of Liverpool, purporting to be the only natural son, of Hurst-street, in the chair. The meeting leading from Holbeck to Wellington Road. Wm. laws by which wages can be regulated.

| Son, of Hurst-street, in the chair. The meeting leading from Holbeck to Wellington Road. Wm. laws by which wages can be regulated. | Was addressed by Mr. George White, who exposed Price, a respectable youth, apprentice with Mr. laws by which wages can be regulated. laws by which wages can be regulated.

Stockport, Sunday the 2d; Wilmslow, Monday the employers of Birmingham, to compel their work- Armley, where he had been to see some friends, 3rd; Chester, Wednesday the 5th; and Northwich, men to join the anti-Corn Law Association, while leisurely walking on the road above-mentioned, Friday the 7th.

CHELSEA.—A public festival, consisting of a concert and ball, will be given in the spacious Temperance Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane-square, for the benefit of the political martyrs who are now suffering in liberty's cause. Tickets, single 1s. each; double do. ls. 6d. Tickets to be obtained of Mr. Stallwood, Little Vale Place; Mr. Ford, High-row, Knightsbridge; Mr. Cuffay, 409, Strand. SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Stallwood will lecture, in ac-

cordance with the request of that locality, at the the meeting separated. Albion Coffee House, Church-street, on Sunday evening next, Jan. 2., at seven o'clock in the evening, on the Principles of the Charter. MARPLE-Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will

address the inhabitants of this place on Saturday evening next. The friends at New Mills and Compstale Bridge are requested to attend, as the National Petition will be adopted. Winchcomb.-On Tuesday next a meeting will be

held for agreeing to a memorial to the Queen, for the

restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Normingham.—On Sunday, Jan. 2, a county delegate meeting will be held in the Democratic chapel MR. BAIRSTOW.—This gentleman lectured in the requested that every locality where the association has gained an establishment, will appoint a delegate Goosegate, Nottingham. Other business of importance will also be brought under the consideration of the meeting relating to the forthcoming convention.

are to be appropriated to a patriotic purpose.

STARVATION.

On Monday, a lengthened inquiry was proceeded with, before Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., Coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex, and a respectable Jury, in the Board Room of Chelsea Workhouse. Arthur-street, King's Road, Chelsea, into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Maria Mansfield, aged 32 years, who died in the above Workhouse on Thursday last.

Mary Ann M'Keen deposed that she was one of the nurses in Chelses Workhouse. On Wednesday, rapidly recovering from the effects of their long the 15th inst., the deceased was brought into that Workhouse, and was delivered into witness a charge from the casualty ward. Witness gave the deceased, whom she had never seen before, by order of the doctor, some wine and arrowroot every half hour, and sat up with her during the night. Deceased was in a most miserable and weak state, and one of her legs had a bad sore. Deceased, when carned to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but she exclaimed, "Oh, how nice." Mrs. Fox, another nurse in the house, on seeing the deceased, asked her if she had not slept there about a week ago, to which the deceased replied in the affirmative; when Mrs. Fox asked her why she had not before applied for an order for admission into the workhouse, to which she replied that she had done so, but had been refused by Mr. Newsom, the relieving officer. Deceased did not say why Mr. Newsom had refused her, nor did she say when or where he had so done. Deceased's feet were as cold as ice all night, and witness applied hot water to them, but could get no warmth in them. Deceased in the course of the night said she should not trouble any one long, and died about half-past one o'clock on Thursday

afternoon. The Rev. Wm. Jay, curate of Upper Chelsea, de posed that on Wednesday last, between twelve and one o'clock, while visiting in the neighbourhood, he excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Foal, first saw the deceased sitting on a chair in a vard in the Royal Hospital Row, Chelses, with several poor persons round her, who stated that she was dying from cold and want. Witness immediately inquired ance he could procure, and had her brought to that workhouse, where she was immediately admitted. The but when witness said he would send her to the workthere before and been refused admission. Deceased

appeared too ill to speak. proved that the deceased had two or three times the Chartists of Todhorden, ever willing to hear country may expect, therefore, what would be the last two or three days, and more particularly during to hear country may expect, therefore, what would be the last two or three days, and more particularly during to hear country may expect, therefore, what would be the yesterday, some symptoms of improvement in our result of joining in a clamour for the repeal of the Robert Hall Adcock, porter at the workhouse.

