TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-According to promise I attended at Stockport on Sunday, the 26th, in the afternoon, for the purpose of forming a Youth's Associstion, in connection with the great Northern Charter Association. There was a very good attendance. One hundred cards of membership were ordered and paid for on the spot. The Stockport youths are resolved to extend the association of young men into every town of the County of Chester. At night I addressed the Chartists in their room, Bamber's Brow. The meet-

ing was a bumper. On Monday I proceeded to Dewsbury, and had, as fellow passengers, two Chartists from the midland counties, and a manufacturer from Huddersfield. Who was rather the worse for liquor. The two Chartists were talking politics, and, as usual, introduced Feargus O'Connor, Bronterre O'Brien, Dr. M'Donall, James | members, and preparations for holding a public meeting

Leach, and others. The well-clad manufacturer said that if he had his will, all the Chartist leaders should be hung or transported without either judge or jury. The fellow was a rank Tory. However, the two Chartists gave it to him in prime style, raking up in his face a many of the atrocious deeds committed by that cruel

I serived in Dewabury about half-past seven o'clock. and attended a very numerous meeting, in the large pavilion that had been erected for the reception of F. O Connor. When the meeting was over several persons wished me to attend at the different villages around Dewsbury. This I could not do, as I was pre-

and had a crowded meeting. Deputations awaited on me from Warley, Wadsworth, Midgley and several other places requesting my presence, but as I had other engagements I could not meet their wishes. On Wednesday I attended a tea party in Halifax, and held a good meeting in the evening, and after I had concluded my address, they did me the high honour of putting me in nomination for the forthcoming Convention. On Thursday night was in Hebdenbridge, where there is an excellent association; the room I addressed them in me at once, and shall receive every satisfaction. The was densely filled. The Hebdenbridge Association and shall receive every satisfaction. The paid me £2 82.73d. for the Executive; Warley, with only twenty-one members, paid 102. I visited Luddenden on Friday night. I had a chapel, and such a meeting as would gratify any person. The chapel was completely crowded; Chartism was never publicly proclaimed London in Luddenden. I formed the association, and left

them twenty-two strong.
On Saturday, New Year's Day, I visited my old friends, the Sowerby Chartists. I addressed them for an hour in the evening. I was joined by Mr. Chyton, from Huddersfield: it was a refreshing sight to see nearly two hundred persons sitting down to tea in a country district on the mountains of Yorkshire. About ten months ago, when I visited Sowerby, they had not more than forty members in the Association; there are nearly two hundred in it now; and an order for forty more cards given. I had to leave at eight o'clock for home, where I arrived at eleven e'clock.

I again lectured at Openshaw, on Sunday, the 2nd; and in Newton Heath, on last night, the 3rd January. I have now sixty-seven letters ready for the post-office; there are orders for upwards of eight hundred cards, which will be all posted to-morrow to their various destinations; so that you see I have not been idle lately. The Executive ought to have met yesterday in Bristol, but could not : it is high time they should meet. Yours, in the good cause,

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary

YEOVIL (SOMERSETSHIRE).—The Coartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Monday evening week, Mr. White in the chair. After the usual business had been transacted, Mr. Hooper moved a resolution expressive of confidence in the Executive Council, which, after being seconded by Mr. Hewlitt, was carried manimously. Mr. Bainbridge was appointed to draw up a memorial to her Majesty in favour of Frost, Wiltams, and Jones.

PLYMOUTH -- On Monday, Dec. 27th, a public tea took piace at Plymouth, when 150 partook of the cup of beverage, and spent a few hours in social mirth and comfort Everything went off splendidly; the room was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreeus. [We ought to have had the account of this last week. We omit further mention of it on that ground.]

MACCLESPIELD .- Mr. West lectured on Sunday evening last, on hir. Lawrence Heyworth's pamphlet "On the Natural Law of Wages;" and clearly proved that it is not only a fallacy, but the greatest compound of falsehoods ever issued to gull the working classes, and is therefore a complete failure as to its intended purpose.

HONLEY.-Mr. Christopher Doyle delivered an address at the George and Dragon, on the evening of the 24th of December. A memorial on behalf of the exiled patriots was adopted.

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly ousiness meeting on Monday evening, in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market. Mr. Purvis having been unanimously called to the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, likewise a letter from Mr. O'Connor, in which he renews his promise of coming to spend a week with us, on his return from Glasgow; and two letters from Mr. O'Brien, wherein he assures us (D. V.) of being in Newcastle on or before Monday, the 10th instant, and will deliver lectures on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th, in the new Lecture Room, Nelson-street, and a public meeting in the same place on Wednesday evening, open for discussion on the subject of the lectures; likewise his acceding to the earnest request of his constituents to represent them in the Convention. by viriue of his election to the House of Commons, at the late General Election in this town, and of becoming a candidate for the suffrages of the rest of the district. Mr. Cockburn then gave an account of the delegation to Sunderland on the 1st instant, which was highly satisfactory; whereupon Mr. Dees moved, and Mr. Binns seconded, "That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Messra Cockburn and Sinclair, for their conduct on that occasion." Carried. Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Binus, "That three anditors be now appointed to examine the cash-books of this Association, and give a faithful account of the funds once in each month, and to draw out a balancesheet quarterly; and that they hold office for three months." Carried. Mr. Charles Cross was declared dnly elected as a member of the General Council, in lies of Mr. P. resigned. Messes Alderson, Green, and Cross were elected auditors. Mr. Sinclair brought forward the motion of which he gave nut ce last week, when Messra Dees and Sinclair were deputed to wait upon the Mayor, to request the use of the Guildhall, to acopt the address to Sir James Graham.

LASSWADE.—A public meeting was held in Bon-Dyrigg School Room, on Thursday evening, the 30th nit, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Propriety of adopting the National Petition, to pass a memorial in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and Tavistock the political prisoners, and to elect a delegate to the Stourbridge Scottish Convention. Mr. John Wyllie, was called to Midgley the chair, and stated the business for which the meeting Wadsworth-row Was assembled. Mr. W. Daniells moved a memorial to Batley the Queen on behalf of the exiled patriots, to be signed; by the chairman, and sent to the Birmingham general committee, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Warley, per Culpon ... Jackson read the National Petition, which was moved Mytholmroyd by Mr. W. Daniells, seconded by Mr. Peter Gillies Mixenden Mr. John Stewart then moved three resolutions, condemning the National Petition, and stating that they Peninoned for the charter only. He was replied to by Mr. W. Danielis, in a lengthened and energetic speech. A warm discussion took place, and some sharp firing between Messra Stewart and Danielis, the one dehouncing the petition and the English Executive, the other as wermly defending the same. The chairman then put it to the meeting, when the petition was lost by a majority of aix! The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Robert Lowery, who was afterwards chosen to represent Lasswade, in the forthcoming Scottish Convention. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting broke up. A petition to the Queen, signed by 8 number of the inhabitants, has been forwarded to Thes. Duncombs, Esq., M.P., for presentation, praying her Majesty to call honest men to her councils, who would use their influence to cause the People's Charter to become a legislative measure, and allowing the great distress of the country, declaring it to be caused by class legislation; also praying for a free pardon in Frest, Williams, and Jones, and all political prieoners.

TCDMORDEN.-On New Year's Day, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, visited Todmorden, and delivered a most eloquent address. He showed very fercibly the absurdity of meddling with efficts, and leaving the cause of those effects as powerful as ever to do mischief. He gave the Corn Law League a deserved castigation for their inconsistency. The Chartists had made excellent arrangements for a public tea Party and ball, for the afternoon of the same day—tes on the table at four o'clock; and, such was the anxiety to procure tickets, that some effered sixpence extra for them. At the close of the tea parry it was found necessary to divide the company, on account of the room being too small, and accordingly the large room, at the York Tavern, was procured, and other musicians, and then commenced the evening's entertainments. The hall was opened in both rooms by a country dance. There were some excellent pieces recited, and some sentimental and comic songs sung in excellent style.

BOLTON.—The cause of Chartism is progressing in this district. A new room has been opened in Howell Croft, capable of containing one thousand persons, but this though the best that could be obtained, is not large enough. Mr. Cardy, of Wolverhampton, lecon Sunday evening, and sixteen new members were enrolled when he had done. Ten thousand signatures to the petition have been already obtained, and ten thousand more are expected. Those who have sheets in hand are requested to take them in. The from is open every Sunday for lectures, Monday for beeiving subscriptions and transacting business, Inesday for council meetings, Wednesday for discussion, and the remainder of the week for reading and despitory conversation.

Dorthern Star,

ADVERTISER. GENERAL

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday. After the enrolment of some new on the 10th, for the adoption of the National Petition, one of the members addressed the meeting at considerable length on the utility of petitioning Parliament in support of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Landlord and Tenant Bill. It was agreed that a petition be adopted. The Chartists dined together on New Year's night in Mr. Thomas Aclam's great room. Some good speeches were delivered on responding to various toasts.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECUTIVE FROM NOVEMBER 27th TO DECEMBER

rionsly engaged.

I arrived safe in Mytholmroyd, on Tuesday evening, and had a crowded meeting. Deputations awaited on ing members and calculating from July 14th, until Dec. 31st, 1841, or for five and half months, the period that the monthly contributions ought to have been paid, the Association can gather at a glance by referring to this and the last Balance Sheets, the amount of money due to the Executive. I have made the accounts out at the rate of sixty paying members for every 100 cards issued, and places where I have over or undercharged, can writ- to

INCOME.

500 cards per Wheeler,

18 en. cards, in debt 1 5 0

£. s. d.

| ì | 18 en. | cards, | in debt | 1. | 5 | 0 |
|-----|--|------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| - | , 200 cards | - | clear | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| 1 | gg | ., Gib | bs, clear | | Š | 0 |
| 1 | _ | Daim (| on, clear re, clear | 0 | 10 | 0 6 |
| 1 | , 100 cards | , Mar | ylebone | U | 3 | Ü |
| - | | | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 27 27 | Robso | n, Tow. | 0 : | 13 | 10 |
| 1 | Nottingham 115 cards | 3 | clear | | 19 | 2 |
| ļ | Stokeslev | ••• | clear | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | Ryde, I. of Wight, 24 cards Ashton-uLyne, 150 cards | ••• | c lear clear | 0 1 | 4 9 | 0 6 |
| 1 | Stockport 100 cards | ••• | in debt | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| , | Doyle 270 cards | ••• | in debt | | 11 | 8 |
| 1 | Salisbury Plymouth 30 cards | | clear clear | 0 | 3 10 | 7 0 |
| į | Wortley | ••• | clear | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| - | Wingate Grange, 100 cards Redruth 60 cards | • • • • • | clear | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| 1 | Redruth 60 cards 8 en. ca | | in debt | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | Chowbent | ••• | cl ar | O | 2 | 6 |
| | Chorlton Chelmsford | ••• | clear | 0 | 6 6 | 8 |
| - | Todmorden | ••• | clear | ĭ | 4 | 24 |
| | Oxford = 50 cards | | clear | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| - | Sutton-in-Ashfield 130 cards Hunslet | ··· | in debt clear | 1 | $\frac{2}{5}$ | 6 0 |
| - | Harleston | ••• | clear | n | 5 | 6 |
| ì | Ovenden - | - ••• | clear | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| | Eccles 24 cards Middleton 48 cards | | in debt | 0 | 4 4 | 0 |
| . ! | Bolton 300 cards | s | in debt | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| | West 18 card | | :_ 3.14 | Q | 3 | 0 |
| | Halifax 140 cards—2 Sowerby | en. | in debt | 1 | 10 1 | 0 4 |
| ı | Warnick | | clear | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| l | Bradford 400 cards—2 Northampton 20 cards | | in debt clear | 3 0 | 10 7 | $\frac{0}{4}$ |
| | Northampton 20 cards Brampton 20 cards | | clear | Ö | 3 | 4 |
| | Rochdale 100 cards, per | Leach | | _ | 10 | 0 |
| 7 | Ditto 1 card, per F Oldham 268 card | ' . | clear in debt | 0 1 | 10 | $\frac{2}{0}$ |
| 1 | | ••• | clear | î | 10 | Ŏ. |
| - | Southampton | ••• | clear | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 | Harbot Waighton now a no | s | in debt | 0 | 0 2 | 8 6 |
| • | Barnsley | •• | ••• | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| D | Bp. Wearmouth 150 card | s | in debt | | 10 | |
| f | Stockton 30 card | | elear clear | | 8 5 | 4 0 |
| 0 | Kettering | | clear | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | Penzance 13 card | 5 | in debt | | 1 8 | 0 |
| đ | T | s | clear in debi | Õ | ů | Ď |
| • | Leicester 200 card | s | in debt | | 13 | 4 |
| e | | s | iu debt clear | 0 | 4 9 | 0 4 |
| - | . Miles Platting 36 card | s | in debt | ŏ | 4 | 0 |
| 8 | Mosley 30 card | | clear | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| , | Stafford 100 card Mottram 30 card | | in debt in debt | 0 | 12 5 | $\frac{4}{0}$ |
| , | Newport, Salop | ••• | clear | Ŏ | 5 3 | 4 |
| | Holhmore 30 cord | 8 | clear | | 5 7 | 0 |
| , | Bishop Auckland Worcester 24 card | s | clear in debt | 0 | 0 | 6 0 |
| • | Norwich 100 cards— | 10 en. | in debt | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| f | Chitheroe 125 card | s | in debt | | 10 | 10 |
| Ŀ | Acrington 12 card | s | in debt in debt | $\frac{0}{2}$ | $\frac{0}{11}$ | 0 3 |
| 3 | Bilston 100 cards | | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - | 1 TO 11 | | in debt in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Gloncester 100 card | s | in debt | ŏ | 0 | 0 |
| l | Lees . 35 card | | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| r | TT 11 | s | in debt in debt | | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Hebdenbridge 100 card Manchester Bn. St. 50 card | 5 | \mathbf{c} ! ϵ ar | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Manchester Bn. St. 50 card | s | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Congleton 50 card | 3 | in debt in debt | | 0 | 0 |
| • | Newcastle-on-Tyne 60 card | 8 | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Wigton 60 card Salford 40 card | s | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ì | Staleybridge 20 card | s | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bury 50 card | 3 | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | man-street 200 card | 3 | in debt | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| t | Dittto, Steelhouse- | | | _ | | |
|) | lane 70 card | | cl ar in debt | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bacup 40 card Delph 12 card | | in debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Dukinfield 50 card | 8 | in debt | Ô | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | Stockport Youths 100 card Aberdare 150 card | is—2 (| en. clear in debt | 0 | 17 10 | 8 0 |
| | | 3 | in debt | Ö | 0 | 0 |
| | Tayistock - 30 cards | 3 | clear | Ü | 5 | 0 |
| ٠. | Stourbridge 30 cards | · ••• | clear | 0 | 12 | 6 |

25 cards ... clear 0 5 The whole of the general councilmen are also re-54 cards ... in debt 0 5 Ipswich 53 cards ... clear 0 8 Canterbury quested to attend on Monday evening next, as busi-Presion Youths 50 cards ... in debt 0 0 0 ness of importance will be brought before them. 12 cards ... in debt 0 0 0 Cambridge 200 cards ... in debt 1 11 8 Cards issued, 6586—enamelled cards, 60; Audited, and found correct, John Murray. T. L.

30 cards ...

20 cards ...

6 cards ...

•••

•••

Morley

Arnold

•••

• • •

EXPENDITURE. Secretary's wages ... 2
Ditto coach fare and travelling Dec. 4th. Secretary's wages expenses from London to Stationery 0 4 5 Lent to the Manchester General Stationery ... 0 4 10 meeting, in spite of all opposition.

Paid for cards printing to ABERDEEN.—On New Year's Postage 0 11 Fothergill ... 10 0 0 meeting was held on the Inches, to memorialise Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 her Majesty in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Extra agitating expenses to Dr. M'Donall ... 0 10 Secretary's wages ... 2 0 Two members' wages 3 0
Extra expences to Dr. M'Douall ... 0 10 for agitating

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

Gen. Council, Manchester 2 0 0

London, (Wheeler) ... 3 7 4 Marylebone ... 1 5 0

Doyle 1 13 4 Redruth 0 4 0

Eccles 0 15 0

Middleton ... 0 10 6

Bolton 2 1 3
Bradford ... 1 7 0
Rochdale 1 4 2

Oldham ... 2 15 11

Rooden-lane ... 0 9 4

Penzance 0 2 0 Newport (Edwards) ... 0 16 8

Leicester 6 0 10

Mottram 0 18 4

Lees 0 5 10 Howden 0 15 0

Manchester, Brown-str. 2 5 0

Merthyr Tydvil ... 3 16 8

Wigton 0 12 6

Stalybridge 0 3 4 Bury ... 0 8 4 Birmingham, Freeman-

street 3 19 2

Bacup 0 6 8

... 1 10 7

... 0 15 0

... 0 10 10

... 1 1 8

 \dots 0 2 0

... 0 16 6

... 0 9 0

0 16 8

... 0 14 2

... 0 18 4

... 3 0 5

... 1 17 6

... 1 7 6

... 0 8 0

... 0 16 0

... 0 10 0

... 0 2 6

... 0 5-0

... 0 7 6

... 0 18 4

... 1 2 6

... 1 7 6

... 1 13 0

... 0 10 0

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... 0 19 10

... 0 15 0

£89 17 0

20 0 0

... 0 12 1

... ... 0 5 10

... 0 3 4

... 1 13 0

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Star office...

Stockport

Bishopwearmouth

Astley

Platting

Stufford

Worcester ... Norwich ...

Clithero ...

Banbury ... Failsworth ...

Gloucester ...

Delph Delph ... Duckinfield

Aberdare

Openshaw |

Ipswich ...

Cambridge

Lancaster

Blackburn

Chorley ---

Millbottom

Colne ---York

Halifax ...

Ripponden

Dewsbury

Wolverhampton

Manchester, Youths

Stroudwater ...

