









## Poetry.

A REVOLUTIONARY ODE.  
(From *Tait's Magazine*.)

I did dream a beautiful dream;  
Thunders rolled, and fires were gleaming;  
I saw God's angel winged,  
And heard his voice in a low tone,  
Saying, "I have a message bring;  
Faithful in my ears this warning:  
Thus he spake:

"Rouse thee, Wrath, and be a giant!  
People's will that has been pliant  
To sin and snap thy rattle,  
Upright bond for thy restraining;  
Know the hour; the weak are reigning;  
Thus art strong.

"Rise, and right the wrongs of ages,  
Bane and time's unequal pages  
With the sword!  
Yield-cushioned fools have numbered,  
Wanton weeds my garden numbered,  
Now their barren days are numbered,  
Saith the Lord.

"Hear, ye lowly narrow-hearted,  
Few for whom the many smarted,  
Hear my word!  
I have heard the people's moaning,  
I have known the people's groaning,  
I have vowed a day of atoning,  
Saith the Lord!

"Who have lived in pillow'd pleasure,  
Ye shall now, in righteous measure,  
Eat the dust.  
Who beheld the bonny maid,  
Pine, that ye in lust have paid,  
Ye shall yet join Freedom's fallow,  
So 'tis just.

"People's heroes, mountain-breasted,  
Looking lightning, stampet-crested,  
Seize the sword!  
Bellow with a vengeful thunder,  
Turn each oppressor under,  
Lift Pride's purple mantle under,  
Saith the Lord!

"For their hopes a strong delusion,  
For their plans a dark confusion,  
I have stored.  
Pride with folly shall be mated,  
Wisdom shall not come belated,  
Mercy shall not find the hated,  
Saith the Lord!

"Iron men and unrelenting,  
Who shall do, without relenting,  
Deeds abhorred,  
For my vengeance I have chosen;  
Them no wheeling words shall cheer,  
They are heard, their tactics clear,  
Saith the Lord!

"Sudden fear shall seize the palace;  
Every wall of wisdom shall be raised,  
I shall be tried.  
Thine despised, the weak, the nameless,  
I will fire with fury tempests,  
They shall smile, themselves not blameless,  
Blameful pride.

"Kings shall meet and band together,  
Despot spread for despot brother,  
I shall be tried.  
What they vow they shall pursue it,  
I will spur and goad them to it;  
They shall do; I will undo it,  
Saith the Lord!

"March, mine elect from warriors!  
Strike! and O! Pride's jealous barriers  
Shall be tried.  
Ye shall judge the kings with rigour,  
Ope the lists to strength and vigour;  
Earth her increase to the digger  
Shall restore.

"Tear the patchwork, rend the rotten,  
Let the useless be forgotten,  
I shall be tried.  
Time 'tis none for square and level,  
Thou I rend shall rage and level;  
Terror through the courtly level,  
They shall spread.

"With I sent—the fools did scoff it;  
Love they knew not; now my prophet  
Is the sword.  
When stormy Love hath bravely won it,  
They shall know that I have done it,  
Saith the Lord!

"Spake the God-sent thunder-bell,  
Feeble hearts of men compelling,  
And up spread.  
I will send forth a lightning,  
In swift rain's sparkling,  
In the East's Earth's quaking,  
Knew the Lord.

J. S. R.

"It has been attempted, in the following verses, to epitomize the principal phases of the French Revolution; only, however, in so far as these appear to be the necessary phases of every great national convulsion under the present constitution of society.

"Compare 1688 in England, and 1820 in France. A Restoration never can succeed. What the body politic throws off as foreign to the healthy nature, may be stuck on again for a season, but will never grow.

"Ah! said a stranger to a Glasgow policeman on observing a number of whisky-drinking 'deeds,' 'saith the Lord,' 'I am not sure of that; whisky in itself is a very comfortable thing, and, if there was nae whisky, there would be nae need o' policemen, and we would all be turned out of employment.'

"THE LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The iron-ore miners of Lancashire are employed only three or four days out of the week, at the wages of two shillings a year, lately reduced from half a crown. Their condition is said to be truly pitiable, and their miseries are increased by their being paid only once a month, for which regulation the only pretext appears to be, the saving of a little money.

"THE DUKES OF WELLINGTON, as leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords, will give a banquet to a numerous party on the 1st of the ensuing month, at Apsley House, when the Queen's speech will be read. The cards of invitation were issued on Monday. Mr. Robert Peel, Mr. John Russell, Mr. George Peel, and gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, on the same evening.

"AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—Mr. M., a gentleman residing in Garden-street, having been treated on various occasions in a very insolent manner by his servant, Cornelius M., recently took the liberty to turn him by the shoulder out of his house. Next morning Mr. M. received the following valentines:—'Friday mornin' Sommer Hill Lane, No. 26.—Sir: From the heavy insult you gave me yesterday, I am constrained to say to you, I am in a very bad temper, and I will not let you go until you are sorry for what you have done. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Cornelius M.' Mr. M. immediately wrote to Mr. M. and told him that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he would be glad to see him again. Mr. M. replied, 'I am sorry to hear that, but I am not sorry for what I have done, and I will not let you go until you are sorry for what you have done. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Cornelius M.'

"THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND THE LADY OF WARSAW.—During the stay of the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw, he was informed that a Polish Exile, named 'John,' had been sent to Siberia. He immediately wrote to the Emperor, and told him that he was sorry to hear that, and that he would be glad to see him again. The Emperor replied, 'I am sorry to hear that, but I am not sorry for what I have done, and I will not let you go until you are sorry for what you have done. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Nicholas.'

"On being banished," observed the lady, "I took with me four small boxes of bonnets, and a bonnet, by a discretionary use of which, he travelled thousands of miles, by night and day, without any inconvenience? In point of valises, scrofula, cancer, all wounds, and other external disorders, it is equally successful." The patient was cured, and ordered 1000 boxes of the Ointment.

"TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The declared value of woolen goods exported from England to Portugal during the last ten years, has been, in round numbers—In 1831, £146,000; 1832, £79,000; 1833, £134,000; 1834, £254,000; 1835, £243,000; 1836, £183,000; 1837, £144,000; 1838, £211,000; 1839, £178,000; 1840, £166,000. This is exclusive of woolen yarn, which, however, is sent from England to a very small amount. In 1831, it was £231; in 1832, £261; in 1833, £281; in 1834, £291; in 1835, £301; in 1836, £311; in 1837, £321; in 1838, £331; in 1839, £341; in 1840, £351.

"The great increase in the years 1834 and 1835 was not, doubt, owing to the impulse given to trade by the conclusion of the civil war. The declared value of our cotton goods, exclusive of cotton twist, exported for the Portuguese Market in the same period was—In 1831, £207,000; 1832, £207,000; 1833, £207,000; 1834, £207,000; 1835, £207,000; 1836, £207,000; 1837, £207,000; 1838, £207,000; 1839, £207,000; 1840, £207,000. Cotton twist has been sent here to some extent. In 1831, the declared value was £17,331; in 1832, £17,331; in 1833, £17,331; in 1834, £17,331; in 1835, £17,331; in 1836, £17,331; in 1837, £17,331; in 1838, £17,331; in 1839, £17,331; in 1840, £17,331.

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## INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

The extraordinary express in anticipation of the Indian mail to the 1st of December, has arrived, and the papers which it contains, are of great interest. The intelligence which they contain, although not of a startling nature, is still highly interesting, in particular as tending to develop the policy about to be adopted, not only in relation to the Afghans of Cabul, but also in relation to the inhabitants of the districts bordering on the river Indus, and even towards the Sikhs in the Punjab.

The return of all the British troops through the hostile defiles of the Khyber, was fully concluded on the 7th of November. The first division, under General Pollock, succeeded in effecting this march without much difficulty. The second, commanded by General MacCall, was not equally fortunate, in consequence, as report states, of the neglect of crowning the heights over a most dangerous part of the defile. The plunder-loving mountaineers were on the watch, and finding this division embarrassed in its movements, near Ali Musjid, during the night of the 3rd, made an attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which is said to have fallen into their hands. During the skirmishing, two officers, Lieutenant Chatterjee, of the Artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, were killed, as well as upwards of one hundred Sepoys killed and wounded, besides a number of camp followers. Two cannons were also captured. The British troops, however, were not deterred by this, and on the following morning, as well as the carriage of the other, the Khyberites having found means of conveying the gun itself. With this exception nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the British troops to the Punjab. The third division, under General Nott, which formed the last of the army, at Jummood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th. This division, through its march from Candahar to the Punjab, has been highly praised. Rumour asserts that feelings of jealousy existed between two of the Commanders of the gallant army, who, by their conjoint efforts, re-established the British flag in the Punjab. The cause of these feelings was not known to the public.