refused. pauper, who attends the applicants for relief; and (for they are virtually deserving of that name) the master of the workhouse, swore most positively would not listen to reason; they said they had no that the deceased never applied for admission into objections against the five points of the Charter; the workhouse nor had been refused either directly that, in a moral point of view, they were just, and

the house where he resided, where she had nightly the Rev. Mr. Baker made which is worthy pulled off her bonnet and sat down. She had nothing of notice here—that he was aware that to subsist on but half-a-pint of beer and a bit of there was not a dissenting minister in England,

deferred until Mr. O'Brien's arrival, as they recog-nised no other representative, either in the House pealers would go with them, they would give them of Commons or the Convention, than Mr. O'B. The a fair hearing, and would discuss their principles will lecture at the Chartist Association room, at half-past seven o'clock.

UPPER Wortley.—Mr. Stansfeld will preach two sermons to-morrow, at Silver-royd-hill, in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at six o'clock.

or Commons or the Convention, than Mr. O'B. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously:— My them calmly and fairly. When this person had done speaking, three tremendous cheers were given for the Charter, and three dismal grouns for the Charter, and three dismal grouns for the League Clique. At the door of the chapel there o'clock.

Or Commons or the Convention, than Mr. O'B. The following resolution was agreed to unanimously:— My them calmly and fairly. When this person had done speaking, three tremendous cheers were given for the Charter, and three dismal grouns for the League Clique. At the door of the chapel there o'clock. motions were then announced to be brought forward Mr. Stallwood lectures next Sunday evening, at on next Monday evening :- By Mr. Cockburn-That a Debating Society be formed in connection

Frost, Williams, and Jones." tists of Fereman's Row, was received for the Mis- engineer, it was determined to pay an instalment of

DURHAM.—At the meeting lately held in this Chowbent.—Two lectures will be delivered to the Chartists, brought forward an amendment, morrow, in Harrison's Chapel. Mr. Barrow, of praying her Majesty to institute an inquiry into the Colton, will lecture in the afternoon and Mr. Wm. causes of the distress at present existing in this country. &c., and also to grant a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of back of the Moulders' Arms, by Mr. John Wright, presiding officer) declared to be lost, and the original resolution carried.

HUNSLET .- THE CHARTIST PRESS .- MEANS OF EXTENDING ITS EFFICIENCY.—At a recent meet a lecture at Oldham, on Sunday evening next, in ing of the Hunslet Chartists, it was resolved unaniwhich he engages to prove that it is the duty of every mously, "That a Chartist Loan Tract Society be formed for Hunslet; and that six districts, of fortyfive houses each, be laid out to be visited weekly with Chartist tracts; the tracts to be the English Association Room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday next, that six of each number, from 47, be purchased Chartist Circular, from No. 1 to 46 inclusive, and weekly, in order to have a stock ready when the MR. LINNEY, of Manchester, will lecture at Shaw others have gone their rounds." This plan will

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST MEETINGS.—A man-street, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. John Mason, the talented lecturer for this district, which gave general satisfaction. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. J. Williamson.

A MEETING of members of the National Charter Association, was beld at the room in Freeman-MR. Doyle's Route for the first week in January. the attempts which are being made by the Whig Joseph Wood, painter, Briggate, was returning from and urged on his hearers the necessity of redoubling he was suddenly pounced upon by three men, who, their exertions, and shewed the propriety of formatter knocking him dewn, took from him a leather ing a strong committee for the purpose of gaining purse containing a penny, and finding this was all signatures to the National Petition and distributing the booty they were likely to obtain, they stripped the Association. A letter was read from Mr. Philp on the subject of the omission in the list of candidates complained of at the previous meeting, after which several persons addressed the assembly, and

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A meeting was held this evening for the purpose of selecting a committee, and dividing the town into proper districts, to procure signatures to the National Petition, Mr. Rous in the chair. The members present gave in their names, together with the parts they meant to canyas. going two together. The whole was entered by the Secretary; when the meeting adjourned to the following Wednesday, when each member will be expected to deliver his report.