Potteries, Simpson

Ditto, Richards

Bristol, Youths

Keighley

Longton

Redditch

Walsall

Coventry

Belpor :

Bristol

Bath

Brighton

Rotherham

Mansfield

Macclesfield

Sunderland

Kidderminster

Out debts, total

There has been printed

21300 cards at £1 8s 4d

per thousand and 389

enamelled ones at 16s

8d per hundred. Total

Of which there has been

amount of card printing 33 6 10

•••

Leaving due to the parties 13 6 10

nefit of the masons, and was much applauded.

overflowing audience.

with an universal encore.

clear 0 6 8 ment and its duties, and gave general satisfiction.

clear 0 1 0

clear 0 10 0

clear 0 1

clear 0 6

Yeovil

Darlaston

Sheffield

Scarbro'

Leeds

Newton Heath

Burnley

Liverpool

Preston youths

Preston

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENMY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

foot, Toll Cross; Mr. George Ross, Parkhead; colm, when Mr. O'Connor rose, and in a speech of Mr. William Thompson, Anderston; Mr. Robert Hendry, Cowcaddens; Mr. Joseph Dixon, Kirk-field Bank; Mr. William M'Williams, Eaglesham; Ross and Colquboun, which was carried at a late Mr. Allah Hoss. Caltan M. Hollah Hossian Ross and Colquboun, which was carried at a late Mr. Allah Hoss. Mr. Allan Hogg, Calton; Mr. Hugh Hamilton, meeting, wherein they considered that the conduct Airdrie; Mr. John Shanks, Edinburgh; Mr. Henry of the Charlists hitherto in attending public meetings Markin, Strathaven; Mr. James Moir, Aberdeen; Mr. John Mitchell, Fifeshire; Mr. Wm. Melvill, Mr. O'Connor sat down amid loud cheering. The Perth; Mr. John M'Crae, Falkirk; Mr. Hugh M'Lean, Hamilton; Mr. A. Robertson, Aberdeen; previous motion to retire to the Session House, as Mr. James M'Pherson, Gatchouse; Mr. Samuel Wallace, Camlauchie; Mr. John Selkirk, Greenock; Mr. John Thompson, Dundee; Mr. John Duncan, Langloan; Mr. John M'Laig, Shettleston; Mr. Thomas Steel, Bridgeton; Mr. John Rodger (in room of Mr. Johnston, resigned.) Arbroath; Mr. Isaac Peterkin, Newmills; Mr. Thomas Moir, Campsie; Mr. James Cowan, Irvine; Mr. George Hume, Mayboll; Mr. Willie, Kilmarnock; Mr. William Carruth, Coat Bridge; Mr. R. Malcolm, North Quarter; Mr. John Colquhoun, Kirkintul-dich; Mr. Thomas Baird, Vale of Leven; Mr. Wm. Thomason, Stewarton; Mr. David Cunningham, Balfour; Mr. James Jack, Pollockshaws; Mr. Adam Smith, Coburgh Place; Mr. James Thomson, Partick; A. Cassless, Barhead; Mr. John Todd, Salcoats: Mr. James Henderson, Paisley; Mr. Robert Cochran, Alva; Mr. David Harrower, Coalsnaughton: Mr. Abraham Duncan, Govan; Mr. Charles M'Ewan, Tillicoultrie; Mr. William Harrower, Sanguar: Mr. Duncan, Polarican Palacetter, the decision of the grand annual meeting in the Loyal persons joined the association. Three cheers were given for O'Connor and the Charter; three cheers for Mr. Charles M'Ewan, Tillicoultrie; Mr. William house, of Lee Gap district in the chair. The charter Mr. Duffy for his lecture.

| | | 200 | | £ | 8. | d. | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----|------|--|--|--|
| Henry Vincent | ••• | | ••• | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mrs. Vincent | • • • | 1 | ••• | 0 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Mrs. Lovett | ••• | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mr. Collins | ••• | ••• | ••• | 5 | | 0 | | | |
| George Julian Ha | rney | 1 | ••• | 5 | Ð | | | | |
| R. J. Richardson | . | • | • | 5 | | 0 | | | |
| P. M. M'Douall | | ••• | | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mrs. Roberts, Bir | rming | ham | | | | O | | | |
| Mr. Thompson, | ditto | 100 | | $ar{2}$ | îŏ | Ö | | | |
| William Carrier | | | | 5 | ŏ | ŏ | | | |
| J. B. O'Brien | ••• | • | | 5 | | ŏ | | | |
| | | | ••• | $\ddot{2}$ | ŏ | ŏ | | | |
| Joseph Broyan 2 0 0 P. M. M'Douall, to divide among | | | | | | | | | |
| his fellow-priso | nora | rido ani | ong. | | 0 | 0 | | | |
| William Benbow | HULD | ••• | ••• | - 3 | | ŏ | | | |
| Manchester Comn | aittaa | | ••• | . 1/E | ŏ | Õ | | | |
| Mr. Peddie | HIPPEO | ••• | ••• | 3 | | Č | | | |
| John Collins, wh | ion ir | Gine | *** | ပ | v | ٠ | | | |
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| J. B. O'Brien, wh | | | | _ | ó | ŏ | | | |
| John Boyle Gray, | for la | w kuci | | | v | U | | | |
| in behalf of O'C | ONNO | A DOST | ICSB | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| THE DESIGNATION OF C | | r 1841 | ••• | o | ,U | U | | | |

Total £122 14 8 Brewster moved his well well-known "under no Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture on Free Trade fallacies, at the Temperance Hall, St. George's road, Southwark, on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, for the begreat ability which told with excellent effect upon the meeting. Mr. Rankin, of Edinburgh, moved Mr. E. STALLWOOD lectured at the Albion Coffee that the question be not entertained at all, which House, Church-street, Shoreditch, oa Sunday, to an THE PUBLIC festival for the benefit of the Chartist being done, it was found that five voted for Brewsvictims came off on Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane-square. The hall was decorated with evergreens; this and eight o'clock to next day at ten o'clock.—The Delethe ladies dresses gave to it a most lively appearance. gates again met on Tuesday, Mr. John Duncan in The dancing was kept up with great spirit. In the the chair, when the question of the National Petition concert department, all of the songs, &c. were loudly was brought under discussion. The roll of the deleapplanded, and several songs, recitations, &c. met gates being called, each delegate gave in the respective opinions of his constituents, during which Mr. GLOBE FIELDS.—At a meeting, held at the Hit or Lowery, delegate from Lasswade and Leith, moved clear 0 1 0 Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, on Sunday the following resolution, "That this committee reclear 0 4 2 evening, Mr. James Thorn was duly elected to sit commend that all places, towns, or districts that clear 0 3 4 on the London Delegate Council for this locality. Mr. Knight lectured here on the origin of Govern- in the National Petition, and have in public meeting passed the same, do go on in procuring signatures for CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists the same, and that those who do not agree with the met on Monday evening, and transacted their usual weekly business. It was particularly requested that for the principles of the People's Charter alone.' the secretary would attend on Monday evening next, Secondly," That it is the opinion of this meeting as friends would be there to take up their cards. that the introduction of extraneous matter in the National Petition, having produced discussion and dissention, we recommend that in future nothing but a statement of the principles of the People's Charter. LIME-HOUSE-Mr. Stallwood lectured at the and a prayer or demand for the same, form the the best means of advancing the cause, in which coming into the meeting, from Mr. M'Donald, Messrs. Cullingham, Daly, Dobson, Millwood, Callughan, and Mortimer took part.

Deptrond.—At a meeting of the Surrey Council, at the Pilot Inn, High-street, Deptford, Mr. Morgan, Lanark, Dixon, of Cowcaddens, Thomson of Green. at the Pilot Inn, High-street, Deptford, Mr. Morgan, chairman, the reports from the various localities ock, Cassells, of Partick, Thomson, of Parkhead, were received. Deptford gave a flattering account, M'Cree, of Perth, M'Lay, of Falkirk, Pattison, of and paid 5s. 6dd. to the Council Fund, and three Eastmuir, Currie, of Gorbals, Hendry, of Anderston, new members joined. A committee was formed to and several others delivered their sentiments on the 0 get up a public meeting at Deptford and Greenwich, subject, when Mr. Jack, for Balfurn, rose and sup-Two member's wages... 3 0 0 by a requisition to the High Constable, to adopt the potted a motion to the effect that a new petition be National Petition, &c. A committee was appointed drawn up. Mr. M'Crea moved "That the National drawn up. Mr. M'Crea moved "That the National | the principles of the People's Charter. Extra expenses to Dr. M'Douall in agitating...

Postage

Stationery

Lent to the Manchester General

Tagitating and to get up a public meeting at Croydon, upon the disputation and the principles of the Lowery's motion, when nineteen hands were adopted as it is." The Chairman then put Mr. Lowery's motion, when nineteen hands were held up for it. The sub-secretaries in every held up for it. The sub-secretaries in every held up for it. The roll was then called between delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime called "Sinbad the delay the number of members having taken out cards, to witness a new pantomime." Lent to the Manchester General

Council 200

Account books 046

Account books 046

Council C when the final arrangements will be made to assist from Paisley, and one from Stowarton. The Chairweekly contributions, and also those who have merely clown. It is got up in a most splendid manner, and the good men and true of Credit public man was then called for his casting vote, he, howhad their cards, but have not contributed to the Assogave the holiday folks creat satisfaction. It abounds ever, required time to deliberate. Upon the motion of ABERDEEN.—On New Year's Day a public M'Crae, he was allowed about ten minutes, when he letters should be addressed to Mr. Russell, care of Mr. stock pieces of the drama, have also been performed. returned and voted in behalf of Jack's motion. An adjournment was then moved from four to halfand all political prisoners. It being a holiday we past five o'clock; and at the breaking up of the had a good meeting. At one o'clock Mr. Archibald delegates three cheers were given for O'Comor. M'Donald was called to the chair, who opened the The meeting again assembled at half-past five, Mr. Postage ... 0 3 7 business of the meeting in a short address. Mr. Duncan in the chair, when the roll of the delegates Error in last ballance sheet ... 1 14 8 Legge, in a speech of great length, moved the adop- was again called. The first metion was the petition; Sceretary's wages ... 2 0 0 tion of the memorial, and concluded amidst great upon which, Messrs. Proudfoot, Duncau, Rodger, Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 cheering. Mr. Nicoolson seconded its adoption, Rankin, and Malcolm, attempted to propose the when it was put to the meeting and carried unani- getting up of a new petition, and stated the reasons of mously. The Chairman then addressed the meeting the petitioners for agreeing to the language of the said at great length on the duty which they were called petition. Mr. Proudfoot contended that they ought, Two members' wages ... 3 0 0 upon to perform, and urged on them the necessity of after the previous decision of the delegates on the the committee hope the arrangements will be such of their unemployed fellows in the Metropolis. The

GLASGOW—The great Convention of Scottish Delegates assembled on Monday last, when Mr. Cullen was called to the chair. The following delegates were present.—Mr. John Nelson, from Greenock and Paisley; Mr. David Glasford, Perth; Mr. John Cree, Westmuir; Mr. W. C. Pattison, That the Chartists of Glasgow do not attend all public meetings and move the Charter at Glasgow; Messrs. James Moir and James Proudfoot. Toll Cross: Mr. George Ross. Parkhead. Colm. when Mr. O'Connor rose, and in a speech of with great success.

ting held a tea party in their room, on New Year's Day. About fifty sat down to tea. The room was beautifully decorated with flags and Chartist mottos, also the portraits of Feargus O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, Frost, Hunt, Emmett, and several others. After tea, several patriotic toasts were given, and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

Sunday, Dut Mr. B. could not attend. It possible he will lecture here next Sunday again, in the Chartists' New Room; at the house of Mr. James Horner, the Queen Adelaide, at the bottom of the Market, on Monday. Mr. Thomas Jones proposed the National Petition in a very neat speech, which was seconded by Mr. Cronin, and carried. HUDDERSFIELD .-- ODD FELLOWSHIP AND

Mr. Charles M'Ewan, Tillicoultrie; Mr. William nouse, of Lee Gap district in the chair. The chair.

Harrower, Sanquar; Mr. Duncan Robertson, Ayr; man opened the meeting in a brief but pathetic PRESTON.—The progress here of late has indee Mr. William Smith, Edinburgh; Mr. Rankin, opinions of their various lodges, who had one and Cumnock; Mr. Robert Mackervail, Kilbarchan; opinions of their various lodges, who had one and formed; they had their opening on new years' even Mr. R. Dyer, Gorbals; Mr. R. Lowrie, Lasswade and all divided by large majorities to agitate for nothing 135 were admitted by ticket. The room was beau-Mr. R. Djer, Gorbals; Mr. R. Lowrie, Lasswade and Bonnyriggs; Mr. Brewster, Cochran and Glasgow; After the roll of delegates had been called, a long discussion ensued, which occupied upwards of three deen, should be considered a delegate from Aberdeen, should be considered a delegate or not, in consequence of the nature of the bill calling the meeting at which he was elected; the said bill having stated should be excluded, as well as those who did not pay twopence for admission. It, however, appeared during the course of discussion, that the statements in the bill had been withdrawn, relative to the in the bill had been withdrawn, relative to the above objections; after which the vote was taken, when it was decided that Mr. Mitchell should sit as a House of Parliament, and this meeting further DEWSBURY.—Mr. Bairstow preached two

ead a him to write one letter a week.

BRIGHTON .- A most cheering account has been received in Brighton from Hastings, where they are about organizing themselves. They are raising funds for a lecturer. They meet every Sunday morning and evening, and read the Star, Circular, number being all the room would comfortably accom-So. The National Peticion they are going to put in modate; full half of the company consisted of the motion. They mean to test the opinions of the fair sex, whose bright eyes and smiling faces did

to exert themselves in order to bring back their brave, who have struggled and suffered in the cause banished brethren, and to obtain the Charter and nothing less. The memorial was signed on behalf of the meeting by James Hyslop, draper, chairman.

Inn, by Mr. James Maw of Middlesbrough. The society meet every Wednesday night, in their room, Galgate-street.

Chair, and were responded to by Mr. Parkes, Mr. Turner, Mr. Bairstow, Mr. Holyoake. Mr. Upton, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Harney. Several excellent

city, on Monday evening, Mr. Watson in the chair, it was agreed to send 7s. their meiety, to the Executive Council. Mr. Mowbray moved the adoption of East and North Riding Delegate Meeting It was then stated that a debt of £47 was due to a memorial to her Majesty, praying for the recal of AT Howden.—The East and North Riding Delegate the central committee. The delegates agreed that Frost, Williams, and Jones, which was seconded by Meeting was held at Howden on Sunday last, when

Councils, and it was resolved that the deputation should attend again on Wednesday next, to conclude the much desired object. Mr. Langwith requested deputations to wait on bodies of shoemakers, to form them into Chartist localities. Seven were appointed for that purpose. Several newly elected members to the for that purpose. Several newly elected members to the short seats.

After supper a vote of censure was passed on the central committee, which sexty. After supper a vote of censure was passed on the carried amid great cheering in the carried amid great cheering. Mr. Pattison moved that the resolution previously agreed to at the for that purpose. Several newly elected members which was seconded by Mr. Abram Duncan. Mr. Braweter moved his well-known "under no clock it the forences." among which was the "Democrat Bold," by Mr. C. at ten o'clock it the forenoon.

was adopted here. Great numbers attended the meet. satisfaction. ing, it being held in an excellent public square, in front was lost. It was then requested that the names of the Church. Mr. W. Wale, jun, was called to the held their usual weekly meeting on Sanday evening, being done, it was found that five voted for Brewston, which was seconded by Mr. Skewer, of Cambridge in the chair. The question of the Church was seconded by Mr. Skewer, of Cambridge in their pretended conversion to borne, and carried unanimously. Mr. John Endean Chartism, in order to delude and betray the people, moved the adoption of the Petition, which he read, was ably handled by the Chartists, and the Council amidst repeated bursts of applause. Mr. N. Power, the county lecturer, was then called for, who was received with cheers. He said that having heard the to watch every public meeting, and to no ice the Petition read through by one of the working classes, he same to the Chartists of the district. thought that it would puzzle many of the privileged classes to give greater effect to it, and he conceived that the meeting generally agreed with its requests. He and the People's Charter, at Mr. White's, on Sunday addressed the meeting for two hours, adducing clear and evening. By request, the lectures will be conconvincing proofs of the excellence of the Petition, tinued every alternate Sunday, at five o'clock in the which was carried amidst triumphant cheers. In the evening; the attendance of the females is requested evening a dinner took place at the house of John En- to those lectures. dean, when several toasts were proposed and responded to, and a comfertable evening was spent.

Delegate meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel. Twenty-two Delegates were present, but in consequence the distress of the country and the law of primoof the multiplicity of business to be brought forward geniture. for consideration, the meeting was adjourned till Sunday morning the 16th inst., at ten o'clock, when it is requested that the various delegates will again be pro- their business. Their first meeting was held in it on sent, or else represent the views of their respective Index 200 cards ... in debt 1 11 8 Lime-House—Mr. Stallwood lectured at the daissued, 6586—enamelled cards, 60;

Total Income £53 17 51 Room, on the Institutions of Society.

Total expences £53 17 51 Roller in hand £3 15 91 Lime-House—Mr. Stallwood lectured at the clair. An excellent lecture on subject or prayer of any after petition." This motion of Mr. G. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham. On Sunday evening, the Chartests held their weekly meeting of the inhabitance in hand £53 17 51 Room, on the Institutions of Society.

Hammersmith.—A meeting was held at the Black by letter, addressed to Mr. Russell, care subject or prayer of any after petition." This motion of Mr. G. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham. On Sunday evening, the Chartests held their weekly meeting of the inhabitance of the Eccleshill.—A public meeting of the inhabitance of this village, was held in the Old School by the English Executive, and at the conclusion of the English Executive, and at the subject or prayer of any after petition." This motion of Mr. G. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham. On Sunday evening, the Chartests held their weekly meeting of the Charter.

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Hammersmith.—A meeting was held at the Black by letter, addressed to Mr. Russell, care constituencies b constituencies by letter, addressed to Mr. Russell, care from Bradford, delivered an excellent lecture on association, after which, Mr. W D. Taylor delivered a Petition was adopted, and also a memorial in behalf lecture on the Midland Counties new Charter, and the of Frest, Williams, and Jones. Cottage Garden Pian. An excellent spirit was evinced by the meeting, and repeatedly was heard "the Charter, New Hall of Science here on Christmas Day. Lecthe whole Charter, and not one iota less;" at the contures were delivered by the Social Missionaries. clusion of the lecture, the applause for some minutes They have had balls and concorts and lectures was astonishing. A trifle for immediate relief was through the week. also collected for the patriot Holberry.

Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured on Sunday last at noon, in the large room, Queen Caroline, Charlotte-street, Nottingham, to a large and most attentive audience. on

clation, as the latter will not be eligible to vote. All with novel and clever tricks. A series of the best Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

MANCHESTER .- On New Year's Eve a splendid tea party and ball was held in the large room. Hulme. The amusements were kept up till morning, so that the Chartists of that district brought in the new year rejoicing in having opened a large room for the discussion of democratic principles. There were also ten parties at Strand-street, and Miles

SOWERBY.-A tea-party was held here on New Year's Day; Mr. Campbell, of Manchester, and Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield, attended, and each addressed the meeting.

SALFORD .- Mr. Littley lectured in the Chartists' room here, on Sanday evening. SELBY .- Mr. Jones lectured here on Monday evening, to a very respectable audience, and with

CHALFORD, (GLOUCESTER.) - The National Petition has been adopted here at a public

meeting. COLSNAUGHTON.—CHARTIST SOCIAL MEETING. The first of a series of social meetings was held in the New Hall of this place on Saturday the lat inst. The house was crowded, a good number of the fair sex being present. Nothing could exceed the har-

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—At a full meeting of the Association on Monday last, it was resolved that this Association is of opinion that no advance should be made, or any approval expressed of any movement made towards joining the Anti-Corn-League, as this Association is of opinion that the leaders of the League are fully hostile to the principle of Universal Suffrage.

CHORLEY.—Mr. Duffey has been lecturing here He has made such a good impression on his hearers, that the temales offered to enter into a subscription MANCHESTER.—The Chartists of Miles Plat-ting held a tea party in their room, on New Year's Sunday, but Mr. B. could not attend. If possible Day. About fifty sat down to the country of the will be w

BLACKBURN.—On Monday evening, Mr. Duffy CHARTISM.—The Paddock Unity of Independent lectured here, to a numerous audience and gave Odd Fellows, held a general meeting in the Loyal great satisfaction. After the meeting twenty two

when it was decided that Mr. Mitchell should sit as a delegate. Mr. Brewster, at this stage of the proceedings, made his appearance, when he was objected to in consequence of not having handed in his credentials, to which objection Brewster assented. After which Joseph Dixon moved, that no person be considered a delegate, unless he produce his credentials," which was seconded by Mr. Mr. Jack moved, as an amendment, and this meeting further pledges itself to agitate, in the name of the order, and also for nothing less than the People's Charter, and also to render no opposition whatever, individually or collectively, against the repeal of the Corn Laws.