The retreat of the British from Cabul was preceded by the destruction of the celebrated bazar of that capital. In destruction stated to have been caused by the British having been the principal theatre of the indignities with which the body of the British Envoy, Sir W. H. Macartney, was treated, subsequent to his murder by Akbar Khan. This sense of indignity, it may be inferred, influenced in that country, for the murder of the British Envoy, Sir W. H. Macartney, was treated, subsequent to his murder by Akbar Khan. This sense of indignity, it may be inferred, influenced in that country, for the murder of the British Envoy, Sir W. H. Macartney, was treated, subsequent to his murder by Akbar Khan.

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been doomed, had produced a strict examination into the facts on the part of the underwriters, some traces of a conspiracy for the purpose had been discovered.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Bundelkhand, to which there was a considerable force collecting in that direction.

## CHINA.

The news from China extends to the 13th of Oct. was said that a clipper had brought news to the latter end of that month, that the British were waiting for the ratification of the treaty by the Queen, and that opinion had risen in price.

There is an observation made by our correspondent, in a postscript, to which it may be proper to allude. It is that the pillage and destruction committed in the valleys of the mountains during the retreat from Cabul, and in the dwellings of the most notorious robbers of Asia, and amidst the scenes of the most atrocious and bloody wars, are not to be exclusively attributed to the British troops. The Sikhs were there also, and they had received too many lessons from the Afghans not to feel satisfaction in the retaliation. The horrible accusation of burning some wounded men by setting fire to their clothes is said to be a gross exaggeration.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

## THE RETURN TO INDIA.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 28.

The following extracts from despatches received from Major-General Pollock, C.B., are published for general information.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Extract from a Letter to Major-General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army, from Major-General Pollock, C.B., Commanding in Afghanistan, dated Camp Khord Cabul, Oct. 13, 1842.

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, my arrival at Khord Cabul, in progress to Hindostan. I left Cabul yesterday morning with the 1st and 2nd divisions, and the troops under Major-General Nott, for Boodkhan, as follows:—

1ST DIVISION.

4 guns 3rd troop, 1st brigade; Horse Artillery; No. 6 light field battery; 2 18-pounders, and detail E. Artillery; Mountain Train; Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoon; 4 Akashabab irregular Cavalry; 3 Squadron 10th Cavalry; 1st Light Infantry; 20th Native Infantry; 36th Light Infantry; 5th company Sappers and Miners; Broadford's Sappers; Jussichies; Beldars; Sikh contingent.

2ND DIVISION.

Two guns 3rd troop 2nd brigade Horse Artillery; Captain Blood's battery of 9-pounders; two squadrons 1st Light Cavalry; Her Majesty's 31st Foot; 2nd Regiment Native Infantry; 16th Regiment Native Infantry; wing 33d Native Infantry; wing 30th Native Infantry.

GENERAL NOTT'S FORCE.

One troop Bombay Horse Artillery; one troop (late) Schah Soojah's Force; detachment Foot Artillery; 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry; detachment 1st Irregular Cavalry; Christie's Horse; detachment Sappers and Miners; detachment Madras Sappers and Miners; detachment Madras Light Infantry; 38th Native Infantry; 3rd (late) Schah Soojah's Force; Her Majesty's 41st Foot; 2nd Native Infantry; 42nd Native Infantry; 43rd Native Infantry.

The British troops, however, were not deterred by this, and on the following morning, as well as the carriage of the other, the Khyberites having found means of conveying the gun itself. With this exception nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the British troops to the Punjab. The third division, under General Nott, which formed the last of the army, at Jummood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th. This division, through its march from Candahar to the Punjab, has been highly praised. Rumour asserts that feelings of jealousy existed between two of the Commanders of the gallant army, who, by their conjoint efforts, re-established the British flag in the Punjab. The cause of these feelings was not known to the public.

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horns" His speech was a good one for the num-

He laid the "Sucking Pigs" on their tail ends entirely. It took from them every pretext for persisting in their disuniting system; and its result was just what we anticipated.