Steelhouse-lane, are progressing in numbers, and are property of Messrs. Hemmant, Briggate, who, howeffecting much good through the perseverance of ever, declined to prosecute. The younger prisoner Messrs. Horsley, Emes, Richards, Davis, and others; (Ward) was discharged, and Lumb was committed they hold their meetings every Tuesday evening. IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—At a meeting lately held in the public office, to hear an address from Mr. Salt, the lecturer informed his audience (com- House, with having stolen a piece of beef, the proposed solely of burgesses) that the chief cause of the

STERLHOUSE LANE.—The members of the National

want of money! Prodigious!! swell their ranks.

BERNARD CAVANAGE OUTDONE.—On the 29th day DREADFUL DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM SKIPTON.—The association met as usual at the room on Saturday night, when it was addressed painter, residing in Purday-street, was committed by the chairman (Henry Hardcastle,) and other for trial, by the borough magistrates, on a charge of members, and cheering accounts were given of the having stolen a deal box (which he was seen to take number of signatures got to the petition.

SUBREY.-The Council met on Sunday, and transacted a variety of local business, after which they adjourned to the Joan of Arc, East-lane, Wal worth, on Sunday next, at half-past four. LONDON.-55, OLD BAILBY.-Mr. Fairer lec-

tured here on Tuesday evening.

LAMBETH.-Mr. Stallwood lectured at the Chartist Hall, 1. China walk, on Tuesday evening. LIMEHOUSE.-Mr. Ridley lectured at the Association Room, Limehouse Causeway, to an enthusiastic and numerous audience.

FINSBURY.—A numerous and well attended most- after the Star had gone to press. ing took place at Lunt's Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green, on Monday evening. Mr. Stallwood attended, ried to witness's room was hardly able to speak, but and gave a very interesting and edifying account of after she was washed, and clean clothes put on her, his tour in Yorkshire. The sub-secretary introduced to the members a new plan for the better collection of the funds, and the organization of the members, by a division of them into districts, which was approved of by the members.

THE ENGAGEMENT of a new room for Sunday her despair had changed to madness. evening lectures, at the Golden Anchor, St. Johnstreet, was then notified to the meeting by Mr. Martin, and a lecture committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin, Fussell, Chapman, Wacey, and Watts, were authorised to make arrangements for a lecture on Sunday evening, Jan. 2nd.

STALYBRIDGE.-Mr. Joseph Linney lectured in the National Charter Association Room, Vaudrey-street, on Monday. Four new members were enrolled.

ASHBURTON (DEVONSHIRE.) - The National Petition was adopted here on Monday evening; Woodley, Folland, and Rapsey.

HARWOOD (NEAR ACCRINGTON.)—A Charlist meeting was held in this town, on Monday evening. Mr. Beesley addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manuer, and was followed by Mr. Mooney,

TODMORDEN .- THE CORN LAW REPEALERS persons around her appeared to be strangers to her, AT THEIR DIRTY WORK AGAIN !- Last Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Baker, Baptist Minister, gave out to his house, they said it would be of no use, as she had been audience that there would be a meeting in the chapel on Tuesday night, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Branch Society to the great own, after they had fairly and calmly discussed each Mr. Newsom, the relieving-officer; John Slade, a point, to give in. But lo! the fair-dealing Whigs rindirectly. deserving the support of every good and reasonable John Wesb, a miserable-looking man, residing in man; but that it would be better to get a repeal Lawrence-yard, Jews-row, Chelsea, deposed that the of the Corn Laws first, and then agitate for the deceased had for three months slept on the stairs of Charter. There was one observation that