CHESTER FIELD AND ERAMPTON—A meeting further pledges itself to agitate, in the name of the order, last Sunday, in the afternoon and evening. Power-ful impressions were produced. On Monday evening, the same gentleman delivered a masterly and luminous lecture in the same spacious place, to a very large and attentive audience, which was received most enthusiastically, "on the origin, progress, principles, and prospects of Chartism." The duce his credentials," which was seconded by Mr. M'Crae. Mr. Jack moved, as an amendment, "that all persons who can prove that they were elected as delegates, should be allowed to sit and vote accordingly," which was seconded by Mr. Pattison, and carried. A statement of the proceedings of the central committee was given, by Thompson, Ross, and Proudfoot, which appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr. Proudfoot read a him to write one letter a week.

Chesterfield, on Monday evening last. The National Petition was adopted, every one promising to use his utmost endeavours to procure signatures. Four new cards were given out. William Martin read a letter from one of our suffering brothers, Samuel Holberry, in York Castle, by which it appears the officials are at their hellish system again, in laying restrictions on his correspondence, only allowing him to write one letter a week. evening.

> SHEFFIELD .- A soirce was held in the Charter Association Room, on Tuesday evening last. Tickets for one sundred and fifty were printed, that much to promote the pleasures of the evening. The WIGAN.—A public meeting was held in our room was elegantly decorated with banners and devices emblauatic of the principles of democracy, inglast, to memorialize the Queen, for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. All determined Cobbett, Byron, and others of the great and the AT LAMNER HEAD GREEN, three miles from whole arrangements reflected great credit on the Wigan, on Monday last, there was a supper of tee- taste and judgment of the parties who kindly undertotal Chartists, and a memorial to the Queen for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, as well as the National Petition, were adopted with universal acolamation.
>
> Tea was served up at six o'clock, and full justice having been done by the company to the viands set before them, about seven o'clock, Mr. Ludlam was called on the parties who kindly inderton. BARNARD CASTLE—On Wednesday night called on to preside. The tables having been cleared last, a lecture was delivered in the large room, Ship a number of patriotic teasts were given from the DURHAM .- At a meeting of the Chartists in this songs and recitations were also given, and the enter-

LONDON.—Delegate Council.—The Council met on Sunday, Mr. Morton in the chair. Messrs. Fussell and Martin reported from the delegates, Mr. Duncan, of Dundee, was feffect a junction of the Middlesex and Surrey Councils, and it was resolved that the deputation to should attend again on Wednesday next, to conclude the superior of the meeting separated.

The delegates agreed that Frost, Williams, and Jones, which was seconded by Mr. Hill, and carried unanimously. It was agreed that they would apply to their constituents and have the superior delegates were present from the following places, and carried for two hours. Upon the re-assembling of the delegates, Mr. Duncan, of Dundee, was called to the chair, when Mr. Abram Duncan moved a vote of thanks to the central committee, which superior on Monday night last, at the house of Mr. Sexty. After supper a vote of censure was passed on should attend again on Wednesday next, to conclude the district instead.

The delegates agreed that frost, Williams, and Jones, which was seconded by Mr. Hill, and carried unanimously. It was agreed that they would apply to their constituents and have the following places, and the meeting separated.

Wh. Hill, and carried unanimously. It was agreed that to Sir Frederick Polock for presents.

John Bucking was held at Howden on Sunday last, when Mr. Hill, and carried unanimously. It was agreed that to Sir Frederick Polock for presents.

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Sexty. After supper a vote of censure was passed on John Surfay and the meeting separated.

M

SOWERBY.-On Wednesday night last, the Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured to a very densely TRURO.—On Tuesday week, the National Petition crowded audience at this place, and gave great

cautioned the working classes not again to be cheated. A Committee of observation was appointed

MR. SMYTH lectured on the Repeal of the Union

Daisy Hill.—A numerous meeting of the Chartists of this spirited little village, was held on Sun-NOTTINGHAM On Sunday last, a county cay evening last. At six o'clock, Messrs. Edwards and Ainley delivered each an excellent lecture, on

IDLE .- The Chartists' of this village have taken a room in which to hold their meetings and to transact Monday evening last, at eight o'clock. Mr. Ibbetson,

STOCKFORT.—The Socialists opened their

CLATTOIT .- On Monday evering, a public meeting was held in the School-rooms of the above place, when Mr. North delivered an elequent speech.

thereby forming a double attraction. The principal characters, Macbeth, Brutus, &c., have been performed by a Mr. Woolgar, of the Theatres Royal York and Hull, who bids fair to become a favourite here. Mr. Wolgar, Mr. Nantz, and Miss Seker were called for at the conclusion of their performances.

LEEDS.—DISTRESSED PRINTERS OF LONDON.— Platting, conducted on the principles of tectotalism. We beg to call attention to an advertisement else-On Sunday evening, lectures were delivered in the where, of a subscription by the printers of this town. various rooms. The new plans are coming out, and for the purpose of alleviating the distresses of 15t0

Chartist Entelligence.

SHEFFIELD (From our own Correspondent.) MR. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURE.-Mr. Bairstow delivered his second lecture in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29th. Mr. Ludlam was again called to the chair, and Mr. B., who was received with loud cheering, commenced his discourse, his subject being,-"The origin, rise, progress, principles, objects. been declared from the lips of a Whig Attorneyacknowledged and established in the land, a heritage case that so long as the people could exist in compartive comfort, so long were they content to be complain until suffering under terrible injustice, and all relief or alleviation of their misery denied them. they begin to sak, why is it that we produce and must not enjoy? It is when the millions find themselves sinking in misery, robbed by the tax-eater and profitthe voice of the people is the voice of God. (Cheers.)

Chartism was dead, or if it had ever died, he was there | lution unanimously adopted. The thanks of the meet- to the cause at sixpence per week; shares 5s. each. to stand upon its tomb, and bid it, in the people's ing having been voted to Mr. Bairstow and the chairname, come forth. (Cheera) Chartism, like all man, and the last part of the Chartist anthem sung in great changes, and all great principles, had sprung from full chorus, three cheers was given for the Charter and the ranks of the working classes—that people from no surrender, and the meeting dissolved. whom had emanated every beneficial change, every improvement in society; Chartism owed not its origin the Sheffield Chartists in behalf of Frost, Williams, and to the present generation; no, in other days, in other Jones, the following has been received by Mr. Harney times, a Gerald and a Muir, a Cartwright and a Hunt, from the Home Office:had, in defiance of persecution, advocated the principles of Chartism—principles which had descended to us a precious heir-loom, which we will transmit to our children. (Cheers.) It unfortunately was the politically slaves. You never can make the millions monger, the iron heel of adamantine oppression crushing them in the dust; then do they speak in a voice of thunder and demand the rights we call Chartismrights that must, that will be conceded whenever the. Our principles are none the less holy, none the less valuable, though in their assertion, martyrs perish andpatriots fall, oceans of blood may be shed, and revolution may come. What is revolution? It is a change resisted too long, conceded too late. The oppressors of the poor are deaf to their cries; the tyrants of the people scorn their demands: they employ fraud and force to stifle the voice of freedom, and stem the pregress of liberty, until the people, wearied of misery and slavery, rise in the strength of their fearful might, and with tiger-like fury dash to destruction all who oppose them. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Much as the press; may calumniate our principles, the truth will triumph, and those principles will yet be the all-acknowledged, and triumphant over every opposition. Many wonder how it is that the working classes can be so blind to their own interests, as to allow themselves to be led by designing men-how they can be so stubborn and so stupid as to be led from the "big loaf," with all the attendant blessings of "cheap bread, "high wages," and "plenty to do," to follow after an ephemeral object-a visionary phantom, that must ever elude their grasp. (Laughter.) Strange it is, no doubt, especially when we remember the means, the infinence that has been used to induce people to join the middle class, for the obtainment of "practical measures." Manufacturers, shipowners, factory lords, shopkeepers, dissenting ministers, understrappers, pimps, and lickspittles, have all combined—have employed by turns corruption

and intimidation to effect their ends, but all in vain. The working classes, meeting their employers in the arena of public discussion, have negatived, to their teeth, their humbug resolutions, and quack nostrums: the working classes have declared, over and over again, that they will not agitate for a repeal of the Corn Laws (Loud cheers.) Well, and after all, the Morning Chronide has been forced to avow-compelled to acknowledge that the course pursued by the Chartists was a wise one; yes, after all the abuse and misrepre sentation—after all the calumny and slander heaped upon the Chartists by the Whig press, the great organ of Whiggery had been compelled to acknowledge that the Chartists had acted wisely and well. Many of the public journals werea andoning Whiggery; it was just he should mention and give his meed of praise to the Nonconformist. a paper that had defended the principles of the Charter seriatim; that had by its brilliant and convincing arguments, removed a thousand prejudices, and already converted to our cause thousands of the middle class. (Cheers) If there is not the enthusiastic zeal of the past pervading our ranks, there is instead thereof a a steady determination hat affords, nay, assures a better issue of the struggle. Far be it from him to depreciate the exertions and labours of the patriots of thirty-nine; they were men who encountered terrible obstacles: they were men who braved no ordinary dangers, and if they failed in achieving the deliverance of their country, the failure was owing not so much to faults of their own, as to the lack of union and resolution amongst the people. We are told that our principles are impracticable-my answer is, look to America; when we see thousands of Europe's oppressed children flying from the homes of their fathers, to seek in the land of liberty a shelter and a refuge, did not that prove to a demonstration, not only that our principles are true, but also that where those principles were carried out, men were anxious to live. After earnestly exhorting the meeting to do their nimost to obtain signatures to the National Petition, Mr. B. concluded a lengthy and surpassingly eloquent address by warmly eulogising the character of that excellent patriot, Thomas Cooper, the leader of the Leicester Chartists, and sat down amidst repeated and enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Julian Harney, said he rose for the purpose of moving a resolution he held in his hand. They would remember that some few weeks back, a meeting of anti-Corn Law delegates was held at Manchester, at this meeting Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, attended. A conversation upon the subject of class-legislation took place, and the opinion generally expressed, was, that this was the principal cause of the Corn Laws and all the other evils borne by the industrious classes a fact, by the bye, the Chartists for four years part had been dinning in the ears of these numskull Repealers. Well, "better late than never," and a new light having shone upon the delegates; they appointed Messra Sturge and Sharman Crawford to draw up a

middle and working classes. Well, after three or four weeks "serious consideration," this document appears, and a precious production it was. It declared -what? Why, what every man knew before hand, that the majority of the people are unrepresented Why there is not a Tory in the land but would acknowledge this, but having acknowledged it, would he go further, would he kelp the people to obtain their rights? No; he would say it was not expedient the people should be represented. Aye, and if they do not say, so think the Corn Law Repealers-in the mass they are no friends to the principle of universal representation. Glad he (Mr. H) was that Mr. Sharman Crawford had nothing to do with this humbug; and although Mr. Sturge's name was appended to it, he had too high an opinion of the honesty of that gentleman, whom he (Mr. H.) respected for his many labours in the cause of humanity, to believe that this only and wholly was his work. He had a notion, as t'ae Yankee's say, that the original document had passed through the sieve of certain parties ere it had been permitted to see the light with Mr. Sturge's name affixed. (Hear, hear.) They knew what parties he meant. the Cobdens, Potters, Greigs, and Marshalls, fe:lows who would prefer the rule of the devil himself to the triumph of democracy. (Cheera) He (Mr. H.) deemed it his duty to warn the people against this clap-trap: what need was there of giving three or four weeks' " serious consideration" to the drawing up of this or any other document? Was there not a document already in existence, a document, as the signatures to the National Petition would show, that had received the approval of a majority of the nation-their glorions Charter? (Cheers.) If the Corn Law Repealers had become converts to the principle of Universal Suffrage, let them, being the minority, submit to the will and adopt that document that had received the sanction of the majority. (Loud cheers.) -He would not be at all surprised but that this document would be followed up by some scheme of organisation, by way of drawing the people from the National Charter

document which should be a bond of union for the

"get rid of Feargus" and the Executive Council, but petition of the bludgeon men." Mr. Fleming said, if the me out. Bear in mind that Lord Morpeth, whom Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the IMPOSITION. he trusted they would fail. (Cheers.) Let the people remember the fable of the wolves and the sheep; the wolves entered into a treaty of peace with the sheep, the latter believing the hypocritical professions of the former foolishly consented to give up their dogs, and seceive in return the cubs of the wolves as hostages of the faith of both parties; it was not long ere the dogs being set upon were basely murdered, and the sheep ceprived of their faithful protectors, attacked from without and betrayed within, fell an easy prey to their enemies. Such would be the fate of the people if they abandoned those whom they had tried and proved to

feelings of unqualified disapprobation, as being no more excellent manner the tea party was got up. than a mere negation of the justice of political rule as at present exercised in this kingdom. and in no way whatever as a distinct and unequivocal acknowledgment of the right of every comfortable evening. mstore Englishman to the suffrage; and we

furthermore declare that whatever propositions for a WARRINGTON.—A public meeting was held to the very soul. (Hear, hear, and great cheers) ations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly political alliance may, in future, be made to us, as here on the 29th ult., when an address of congratula- No doubt of it! He is a Whig to the back bone, calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness. working-men, by the middle classes, we will most tion to her Majesty, and praying for the release of Mr. Dyott said that he thought that the time was now counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak unreservedly and unhasitatingly reject them, unless Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners, fully come when they should take measures for vindi- and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and they contain an entire and hearty acknowledgment of was adopted.

the principles developed in the People's Charter."

THE WELSH MARTYRS -In reply to a memorial of

"Whitehall, 23rd Dec., 1841. "SIR,-Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Frost. William Jones, and Zephaniah Williams, I am directed to express to you his reg et that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public to explain as briefly as possible, the objects of the Asduty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the sociation, and the principles upon which it was founded. prayer thereof."

The Sheffield Chartists memorialised the Queen—not society founded for the purpose of petitioning the Sir James Graham: it was the duty of Sir James to legislature, in favour of the rights of the working The Sheffield Chartists memorialised the Queen-not have presented the memorial to the Sovereign, and returned her answer—not his own. This straw thrown of the Imperial Parliament, praying that the Irish up shows which way the wind blows. The Queen is working classes of twenty-one years and upwards, be the Queen of the faction in power for the time being—
admitted within the pale of the constitution. (Hear,
not the Queen of the people. No mercy, no justice
hear.) It has often been truly said in this spacious need the people expect at the hands of the men at premillions shall demand their own enfranchisement, for sent having sway. Well, let them buckle on their as human beings, until every man of twenty-one years armour; let them prepare for the great moral struggle of age and upwards, would have a vote, and that is fast approaching: a struggle in which triumphant, as what we are looking for. Our object is to seek, by we shall be, if all will pull together, will realise our every lawful and constitutional means for Universal

> ham, on Thursday evening, December 30th, to take into | These are our objects; they are plain, clear, open, and consideration the propriety of adopting the National defined. There can be no mistake about them. We Petition. Mr. Ibbetson was called to the chair. Mr. have no secrets. We are most anxious to see all our Ramsden moved the adoption of the Petition. Mr. Lindley seconded the motion. Mr. Bairstow supported list of members, finances, and so forth, are open for the Petition, and delivered a most eloquent and truly the inspection of the authorities at all reasonable hours. masterly address, in which he triumphantly refuted We neither send delegates to any society, nor receive every objection brought against the principles of delegates from any. We are, in the strictest sense, a Chartism. The Petition was unanimously adopted. Mr. petitioning society. We seek for the accomplishment Harney moved the adoption of the resolution denun-ciatory of Sturge's document, previously adopted at and we are well advised that our society is lawful Leicester, Loughborough, and Sheffield. Mr Steele in every respect. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously car- Mr. Clark resumed the chair, amidst great cheering. ried. The Chartist anthem was then sung; and thanks Mr. Rafter called the attention of the Association to a having been voted to Mr. Bairstow, the meeting dis-speech of Mr. O'Connell's, delivered at the Corn Ex-