Mr. LOVETT did not ask the Council to withdraw their Bill. He did not offer any objections to the spirit, or even the form, of the resolutions. He merely asked that the very fair and reasonable proposition might be given to the Conference of having, as the basis of their discussion and consultation, a Bill with which they were all familiar, which was simple in its terms, and brief in its provisions, and which had the confidence of almost the whole working people, in preference to the one now introduced, which, though avowedly maintaining the same principles, was, in detail and phraseology, a perfect stranger to all but the Sturgemen themselves; and, indeed, to all of them except a chosen clique—the Council. They were at full liberty to "pitch" their Bill against the Charter; to compare and contest its several clauses one by one. They were at full liberty to demonstrate the superiority of their Bill, clause by clause; and, as fast as they could do so to the satisfaction of the Conference, to reject the Charter and to substitute in its place the Bill they had prepared. This would have been a fair position. Every man in the Conference had a right to bring there a Bill of his own preparation.

if he thought proper to do so, and to submit it to a like ordeal of approval or rejection. This right was recognised in the circular by which the Confer-

was called. The Conference was called *not to suggest* to THE BILL to be then and there presented; but *to prepare A Bill,*" &c. This was *all* Lovins asked. He said "Let the Charter be read: we all know all about that; and then if you have anything better to suggest to us, we are ready to consider, and, if we approve, to adopt it. This was the true spirit of fair play; the true spirit of 'Conference'; the only thing which could make the Conference other than a farce. But the 'Sucking Pigs' said "NO". We have called you here not to confer

but to consent. You have "Hobson's choice" before you. You shall have, as the basis of your discussion, "The Bill—our Bill—the Five Hour's Monster, which you have never seen, and of which you don't know a single word—or you shall have no discussion at all. Never, surely, were men seeking union so conciliatory as "the Sucking Pigs"!

THE TWO IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

In accordance with our promise of last week, we give in this week's *Star* two most important documents. The one, the Indictment, will need no comment from us *here*. The time to comment on it

The other document, the Minutes of the Conference, is well deserving of the attention of the people. *There* they have the *business* of the Conference before them at a glance. There they will find the division which sent the "Sucking Pigs" to seek their Mother; for that division let them know, for the first time, that they "WERE OUT"! Let the people look well at the recorded votes: they will learn from

The suggested alterations and emendations of the CHARTER will also there be found. The people will have learned before this, that no alteration has been absolutely made; the amendments agreed to by the Conference being agreed to on the distinct understanding, come to by a unanimous vote, that they should be considered and determined upon by the people themselves, in their several localities. We beg to call public attention to them.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. HUNSON, our publisher, in accordance with an intimation made to, and sanctioned by, the Conference, to publish, at Mr. Weston's invitation, the "Records of the Conference," in a separate volume.

Charter, in a neat pamphlet form. It will thus be ready of access on future occasions; and will be of value to the people in their consideration of the several suggested amendments in the Charter, inasmuch as they will have the whole before them at once. The pamphlet, we understand, will be ready next week; it will consist of sixteen pages of royal octavo; and will be sold for 2d.

From an advertisement in another portion of this sheet it will also be seen that Mr. CLAYE intends to print the CHARTER, with its suggested amendments, in his *Charter Circular*, for 1d. Thus

the Chartist body will have that document in two shapes : in a neat pamphlet form, together with all the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Conference for 2d.; and in the *Chartist Circular*, minus the Minutes, for 1d.

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**To Readers and Correspondents.**

THE "THREE LEEDS DELEGATES."—Mr. William Brooke, of Leeds, has sent a letter here, denying the "official order" in the

matter of the committee referred to in last Star, and affirming that he voted for Mr. Hill's motion. All I have to say upon the subject is, that Mr. Brooke voted for the amendment moved by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell, the Complete Suffrage men. I saw him vote.—Wm.

HILL.  
 "A CONSTANT READER."—We do not know what  
 Mr. Carpenter is now doing.  
 JAMES HALL.—Never mind the scrawler.  
 WILLIAM MATTINSON desires us to say, that, of the  
 sum of £2 18s., published some time ago, for the

**CROYDON CHARTISTS.**—We have not room for their address to Mr. Duncombe.

figured at the last election as the agent of Sir I. Wilde, M.P.?

**MYSTICUS SECRETUS.**—We received his letter while sitting in Conference at Birmingham, and do not know what has become of it.

**WILL** some kind friend send B. Butterly, Back Albion-

street, Halifax, a Northern Star of May 14, 1839?

GENERAL COUNCILLORS.—We have over and over again stated that *this* Council which arrives after Wednesday morning cannot appear in the current week's Star.