bread, which persons sometimes gave her. Deceased but was favourable to the principles of the Charter; told the persons of the house that she belonged to the lads allowed them to proceed without any inter-Newington parish, and that she had applied for relief ruption, until they submitted a resolution; then a evenings, the 3rd and 4th inst.; at Darlington, on at Chelsea, but had been refused, and having a bad working man in the gallery of the chapel, asked if Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th; and at leg, could not walk so far as Newington. He had they would allow him to state his opinion, but the Newcastle-npon-Tyne, on Monday the 8th instant. tried to persuade her to go into the workhouse, and liberty-loving humanity-monger, and fair-dealing West Riding Delegate Meeting when he offered to go with her she refused the self-elected chairman, Baker, said that he could will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at offer. He had never seen her in liquor, and he not allow discussion there; and if any opposition to had no doubt that she had died from the want of the proceedings took place, he would immediately dissolve the meeting. Yes, said he, you had better which he was called upon to perform had not fallen in the Pavilion, on Sunday next (to-morrow), in the into more able hands than his. He felt a deficiency of afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening a verdict, "The deceased died from want of food him that it would not do to show his tyrannical dislanguage on the present occasion to depict the shameful at six. Mr. Bairstow will lecture on Monday even- and the common necessaries of life, and without position there, he said no more; for there was not have not been allowed by the Government to take and permanent amelioration of the present depressed character of Allen. He had worked under him, and, ing next, January 3rd, at six o'clock, in the same therefore, while their seats, have quitted the capital, and returned to the retur ashamed of the proceedings. When he saw that no have been called on to sit in their stead. way could be done but what would throw disgrace NEWCASTLE .- The Newcastle Chartist upon them, he called upon any one present to come Association met on Monday evening, as usual, for forward and sign their names to become members; business. Mr. Harrison having been appointed to there were just three that put down their names. take the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the The Chairman then dissolved the meeting. A perlast meeting. A lengthy discussion took place respecting electing a delegate to the forthcoming Coning that there would be a meeting in the Chartist vention, when it was decided that it should be room immediately, and wished all to adjourn thereto;

appointments of gentlemen to the Commission of the meeting in the Chartist Room was very numerously Peace, not to forget that there are Chartists in this locality as capable of performing the duties of that made upon the conduct of the League generally. It

LEEDS - WATER WORKS -- On Monday last, a special meeting of the shareholders in this underwith this Association, and arrangements entered into taking was held at the Court House, Wm. Beckett, for the immediate carrying out of the same on this Esq., M.P., in the chair. The meeting was called night week." By Mr. Kirke—"That an address for the purpose of considering the propriety of innight week." By Mr. Kirke—"That an address for the purpose of considering the propriety of inbe sent from this Association to Sir Frederick increasing the capital of the company, by adopting females, 1,914; dependents, 3,274—total, 11,610.

Pollock, congratulatory of his appointment to the the recommendation of the directors, to issue an Including Johnston, Barrhead, Kilbarchan, &c., the small. From European ports there have a residual for the purpose of considering the propriety of innumbers are:—Males, 1,914; dependents, 4,785;
With the exception of 9,843 loads of Oatmeal, the
supply of Irish produce since Tuesday has been
like the recommendation of the directors, to issue an Including Johnston, Barrhead, Kilbarchan, &c., the high office he now holds, and respectfully requesting increased number of shares, as empowered to do by total number of unemployed is 13,240.—Glasgow him to use his influence, in the proper quarter, to pro- the act, or by borrowing money at a given rate of Argus. cure the immediate return of those ill-used patriots, interest. After hearing a statement by the law Frost, Williams, and Jones." clerk, Robert Barr, Esq., of the state of the works, Subscription.—The sum of 7s. 6d., from the Charland also the opinion of George Leather, Esq., the three shillings per cent. to the present shareholders. and to increase the numbers of shares to the full city, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of a extent allowed. This will make the capital of the prince, Messrs. Mowbray and Carr, on behalf of company about one thousand pounds more than it is

> MASON'S STRIKE COMMITTEE.—This body continues to meet every Friday night at seven o'clock, in

> meetings. FIRE.—On Monday morning, about half-past one clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Perring, of Hanover-square. The fire originated, it is supposed from a beam running into the chimney, which, from and were confined to the room in which they were

BATH.—Mr. C. Bolwell will lecture in the room, Galloway's Buildings, on Sunday evening next, on this would be materially removed by the diffusion of the people, and the causes of heir discontent."