MANCHESTER.—Last week a placard appeared on the walls of this town, calling a public meeting for read, that their respected President (Mr. O'Higgins) new year's day, to petition for a repeal of the corn laws, would one day or other appear in the witness-box to and compensation for injuries inflicted upon society by awear away their lives. (Shame, shame.) He begged such laws. The Chartists seeing this, immediately issued a counter placard, warning the working classes against like to see him in the witness-box swearing against being led astray, and calling upon them to come for the wretched persons he had deluded; he would be glad ward and prove to their enemies that they were not to see him prosecute the objects of his delusion, but be made tools of by any party; and to agitate for nothing he would not like to see the objects of that delusion less than a full measure of justice. The placard put out explode." This sentence answers a double purpose; it by the league, though it was said to be a public meeting, directs the attention of the Attorney-General to our number of individuals belonging to the league, who are willing to do any dirty job which may be laid out for out of society—to be utterly destroyed. And let me James Leach, to know whether the placard was known and so much respected by every man that knows officially issued—and being answered in the affirmative, him? (Hear, hear.) There is no doubt but this vile they went recruiting for an army for the next day, in slander—this atrocious libel will sink deeply into the order to carry their resolutions by physical force; their minds of those who are unacquainted with Mr. O'Hig-boling good which will shape and a few shilling. bounty being a good swig of whisky, and a few shillings gins's character: it will injure his reputation, and On the morning of meeting the police were collected was intended to do so. On the part of the Association, and marched down the streets, which caused consider- there is nothing to fear : we have no " oaths registered able excitement. About eleven o'clock the hall was in Heaven," or any other place. We have no secrets, surrounded by a vast crowd, amongst whom were the and therefore we defy the Attorney-General, or his wily, leaders of the Stephenson's square and Carpenters' Hall deceitful informer. Why does he descend to lay information of the Stephenson's square and Carpenters' Hall deceitful informer. butcheries. Policemen were at the door to prevent all mations against this Society by inuendo? He is chief but the privileged class from entering, whilst parties were magistrate of Dublin, and why does he not put us the doors were opened there was a general rush into the last, and did not, therefore, see that day's papers. Hall. The reporters for the press for Manchester and He had hoped that Mr. O'Connell, whom he has heard, district were comfortably seated, whilst the reporter for good to communion ence a fortnight, would have come the Star had not even sufficient room to lay his book ferward ere this, and made some reparation to him down to write, but was compelled to hold it in his (Mr. O'Higgins) for the grievous wrongs which he had hand amid the crowd, being all the time crushed and done him. It is now nearly nine years since Mr. shoved about by the presssure. The reporter told Mr. O'Connell first attacked him. He was then in a flou-Watkins, who acted in the capacity of general, that he rishing trade, carrying on extensively the wholesale should protest against the proceedings, and was told in | Irish woollen trade in that very house where they were reply, he might protest and go to the devil if he liked. then assembled for the purpose of promoting the real Around the platform were placed all the leaders of the interests of their fellow countrymen. Mr. O'Connell's bludgeon men. The audience seemed impatient for the foul denunciation of him (Mr. O'Higgins) broke up his commencement of business, upon which a Mr. Duggan establishment at that time. He had embarked all his rose and proposed Mr. Brooks to take the chair, a per- capital and all his credit in the promotion of Irish mason seconded it and before any person could even have nufactures. It was going on prosperously until the time to speak, much less propose any one else, he pro- foul, false, and infamous calumny, which Mr. O Connell ceeded to put the motion to the meeting. Mr. Linney and his cowardly satellies published against him, desaid that he could not tell whether it was carried against stroyed it. There is no doubt but that sentence greatly him or not, and demanded another show, to which Mr. affected all Mr. O'Higgins' prospects. It drove him to Watkins, in the epacity of general and prompter object seek for private discounts for the first time in his life. ed. Mr. Brook and others were ashamed of his conduct. It closed the banks against him. The bills he and insisted upon Linney having an opportunity of seeing received from the shopkeepers for the Irish cloths he whether there was a majority or not. The audience see- sold to them, were refused at the banks, and some of ing the fair manner in which Brooks defended the right the shopksepers, who were predisposed to act the of Linney to take the sense of the meeting were highly rogue, had taken advantage of Mr. O'Connell's denunpleased; and, as another Chairman was proposed, Linney ciation, and not only failed in his (Mr. O'Higgins') debt, requested the meeting to hold up again, and decided that but were the loudest, and still are the basest propagathe majority was in favour of Mr. Brooks. All that tors of all the slanders which Mr. O Connell has heaped the Chartists wanted was free, equal, and fair discussion; and it mattered not to them who was Chairman, so nell praises most, and recommends to the notice of his that he dealt honestly, and procured every man a hear- countrymon as honest men, actually swindled him (Mr. ing. Mr. Brooks, in opening the meeting, said that he O'Higgins) out of a sum of £750. (Hear, hear, hear.) had been at a meeting on the night previous till twelve. The sum lost in this way and in consequence of those o'clock; and, when he returned home, he sat down to proceedings exceeds £3,000. They can well afford to prepare himself for that day. He had come to the convillify and slander him; his money is in their pockets. clusion that the Corn Laws were base, bloody, brutal, He had suffered deeply, but he paid every body. He and unrighteous. Mr. Rawson moved the the first re- never did Mr. O'Connell an injury; on the contrary, he solution in a regular anti-Corn Law speech; and was had done him signal service, and he had acknowledged seconded by Mr. Watkins in a mere echo of a tale a them even since January, 1833, the date of Mr. thousand and one times told. Mr. Falby, of Macclesfield, O'Connell's first attack upon him. But, the cause of was called upon to support the resolution. In the his ire now is, that he refused to vote for him at the course of a long, rambling, harangue, he uttered some election of 1837 and at the election of 1841, unless he scandalous, and insulting imputations against his would sign a pledge that he would support no administownsman, Mr. West, endeavouring to prove him a tration but one that would give its official advocacy to supporter of the Corn Laws. The cotton masters, he Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, said, were tyrants, and would reduce wages, so long as Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, and they had the power. In a short time after, he praised the cotton masters, for not dropping wages when they is the "Head and front of Mr. O'Higgins' offending." had the power. The speaker continued for upwards of And now, when Mr. O'Connell deems it expedient an hour, putting forth contradictory positions, and was to recommend to the Repealers of Dublin a candidate highly applauded by the respectable class. His address in lieu of the late Mr. West, who is pledged to civil was a complete tissue of spleen, abuse, and nonsense. war in preference to Repeal; he does not scruple at There certainly was one sentence something like con- libelling him (Mr. O'riggins) in the most atrocious sistency, which was, that the working classes had terms for the purpose of destroying his character, lest he nothing against machinery, but against the monopoly, might have sufficient influence to give a formidable and unfair regulation of it. Messrs. Leach, Linney, opposition to Mr. O Connell's nominee, Lord Morpeth. and Candy wished to submit an amendment; but, in- (Hear, hear.) This is the root of his present malicious stead of the Chairman soliciting a hearing, he played slander. This is the real secret of his having prothe same game as Cobden did at the Stephenson- nounced the flagitious libel which you have heard read, as to whether they should be heard or not; of to have no effect upon this pious gentleman who goes to bottle is saved. course, he immediately decided against them; he communion once a fortnight, perhaps the laws of man may said the amendment was altogether irrevelent, and The report in the Morning and Weekly Register is asked whether they would allow them to speak, to calculated, and was intended, to blast and utterly which the "bludgeon men" replied in the negative; destroy all his prospects. What, said Mr. O'Higgins, and by the by, every speaker declared himself to be a am I to be held up by a man of such influence as Mr. Chartist, but denounced, in the most bitter terms, Fear- O Connell, as a person who is deluding the people for gus O Connor, and other leaders. "Prepare to meet to purpose of swearing away their lives? There are your God" Finnigan spoke next, and during his speech thousands of my confiding countrymen who read the

proceedings ended in great confusion. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- A Chartist tea party "If" said Lord Morpeth, "we gave them a navigator, and soiree took place on New Year's Eve, in the Na- they (the Dutchmen) gave England a deliverer and a tional Charter Association Room, Old Factory, Welling- hero; and although this is not perhaps an appropriate be false. If the middle class are honest let them adopt ton-road, Charlestewn, in honeur of the opening of their place to mention a king. I may be permitted here to our Charter, and join our association; he was not op new room. The room was mest tastefully decorated acknowledge gratefully, the benefits we have received posed to the union of the two classes, on the contrary with evergreens, portraits, &c. Notwithstanding there from William, the Dutchman, and I am ready to shout he desired it, but it must be a union the basis of which were a large number of tea parties in the town on the Orange Boven every where but in Ireland." Here is an was justice, the object of which was the equal rights of same day, at six o'clock 300 sat down to tea, which, Orange candidate for the Repealers of Dublin! Here is all-yield not a hair's breadth of the Charter-whole with its accompaniments, were of the best quality, Lord Morpeth in his true colours, youched and and entire let it be our watchword and demand. Mr. and were served up with an unsparing hand. Ample authenticated by himself. Will you vote for him? Harney concluded by proposing the adoption of the justice having been done to the cheer, the tables were ("No, no, never; we'll oppose the Yorkshire out-

proceedings of the meeting were correctly reported, it

Day. Ninety-five sat down, and afterwards spent a

MASONS .- DRURY LANE LOCALITY .- This association met, as usual, at the Craven's Head, on Saturday last, Mr. James Lambert in the chair, when the minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, it was deter-

mined to the send five shillings to the Executive. DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting at No. 14, North Anne-street, on Sunday, the 2nd of January, 1842. At one o'clock, Mr. Henry Clark was sailed to the chair. Mr. Dempsey, in the absence of Mr. Brophy, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The Chairman said, as to explain as briefly as possible, the objects of the As-Prior to the formation of this Association, there did not exist in Ireland any regularly and legally organised classes. There never was a petition laid on the table Charter law, and restore to their country our banished Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, Payment of ROTHERHAM.—A public meeting was held at Rother- Members, and the Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear.) change on Tuesday last, and published in the Morning and Weekly Register, in which he insinuated, in as vile and truculent a manner as ever he (Mr. Rafter) had

sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence swear away their lives. (Shame, shame.) He begged pardon-what Mr. O'Connell did say was, "he would stated that the chair would be taken at twelve o'clock, Association, while at the same time it holds up Mr. London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by Mr. Alderman Brooks—On the Friday evening a O'Higgins to his countrymen as an infamous character by all Booksellers in Town and Country. them; a borde of tools who are hanging about, at one time denouncing the Chartists as Tory tools, and at the Corporation of the impaired of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there is, and at Mr. O'Higgins under such a denunciation, coming from another professing Chartism to the back bone, in order a man of such power and influence as the chief magisto glean what they can from them, waited upon Mr. trate of Dublin, if Mr. O'Higgins were not so generally tion of the Generative System, whether constitutional administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-

going in at the side doors until the front seats were down? A day is fast approaching when everybody occupied. Alderman Brooks took the reporters of the Manchester papers in by the side doors, whilst the litical career, and he saw but very little to which nature wisely instituted for the preservation. reporter of the Star, was shoved back by the police his credit. The mist will soon be dispelled of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and refused admittance until twelve o'clock. When Mr. O'Higgins said he was out of town on Wednesday and all the habitudes of old age :- such a one carries

Payment of Members for their time and services. This

square butchery, and put it to the meeting and which shocked you all. As the laws of God seem four in one Family bottle for 33., by which one 11s.

the Chartists of Yorkshire kicked out of their county would not have much weight upon the public mind; for political treachers, is now recommended to the they were disgraceful. The League, in order to ensure Repealers of Du: lin, and they will be called upon toa triumph and to carry their point, selected Irishmen morrow to ratify the recommendation, in fact to pledge for speakers who endeavoured to work upon the prejudices of their countrymen who understood nothing New York the other day said that he would shout about the question at issue, and thus make it dangerous Orange Boven every where but in Ireland. Here are for any but their own party to be in the room. The his words. Let him deny them if he dare. The dinner was given by Dutchmen. It was an annual dinner.

following resolution:—"We, the Chartists of Sheffield, removed, when a large number were admitted at two- cast; no, no.") Now, said Mr. O'Higgins, having waited with a degree of trustful expectation pence each, to partake in the evening's amusements, notwithstanding all the injury he had suffered, at Mr. for the public appearance of a document announced by consisting of songs, recitations, and dances. Mr. Geo. O'Connell's hands, yet he would not only forgive him

CITY OF LONDON .- Mr. R. Cameron, of Pins- attacks made upon them by an individual whom he Mr. Hollyoake considered the document of Mr. Sturge bury, delivered a very eloquent and instructive lecture need not name. The paragraph just read, which so an insult to the working classes—here had the people on the growth and progress of Chartism, in the Institute, accept, and now when the Corn Law Repealers found they could not deceive the people, they come to those they have strove to delude, and offer them something gave out the following announcements. Next Sunday believed such a charge? Impossible! less than they have repeatedly declared they insist upon morning this Hall will be opened at half-past ten and what must be thought of a man, who not having—he would say, let the people insist upon having this mail will be opened at nail-past ten having—he would say, let the people insist upon having their Charter in full, and if the middle-class would not be content to give them their Charter, let the people insist upon having something more. (Cheers.) If they insist upon having something more. (Cheers.) If they described the content to give them their Charter, let the people insist upon having something more. (Cheers.) If they described the content to give them their Charter, let the people admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the line insist upon having something more. (Cheers.) If they described the content to give them their charter, let the people admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the content to give them their Charter, let the people admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free admission to the public on each occasion. Also on the large that the charter is the charter in full, and if the middle-class would not of the same day, Mr. Stallwood will lecture. Free admission to the public on each occasion. and prospects of Chartism." It has been said, observed the lecturer, that Chartism was dead; this had they consented to take less they would get nothing, but Every Monday night, a concert and ball will take place would be deceived and juggled as they had been before. in this room. Tickets of admission, threepence each, nantly repelling the base and groundless imputation, General—had been echoed by a corrupt press—had Mr. Hollyoake concluded an excellent address, in the to be had of the committee of management.—Forty and laying afresh before their fellow citizens the objects been sounded through the length and breadth of the course of which he was loudly cheered, by seconding shareholders' cards are undisposed of by the committee and rules of their association. This denial should be land—would he dare to gainsay it then? No; but if the resolution; one forest of hands declared the resolution, which can be taken up by the friends presented for insertion to the liberal press of Carlow. If they refuse to insert it, it would then be seen of what kind their liberality was, and they (the association) would pay a neutral or Tory journal for a fair and full repudiation of the absurb, the wicked and malicious aspersion. Of Mr. O'Higgins he would only say that to adopt the words of the paragraph, he Mr. D., "knew" him and to "know" him well was to respect him thoroughly. To that gentleman he should leave his own personal exculpation, it was in competent hands, but the society to whom he (Mr. D.) belonged, should not be maligned and he sit idle, and he felt the insult more particularly grievous having become a member of the Repeal Association when it was given. He then moved the there were several strangers present, he felt it his duty suspension of the standing order, and subsequently the appointment of a Committee for the purpose alluded to. -Mr. Dillon seconded the motion. - Mr. Freebairn gave notice of the admission of five members on next Sunday. Mr. Dyott was called to the chair, when thanks were voted to Mr. Clark, after which the meeting separated

> BARNARD CASTLE.-Mr. Maw. from Middlesbro'. delivered an excellent address at this place, on Wednesday evening, December 29th, in Mrs. Barker's

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> > PURIFYING DROPS.

they may cure themselves without even the know- patch. ledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state. lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-

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

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dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57. NILE-STREET.

THE Readers of this Newspaper will have seen A advertised every week for a long period an CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. PAINE account of the benefits arising from taking PARR'S | This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of LIFE PILLS. These accounts, from their un- every man to the possession of the Elective Frandoubted truth, and the recommendations of parties chise. who have tried the Medicine, have produced a very large sale, consequent on such recommendations. For the sake of unlawful gain, unprincipled parties Circular. have attempted various imitations, dangerous and disreputable; and, in order to prevent disappointment, and guard against these impostors, it is seri-

* OLD PARR!

Life is not life, unlesss 'tis blessed with health, Tho' rich in fame and unincumbered wealth, Tho' under sunny sky or frigid polar star, Life without health is nought—then hail to thee OLD PARR !

What mighty treasures are by thee revealed, More than Peruvia's mines can ever yield! Not rich Golconda's glittering diamond rare Can purchase health,—then hail to thee

Twas thy high purpose to make known to man, The power to lengthen out on earth, his little span Of life,-which erst was woe and care, But now is bright with joy, thro' thee OLD PARR

Disease no longer shall their pleasures mar: They bless the day they heard of thee OLD PARR!

Hail glorious boon! hail gift benign! Go forth from pole to pole, to every clime, Let every land, both near and far, Possess the blessing left by thee

Thousands late racked with agonising pain.

Now feel new vigour thrill thro' every vein !

* The author of this humble rhyme dictates it with a respectful feeling of gratitude to the Propri towards the education and independence of woman etors of Parr's Life Pills, which have been, under which other writers have developed."—Westminster the blessing of God, a means of restoring him to a Review, April, 1841. new life after a long period of aggravated suffering. London, April 20. J. R. B.

The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills beg to state that they attach neither merit or importance to the above lines, but present them to the public as the

effusion of a joyous spirit liberated from the thraldom of a prolonged and aggravated state of mental and bodily suffering. They are published at the request

FROM MR. MOTTERSHEAD, CHEMIST, MARKET-PLACE.

MANCHESTER-

" To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Pills have 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 ac-cidentally 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 truth of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this Testimonial. "I remain in health,

"Your obliged grateful servant,
"James Lescherin, "Grove Place, Ardwick, near Manchester.
"Witness—John Whitworth.
"May 18, 1841."

"William Wild, No. 1, South Street, Manchester, hereby publicly states, that after being out of health for a many years, although he had used every means recommended to him without success, chanced to hear of Parr's Pills, which have done him more good in a few weeks, than all the physic he has taken for years. He earnestly recommends them to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite (Signed) "WILLIAM WILD." alue. "May 20, 1841."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mrs. Joseph Simpson has been severely afflicted, for the last 30 years, with a violent cough and difficulty of breath-IT AVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the genera-tive and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suctried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded

She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, and as soon as she had taken about half a box she found herself completely cured, and was never afflicted in the slightest manner during the severe weather that followed, and is now better in health than she has ever been in her life-

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for Nottingham."

CAUTION—BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the Public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's

genuine. Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Sold by most respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country; to be had wholesale of Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London.

Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Maret-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medicine vendors.

GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, 32

THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF-PENNY!!

WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX, the SCHEDULES, &c. &c.

"Every working man, for the charge of a halfpenny, can now procure for himself and family the above all-important document, and we sincerely hope the masses will now do so."—Northorn Star. EMMETT'S SPEECH!

Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second vear of his age.

EMMETT AND IRELAND!

Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir, from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c.

"This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the follow-rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that may have an extended circulation."-Weekly Dis-

> ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR! PRICE ONE HALFPENNY!

"This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious most certain to be successful. It is for these cases evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a pursuing its onward march, and, if properly envariety of other complaints, that are most assuredly couraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the cause of right and justice. The number before us intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-(25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can procure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an amount of really useful information, we are not acquainted with and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its circulation."—Northern Star.

The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each. THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Workng Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP LOAF" AND A "BIG LOAF" for themselves at Home! By F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle.

Addressed to the Landiords of Ireland. Every Young Man should read the Drama of WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate to her Majesty.

"Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable poem."-Patriot.

Price Twopence. DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN-

"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in

circulating this invaluable tract.-English Chartist

This day is published, price Twopence, your God" Finnigan spoke next, and during his speech fighting was going on in all parts of the room in the presence of the Chairman, without the least attempt to prevent it. The petition and resolutions were carried by intimidation and force, and ought to be labelled "the presence of the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. Occared that you will, on the Benefits of General thousands of my confiding countrymen who read the to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The gospal truth, who deem it a great service to their purchasing of one pound twelve shillings; may be had intimidation and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force, and ought to be labelled "the country to knock the brains out of any man whom Mr. In the petition and force are the purchasing of the defend the outside of each wrapper, outside the Association; the Repealers would no deubt want to retition of the bludgeon men." Mr. Repealers would no deubt want to retition of the bludgeon men." Mr. Repealers would not be taken to retition of the bludgeon men." Mr. Repealers would not be taken to retition of the bludgeon men." Mr. Repealers would not be taken to the bludgeon men." Mr. to every body."-Examiner.

Important Work by the same Author. Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition, AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Exten-

sion of Moral and Political Instruction among the Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier. With a memoir of the Author. "This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers in the English language,

written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the kingdom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kind. No man can know his duty to himself and his children who has not read this powerful tract."-Maidstone Gazette.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Three-

pence, A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and Re-Edited.

"If women are to be excluded. without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-"This high-minded woman has created an influence

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man-

which defies calculation; she produced that impulse

chester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

Poetry.

THE OLD YEAR. Thy locks are grey, old Pilgrim, Thy mantle thin and bare, Cold is thy cheek, and storm and cloud Around thy forehead are ; And soon a voice will greet the ear. Proclaiming thou art gone, And midnight winds thy requiem sing In wild funereal tone.

Thou once wert young, old Pilgrim, And light of step, and gay; Thy brow bedeck'd with choicest wreath, With roses strew'd thy way: While floated far on Zephyr's wing. Sweet scent and holy hymn, Thy heav'nly smile at morn and eve What hand might hope to limn!

Much hast thou seen, old Pilgrim, Much also hast thou heard-The yow of love, the wail of want-The toil without reward-The resim where foodless thousands droop. Where plenty fain would land; But fell Monopoly guards each port, And frights her from the strand.

Drink to the dying Pilgrim,

Ye fraud-supported crew,

And drain the mighty midnight bowl. And oath and league renew ! Fit hour for league of murkiest sort, For oath of fiercest tones; Who would not wade through blood t' uphold The "tyranny of thrones"?

Drink to the poor man's sorrow, The orphan's want and wail, The crime, the woe, the beggary, That in these realms prevail: Gaunt Famine, Agony, and Death, Piedge with exultant yell. Till Beelzebub grin horribly, And demons laugh in hell.

Yes, traders in Corruption! Oppression's iron hand! Quaff on—the hour is on the march Will sweep you from the land; Nor would our tears fall fast and long, Nor hopeless would we mourn, Though with the Pilgrim most of you

Were pass'd the mystic "bourne." Then fare thee-well, old Pilgrim, Tny last sand is in sight; Though which of us must first take leave, Is hid in deepest night: And I will slander not thy name,

Forthen wert good and kind, And dealt with bounteons hand to all-But tyrant-fiends combined. 27th December, 1841.

CORN LAWS AND EMIGRATION. Has not the British farmer equal skill With fereigners the yielding earth to till Fears he fair competition? No; he knows He could grow corn as cheap as there it grows, And grow enough for all that want at home; So that no foreign corn need hither come. Why then is British corn so scarce and dear ? Because so much waste land lies barren here ; Our lords are locusts-"men of wealth and pride Take up a space, that many poor supplied; Space for their lakes, their park's extended bounds, Space for their horses, equipage and hounds!" Monopoly makes less and less our store,

High rents rack'd farmers pay to swell the state Of little landlords whom we call the great; And what is worse, they imitate them too, Do nought themselves, nor see that others do. Hunt, shoot, and drink-affect the country squire, Live high, and as the markets fail live higher; Grumble at times and seasons when they find Their means fall short, and quarrel with their hinds. Thus tenants are their landlords—farmers live. Not as their fathers did, or they might thrive.