WILL the South Wales Delegate write to the individual who gave him his address on the breaking up of the Birmingham Conference, at an early date?

CHARLES MAUNDER.—His letter is reserved.

SOUND BIVICE.—A political squabble thus writes in the *Charter of Great Britain*:—"The following may, and ought, to be an example to all true Chartists!:"

"The Portuense, gained a moral revolution in 1830.

From a severe despotism they became a democracy without even a bloody nose or an angry word. They were called called the people's people. They were to be the people's friends, to be sure to manage their own affairs; but they thought they had gained the Constitutional Charter, and all would be right. A *Suit* of lawyers forced themselves upon the people as their leaders; said that the democrats; persuaded them that they wanted their advice; secured themselves in power, and sold their employers. One of these said lawyers is now one of the Queen's Ministers, at Lisbon.

"The French people fought in 1830, and gained, by blood, a glorious crown, and they drove a tyrant from the throne; but, then, they could not manage their own affairs, or they would not. What was the result? They allowed a man to take the lead who accepted the title of Citizen King; and in his hands, with impunity, that which the despotic king had talked of doing, and the French are still slaves.

"In the following year the Belgians gained as complete a victory over despotism as any to be found recorded in history. The whole was won by the working people; but when the middle classes saw the people, they came forward as leaders. The people put their affairs into their hands, and they sold them. The Belgians are now slaves again, with the difference, that under the Dutch again, with the difference, that under the Dutch again, they supported half a tyrant, and they likely will be a large one.

"You see by these recorded examples, that it is of no use to agitate for, and gain by any means an object, except you are determined to manage it wisely, and have got it. Let merit alone be a qualification for candidates who wish to serve you, — and, *avant* of humber!"











[illegible]

*Dated &c.,*  
*Signed,*

I. That the returning officer of every electoral division, on or before the 13th of May in each year, make a list of the candidates thus nominated to be put up against all church and chapel doors, market-places, town-halls, session-houses, *poor-houses* and *workhouses*, and such other conspicuous places in the district as he may deem necessary.

II. That whenever a vacancy is occasioned in any city, by the death, resignation, or other cause, of the Member of Parliament, the returning officer of that division shall submit to the electors the names of the

BEING A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE JUST REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE COMMONS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

*Signed.*

1. That the returning officer of every electoral division, on or before the 13th of May in each year, make a list of all the candidates thus nominated to be put up against all church and chapel doors, market-places, town-halls, session-houses, poor-houses and workhouses, and such other conspicuous places in the district as he may deem necessary.

2. That whenever a vacancy is occasioned in any office, by the death, resignation, or other cause, of the holder of the same, the returning officer of that division shall within three days after the vacancy is

That if from any circumstance no person has

DEC. 29, 1842  
On a motion by Messrs. Ridley and O'Connor, P.

Act, and at the expiration of every year, the nomination of candidates for the returning officer be made in the same manner as for Members of Parliament, and nominations for vacancies that may occur in that manner.

That if two or more persons are nominated as candidates for Members to serve in Parliament for the next ensuing year, the returning officer shall, at any time, between the 15th and 31st of May, (Sundays excepted), publish such times and places (not exceeding three) as he shall think most convenient to the electors of the county, for the candidates to appear before them, and there to explain their views and solicit the suffrages of the electors.

III. That the returning officer see that the places described be convenient for the purpose, and as many such erections be put up as may be necessary; the same to be paid for by the returning officer, and charged in his account as hereinafter mentioned.

IV. That for the purpose of keeping good order and decorum, the returning officer either take the management of the meeting himself, or appoint a deputy for

That provided only one candidate be proposed member of Parliament for the district by the time hereinafter mentioned, the returning officer cause to be given as hereinafter mentioned, that such candidate is elected a member for the district; and if one candidate be proposed for the returning officer, he shall in like manner, be declared duly elected.

*the choice of the electors according to the provisions of this act, providing that no person, excepting the said Ministers, be eligible to serve in the Commons by virtue of any office or offices held under Government, or of retired allowances arising therefrom.*

Parliament for the electoral districts of the United Kingdom take place on the first Monday in June in every year; and that all vacancies by death or otherwise shall be filled up as nearly as possible within seven days after they occur.