describes himself as a letter-press printer, was comtained to first the season. The this would be materially removed by the diffusion of mitted for trial by D. Lupton, E.g., on a charge of the workings of the workings of the workings of the season. The this would be materially removed by the diffusion of mitted for trial by D. Lupton, E.g., on a charge of the murderers of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who shall lead to the apprehension and conviction weather up to Wednesday in the past week was street, with whom he had been lodging. It appears that Jackson, some the first has letter-press printer, was comtained to first he season. The this would be materially removed by the diffusion of mitted for trial by D. Lupton, E.g., on a charge of the murderers of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who shall lead to the apprehension and conviction weather up to Wednesday in the past week was having robbed the house of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who shall lead to the apprehension and conviction weather up to Wednesday in the past week was street, with whom he had been lodging. It appears that Jackson, some the first has a letter-press printer, was comtained and conviction of the murderers of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who shall lead to the appears to the described the house of Mr. Grayson, of Rainford, who shall lead to the appears of the described to first he season. The taking with him a pair of silver spectacles, some spoons, a pair of razors, and other articles. He was apprehended at Hulifax; he had pledged the property at Mr. Gresham's.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.-On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, a most daring and heartless highway robbery was committed on the piece of new road leading from Holbeck to Wellington Road. Wm. Chartist tracts, and concluded by advising them to him of his jacket, took two silk handkerchiefs from support The Commonwealthsman, edited by Mr. his neck, and his hat off his head. They then left Cooper, of Leicester, who was a valuable member of him, and on his crying out, one of them turned back, and threatened to murder him if he made the least noise. The men are described as one wearing a velvet jacket, and the other dark-coloured clothes.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting of the members of this body, held at Scarborough's Hotel, last week, Mr. Joseph Thompson, of the George and Dragon, Briggate, was elected President, and Mr. Henry Hord, of the Phœnix Inn, Kirkgate, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

SHOPLIFTING .- On Saturday last, Ann Lumb and Mary Ward, mother and daughter, were charged before the borough justices, at the Court House, with having stolen a shawl from the shop of Messrs. Grower and Hill, drapers, Kirkgate, whither they had gone under pretence of purchasing. A pair of Charter Association, who meet at the Ship Inn, gloves were also found upon Lumb, identified as the for trial. She is an old offender.

STEALING BEEF.—On Saturday last, a young man named John Parker, was charged at the Court distress that exists in this country, arises from the Mr. Higgins missed his beef on the Wednesday pre-Infinary, trial.

FELONY.-On Saturday last, George Woodhead, a away) from the shop-door of Mrs. Sharp, broker. Kirkgate. Distress was assigned as the cause.

STRALING SHEAR WEIGHTS-On Saturday last. Sampson Spender, a shear grinder, residing in Paley's Buildings, was charged with having stolen two lead weights, the property of Mr. Thomas Hebdin. The Barley full as dear, the secondary qualities con-weights were found to have been sold to Eliza Har-tinue in very limited demand. Oats a farthing to rison, a broker at the New Road End, and being a halfpenny per stone, and Beans Is. per quarter identified, he was committed for trial.

still continue their labours; the subscriptions from different shops still continue; the amount published by us a fortnight ago was £23. 11s. 4 %d.; it is now £29. 17s. 8d. We did not receive their accounts till

On Sunday morning last a poor woman named Crossly, whilst in a fit of despair arising from the incresant cry of her children for bread, and not having any in her house, ran out and threw herself into the canal, near to her own house, situate at Folley Hall. Fortunately she was rescued by some boatmen before life was extinct. On the same night

Mrs. Whitacre, a widow lady, residing, at Hill-house, last week. Wools, Oils, &c. remain nominal, near this town, was entered by some villain or ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, DE villains, and property stolen to a considerable amount, with which they got clear off. on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was moved by Mr. Vevers, and seconded by Mr. Rushworth.

and carried by a large majority.

Corn Laws.—A. B. C.

Law, low wages, and class legislation—one of the solons is so anxious about spiritual as well as quantity of Oats offering to-day. Barley a fair carthly affairs, that he likes to know the religious supply, and but few samples of Wheat. Our millers as well as political opinions of an applicant for seeing this, the next question that arose in my mind Barley is dull sale. Oats 1d to 1d per stone lower. was, who sent them ? and on inquiry I find that there were not a dozen persons at the meeting; and they called by circular, out of a population of three thousand and upwards! The operatives of this

similar abjuration in a few days. inquiry to the following day.

Census, read before the Statistical Society on Mon- sought after, and all sold at a little advance in price. day, stated that in all Great Britain there are Best Beef, 63d, down to 6d; best Wether, Mutton, day, stated that in an oreat britain alone one 13,500 idiots, lunatics, &c., and in England alone one 71d down to 61d per lb.