While population asks for mere and more

More on themselves they spend than on their land, Pastime obtains what labour should command: The soil grows poor for want of management, It scarce produces what will pay the rent: Wages are low but tithes and rents are high. Rates, cesses, taxes, buyers must supply. No work! no money!-when our trade is gone, Workmen must follow—buyers will be none.

20, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

Reviews.

JOHN WATKINS.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, for January, 1843. else who can get it to "go and do likewise." The younger, Crowquill, and Leech, to pronounce a wished. The expression given by the artist to throughout. the countenances of his persona chords ill in our estimation with the description of the scene in the book. The tale itself is a graphic and powerful delineation of brigand life. "Save me from my friends" is a most serious comic recital of the woes and miseries inflicted on a young artist, by the determination of a couple of fussy old maiden aunts from the country, to " push him into notice" in town -and who bring into play all their village arts of finesse to the destruction of the poor fellow's credit and the loss of his cash and connections. "Welsh Rabbits," by Doctor Magin, is a capital story. "Richard Savage" is continued. In the present chapter, Poor Oid Ludlow escapes from his tormentors "through the icy portal." The events preceding, of, and immediately following, his dissolution are of great interest, and finely narrated; while the last scene of Savage with his mother is depicted in most masterly style. The characters are drawn and sustained to the life. "Dick Dafter" is a well-told rustic story of events likely enough to have occurred in actual life, and which had it been read by Fielding, might have furnished the hint for his " Tom Jones." There are many other pieces worth reading: some of them very droll and

Local and General Intelligence.

frequently excited the indignant execuation of his duct of George Allen. He was frequently cheered manly and straight-forward conduct in resisting the which contained a report of the "Enumeration Comstempts of their foreman, George Allen, in his mitte," which had been formed in Leeds, and which oppressive and tyrannic conduct towards themselves showed to what an awful extent the distress pre-

of Norwich, band ourselves together for the coming be introduced into Parliament to oblige every working man to procure a discharge from his last employer, and that you should wear a badge of servility as the servants of the aristocracy are new obliged to do! You may tell me that they will not attempt such a thing; but I tell you that they may attempt such a thing. Such a bill was once attempted to be privately carried through the Irish House of Comclination on the part of our rulers to deprive labour, or in other words the property of the working man. of the slightest protection from the avaricious graspings of the master manufacturers. Recollect, the sons of labour are eight millions seven hundred thousand! and that they produce annually the enormous sum of £737,140,883. Yet with all this vast wealth passing annually through your hands, are you not the most impoverished and degraded serfs on the face of the globe? Your new Houses of Parhimself, Mr. Hasell, of Dalemane, chairman of the on the face of the globe! Your new Houses of Par-liament will cost you upwards of £170,000. Allen boasted that he had employed on its first works the flower of the masons of England, but how did he haps to rebuild this edifice, all to gratify the caprice of this steel-hearted oppressor, George Allen. (Loud) cheers.) Men of Norwich, think on this, and rally to strike down the monster. Let no false prejudice of names prevent you from coming forward in the glorious struggle. He (Mr. C.) would join with any party that would pledge themselves to assist him in crushing oppression. With the Whigs, or with the Chartists." Aye, and in his great perturbation of mind, he writes of with the Chartists. What was in a name?

No sooner, however, was this made known than Mr. ceased was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the neighbourhood of was in instant attendance, but in a few seconds Collyhurst-bridge, and several others near Manchen and the neighbourhood of was in instant attendance, but in a few seconds Collyhurst-bridge, and several others near Manchen and the neighbourhood of White Hart of Manchester, and those not confined to the lower party that was in a name?

No sooner, however, was this made known than Mr. ceased was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at matching the proceed was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon Scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood of Nathana and the neighbourhood of White Hart of citizens of the world! let but the Charter become the law of the land, and in an instant the degraded Chartists were changed to the independent and noble minded men of England. (Laughter and cheers) He would again impress on the trades that the fate of their own existence was in their hands. A Provisional Committee sat every Monday evening, delegates; let but the trades come out manfully, of necessity, retire into the safe keeping of the Court and soon would we be able to tell Allen, Lincoln, House! But the High Sheriff, like a brave and and the rest of the profit mongers, that their day of gallant officer, as he is, having withstood the thunretributution was at hand; that they (the trades) meetings which they would have to discuss the grievances under which the various bodies of trades laboured. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Holl, in a neat and appropriate speech. Mr. Atkins proposed the next resolution in an able and efficient manner:- That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the workmen lately employed at Nelson's monument, Woolwich Dockyard, and Dartmoor Quarries, for their noble conduct in refusing to proceed with their respective works so long as their brethren at the Parliament Houses were unjustly and oppressively pictorial illustrations are numerous, and we need British Queen, and Statesman be requested to give

dealt with." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hill, and ably supported by Mr. John Hurrell, weaver, in a speech of great length and ability, castigating Allen and his associates in a masterly manner, which called forth the repeated plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Laws proposed the next resolution, BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, for January, 1842. eulogising the people's press that had so nobly taken up the strike of the masons. The resolution was to the the strike of the masons. The resolution was to the following effect:—"That the foregoing resolution was to the following effect:—"That the foregoing resolutions and interesting periodical the following effect:—"That the foregoing resolutions are the first res reached us last week; but not in time for notice. tions be respectfully sent to the Northern Star for We have read it all through and advise every one insertion, together with a brief report of this meeting; and that the Daily Sun, Scottish Patriot, but say that they are by the Cruikshanks, elder and publicity to the same." Mr. Hawes seconded this resolution, which, tegether with the foregoing three, warranty for their being well executed and ap-propriate. We must say, however, that the design voice. Thanks we're proposed to the chairman, and of one of them—an illustration of a scene in the three rounds of cheers given for the masons, after The Razed House," a brigand story of intense which the meeting broke up, all highly gratified interest—is not quite so happy as we could have with the harmony and good fellowship that reigned CARLISLE. GREAT DISTRESS AND DESTITUTION. classes of the country are to meet unmolested to pass ful. the Southwark-bridge-road, and begged to be ad- but blood could atone. A challenge was given and ments. What will the Government do in this We stated, last week, that a public subscription had some and adulatory addresses to her Majesty and Prince mitted, saying that they were without food or shell accepted—the parties met—and, somewhat abated of matter? We call upon Lord Eliot to send a stipen-

and misery which the committee met with far ex- be no safety for property? Then why disguise matters? tion of offenders, and they both walked away. In less, little too far, applied a handkerchief stained with red been taken to bring the savage perpetrators to justice. no settled income; 334 families, consisting of 1,465 Majesty and Prince Albert receive daily, for pocket sued, both of them were taken into custody, and the to appear again in public.—Edinburgh Witness. persons, receiving less than one shilling per week; money, the enormous sum of £268 7s. 10d.! there are one upon whom the bacon was found was in the act than two shillings a-head per week; 140 families should these horrible disparities be allowed longer to consisting of 635 persons, receiving less than exist? Should there be, or can there be, either peace three shillings per head per week. The or content in the land until the condition of the people committee brought forward the foregoing as the be improved? Mr. Matthews anticipates a breach of condition; and his account was that has few the last seven was read and that for the last seven was read and that for the last seven was read. result of their inquiries; but in consequence of the public peace, providing the Chartists should be mother were dead, and that for the last seven years NORWICH -STRIKE OF THE MASONS OF LON- committee already formed. In accordance with the address, in spite of the anticipated Chartists' amendment, DON.—On Wednesday evening week, according to above resolution, a public meeting was held in the then he may rest assured that his fears, as to a breach station-house to ask for shelter; that thence they both went to the workhouse, and having described Royal Bazzar, to take into consideration the circum our present worthy Mayor, G. G. Mounsey, Esq. themselves will take upon them the preservation of the their situation, and that they were starving, the man starces relative to the work house, and having described our present worthy Mayor, G. G. Mounsey, Esq. Stances relative to the masons' strike, and also to At the time appointed for the meeting, the body of public peace, either at Carlisle or Wigton. How is it at the door told them that he could do nothing for consider the propriety of organising a delegate meet- the Hall was crowded to excess; Mr. Joseph Broom that Mr. Russell and Mr. Matthews consider the Char- them, but desired them to stay till the master came; ing of the trades of Norwich. At eight o'clock the Hanson was unanimously called to the chair. He tists so disloyal? They ought to be aware that the that they waited for some time, until at length a man Stations building began to fill, which is built in the opened the business of the meeting as follows:—My Chartists of Carlisle were the first and foremost in the made his appearance, and on seeing them he exclaimed shape of an amphitheatre, and brilliantly lighted friends and fellow townsmen, within this fort- field to move a congratulatory address to her Majesty, -"These are the young scamps who were here before; up with gas. Shortly after, Mr. Robert Howes, night back, a great number of the influential on the auspicious event of the birth of a prince; and fetch me the cane and I'll soon send them about their ladies' shoemaker, was called to the chair. He classes, who felt for the sufferings of the that address was as respectful, though perhaps not so business;" that on hearing this threat they (the opened the proceedings by reading the placard con- poor, came forward with a view to relieve the great fulsome and adulatory as theirs could possibly be. The boys) ran away, and on passing a shop they took a vening the meeting; after which, he observed that distress which at present exists. A committee was address alluded to was passed at a public meeting of piece of bacon out of the window, as they were this was not a strike to raise the price of fallen formed consisting of thirty persons, who divided the the inhabitants, convened in the Town Hall several starving. Mr. Cottingham having sent for the massistance of the price of fallen formed consisting of thirty persons, who divided the the inhabitants, convened in the Town Hall several starving. labour: if it were, they themselves perhaps might town into nineteen districts, to ascertain the amount one which claims the sympathies of every son of labour, whatever be his cast or his creed. Who is there amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for amongst you with soul so dead that would for among the working classes with a view to remedy the threatening them besides, led to the commission of a moment submit to be the crouching slave of such of Mr. Dixon and others, who wished the assistance among the working classes, with a view to remedy the threatening them besides, led to the commission of an iron-hearted taskmaster as George Allen, the of working men, whom they thought would assist same, and then they may hold their public meeting to the offence for which they were brought before him. foreman of the masons, whose cold, pitiless heart them by forming themselves into a committee to aid pass flattering addresses to her Majesty, in quiet and The Magistrate then asked the master of the workcould punish a man for attending the obsequies of his them in their endeavours to find out worthy objects without the slightest molestation.

nearest and dearest relative, the wife of his bosom? of relief. It remains for you, my friends, to form a

H. He trusted the working men of Norwich would committee or committees, and do all you can to not be behind other cities and towns in sympathising mitigate the great suffering that exists. Mr. John

with the masons of London, who had so nobly Armstrong then came forward and said, I was not siood forward, and resisted tyranny and injus- aware of the present metal about six o'clock the tice. (Cheers.) He trusted they would give this evening. It will be necessary to form a comevery man a fair and impartial hearing. mittee to investigate the extent of the suffering which He would not longer detain them, but would intro at present exists. You must have men in each disduce Mr. Ironmonger, a delegate from the masons trict, and this will be the best way to form your of London. Mr. Ironmonger then stepped forward, committee. Mr. H. Bowman rose and said, Mr. and in a clear and lucid manner explained their pre- Chairman and friends, I beg leave to make one or sent position, and the hardships under which they two observations on the subject before the meeting. laboured previous to their strike, and in the course I was of opinion when the existing committee was of his address, which lasted upwards of an hour, formed that it ought to have been mixed up with working men, who were better acquainted with the sudience against the heartless and oppressive con- poverty of the people, than those who at present formed the committee. I would have suggested the throughout an address which evidently told well propriety of doing then, what you are now about to upon his hearers, and will, no doubt, effect much do, but as the meeting at which the committee was good in this hitherto divided city; he concluded by formed was composed principally of the higher stating his willing readiness to answer any questions classes, it might then have been considered presumpwhich might be put to him by any person in the tuous on my part; however, I am glad they have seen meeting; but no one having appeared, the chairman the necessity of such a step being taken, and I hope called upon Mr. Briggs, mason, to propose the 1st you will now form a large committee for the purpose resolution. Mr. Briggs said he did so with pleasure, of taking a complete enumeration of the condition of he was convinced that the masons of London the working classes. This had been done in Leeds, deserved the support of every working man in the one of the largest manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, community, and as they would be addressed by and one would have thought, that owing to the others who were more capable than himself to do woollen trade not having been so depressed as the justice to the cause, he would content himself by cotton trade in general, that the distress would not reading the following resolution:—"That this meeting sympathises with the masons of London for their
manly and straight-forward conduct in resisting the
they sat down to an excellent dinner provided for have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have great credit to the worthy said, that he was dety rained on enforcing the provided for have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have great credit to the worthy said, that he was dety rained on enforcing the provided for have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have great credit to the worthy said, that he was dety rained on enforcing the provided for have been so great. [Mr. Bowman here read an have great credit to the worthy said, that he was dety rained on enforcing the provided for have great credit to the worthy said, that he was dety rained on enforcing the provided for have great credit to the worthy said, that he stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and an excellent distance in the course of the course of the occasion, which gave great credit to the worthy said, that he stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts that the stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts that the stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts that the stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts that the stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts that the stamp has "Ur. John Armstrongs remains and said the efforts tha

will not carry out! past experience teaches us that on the question, and until there is a material alterawhat has been done one day, may be done another. I tion in the condition of the people, there will be no attempt, in the ensuing Parliament, to introduce a charity? Something substantial and lasting must measure to crush Trades' Unions; let us, then, men be done, or there would be a constant drain on the purses of good and benovelent individuals, who had struggle; let the women urge their husbands, and humanely come forward on the present trying octher children their fathers for the coming contest. (Cheers.) What would you think if a bill was to formed, for the purpose of taking a complete enumeration of the present distress, with a view to report thereon, and assist the other committee. Also, to furnish such information to the members for the Borough, for the purpose of bringing the same before Parliament. Some one in the m eting, Mr. James Arthur, we believe, seconded the motion of Mr. Bowman, which, after some discussion as to the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of working mons; but the tradesmen of Dublin heard of the men to perform the duties incumbent on the Comnefarious scheme : and what did they do ! they mittee, without some slight remuneration, the instantly called a public meeting in the Phoenix motion was carried, and a committee of thirty-eight Park, from whence they marched down to the persons chosen. A vote of thanks was then given to House, and demanded the bill, or the head of its the Mayor, for granting the use of the Hall. Also,

ANTICIPATED MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF CUM-BERLAND, TO CONGRATULATE HER MAJESTY, EXPLOD-ED-THE TORIES AND WHIGS FRIGHTENED FROM THEIR LOYALTY, BY THE IMAGINARY INTERFERENCE of the Chartists.—We have been much amused with a long string of correspondence, which has been published in the Carlisle newspapers, by the Quarter Sessions, and a Mr. Matthews, of Wigton. The burden of the song appears to be, that a respectful requisition had been got up and signed by many treat them? with brutal contumely and scorn. He of the resident gentry of the county, to the High piece of stone worth £40 was spoiled the other day, and her Majesty on the auspicious event of the birth of a your pockets by and bye must be picked again, perhaps to rebuild this edifice, all to gratify the caprice. Sheriff, to call a county meeting, to congratulate when spoken to, with the utmost difficulty she tion whereon to found his oracular responses. He said she wanted the common necessaries of life (her was purposely misled, and made the most ridiculous awful countenance shewed the fact): and she added blundard to gratify the caprice. subject, readily agreed to call a county meeting for "If I could only get to the house of Mr. Short, a certainty what they shrewdly suspected before—that the above purpose, which was to have been held at tavern-keeper in the Strand, opposite Somerset the conjuror was an arrant cheat. Our correspon-Wigton, the usual place of holding county meetings. House, he would give me some victuals." The de-No sooner, however, was this made known than Mr. ceased was lifted up from the stairs, and a surgeon scription in Oldham and the neighbourhood, one at or with the Chartists. What was in a name! two letters to Mr. Hasell, beseeching that the said ceased to proceed to the Union, which it is supposed own in the business. Can this be true of any part of enlightened, civilized, and Christian any part of enlightened, civilized, and Christian any part of enlightened, civilized, and Christian. by any other name." The Americans were at Wigton, for in that case "he was sure some of rebels, but they happened to be victorious, the leading Carlisle Chartists would attend, and and now they are the free and independent move some amendments, which must be resisted; in that case, he would not be answerable for any breach of the peace which might be committed." These letters (so full of illusory fears) so shook the delicate nerves of Mr. Hasell, that he too becomes dreadfully alarmed, and immediately writes to the High Sheriff, begging he will not call the meeting at Wigton, but at Cockermouth, where they were not so at the Jolly Dyers, Tombland, for the enrolment of likely to meet with interruption, and could, in case retributution was at hand; that they (the trades) ders of the British navy, and for many years "the were determined to assist in crushing the hydra-battle and the breeze," heeded not the childish fears headed monster of tyranny and injustice. He con- of these two old women, but insisted on calling the cluded by seconding the resolution, and sat down meeting at Wigton, as was the practice on all amidst much applause. Mr. Walker, shoemaker, similar occasions. In consequence of the High proposed the next resolution, which was in accordSheriff's intrepidity, Mr. Hasell and his friends Western Railway.—Reading, Thursday, Dec. 30. ance with the foregoing resolution, "We the trades of requested him to return the requisition, which he

for publishing the very curious and important correspon-.

dence, which has taken place between yourself, Mr Hasell, of Dalemaine, Chairman of the Quarter Ses- inquiry at the hospital to-day, we learnt that all the sions, and Mr. Matthews of Wigton. The publication accident patients remaining (nice in number) are of this correspondence was a duty which you owed to progressing favourably, with the exception of Thos. yourself, as High Sheriff of the county, and as a loyal and dutiful subject of her Majesty.

the "lower orders" and "lower classes," terms, by the fallen from the slope of a cutting on the Great bye, which their good sense ought to have suppressed; Western Railway, at Sonning, in this county; and for the expression of them will only tend to still further they are of opinion that the accident might have discharged. convince the people, of the great want of sympathy been avoided, had there been a night police, or watch which prevails, on the part of the wealthy portion of in the cutting. They, therefore, placed a decidand red in a certain northern city, which has occasioned a Christian country. It is our duty, however, to society, towards the poor.

The horrible murder did

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,

The man's the goud for a' that." Mr. Matthews deems it probable, if the county meeting should be held at Wigton, that the leading Carlisle Chartists, would attend and move some amendment. distress, which, we are sorry to find, exists to a most; their feelings and state their real condition.