That a general election of returning officers for the districts take place at the expiration of every seven years on the first Monday in June, and at the same time Members of Parliament are to be elected;

I. That every person who has been registered as a voter, and who has a voter's certificate, shall have the right of voting in the district in which he has been registered, and in that only, and of voting for the Member of Parliament for that district, and of returning officer for the district, and for those



**ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.**

The following circular, relating to the number of illegitimate children, has recently been issued from the Home Office to the officiating ministers of churches and chapels, with a view to its being laid before Parliament, on the assembling of the Legislature.

"Whitehall, December, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a circular which was forwarded to me on the 20th inst., as agent; and I am to request that the return required thereby may be forwarded to me immediately.

"As it has been found impossible in some instances to discover how what places the returns received at the Home Office are intended, we have thought that a return has been received from you; and should this be the case, I have to request the favour of your transmitting to me a duplicate of such return in the form now enclosed, and in any case it is most desirable that, before sending forward the name of your parish or chapel, in the form you should state whether the return, if for a parish, includes any and what townships or chapels; if for a township, to what parishes or chapels belongs; and if for a chapel, in what parish or townships such chapel is situated.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,  
H. HANNERS SURTON.  
The Rev. ———, the officiating Minister."

The following is a copy of the circular referred to in the foregoing note :

"Whitehall, August, 1842.

"Sir,—The Queen having been pleased to comply with the prayer of a humble address presented to Her Majesty in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 17th inst., relative to "A return of all illegitimate children, whose baptisms were registered by the clergymen in the several parishes of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Herefordshire, during the years 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834, and during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841,"

"I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to request that you will prepare the said return, as far as respects the parish, district, parish, or chapel, for which you are officiating minister, and transmit the same to me at your earliest convenience, with a view to its being laid before the House of Commons.

"I beg to inclose a form of the return, and I am to request that the same, when filled up, may be forwarded to me under the printed cover annexed hereto.

"I am Sir,

"Your obedient servant,  
H. HANNERS SURTON.  
The Rev. ———, the officiating Minister."

The following is the form of the printed return which is enclosed:

"Return of the number of illegitimate children registered by the clergymen of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_

In the diocese of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year ending the 31st December, 18\_\_\_\_; 31st December, 18\_\_\_\_; 31st December, 18\_\_\_\_; and the number registered for the three years ending the 31st day of December, in the years 18\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_, and 18\_\_\_\_.

These returns are ordered to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, London.

**STATE OF THE NOTTINGHAM TRADE.**

It is somewhat painful to state, that the principal manufacturer engaged in the silk blond trade, has stopped most of his frames worked by the hand; but the rotary frames that are tended by apprentices, he has retained, and he has not intended them. We understand that some small number of hand frames are yet retained, but at a reduction of one-sixth of the gross wages, which is one-third of the price paid three years since, and which would enable him to employ men to tend them in this branch. The extreme cheapness of this article, it is alleged, has caused it to go out of fashion, the price paid for workmen being about a half-penny per square yard.

The cut-up branch is in much the same state as it has been in for some weeks past. New fancy patterns are selling freely at fair prices; old patterns are those that are not of the first style, and there are still orders for more of the latter kind of stock is making; indeed those days in fancy net seem to be past, the machine owners generally acting upon the French system of "no longer sell, no longer make." The pain bobbin net power fabric is equally well sold, and the demand for the former that the difference of the wages may yield them a profit; in short, every expedient is tried to prop up this falling description of machinery, which was introduced in 1836, and cost great expense to all others; hundreds of Levers and other machines having seen that period been sold for old iron. From none description of machinery supereding another, the various kinds of plat net were first made at Croydon and Loughborough.

The silk glove branch is not by any means improved, though many fancy articles have been introduced, and some of the best of the machine which in imitation of the Leicester trade, the hands are paying some attention to. The silk knitted branch, notwithstanding the hopes from Spain is unimproved with the exception of the low priced goods.

The cut-up branch is somewhat better in demand, but not so to be in want of hands; in many instances the charges made to the workmen amount to half a penny per square yard, and the demand for the sort of stockings per week to earn a bare maintenance.

We believe that the cotton wrought hose branch is a shade better in some of the villages. A report has been in circulation of large orders from Hongkong and China, but we cannot trace it to any authentic source.

The fancy cotton hose branch, of the finest qualities, is the most healthy in the trade, the hands enjoying tolerable wages, and air work. The silk braided hose, the same description, has been for a long time in a depressed state.