71d down to 61d per lb.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, Dec. 24.—Owing to ple, against Lawson, printer and publisher of the in any article. defendant.

was prorogued, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to amount of business was done without any alteration the House of Lords shortly after three o'clock, and in price; if there was any difference, it might be the Commons having been summoned to the bar, the that Wheat was a little brisker, and Oats rather Parliament was, by royal commission, further proslower. Wheat, 7s 3d to 8s 6d per bushel; Oats 16s rogued, in the usual form, until the 3d of February to 23s; Barley, 26s to 33s per quarter. Tavern, 79, West-street, Globe-fields, to elect from the General Council of this locality a delegate to the Middlesex Conneil, and also to hear a lecture by Mr. Knight on the same evening.

It is a made upon the conduct of the League generally. It is a made upon the conduct of the League generally. It is a capable of performing the duties of that important office as any yet appointed, or any of her Majesty's subjects." Mr. Sinclair was appointed to Day, the profits to be given to support the next business. The proceedings excited no attention business. The proceedings excited no attention business. next, then and there to meet for the dispatch of RICHMOND CORN MARKET, DEC. 24TH.—In con-business. The proceedings excited no attention sequence of Christmas Day falling on Saturday, our whatever, and, besides the Lords Commissioners, only market was held on Friday, the 24th. It was only the usual officers of both Houses were present.

DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.—We regret to state that last week's return shows an increase rather than a bushel. diminution of the number of the unemployed. The

TUETDAY night's Gazette announces that a commission has been appointed to inquire into the manner calculated will be required. It is satisfactory to in which exchequer bills have been made out and state the works are progressing very fast towards issued under the act of William IV., and " to point out whether any and what defects are to be found inthe existing system."

THE CUSTOM of Christmas boxes arose with sailors. National Charter Association Room, Vaudry-street, all political prisoners; but which the Mayor, (being the Chartist room. They are sorry to observe the lin the infancy of navigation they nailed a box to the at 3s to 3s 1d per 45 lbs for fair qualities, and Meal back of the Moulders' Arms, by Mr. John Wright, presiding officer) declared to be lost, and the apathy manifested by the trades of Leeds, and at times of storm at 27s to 28s per 240 lbs. Very few transactions have nvite the delegates from every trade to attend their or danger, dropped money in the box, for prayers occurred in either Barley, Beans, or Peas, and the to be said for them, which collections, if they returned safe, they presented to the Church. These gifts, received at the time of the Nativity at the entrance of the chapels and cathedrals, were called miserably deficient, both as respects numbers and Christmas boxes.

Forest of Dean.—A melancholy occurrence hapits charred appearance, would seem to have been pened at the Park End Iron Works on Sunday smouldering for some time. It was fortunately dis- night last. The furnace being very much out of covered before the flames had attained any great repair, sulphuretted hydrogen gas escaped from the full 2d. per 8lbs, and a large number was turned out height, and on alarm being given, the engines were speedily on the spot, though it was some time before they could play for the want of water, the pipes being all empty, and a message having to be despatched to Woodhouse Moor, before a supply could be obtained; notwithstanding this, we are them revived; but John Holiday was beyond all happy to say, that the flames were soon got under, human aid, and we are sorry to add, poor Conrov lingered till Tuesday morning, when death put an

Dragoons, in which his conduct was so bad, that the personal representatives of the deceased, and and cold again. There was a fair steady demand he was drummed out, and has since lodged with £50 by the Earl of Derby. Her Majesty's pardon is for English Wheat at last week's prices, and a Mrs. C., from whose house he decamped last week, also held out to any one giving the information, not moderate sale was experienced for free foreign being the person who actually committed the murder without any change in the value of good useful

state."