H. BOWMAN. J. ARTHUR,

J. B. BOWMAN. LEEDS.—Anniversary Dinner.—It being customary with Messrs. Dunn and Son, cornfactors, of this town, to give their workmen an annual treat, they, of course, provided an excellent dinner on the 30th ult., at the house of Mr. Witton. Parrot Inn. Call-lane, when thirty of the workmen sat down. The dinner reflected great credit upon Mr. and Mrs. Witton, who are becoming celebrated for their "good providing.' The evening was spent in the greatest harmony and good fellowship, and many excellent songs, toasts, and recitations enlivened the party. The example of the Messra. Dunn, ought to be more generally adopted, as nothing can have a greater tendency to generate a good feeling between the employed and the employer. The workmen, who highly respect their " good masters," concluded the proceedings by giving three times three for their em-

and brethren at the works of the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Clancy, on being called on this resolution, said—It is a true one, "if we do not assist ourselves, who engit to assist one of the mason's strike ought to sasist one of the mason's strike ought to sasist one of the mason's strike ought to the mason's strike ought to the distress prevaled of the distress prevaled. In the of the Jacob's Ladder Lodge, held at the house of the distress prevaled. In the distress prevaled of the mesting by which and are particularly and universally praised. They were appointed, to make an appeal to the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the of the Jacob's Ladder Lodge, held at the house of the district for temporary relief. In the of the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the of the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the of the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the of the district for temporary relief. In the of the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the of the district for temporary relief. In the of the district for temporary relief. In the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the district for temporary relief. In the distress prevaled.] Mr. Bowman proceeded to read from the district for temporary relief. In the district for the district for the party and universally praised. They determined the prevalence of the district for the

come home to the fire side of every working man for discussion; if we allow the masons to be walked upon with impunity; if we allow them ito be struck down with impunity in the impunity i by the uplifted arm of Allen's heartless tyranny, are we quite sure that another, and perhaps a more fatal stab will not be made at the small vestige of liberty that we yet retain! are we quite sure that what the Whigs have commenced, the Tories that what the Whigs have commenced, the Tories will not carry out! past experience teaches us that We have it from Mr. Wakley that the Tories will peace in the land. What availed the casual hand of tunately was rescued from her perilous situation without any injury."-Falmouth Packet.

OLD CHICHESTER BANK.—The failure has caused a complete stagnation to business in Chichester, and numerous cases have occurred where persons in comparative affluence are reduced to the most abject distress. Amongst them may be named two aged distress. Amongst them may be named two aged maiden ladies (sisters) named Elizabeth and Nanny Fowler, one of whom is a cripple. They proved for £1969 1s. 4d. They are left without a shilling, have been compelled to apply to the parish for relief custody on arrival in Hull, threatened he would give and are now in the receipt of a miserable weekly might be auticipated. All rushed to the ladder; but £5,000. There were two rooms over the calender room filled with looms which were all burnt. The principal part of the weaving establishment, being separated from the premises burnt down, by and are now in the receipt of a miserable weekly lands. pittance. Another case was a farmer with a large family named Smith; he had £295 16s. 6d. of his own money, and borrowed £1000 for the purpose of taking a large farm, the whole of which he deposited in the bank for safety a few days before the stoppage. He has by the occurrence been reduced to beggary. The largest creditor was Mr. Kent, training groom proposer. (Long-continued cheering.) Past experience has taught us that there is a cold-blooded inquietly dispersed. the savings of many years' servitude, intended for a large family. Such was the confidence placed in the bank that numbers, particularly females, deposited every pound they possessed in the concern.—

By the way a correspondent calls our attention to conjuror or fortune-teller residing in Burnley-lane, North Moor, Chadderton, ostensibly to inquire into the concern hanker will take another's notes! the savings of many years' servitude, intended for a For example, a bill becomes due—the banking clerk the fate of an old man who has been missing since presents it for payment—you tender him notes, and the 13th Dec, and is supposed to have been drowned unless they be the Bank of England he refuses to on his way home from a funeral, but really to ascertake them; and unless they can be converted into tain by what means he and his brethren have sucgold, your bill may be noted. It would seem that ceeded in impressing a large portion of the population those men are wiser than the public.

aged female, about 60, was found sitting on the come. The "wise man" went through a good deal lower stair, No. 31, White Hart-street, Drury Lane. of mummery, and fished very adroitly for information.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A most diabolical attempt was made on Wednesday night to of those who have spent hundreds of millions in war, cause a further accident on the Great Western line. and nothing for the education of the people!—Liver-The mail train was on its way from London, and pool Mercury. when within about three miles of Bath, the signal FATAL ARBITRAMENT.—My ancient enemy and I was given by the engine driver of something wrong, now confronted each other; a loaded piece, which and the train was stopped with all possible dispatch. he usually carried, rested across his arm. We gazed

Norwich, pledge ourselves to use our best exertions accordingly did; and so has ended, or rather never the catalogue of those whose lives have been lost in but I still saw him—through blinding streams of a very bad person, and had left her husband thirtyto support the masons of London in their present begun, the enacting of another fulsome and disgustjust and legitimate struggle, and that we open subing farce to loyalty. In consequence of the severe check he had given; and
ing farce to loyalty. In consequence of the severe check he had given; and
ing farce to loyalty. In consequence of the severe check he had given; and
ing farce to loyalty. In consequence of the severe check he had given; and
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the subject had been go ably discussed by the prethe sub the subject had been so ably discussed by the pre- three of the leading Chartists of Carlisle, and nate sufferer was admitted an in-patient, and the inthe subject had been so ably discussed by the prethree of the leading Chartists of Carlisle, and
ceeding speakers, little remained for him to add;
will tend more fully to illustrate this ludicrous prohe, however, with others, who spoke before him,
would urge the necessity of union to protect their
rights; he hoped too, as Mr. Clancy had said,
of the county of cumberland.

The unhappy patient underwent the operation of trepanning, and was in an instant upon the ground, my hands grasping his throat, and his effort to force me off was
of the county of cumberland.

To James bobertson walker, esq, high sheriff
of the leading Chartists of Carlisle, and
juries were described in the hospital books "compound fracture of the skull." The unhappy patient
underwent the operation of trepanning, and was
of the county of cumberland.

To James bobertson walker, esq, high sheriff
of the county of cumberland.

To James bobertson walker, esq, high sheriff
proceeding most favourably until Monday night,
terrible; but I tightened my fatal hold until his
Conway, 26, Captai
on board two mill when erysipelas presented themselves, and though chest ceased to heave beneath me—his arm dropped they were combatted with some success by the medi——the limbs slowly contracted, and then—I saw that cal attendants of the hospital, Woolley died on Wednesday afternoon about half-past three o'clock. On Hankins, Eliza Barnes, and Thomas Hughes, with regard to whom a change for the worse had taken You have thus placed the blame on the right shoul-ders—those of Mr. Hasell and Mr. Matthews who, a most precarious state. On Friday, an inquest from their islusive fears, have been the sole cause of pre- was held on the body at the Royal Berkshire Hosventing a county meeting being held, for the inhabi-tants of Cumberland, to testify their loyalty to her dict of the Jury was that Richard Woolley came Majesty, on the auspicious event of the birth of a by his death from a fracture he received on the Prince. skull, caused by the engine, called the Hecla, Mr. Hasell and Mr. Matthews speak of the temper of coming into collision with a mass of earth, having

REFUSED WORKHOUSE RELIEF .- On Thursday, with the desired ornament. The friend promised to from the fact that one of the parties engaged in which must be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted by some resisted or roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted by some roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted or roll be resisted. It sppears, then, that a roll be resisted or roll be resisted. It sppears the roll be resisted or roll be resisted. It sppears the roll be to express their wants and wishes to her Majesty; but Logan, of the N division, stated that on the preceding accordingly, and produced—not whiskers, but blisthat a few magistrates and others of the wealthier afternoon the prisoners called at the Station-house in been entered into, and a committee chosen for the Albert, and not allow the working classes, who are the ter, and had nownere to go to. He directed them to their first ardour, faced each other with mortal diary magistrate to the spot to inquire in the matpurpose of ascertaining and relieving the present real wealth and support of the state, to express proceed to the workhouse, where, he told them, they intent, and weapons loaded with cork; though it is ter-we ask Colonel M'Gregor whether the police would be temporarily relieved, and they went, but due to their valour to mention that they believed in the district made any report to him on the subject? alarming extent. The committee to which we have Are Mr. Hasell and Mr. Matthews ignorant returned in a short time afterwards, saying that them to be charged with a heavier material. On the -we call upon the Government to make the proceedjust alluded, consisted of thirty gentlemen, who of the fact, that whilst the cottage is desolate they had been refused any assistance, and threatened word being given, shots were duly exchanged, and one ings of the Coroner's inquest public. A most foul and it appears divided the the town into nineteen disthere is no security for the throne? that with the cane if they did not go away. The sergeant of the parties, the challenged, fell overpowered by tricts, and have published the following as the result whilst the great body of artisans, mechanics, and agri. then told the boys that they would not be admitted deadly terror. The seconds, to continue what they of their inquiries. The great privation, destitution, cultural labourers are suffering abject want, there will into the Station-house, which was only for the recepceeds what had been anticipated. In the nineteen Let her Majesty be put in full possession of the real however, than a quarter of an hour afterwards the ink to his side. At this sanguinary spectacle, the tice.—Dublin Monitor. districts which were examined, there appears to be condition of her people. Surely it cannot be disrespect. same two boys were seen in the act of stealing a challenger, believing he had done murder, took to 369 families, consisting of 1,146 persons, who have ful nor disloyal to remind her Majesty, that whilst her piece of bacon from a shop window, and being pur- flight, and was with difficulty so much re-assured as 411 families, consisting of 1,623 persons receiving tens of thousands of her Majesty's industrious subjects of gnawing it when the policeman went up to secure less than one shilling per head per week; 157 compelled to live on one penny three farthings her head them. The owner of the bacon, on hearing the cirfamilies, consisting of 692 persons receiving less per day! Ought this state of things to be continued? cumstances under which it was stolen, said that he several cases of great destitution having been brought resisted, as they must be, he says, if they should move he had been travelling about the country, in combefore them, which, the committee, with all their any amendment at the county meeting. What sort of pany with a man selling bootlaces and other care, had overlooked, it was deemed expedient resistance does Mr. Matthews contemplate? If he means small articles; that on Wednesday morning he that a public meeting of the working classes should physical resistance, then his forebodings might prove arrived in town from St. Alban's, and that the man be held for the purpose of forming a committee but too correct. If he simply means mental resistance, with whom he went about left him suddenly, and he amongst themselves, for the purpose of aiding the by himself and his friends, endeavouring to carry their did know where he was gone; and that, being without food or money, he went with the other boy to the house for his explanation of the transaction, but he referred to the porter, who, it appeared, was the person of whom the boys made application. The porter admitted that he referred to the person of whom the boys made application. The porter admitted that he referred to the porter admitted to the porter admitted that he refe admitted that he refused to give them relief because he had, on three different occasions, relieved them and at the conclusion the patients retired to their three tegether, are crowding into one house, question he said, "You are the young rascals who their cottages for cellars; some are have been here before." On hearing these words they both went away, but he made no threat of using the cane. Mr. Cottingham said that the boy Jones battle, makes a proper disposition of his forces bewearing apparel for the means of sustaindeclared he had only arrived in London the same forehand, and does not wait till the enemy has made ing life, are on the verge of destitution. Honest morning, and therefore he could not have been at the an attack, and thus, by forethought and due prepar- men, willing to work, are compelled, with their workhouse previously, according to his account. ation, reasonably expects a victory;—thus, he who entire families, to become street mendicants, or to worknouse previously, according to his account. The porter, however, positively denied the truth of Jones's statement. Mr. Cottingham said that he was bound to rely upon the testimony of the persons belonging to the different workhouses that Jones had belonging to the death of the second to be a second to death of the death of the second the second to be a second to death of the second to death of th been previously relieved by them, and therefore the ing proper attention to the state of his health probability was that the account he gave of himself Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist was utterly without foundation. The Magistrate nature in her operations; but like a mariner at sea added that Mr. Pearson, a ship-owner, who had without his compass, knowing not where to steer, heard the previous part of the case, and com- they first try this, and then that, and meet with BISHOP AUCKLAND.—LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.—The officers and delegates of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shep
The facts however which had an apprentice.

The facts however which had an apprentice. of the Lodges of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shep- The facts, however, which had subsequently come disease and prolong life." herds round Bishop Auckland met on Friday, the out in the course of the inquiry would have the THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended 31st of December, at the house of brother William effect of doing away with that act of kindness, and as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from Hall, the Shepherds' Inn; they were met by the instead of being sent on board ship, Jones should bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inacofficers of Ossett district. They proceeded to busistand committed for taree months to gaol. The tive liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and ness at ten o'clock in the morning; and at three other boy was ordered to be passed to his parish, at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to

her kitchen, the ground suddenly gave way, and she caused a fearful alarm among the other passengers, was left suspended by her arm over a shaft, but fortunately was rescued from her perilous situation ing on the deck over the fore cabin, and bawling out 'All hands on deck, the ship's on fire." The consequence was a general consternation among the fore-cabin passengers, during which a man, jumping from an upper berth, fell on a bench beneath, where the wife of a soldier in the 98th regiment was asleep, and being far advanced in pregnancy a serious result on him; and this, probably, deterred the summary punishment which many of the passengers were disposed to inflict. We fear the law does not enable the owners of the vessel to punish so heartless a wretch; but our informant received a satisfactory assurance from them that care should be taken to

any passenger.

other places in the vicinity, with a firm laith in DEATH FROM STARVATION .- Un Saturday night, an their knowledge of things past, present, and to England! If it be, how fearful is the responsibility

-the limbs slowly contracted, and then-I saw that he was dead !- Parley's Penny Library.

An Incenious Device.—Thomas Hogel was on Wednesday last charged at the Liverpool policeoffice by a recruiting sergeant with having practised a singular imposition. It appeared that the prisoner of his head a ball of wax covered with hair. Having by this means elongated himself to the required dimensions, he was passed on Friday week, but being ordered to attend again on Sunday, the ingenious device was detected. Mr. Rushton said he knew of were sojourning at a country seat in the immediate no law which condemned a man to punishment for vicinity of Philipstown, and to which we adverted such an act as that committed by the prisoner. He on Tuesday last, has been considered as wholly was cautioned not to repeat the offence, and was incredible. So horrible are the facts, that scarcely

a hundred pounds. And further, they recommend belonging to the beau monde, was ambitious to bethat the passenger trucks be in future placed further come possessed of a pair of whiskers, and made mation, which states that the idiot murdered was not application to a friend to whom nature had been a boy but a man. He was besmeared over with oil particularly bountiful in regard to that article, to be and turpentine, and literally roasted to death. An Boys LED TO THE COMMISSION OF CRIME BY BEING instructed as to the method of furnishing himself inquest was held-a mock one, we are led to believe, ters. An offence of this heinous description nothing and, we suppose, are now with their respective regiintended for a joke, but which was certainly carried a | horrible atrocities of Indian cruelty, and no steps have

OLD YEAR'S NIGHT AT THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—On Friday evening, the last in the old year, the above institution, for the reception of lunatio paupers belonging to the different parishes within the county of Middlesox, exhibited an extraordinary and pleasing instance of the gratifying effect of the humane system at present pursued in that establishment, whereby coercion has been done away with, and corporeal restraint no longer forms a part in the treatment of the insane. It has been the practice of the last year or two to give the female patients an evening's entertainment as the close of the patients had been for the week previously busily engaged in decerating their wards with laurel, holly, and other evergreens, which were most tastefully infant, the future Sovereign of the united empire, P.W.," with crowns and Prince of Wales's feathers, &c., the whole forming an alcove of upwards of seventy feet, in which the utmost tranquillity pre-Soon after five o'clock, the patients had assembled, to the number of nearly four hundred, who had ranged themselves on each side on forms, which had been provided for the occasion. At that time scarcely a word was to be heard, and the effect the scene produced was most striking and pleasing. Tea and cake were then served out to the patients, by the matron, Miss Conolly (the superintendent's daughter), and the nurses, by whom after-

their evening's entertainment.

they sat down to an excellent dinner provided for In the course of the magistrate's observations he see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's

On Saturday, the lst of January, the members from that court or taken by the police to the work-paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, solved, under the direction of the meeting by which for the Jacob's Ladder Lodge, held at the house of house of the district for temporary relief. In the and are particularly and universally praised. They they were appointed, to make an appeal to their

Smith to the hulks, in pursuance of his sentence. He was accordingly placed in a carriage and conveyed to Woolwich, where he was placed on board the usual receiving hulk.

ANOTHER CALAMITOUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER .-On Friday evening last, about nine o'clock, an alarm of fire was given; and which was found to be at the weaving mill and calender house in Boleman's-buildings, Manchester. The fire commenced on the part occupied by the late Mr. E. Dickinson, calenderer, &c., and which raged with such fury that in about an hour that part of the premises, six stories high, was a complete ruin; not anything worth notice was saved. The loss will probably be steam engine was much damaged, all the hands employed will, necessarily, be thrown out of work for some time to come. No lives were lost, nor is any one injured.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.—The competition in the slop business is almost ruinous to a numerous and prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful conduct in industrious class of women at the east end of the metropolis, who managed to support themselves decently by their needle. A few years ago, when shirt-making was reduced to three shillings a dozen, it was considered so low a price that it was impossible to make a bare existence at it. Yet from that price it became gradually reduced, and many of the large Jew slop-sellers at present pay but ninepence a dozen, or three farthings each shirt, for them. If three shillings was a price at which these poor women could make a mere existence, what must be the effect of the present allowance? And yet thousands are to be found even glad to get such work!

DEATH FROM STARVATION .- On Monday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Higgs at the Edinburgh Castle, Strand, on the body of Charlotte Closson, aged 63. Deberah Johnson, of 31, White Hart-street, deposed that she knew the deceased. About three weeks since she saw deceased in the street. It was raining at the time, and the deceased crying, said she was very hungry. She (witness) took her home and gave her something to eat, and she appeared grateful for it. She called several times since, and on Wednesday last called and appeared very ill. She gave her some tea and allowed her to sit by the fire. She called again on Saturday last, and had the appearance of being in a dying state. She was very bad, and said "she had had nothing to eat the whole of the previous day." She begged of her to give her some tea or she would die. She borrowed 6d. and gave her some tea. She offered her some bread and herring, but she could not eat. She asked her the reason she did not apply to the workhouse, when she replied "that she would sooner die in the street than enter the workhouse." Deceased having a sister in the Dover-road, she sent her nephew to her residence for some relief. The deceased said she knew Mr. Short, of the Strand, and On investigation it appears that some villain had at each other in amazement for some time, until at could she get there he would give her relief. She placed two large stones (one on each rail) with the length he stepped back a pace or two, cocked his view of sending the engine off the line, but which did not take place. One of the stones was crushed him as his prisoner, he would shoot me. I felt hot ceased was in the habit of sleeping in public-houses, into a thousand atoms, and flew over the driver and blood riot in my veins, and told him to turn the and on one cold rainy night she came and implored stoker without doing them any serious injury; the muzzle of his piece from me, or I might settle in of her to give her 6d. to pay for her night's lodging. other stone was forced on one side by the sword, or deadly sort, the long account betwixt us. He ad-Her clothes were thin and wretched. She was very guard, which is placed before the wheels, but both vanced upon me as I spoke, and thrust the end of thin and emaciated. Three doctors attended. By the guards were put out of their place, and much his weapon against my breast. I staggered from the Coroner—The deceased's sister sent back bent and twisted. THE RECENT FRIGHTPUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT fired. The charge shattered one side of my head, row in hell; seek pardon and delay not." The Western Railway.—Reading, Thursday, Dec. 30. and arrested my impetuous course for the moment. deceased was much hurt on reading it. I called on —It is with extreme pain we have to announce that I then seemed to look at him through crimson flame, the sister on Sunday, who said that the deceased was received with my left hand, and rushed in upon him | Verdict- Died from want, brought on by her own

> PLYMOUTH, SUNDAY, JAN. 2.—This afternoon the Conway, 26, Captain Bethune, from China, having on board two millions of dollars, anchored in the Sound about six o'clock. Her destination was Portsmouth, but a change of wind having taken place, she was compelled to come in here. She entered at the eastern end of the Breakwater, and it being after sunset she did not salute the Admiral's flag. She brings home many invalids from a singular imposition. It appeared that the prisoner was extremely anxious to enter the service of the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of October. It is East India Company, but being one-eighth of an reported that she will be paid off at Portsmouth. inch under the standard height he fixed to the crown Of course she brings no intelligence that has not previously reached England.