**Chartist Intelligence.**

LONDON.—At a weekly meeting of the members of the National Association held on Tuesday, Mr. Elton in the chair, Mr. Nescom moved, and Mr. Elton seconded, that the following resolutions be carried unanimously:—"That this association approving of the resolution proposed at the Birmingham Conference, asserting the great democratic rights of individuals and bodies of men to put forth their opinions on the political and social subjects affecting their political and social interest, and desiring of giving practical effect to such a resolution, earnestly call upon their members to abstain from any participation in any meeting, public or private, called for any purpose whatever, at the same time they deem it necessary to warn the working classes against being led away from the present agitation for the Charter for any measure of reform which might be the result of their political error." Mr. Moore moved, and Mr. Statham seconded the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously:—"That in consequence with the foregoing resolution, this Association ardently hopes that our Chartist brethren will not interrupt the meetings and proceedings of the middle classes in favour of their bill of political reform, being convinced that the progress of just principles and the political advancement of our country will be secured by the co-operation of every party running in parallel lines towards one great object, embracing all the essential points of just representation."

THE GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD CHARTISTS met as usual at their meeting house, Lewisham-road, when the following resolution was agreed to:—We, the Chartists of Greenwich and Deptford, deeply lament the conduct of Ruffy Ridgill in bringing the conduct of Mr. Siallowood before a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich called for the purpose of discussing the conduct of the late election, in our opinion he ought to have preferred these charges before a proper tribunal, namely, a committee elected for that purpose." It was likewise resolved that any person who would bring forward the statement of Mr. Edmund Stallwood, until he is fairly found guilty before such a tribunal." Carried unanimously.

LIMESHOUSE LOCALITY.—Mr. Brookes delivered an animated and judicious lecture on Tuesday, at the Limeshouse Church-ward's room, in relation to the present effects of union in conducting the present struggle for the People's Charter.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A numerous meeting took place at the Working Men's Hall, Mile-end-road, on Sunday evening last, at which Mr. Benbow gave an impressive and instructive lecture, which drew forth a very hearty and enthusiastic response, and resulted in the election for the General Council of the Middlesex locality took place.

TURKISH FASHION IN MARRIAGE COVENANTS.—People of all classes in Constantinople use these things.—People of good cup of strong coffee may be had for a farthing, and a glass of sherbet for a little more. Their coffee ceremony is made in a simple, easy manner, and most expeditious way than a single cup of tea. They take for the attendant in the office-room, a hot water in a small copper pan, or rather pot; puts it over a charcoal fire for an instant to make it boil, then adds a proportion of well-ground or pounded coffee, either pure or mixed with sugar, and returns it again to the fire to boil for an instant, and the coffee is made. It is poured, boiling hot, into a small porcelain cup, handed to the customer; the coarser grounds quickly settle in a few seconds, and the waiter takes care to pour the coffee clear, without allowing any taste for this strong unclarified coffee is soon acquired. It is an excellent and safe substitute for a

SIR.—Seeing in your *Star* a letter signed Thomas Railton, imputing to me something of a very serious nature, my character being at stake, necessarily compels me to this explanation, and I do it with no unfriendly feelings to the writer, or any one else.

The writer's first charge is, that the *Star* of the 10th of September, stated that I received my credentials from the delegate meeting, and the certificate of his name, as being one of the thirty candidates and credentials were given me by "order" of the said meeting, and if I have stated that I got them from the delegate meeting and the Council, I am not far wrong—the act of the one was by the order of the other.

The writer says, I "pleaded guilty" to some charges brought against me, and by using the words "pleaded guilty," he would have your readers to infer that I had done something of such a dark deed, that it came under the denomination of guilt, and therefore I "pleaded" poverty.

Now, Sir, allow me to say, I did not plead, I merely made a plain statement of my inability to produce my credentials, and that through my voluntary and disorderly exertion, in the course of cause in which I have been engaged. No one at that meeting charged me with any guilt but this, and I think no one doubted the purity of my motives and the goodness of my intentions, and the person that was the author both of "honourary certificates" and that person who was not summoned, I could prove that that person is the cause of my having to come sixty miles to answer to that which I should not wish to answer, but for the fourth report he had set abroad to damn me, at my first coming out, and under his calumnies I have suffered since seven months, and which is an old grudge of these thirteen years' standing, 1825 or 30, and through the same person, both the *Standard* and the *Glasgow* Griffin wrote to Halifax condemning me as a spy.