ALARMING FIRE.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—

to be at the Union Carriers' Warehouse, Piccadilly, Manchester, and the building, thirty-six yards by eighteen, and eight stories in height, is reduced to a 6s 6d to 7s per stone; Mutton, 6d per lb. Beasts heap of ruins, with the valuable contents therein, 350; Sheep 5630. There was a fair show of lean and not a vestige of anything saved. The building was the property of Lord Francis Egerton, and said to be insured. The building is junderstood to have been completely filled, chiefly with cotton, sugar, wheat and flour. The estimated loss is £50,000, besides the building. There are but few of the owners of the cotton, &c., who are said to be insured, so that the loss will be a total one to all who were so unfortunate as to have had property within the building. The cause is said to have arisen from the circumstance of there having been two or three boats lying in a branch of the Rochdale Canal within the warehouse, and that the fire or fires in the cabins ignited the first floor. Mr. Occleshaw's lead mill and glass warehouse, on the opposite side of the street, must inevitably have been destroyed. had it not been for the prompt aid afforded by Mr. Rose and his most efficient fire engine establishment (six engines having been at work), who rendered the most timely assistance. This makes the seventh or eighth fire that has taken place in Manchester in perty of Mr. Thomas Higgins, butcher, Briggate, the last three or four weeks, most of which have involved the loss of property to a serious amount. vant of money! Prodigious!!

vious, shortly after having cut some steaks from it, In such danger was a boatman, with his wife and but nothing was heard of it till Friday, when the son, from being literally burnt, that they all jumped

## LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 28.—The arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley to this day's market are larger than last week; Beans smaller. Very fine white and red Wheat have supported last week's price, but all other descriptions are very dull sale, and inferior is. per quarter lower. Fine heavy THE ENUMERATION COMMITTEE. This Committee THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE ENDING DEC. 28, 1841.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Wheat. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 790 HUDDERSFIELD.—Extreme Destrution.— 3 7 21 112 63 1r1 83 0 0 0 119 33 0 0 0 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, DEC. 28 .- The last market lay in the year has passed off as flat as can be well imagined. The fact is there has been nothing at all done in the Cloth Halls, though we believe a general average run of business has been transacted in the

warehouses, .... HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, DEC. 28 .- Our concluding market for this year was indeed a dull ROBBERY .- On Sunday night last the house of one; indeed it may be said to be about the same as

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27. -The business to-day has been very limited, as is usually the case on these Mondays that fall between AT THE CHARTIST ROOM, on Tuesday night, Mr. Christmas-day and the new market, which is always Joseph Bray in the chair, a memorial to her Majesty held on the first Monday after the 6th of January.

MALTON CORN MARKET, DEC. 24.—Our market not being held on the usual day, on account of Christmas day falling on the Saturday, there was only a ECCLESALL.-A FAIR SAMPLE.-Mode of thin attendance of farmers, and a small quantity of ELECTING ANTI-CORN LAW DELEGATES.—In looking over the report of the West Riding meeting, held in the Music Hall on Monday week, I find that we had the honour of two delegates at the above place, great sticklers for the Russ Police, New Poor of 32 stones; Oats, 10d to 11d. per stone.

as well as political opinions of an applicant for are free buyers of the latter, at very full prices, and labour before he can give him employment. On fine White is extremely scarce, and much wanted.—

STATE OF TRADE,-Although this is a period of the year at which any great degree of activity is hardly to be expected, there have been within the yarn market; and a trifling advance over the very low prices paid about ten days ago, has been pretty generally obtained upon numbers and qualities of On Wednesday afternoon, in St. Jude's Church, yarn suitable to the present demand. Many of the Liverpool, five persons, all of mature years, in the purchasers also have shown a strong inclination to presence of a crowded congregation, publicly abjured make contracts for future delivery, which is a favour-the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had able symptom as to the condition of the market. In been nurtured. Three other Roman Catholics will. goods, however, there is not much improvement; to the great mortification of Dr. Pusey, make a and the extremely low prices which have ruled for some weeks past remain without change. Still there DUBLIN .- Mysterious Murder .- On Monday is a rather better feeling in the market; and, as is evening, between six and seven o'clock, the body of indeed usual at this period of the year, a more decided a boy, aged apparently about ten years, was found improvement in the course of a month or two is con-in Stable-lane, Pembroke-road. The body presented fidently looked for, During the two last years, this a shocking appearance, and was lying in a pool of expectation was defeated by the unfavourable posiblood which had flowed from a horrible gash in the tion of the Bank of England, and the consequent throat, extending from ear to ear. Great sensation pressure upon the money market. There is some has been excited in the neighbourhood by the occur- reason to hope, that this year the same cause will rence, the circumstances attending which are not be in operation, as the Bank is now understood shrouded in mystery. An inquest was held on to be in a comparatively easy and secure position— Tuesday night by Dr. M'Carthy, who adjourned the her stock of coin and bullion at the present moment amounting to somewhere about five millions and a King Ernest, of Hanover, continues to play the half, with every appearance of a progressive indespot to admiration. According to the *Hamburg* crease. We hope these favourable anticipations may Correspondent, the opposition Members of the Second be realised; and that the slight improvement of yesterday may prove the commencement of a stea