THE PHILIPSTOWN MURDER.—The horrible murder of a poor idiot, by a party of gentlemen who any person is willing to believe that such barbarous An Affair of Honour.—An affair has just occur- cruelty could be practised by a party of gentlemen in take place; but we have received additional inforelsewhere. The majority of them were officers, barbarous murder has been committed, under circumstances of aggravated barbarity, unequalled by the

DISTRESS AT STOCKPORT.

The following statement has been published by the authority of the Mayor of Stockport :-It is well known that the cotton manufacture of this kingdom has been long and greatly depressed, and that numbers of persons engaged in it have been thrown out of employment, and great distress occasioned in the various towns and districts of which it is the staple manufacture. The borough of Stockport, the working population of which is engaged almost exclusively in this manufacture, has suffered in common with other towns, from its general and the year, and to prepare for that joyous occasion, long-continued depression. The distress so occasioned has been increased to an extent, it is believed, beyond that of any other town by special and peculiar circumstances of a local influence. We allude to the and fancifully displayed on the walls of their rooms, in various devises, amongst which in the town and neighbourhood, by which several were the initial letters of the Queen, "V.R.," thousand persons have been thrown out of employ-of Prince Albert, "P.A.," and of the illustrious ment, who still remain without any prespect of being able to return to it.

Of the establishments at work, a great part are so only partially; and the working of short time (that is of four days per week) has been continued to a greater or less extent since May last. Upwards of one-third of the horse-power in the town and neighbourhood is unemployed, which, if at work, would give employment to more than 4,000 persons. It is believed that there are, altogether, about 5,000 operatives of various trades unable to obtain employment. The consequence of this suspension of labour are extensive less and suffering among all classes dependent upon trade, and unexampled distress and wards were played on a pianoforte many cheerful privation among the working population. This and enlivening tunes, to which the patients com- distress, heightened as it now is by the severity tervals until eight o'clock, when supper was served, few who are able to pay them. Families, two or heir evening's entertainment.

Quitting their native land: numbers having TRUE WISDOM.—A wise general, on the eve of exchanged all but the last articles of their ing to death. Of 15,823 individuals, inhabiting 2,965 houses, lately visited under the direction of a Committee appointed for the purpose, 1,204 only were found to be fully employed; 2,866 partially employed, and 4,148, able to work, were wholly without employment. The remainder 7,605 persons were unable to work. The average weekly income of the above 15.823

persons was ls. 43d. each. The average weekly wages of those fully employed were 7s. 6td. each. The average weekly earnings of those partially

employed were 4s. 71d.

The Committee appointed for the purposes of the

GENTLEHEN,-According to a rule made at the first delegate meeting, held at the Temperance hand and a sword in the other-who spoiled and moral and religious manufacturing public might do Hotel, Blackburn, it is particularly stated that de- devastated the homes of your fathers-uprooted the so much to prevent the apprehended evils? Why legate meetings shall 'take place every six weeks, for foundations of peace and literature, and who, with not appoint an inspector of hay fields! Do the landthe purpose of transacting the business of the disthe words of charity on their lips, but the daggers of lords properly box off all dangerous places? Are trict; a delegate meeting will therefore be held at political assassination concealed beneath their hypothese matters to be left to adjust themselves; or Accrington, on Sanday, 16th Jan., 1842. Business critical disguise, awaited the opportunity of plunging ought the law to interfere to ensure the doing to commence precisely at one o'clock.

Now, my frier ds, let every place send a delegate aristocracy which still lerds it over you, and are demand it.

o this meeting, so that every place may be properly even now crying out for "coercion for Ireland."

The landlords may find out some time, that it is to this meeting, so that every place may be properly even now crying out for "coercion for Ireland." represented; and have their opinions laid before the meeting. I find that there has been some dissatiswick, on the Monday evening, I forgot to put the zeal, he advocates the liberties of his class against to be lest, for it was then after one o'clock, and the of prejudice or party keep you aloof from a contest distance we had to go was upwards of seventeen in which your interests are so deeply concerned? caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The people head of a wolf. of Barnoldswick were burt that such a triumph over the Plague, in an open discussion, and the cowardice left unexposed.

being the opinion of North Laneashire that it should efforts. send its own member; but the Executive have decided that it cannot—it must be in connection with South Lancashire. I am sorry that I should have been elected by the different towns in North Lancashire to represent them in the Convention, but when I consented to become a candidate for the Convention. I knew not but that North Lancashire would send its own delegate; but it having been decided differently by the Executive, I beg leave to have my name withdrawn from the nomination list, for this reason-I cannot conscientiously allow myself to be elected for South Lancashire. I know nothing of them; I am not personally acquainted THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THE PRIME with them: I do not know their feelings, wishes, desires, and determination with respect to the rant of their circumstances, I should not be justified were I to allow myself to become the representative of those whose condition I am unacquainted with. I have not that ambition to want to become a member of the Convention for the sake of its name: we have had too many of that description already. I would rather be at home in my own district, increasing the number of our Associations, and spreading our principles into every village and hamlet, so that by any means I might be doing good, and assisting in the bringing about the political redemption of our common country.

> I am. Your humble servant, In the cause of Chartism, WILLIAM BEESLEY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-In my recent letters to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, I pointed out the necessity of a union betwixt you and the Chartists of Great Britain, and answered objections which were raised against that body, both morally and physically. men were worthy of your confidence and desirous to become your friends; and whilst I thus stated my opinions, I most anxiously wished you would be led to think and inquire for yourselves, and shake off; that confiding credulity which has ever been your greatest political fault, and with your own senses examine calmly, reasonably, and dispassionately

I will, now, with your permission, clearly prove the fallacy of those objections and prejudices, which cause you to stand aloof from the struggle in which now engaged, and which they are so nobly sustain- of working men. ing, not only for their own sake but for yours. I am well aware that it is not in the nature of Irishthe character of the people of England, that you

hesitate to join in the contest. unjust. It seeks for nothing save that natural and pontical liberty, which every subject of these kingdoms ought to possess, and to which he is constiances and remove those burthens which overwhelm the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and to give the people a voice in the it is Ireland's cause as much as it is England's; for do not be deceived, a repeal of the Legislative Union would not be worth accepting, unless frage. I have every reason to believe that by far the greater number of the people of Ireland look forward to a "Repeal of the Union," as the end of their political sufferings. In this they will assuradly find themslves disappointed; they should rather lock to it as a means to an end, for, unless the Charter become the law of the land, they will only have benefitted themselves by bringing their and blessings which you so fondly anticipate. I ask, why are you so inactive! Why do you not bestir yourselves to obtain it! You answer, "so we do," "we have a Repeal Association"—we have meetings-we have our cards-and we have at our head the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who promised to obtain it for us."-When ! "When the young Prince of his little Highness should never condescend to visit you, when, then, are you to get it! Has not the he is too wise to do so; but he has not forget to tell you that Chartism is synonymous with violence and infidelity, and that the people of England are your you are now pursuing; and yet, I unhesitatingly say, such assertions are false and unfounded. I have already, in my letters to his Lordship, refuted the charges of infidelity and violence, and will now that the prejudices which have long existed are not existed. to be traced to the people of England, but to an interested portion of them. I know you have many reasons for believing that the English are opposed to Jour interests; but, were you to reflect, that in so our commerce, for the purpose of filling the money opposing you they would only increase their own burthens, you would at once admit, they would not, for their own interest sake, continue it. The fact is, the aristocracy and class interests are that portion or not, we leave Sir John Easthops to determine: of the English, who not only oppose you but their but, that it has not put them in very good humour, countrymen. Those are they who first insinuated themselves into the green fields of Ireland, and who afterwards deluged them with the blood of her addressed :children; those are they who hold all offices of trust and power, and monopolise the resources of the country, and who, like locusts, devour the fruits of your industry, and compel you to dragout a wretched who suck the life's blood from the hearts of the

They have always known that you pessessed an law. unbounded love of liberty, and therefore they used

which were intended to grind and coeroe you: it cultural population. The bush, the brake, was they who forced a "State Church" upon you, and the "rigs o'barley," and the " TO THE CHARTISTS OF MORTH LANCASHIRE. offered contrary to your notions of worship; it was way, and calling for pensive reflection on the legisla- the purpose of representing him as composing one of be met, and satisfactorily answered; or the working sally, set this principle at nought! They are who came amongst you armed with a Bible in one this, while an active superintendence on the part of a despicable shifts art thou reduced! them into their unwary victims; and it is the same right? The requirements of humanity imperatively

faction existing in the towns connected with the dis- against you, and if ever they had any, it was the understood, that if the question has been treated trict that proper notice was not given of the last effect of misrepresentation, and not otherwise. here with levity, it was in the full persuasion that "The Ten Hours' Committee:" the "knowing one" We must know all about it. No measures can be delegate receting through the columns of the It is not because a man is an Englishman, that what is called the Ten Hours' question, after making Northern Star; and, therefore, they had no means he is your enemy-he suffers as much as you do, and the needful reservations for well-meaning blunder, of either knowing when the meeting would take even more. Nor is it because he has the moral is a fraud directed to the preservation of the evils it place, or of sending a delegate. I beg leave to as- courage to assert his political independence that he pretends to remedy, and by the active operation both in Yorkshire and Lancashire! "The Commit- "commerce" have been, with all its "extensions," sure such places that I sent due notice to the Star; is to be looked upon with an eye of suspicion—he and encouragement of those who made and maintain but, on account of leaving home in a hurry, to at- sees that all classes of the aristocracy are leagued the evils for the sake of their own personal and distend a discussion on the Corn Laws, at Barnolds- against the poor man's interest, and, with a laudable honest gain. letter in the Post Office before I left. I wrote the the tyranny and misrule of his oppressors, and holds letter on Monday at noon, and just at that time a out the hand of fellowship to you, as it is your cause person came up from Barnoldswick for me, to go as well as his. Can you then as Irishmen refuse the that afternoon to the meeting. There was no time proffered friendship? Will the blighting influence miles, and a rough road; the meeting was to com- Remember the enemies you have to encounter are mence at seven o'clock. I therefore, in the hurry of the same, who once trampled on the graves of your tempered and quaintly humourous man, such a withstanding the altered position of parties, which the interest of the other that it be blazoned forth! the moment, forgot to post the letter on the Monday, fathers; they are the same who persecuted you for but on the Tuesday I wrote another, and sent it, your religious opinions; who hunted your unhappy along with a report of the meeting, taken by Mr. clergy into mountains and caves, to perish with want Mooney; but neither the report of the meeting, ner; and misery, and who offered a premium for the head the notice of the delegate meeting, appeared. This of a Catholic priest equal to that offered for the

The same parties who plundered you of your birth-right, and insulted you by calling you " aliens of the Plague advocates, in running off the platform, in blood and country," are still forging chains to but the insult heaped upon the manufacturing ope- Robert Perl, because that Minister had not made of every thing you set down; and then we will defy lie meeting to consider the propriety of memorialising and out of the Chapel, and leaving the meeting in fetter and bind you to their will. Is it not time, ratives by the Colonel is not so easily got rid of. up his mind on the question of the "Ten Hours' the devil, with all the "great" masters to boot, to her Majesty for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, the hands of the Chartists, who had defeated them then, that you ask yourselves-shall we be free? Is not by blows, but by argument, should have been it not time to ask yourselves—are we pursuing the The different towns expressed their resentment that spirit which animated your fathers when upon their household comforts and domestic happi- was then set upon its legs." The Leeds Ten article with two specimens of the "honeur" and calling the meeting, to grant the requisitors the at me, for not sending notice to the Star, so that "liberty" was the watch-word? Yes, it is time you ness. They have had to submit to the power of Hours' Committee has been in existence ten years! "henesty" of the "great" masters in the woollen use of the Court-House, and they would convene they might have been able to send delegates to the asked those questions; your pointion, and the duty you owe to your country, demand that you are requests were received: It is worship to the duty you owe to your country, demand that you are since received a very not only ask, but act. Weigh well the principles of their close and constant attendance for eighteen we hope the "Ten Hours' Committee" got them.

The woollen merchants, then we boldly aver.

The woollen merchants, then we boldly aver. they might have been able to send delegates to the asked those questions; your political position, and regret that the letter had been mislaid, and, con- as I have stated, come boldly forward, and show sequently, non-inserted. I expect that we shall the men of England that you can accept and receive and there will be the business of the Convention to Ireland and England are determined to obtain that with the control of t between this district and the Executive with regard motto, moral agitation your only weapon, and for the infant; because they have asked for The Short Time Committees have as much right the entire cost of dressing! to the election of members of the Convention, it you may rest assured victory will crown year a curb to be placed upon the power which to be "bribed" as he has.

I have the honour to be. Fellow-Countrymen, Your most obedient humble Servant, W. H. CLIPTON.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

MINISTER.

This day we publish a portion of one of the most them at any time; I have never attended any of their private or public meetings, with the excepting their private or public meetings, with the excepting time of their private or public meetings, with the excepting time of their private or public meetings, with the excepting time of their private or public meetings, with the exception of their private or public meetings, with the exception of the most and even ninety-four degrees, when the thermohead of a strong Government, with a powerful material portion of the most time in the open air stands at twenty-five; they jority in the Commons, and an influential portion of the public,—a document which will be read with avidity and absorbing interest by every working man in strongest-formed men brought within its influence; declare yourself to be, save by your own convictions and absorbing interest by every working man in strongest-formed men brought within its influence; declare yourself to be, save by your own convictions and absorbing interest by every working man in the world. At the thickly studded throughout the West Riding of to seat himself without a vote. He stopped short, meter in the open air stands at twenty-five; they jority in the Commons, and an influential portion of the public,—a document which will be read with a vote. He stopped short, when he heard a deep sonorous voice in the two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and bring them to make one or two pieces, and the makerial provided them to make one or two pieces, and the makerial pr This day we publish a portion of one of the most and even ninety-four degrees, when the thermothe kingdom.

> wrongs, and to ask for a remedy! Its statements growth, dull, sluggish, and diseased;" and yet appliances—at your command, and a population The man with the purse knows this. He shakes Tottie had sillily enough bawled out "this meeting have been attentively listened to, its representatives Colonel Thompson represents that they have no have been attentively listened to, its representatives Colonel Thompson represents that they have no looking up to you; a grave, an awful responsibility the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you; a grave, an awful responsibility the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you; a grave, an awful responsibility the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you; a grave, an awful responsibility the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you, Sir Robert! The means for production in the open in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you, Sir Robert! The means for production in the open in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform to you; a grave, an awful responsibility to you; a grave, an aw Working men have been in conference with the air, "when the thermometer is below forty"! He population is but limited. Broad and comprehensive many instances, at less than prime cost: and, in almost was so frightened, that he took a number of them Prime Minister, telling him the truth, and demand- represents their efforts to obtain a medicum of ing from him, in respectful but firm language, protection for their children, as the efforts of one measures which will tend to place them in their set of men determined "to plague and villify proper position: and their statements have been another" set of men, the millowners! The insult heard, and a more than ordinary interest manifested is grossly outrageous! by those unto whom the tale of woe was told! This is a new era in the history of English Legisla- the preservation of the evils it pretends to remedy." tion and Government.

The Deputation that waited upon Sir ROBERT PEEL were not coolly and politely "bowed out;" enacting of a law prohibiting the working of any they were not received in a mere formal manner, and got rid of as soon as assumed politeness would more than ten hours per day, with two hours for admit; but they were met with cordiality of manner, I have also shewn that the projudices of country (and we hope we may add of feeling); and the startand sect are passing away and stated that English- ling truths they told, as to the operation of our pre- which was the evil complained of. He does not show sent commercial system upon the happiness and how the bringing out of the mills, the daughters and well-being of the operative community, both infant and adult, made such an impression upon the mind of the Prime Minister, that he, himself, gave the Deputation introductions to others of his colleagues, your present position in the field of political that they, too, might hear from the lips of the working men in person, the statements which had so forcibly arrested his own attention. No greater of the wives of the working men at home, to attend proof than this could be offered of the interest exthe people of England, Scatiand, and Wales, are cited in the head of the Government by this mission man's none cleanly, and prepare his food, and mend

men to be either pusillanimous, or ungrateful, and all classes of society by the publication of the that it is for want of a proper knowledge of the Report of this important interview. It has appeared man has to do the duties at home, while the principles of the Charter, and an acquaintance with in the columns of a great portion of the newspaper wife works in the factory for his suppress. Nearly all have noticed it, either in one port. He does not show how the keep-Know, then, my fellow countrymen, that the shape or other. The Times has had THREE " LEAD. ing of the daughters of the poor at home People's Charter contains nothing that is illegal or ERS" devoted to its consideration, in the course of with their mothers, to learn how to make a pudwhich it has brought forward into more particular ding and broil a steak; to learn how to make a notice, the more important points of the very import- shirt, and knit a stocking; to learn how to bake tutionally entitled. It aims to redress these griev- ant conversation. The Standard and Morning Post, and boil, and mend, and darn; the Colonel does too, we hear have also commented on the document, not condescend to show how the accomplishment of and so has the Morning Advertiser. Their articles all these things would "preserve the evils" commaking of the laws which govern them. It seeks we have not seen; but understand they are like plained of; and all these things, and many more, for Ireland's rights as well as England's rights, and those of the Times, exceedingly favourable to the are involved in that "Ten-Hours' Question" which purposes and object of the Deputation. The the Colonel designates as "a well meaning blun-Chronicle has not yet appeared openly against der" and "a fraud directed to the preservation of you were in possession of Universal Suf- the document; that is, it has not yet the evils it pretends to remedy"!!! either attacked (in its "leading" columns,) the The fact is, the "Free Trade Party," as they call members of the deputation personally, or even de- themselves, are stung to the quick, at the exposure stand: all others must fall! fended those principles of political economy which of the hollow sophistries and baseless "princithe deputation have impugned and assailed, and ples" upon which they have built their superstrucwhich principles are the Chronicle's stock-in-trade. ture of fraud and deceit, in the hope of "gulling Sir John Easthope has not yet openly "come out the natives" into another "extension" of that systyrants nearer home, to witness the abases which of his shell;" but he has written a letter to the tem which has given "millions" to a few, and taken Man." Sir John attempts to make it appear that the interview with the Premier was "a farce," and respresents that the whole thing was got up for " dramatic effect"! This will not do, Sir John! This will not Wales becomes Vice Roy of Ireland!" But suppose answer your purpose! You must meet and upset racter; that of a defender and apologist of the most the heads of those who have disappointed a faction's their "sympathy"! show that Englishmen are not your enemies, and horrible and cruel system of human slavery that ever hopes!

> The "effect," however, of that Report upon those who plead so earnestly for another "extension" of bags of the "great" masters yet more fully, is prodigiously disheartening. Whether it be "dramatic"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.

been given of the interview of the Ten Hours' Deexistence in want and misery; those are the leeches putation with the Minister, it remains only to anticipate the time when the manufacturing capitalists wratched widow and the famishing orphans-who shall present themselves to the Grand Vizier of the drink felicity from the fountain of a nation's misery, hour, with a corresponding request to have the no matter that the Editor of the Dispatch knew one of their organs or advocates have dared to and who build up their fortunes on the ruins of social evils of the agricultural management looked these things; he knew also that the "effect" of answer or notice the questions we have recently put into, and repressed by the strong fingers of the

stratagem as well as force to suppress and curb remonstrants be, on the evils physical and moral, he panders to; he knew that the statements and Leeds Mercury, have dared to accept the challenge your independent spirit; they taught their depen- which always arise from agriculture where the dents to believe that Irishmen were little better than manufacturing interest has not a controller on the savages, and thus the people of England were im- spot. To say nothing of the toils of harvest- able; he knew that nothing but enormous lying, Plint dured to attempt to shew that our "extended" in this department too. The following is a sample of posed on by those vile and contemptible wretches whe women, and the total absence of care for the which would stir up the class and party projudices commerce and improved machinery have added to their practices. trafficked in your blood, and made a merchandise of fingers of female and infant weeders when the of the upper and trading classes against the De- the comforts of the cottage and the till of the shop-

It is not, my friends, the working men of England just as easy for one set of men to plague and vilify who are opposed to you; they have no prejudices another, as was the converse. Of course it will be

Yours very sincerely, T. Perronet Thompson.