Now I gave notice through the *Star* of my intention to be at the delegate meeting a month previous. Why did not that person meet me? I came from Yorkshire, and did not come to London as he lives close at hand. Of any alibi that person did not appear at the meetings of the delegates or the council, both the delegates and the council were made acquainted with what that gentleman had said to the ward, and the council at last heard my answer.

The only charge that can be made against me is, that in my zeal to serve the cause, I have got into whole of the said printer, and that my fellow-labourers altogether they will not amount to forty shillings, and at the time this matter first began were not twenty.

There lies my guilt, and I have had it hanging on my mind ever since it has made my life miserable. I shall spare no further. I return my credentials; and although I have done that against the Repealers and Manufacturers that has shut me out from getting employment, I cannot bear the anxiety and the present engagements and retire from political agitation, and likewise give notice that I shall appear before the council of Manchester next week, and am willing the next business day to be equalled.

I beg leave to thank the various localities that I have served, for their kindness to me, and I wish them success in the glorious cause they are struggling for.

One wishing to correspond with me, may direct to Mr. Brown's Coffee House, New Cross, Manchester.

Yours till death,  
THOMAS DICKINSON.  
The Manchester Packer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—On Sunday last, one of those authorities dominated a constable, made his appearance in our Association Room, for the fourth time, he being, as always the case, drunk, which to us is a source of great annoyance, and we have already written to the guard language and threatening what he would do. He brought four other constables with him, but they were sober and gave no annoyance whatever. The drunken constable demanded our books, which are our individual property, we having received a verbal instruction. He also demanded our license, which we on a former occasion produced, when he demanded to see it. He has also intimated a threat of setting fire to our meeting place, and giving a lonely night to the destruction of the could pursue in the following Star. By so doing you will oblige the members of the Association of Siddall.

JOSPH DENTON, sub-Secretary.

ON SATURDAY next, will be published, in a neat Pamphlet Form, consisting of sixteen Pages Royal Quarto, Price 2d.

**THE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE**  
AT BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 1842;  
Including the whole of the  
**PEOPLE'S CHARTER,**  
with its suggested Alterations and Emendations.

PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY TO CONFERENCE.

Give your Orders in time.

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**THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE, AND THE "PEOPLE'S CHARTER."**

"Resolved.—That the alterations and additions proposed to be made to the 'People's Charter,' by this Conference, be entrusted to Mr. Cleave for publication."

Unanimous Resolution of Birmingham Conference Dec. 30, 1842.

**THE REMEMBRANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR** has the satisfaction to announce, that he is enabled to give, in No. 101 (now published) of the *People's Periodical*, a reprint of the "THE CHARTER," with all the amendments (printed in italics) suggested for the people's adoption by the recent Conference. Mr. Cleave pledges himself for the authenticity of this Edition of the Charter, it having been printed from the copies supplied by Mr. Lovett, and the proof sheets having been further corrected by that gentleman.

In addition to the entire Circular, No. 101 of the *Circular—Price One Penny*—only contains articles after the subjoined heads:

The names newspaper, the *Charter—India—Her Own and the Proposed Plan of Re-Organization for the "National Charter Association,"* by Mr. Cooper, of Leicester—Cost of United States Government, No. 3. The Judiciary—British—American—Swiss—Sicilian—Sicilian—Popular Poetry; The Swiss mother to her Son—Critical Notices of the "Poor Man's Companion," the "Annual Black Book," and "Goodwin's Political Justice"—Interesting and Instructive Scenery, &c. &c.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Lovett, 133, Tottenham Court-road; Watson, Paul's-sally, Paternoster-row; Purkiss, Compton-square; Bobo Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; Guest, De Grey-street; Paton, Glasgow; Harney, Edinburgh; and all agents for the *Northern Star*, in town and country.

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**VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY**, complete from the Original Latin Text, Part 13 is published this day, and Part 15 will contain the title page to Vol. I, and a most admirable likeness of the celebrated Author, engraved on steel. The Publisher, in order to keep his word to the public, has doubled the quantity of many numbers, and has reduced the price so as to bring the work within the price of Ten Shillings, and which the whole will be completed.

Also, THE DIEGESIS, or a Discovery of the Origin, Evidence, and early History of Christianity, never yet before, or elsewhere, so fully and fully set forth. By the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR, B. D. Many numbers, and Parts, price Fourpence.

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