ber of Cattle at market to-day has been much smaller STATISTICS.—Mr. Porter, in an analysis of the than last week, consequently they were eagerly

in Great Britain, while in the city of Westminster Christmas Day our market was held this morning, alone, they formed one-tenth part of the population. at which there was a very slender attendance, and In the action of Pisani, chief dragoman or without change in the quotations of this day interpreter to the British Embassy at Constantino se'nnight; few transactions of importance occurred

Times, for alleged libel, contained in the articles of THIRSK CORN MARKET, DEC. 27 .- A very good that journal, the jury returned a verdict for the supply of all kinds of grain, except Beans, which were scarce, and those samples which were exhibited. Tuesday being the day to which the Parliament were of very inferior description. An average

> thinly attended; the sale was very dull. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 9s; Oats, 2s 3d to 3s 8d; Barley, 4s 9d to 5s 3d; and Beans from 5s 3d to 5s 9d per

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27 .otal number of unemployed is 13,240.—Glasgow 3,325 quarters of Wheat. 2,587 quarters of Barley, 3,527 quarters Beans, 1,329 quarters Peas, 3,510 CRIME or a very daring character is greatly on the barrels Flour; and from Canada 2687 quarters increase in the county of Lancaster:—the most Wheat, 3,524 quarters Peas, and 8,096 barrels Flour: audacious burglaries and attempts to rob and mur- the whole of which, with little exception, is for the der are weekly perpetrated in the more lonely and present placed under the Queen's locks. The Wheat unfrequented neighbourhoods. where purchasers have appeared they have been enabled to reduce prices of free foriegn and Irish ld to 2d per bushel. There has been inquiry after the finer qualities of Wheat in bond; but of this description there is little now here, and none offering to arrive at moderate rates. Barrel Flour has moved slowly, but we cannot alter our last quotations. Oats and Oatmeal have both met a dull sale; the former

value of each remains unaltered. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 27. -In our market of to-day the supply of heasts was quality, yet, owing to the unusually thin attendance of buyers, it was more than adequate to the demand. So heavy was the inquiry that up to twelve o'clock scarcely more than 200 beasts had been disposed of and those at a reduction on last week's figures of

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEC. 27th .-The supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk was limited this morning, but there was a Nervous Affections.—" This class embraces a samples. Flour was dull, and ship marks were prowide range, and the unhappy sufferers endure more anguish and receive less pty from those around them, than from any other class of disorders; this in some measure may be accounted for simply because the symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other disorders; indeed, in some cases no symptoms are not so strongly defined as in other last Manday's arranged and the strong last Manday are strong last Manday and strong last Manday are strong last Manday and strong last Manday are toms are recognised, and therefore the hasty con. qr. under last Monday's currency. Beans and Peas clusion is jumped at, that all the ailments of the were in slow request, and soft samples of new have patient must be imaginary, and not worthy of notice. No class of diseases requiring more kindness and variation in the price of good Oats either new or care. Parr's Life Pills will speedily re-animate the old, but the business transacted in such was to a spirits, improve the digestive powers, and restore trifling extent, whilst the trade was very flat for all the whole nervous system to a happy and natural other sorts, both dealers and consumers holding off

purchasing as much as possible. WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 22.-We had An alarm of fire was given between twelve and a short supply of Beasts at market this morning one o'clock this morning, (Monday,) which proved of Sheep there was a fair supply; there was a good attendance of buyers, yet the market was heavy for Sheep, but for Beasts the market was fair. Beef,

cattle and calvers. SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29. There has been a small show of both beasts and sheep to-day than for some weeks past, and the quality of both very inferior. The demand, however, was not so good as last week, but still quite good enough for the supply. Prime beef met ready sale, and brought 7d per lb, and prime wether mutton 63d to 7d per lb. Every thing well sold up.

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