Blackheath, Jan. 3, 1842.

have to attend upon the machinery of the factory- England:they know that their children have, by its means,

"The Ten-Hours question is a fraud directed to So says Colonel Thompson! He only says so, however. He does not condescend to show how the child between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one meals, will "preserve the evil" of working him wives of the working people, and sending their brothers, and sons, and husbands to supply their places, instead of their walking the streets workless and penniless as they do now; he does not show how the doing of this would "preserve the evil" complained of. He does not show how the keeping to their domestic cares and duties : to keep the poor his clothing, and nurse his children; he does not And not less has been the interest excited amongst show how the accomplishment of this " would preserve the evil" complained of, which evil is that the

amongst you; they established laws and systems parable from the encouragement of an agri- classes; he knew that lies were wanted to conjure thus attempt! They will shirk the questions we any right to make a piece one yard longer. If he they who introduced those hypocritical monsters tor and the parish officer. Shall there be no balm for the Deputation ! O! "Free Trade"! to what people will never join the "great" masters for too "honest" to be bound by rule! They make

as to know every thing, informs the world-

"That the Ten Hours' Committee was set upon its legs by one of Sir Robert Peel's own colleagues, who went to Leeds with lots of gold, after the General Election was over, to get up a counter agitation to the Manchester Corn Law move-

does not know that there is a Short Time Com-

gold." Which of Sir ROBERT's colleagues was it, must be had! Mr. Wisnom? Lord Ashley is the man pointed at | Tho' the "great" masters dare not, voluntarily who did visit Leeds, after the election, to inform give this information, the working people dare! The "effect" must have been very galling upon the Committee that he should still persevere in his The reason for this conduct on the part of both the party with whom Colonel Thompson frater- efforts to obtain from Parliament a measure of jus- master and workman, is obvious! It is the interest nizes to have drawn from him, -a generally good- tice for the infantile labourer in the factories, not- of the one that the truth should be concealed; it is piece of petty malignant spite and gratuitous in- altered position the patrons of the Weekly Dispatch Accordingly the operatives are at work in all parts sult as the above! Yes, petty malignant spite and had predicted would alter him; and yet Mr. Wishom of the kingdom, preparing the tables of wages we eclipse even the old woman who sat in the civic chair gratuitous insult! The letter contains these, and does not even know that Lord Ashley is not a have asked for. To those who have written, apprisnothing else! The fling at the landed interest, colleague of Sir Robert Peel !-nay, he does not ing us that they are so engaged, we beg to tender be the wearer of the "gold chain"-and signed, too, which nothing but spiteful malignity could have know, what all the world knows besides, our best thanks, accompanied again by the request by not less than fifty borough voters, and by more prompted, is petty and paltry enough, God knows: that Lord Ashley refused office under Sir that they will take care to be very exact. Be sure than a hundred municipal voters, was pre-The operatives engaged in factory labour have felt Bill"! Verily, Mr. Wisdom, your "knowings" are upset our positions. right road to liberty? or are you in possession of the woeful blasting effects of the factory system very extensive! But the "Ten Hours' Committee

works such murderous effects; Colonel Thomp. Leaving the press for the present, let us once more son. of all men in the world, insults them revert to the interview with Sir Robert Peel. The masters have any chance in the market. Those of by representing that they have no more to com- Deputation spoke with a truthful boldness which small capital are done up! There are none left now but they announced no time for the meeting to complain of than the agricultural labourer, the makes the whole Report of their conversation in- but a few of the "great" ones, who are known to mence! No matter; the time was learned; and, "harvest women," and "female and infant teresting in the highest degree. No doubt every be "great:" that is, they are known to possess o'clock, and though all means had been used to get weeders"! He represents their efforts as a "well- one of our readers will peruse the entire document, "immense capital." These go, then, say into the together a meeting of the Mawworm, Cantwell, and meaning blunder," and "a fraud directed to the as far as we give it this week; but we cannot Leeds or Huddersfield Cloth Halls, amongst the Praise-God-bare-bones sort, yet when the business preservation of the evils they pretend to remedy"!!! forbear from queting the solemn appeal made by clothiers who have their "baulks" there for sale: was proceeded with at half-past five, it was found

of what is right and useful; the resources of an empire on which the sun is said never to set-an views, vigorous and decided action, are all called for by the exigencies of the times, and we earnestly hope that such will mark your course."

This is not the language of sycophancy or of that the race of clothiers is rapidly declining—the prostitution. It is the honest but eloquent appeal little master sinking into the rank of journeyman to address it, and move the resolutions. A real of LABOUR to POWER! May it be responded to as it

In the second portion of the Report, which details the interview the Deputation had with Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the reader will perceive that the question of the land" is fairly set before the Government, as a remedial measure for the maniwith. The end of the present system, whether we he adopt a faltering temporising policy; submits his own judgment to the cautious and tardy

They stand aloof from the "rich oppressor," and the upright posts; and the lower bar, in short perseveringly and successfully prosecute their suit, lengths, with joints something like those of a turnas the "poor oppressed," in the court of public up bedstead, is formed so as to slide a certain opinion. Neither bribes, nor threats, nor vilifica- distance in "slots" made in the upright post. This tion, nor calumny, nor intimidation can turn them is done to accommodate the "tenter" to the different from their course! Their motto is, "Onward, and widths of the cloths, and to stretch them to their we conquer; backward, and we fall?" The cause of proper width when affixed to the hooks. When the people is safe! whatever becomes of the Minister! "master croppers" were more rife than even fac-Cabinets may smash: Parliaments may be broken tories now are, these "tenters" might be seen occuabound: THEY DO SO BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT PRE- direction: for then the "drying" was nearly all PARED TO DO JUSTICE! The Minister who dares to do done in the open air. Now, however, these have this will be the Minister of the people, and will nearly disappeared, along with the "master cropper"

WAGES OF LABOUR AND "EXTENSIONS" OF COMMERCE.

THE great demand upon our space this week by existed heretofore amongst them. But suppose a members of the deputation, and inserted it in his comfort and plenty from the many! They are mad the Report of the Short Time Committee's Deputa- it is first affixed by the "yead-head" (head-end) to Chronicle, where it appears without date or address, with rage at the fact, that the working people have tion, and the proceedings at several meetings, and the topmost, or endmost post, but not to the bars, other than the assumed signature, "A Working detached themselves from the car of Malthusianism of the Scottish Delegates, will prevent us from other than loosely, on some slight pieces of wood to which they were chained by the Whigs, and have giving, in the present paper, the observations we that turn down from the posts to keep the cloth set up business on their own account; sending, of promised on the last mooted infernal "scheme" of from the ground. When thus hanging loosely in themselves, to the Prime Minister in person to detail the "great" Cotton Masters of Lancashire, to get front of the tenter, the men all get to the "hindertheir wrongs and grievances, and to set forth their rid of the poor unfortunates they have inveigled end" of the "piece," and pull it to the length required. requirements, as a distinct party in the state, and trepanned from the agricultural districts, Now, this is a hard task; and a rope and pair of the positions taken by the Deputation, ere you take LABOUR never before could get to head-quar- now that they have no further use for them. blocks (sometimes with three sheaves) are provided, Liberator told you? Oh, no! the cuaning fox; away from the "effect" produced by the interview ters, only when capital chose to let it. Now it Those observations will keep, however; and though to enable the men to stretch the cloth to the "extent" and statements. Meet them, man! "You can easily has been there personally and by itself. Is there we are prevented just now from giving them, the required. Formerly the manufacturer or merchant prove the Deputation to be ignoramuses." Do so; nothing in this? Do not the "great" masters see, world shall know the nature and sincerity of that was prohibited by Act of Parliament from stretching natural and hereditary enemies. Now, I am as but do it openly, Sir John! Do not assume to be in this proceeding, the prostration of all hope of "sympathy" with the operatives which the "great" his piece of cloth more than a yard beyond the much an Irishman as his Lordship, and as much of that which you never was—"a working man." You their being able to deceive the Minister, or humbug masters now pretend so feelingly to entertain. Their length stamped upon it in the "baulk" by the a patriot as to feel the necessity of your adopting a have no conception of the character, Sir John: you the people? Their power to do these things is scheming, both to get the agricultural labourers here supervisor; for the stretching it beyond this point gone! Well may they rage and rave! and well into the manufacturing districts, and to get them injures the texture of the fabric. Now, however, You betray your ignorance, Sir John. Give it up, may the cautious and prudently-calculating Colo- back again now that they are worked to death, shall that law has become hitched off; and the pieces are or do your business openly, and in your own change that law has become hitched off; and the pieces are ton-road, every Friday.

NEL THOMPSON forget himself, and heap insult upon be laid bare! O! yes! we will know the value of stretched two, three, four, and five yards longer Thaddeus Cafferky, of Ballaghaderning, Ireland,

In keeping with the Colonel's pitiful spleen are try upon "the fix" in which the "great" masters for the whole process of "finishing," including the malignant lies of the Weekly Dispatch. That are placed. The gauntlet has been fairly thrown the new schemes of "boiling" and "steaming," "friend of the poor," whose knowledge is so ex- down to them; they have been challenged to show resorted to, to make coarse wool into fine. All this tensive that he stands in need of no information, that former "extensions" of commerce have had is to the manifest injury of the consumer. The gravely informs the public that "the Deputation the effect of adding to the wages of labour and the texture is injured by the "tentering;" and what is included the President of the Executive Secret profits of the master; they have been fairly told left short by that process is finished by the boil-Council of the Chartist National Association, and that if they will but do this, the working people will ing" and "steaming;" for after the cloth has underanother noted Chartist orator." No matter that the join them in demanding another "extension;" and gone these several processes, it is more rotten than it is evidenced by the following strange production, Editor knew there never was any such body in exist- they have also been told that if they fail to do used to be after many years' wear! ence, as the "Executive Secret Council of the Chartist this, the working people will still continue to Association;" no matter that the Editor knew that stand aloof from "the extension of foreign trade SIR,-After the amusing description which has Mr. John Leech, of Huddersfield, was not Mr. agitation," and go on in their own way, on JAMES LEACH, of Manchester, the latter of whom is their own account, and for their own object: the President of the "Executive Committee of the the "great" masters have been invited to a fair National Charter Association," (with no secrecy); encounter; and they shrink from the contest! Not the Report of the Deputation would not be to to them. Neither the Chronicle, nor the Sun, nor When this time comes, how pathetic will the serve the interests of the class whose prejudices the Globe, nor the Manchester Guardian, nor the arguments used by the Deputation were irrefut- we have given them. Nor has Mr. Compan or Mr. Yes, my countrymen, it was the aristociacy who will be terrible and sad. Our popular poetry putation personally, could avail him; he knew the keeper. Nor have they even ventured to attempt to shew eight yards. It is so posted up in many places in G. M. BARTLERS.—His letter has been received, and first sowed the seeds of slavery and oppression is full of little but the moral dangers inse- worth of the bugbear, Chartism, amongst these that they have not taken from both. They dare not Bradford Stuff Piece Hall. No manufacturer has shall be forwarded the first opportunity.

"Corn Law Repeal," as a means of further "ex- their pieces from 36 to 39 yards long! And they The veracious Dispatch, who is so very knowing tending" commerce: and the "great" masters are do not pay one single penny more to the weaver for powerless for this purpose until the working people | weaving the 39 yards than they paid for the 28 !!! do join them!

We have before dared the "great" masters to open their ledgers, and tell us the exact amounts they have paid as wages for the same description of ment, and to cause the manufacturing system to be vilified and misrepresented by bribed hackney DARE THEM TO DO THIS, and we tell them they will have to do it! The nation must fathom this thing. safely taken until we have this information. We mittee in every town in the manufacturing district, must know accurately what the past effects of our tee was set on its legs by one of Sir Robert Peel's before we can judge what is likely to accrue from own colleagues, who went to Leeds with lots of future and further "extensions." The information

sequently, non-inserted. I expect that we shall the men of England that you can accept and receive the men of England that you can accept and receive the parties whom he had thus grossly into time have a full meeting of delegates, them as brothers; join your moral strength to theirs, for rest, meals, education, and recreation! They powerful—his length of purse is such, that it can are so "honourable" and so "honest," that they sulted learned that a public meeting was to be holden for there is a good deal of business to transact; and convince your tyrants that the working men of have seen their little ones murdered before their manage to get the Weekly Dispatch on its side. do not pay a single penny for the "finishing" of in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening last, at which very faces: and, because they have complained of Monopoly is a bad thing, says the Dispatch. Don't their cloths! They CHEAT out of the clothier

> Here is the operation. It is well known, now, that none but " great" The operatives know that their tender offspring these working men to the Prime Minister of that is, cloths in an unfinished state,—just as they that more than three-louring or the meeting were or that party which the Mayor had refused to rehave left the weaver, and scourer, and fuller. The cognise! master for twelve or fourteen hours, in an atmosphere artificially heated to seventy, eighty, ninety,
>
> "You, Sir Robert," said they, "are now placed in clothiers who attend these Halls are men of small take the chair, which was seconded by a broad-cloth means; men who reside in the country villages so gentlemen near him; and the Mayor was proceeding. individual in Europe, perhaps in the world. At the head of a strong Government, with a powerful madeclare yourself to be, save by your own convictions But they must sell. The small capital they have, and promptly seconded and put to the meeting and the other pressings of the system, render it when it was carried unanimously, not a single hand LABOUR has been to head quarters, to tell its become "weakly, emaciated, stunted in their empire unparalleled in its natural and artificial necessary that their money should be turned over. being held up against it. whose enterprise, industry, and genius is proverbial, the purse in the poor clothier's face, when is dissolved!" precipitately rushed from the platform all instances, at a sacrifice of the greater portion of away to guard him home ! the profits his class used to get. The consequence is.

> > Next follows another "process." The clothier. when the price is agreed on, takes his pieces to the the gas-lights, gave the splendid room a very elegant "measurer-in" for the "great" master. This is gen- appearance. erally an important, fussy, stand-out-of-way person age. He knows what he has to do. He has to cheat in the measurement! He will do this, to the extent | will be seen from an advertisement inserted in anfold evils we endure and are still further threatened of two yards in each piece, spite of all the clothier can do. In vain the clothier measures it fairly before eighteen hours with only thirty minutes intermission, "extend" it or restrict it, without giving a new his face. The MEASURER "can make it into no more." direction to the energies of our population, is there The clothier is forced to submit to the robbery. or truthfully depicted; and an awful and sorry end it take his piece back again. But he must have money! is! Government, however, have now the truth before He cannot eat his cloth! He is compelled to accede them. If they dare to act on it, and fairly grapple to the measurement of the "measurer-in." though with the difficulties, the nation is saved! If the he well knows that if he had to go, the next hour. Prime Minister has not moral courage to do this: if to purchase the piece back again, the "measuring he out" would be quite different!

> > > Those two yards, thus cheated, ROBBED, from the movements and desires of others; if he be not fully poor clothier, will in most instances, pay for the prepared to take the bull by the horns, and fling after dressing! But the cheating does not end him, his Cabinet will speedily go to smash! and he here. In the course of the dressing the cloths have himself sink below the level of the would-be-states to be "tentered," after they are "wetted" and "raised." These "tenters" are formed of long Time will speedily decide! The battle will shortly | horizontal bars fixed upon upright posts, and made of commence. On prudent energy and firm determin- wood or iron. The bars are filled with hooks. on ation the Minister's existence depends: but, what- which the cloth is hung by the "lists." The ever may be his fate, the cause of the people is sure! uppermost bar is generally a fixture to the top of up; Governmental difficulties may increase and pying the fields around their houses in almost every himself; and the "drying" is mainly done in the "stoves," or "dry-houses," attached to each factory. This prevents the process we are now desscribing from being seen, as it would be, were the "tenters" in the open air, as formerly.

> > > than they measured when in the "baulk".! The Meanwhile, we cannot but congratulate the coun- length thus obtained will more than again pay And the men who thus systematically ROB and

CHEAT. are "honest" and "honourable" men ! Quite "respectable!" And they want to repeal the Corn Laws solely to ensure the operatives' "cheap food, HIGH wages, and PLENTY TO DO." No doubt they do! Had they not better give up cheating the clothier, and thus allow him to have a modicum of wages, before they make such "great" pretensions The Newton Class, Bishop Wearmouth.—The scabout the interests of the operatives ?"

Now, then, for the Stuff Trade. " Honest" and J. M.—The nominations of many localities for the "honourable" and "respectable" men are engaged

The standard length of a Stuff Piece is twenty-

They do not pay one single penny more to the printer, or dyer, or finisher! And when they send them into " our foreign markets," they send them. and pay duty for them, as though they were of the standard length, 28 yards !!!! Their "honour" and "honesty" first teaches them to rob the weaver and dyer at home; and then to defraud the foreigner abroad, to keep and "extend" whose custom we are to ruin the British farmer and agricultural labourer! "Honest" men! give over robbing and cheating before you ask the working people to "extend" your "commercial system"! 'Honourable and respectable' men! a Repeal of the Corn Laws to enable you still further to cheat and rob would be of infinite service; would it not? Don't you wish you may get it"?!!

THE LEEDS MAYOR AND THE LEEDS CHARTISTS.

Again have the public been most grossly insulted by the new Whig official, who seems determined to last year. A requisition, signed by six members of the Town Council-the body who elected him to sented to him last week, asking him to call a puband Jones. The parties who presented the requisi-Perhaps we cannot do better than close this short tion, so signed, to his worship, were also instructed to ask him, if he felt the least hesitation about

Well: the parties whom he had thus grossly init was announced the Mayor was to take the chair. Many people were curious to see what sort of a thing it (the Mayor) was; and so determined to go! But no time was fixed for the meeting. The Bills calling it duly set forth, that it was under the auspices of the "Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade;" and they also pompously announced that "Prince Albert" was "Patron and President:" that more than three-fourths of the meeting were of

The Mayor and his few friends, -after Alderman

When the Mayor and his friends had departed. Mr. BROOK opened the business of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Jones, and several other gentlemen good Chartist meeting was thus had. The room was more than ordinarily lighted. The glass chandeliers were filled with wax candles; and these, in addition to

A memorial to the Queen for the free pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was unanimously passed; and several resolutions were also passed, as other part of our paper.

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 amonast 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

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO WRITE FOR NEWSPAPERS .- Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear-also in using words not English. Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. Address communications not to any particular person, but to "The Editor." Finally, when you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing.

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

A .- The landlord can distrain for twelve months, if so much be due, but not for more than is due. More Chartist Blacking -If the patriotic effort of Mr. Pinder to raise a fund for the Executive, without taking anything from any one, have done nothing else, it has aroused a spirit of competi-tion among blacking manufacturers, which may be turned to good account if the people require it. Mr. Wm. Brelsford, of Burnley, now offers a like means for raising a fund for the Convention. He offers to give threely spence out of every shilling of his receipts to the Convention fund, and to pay carriage to any part of Lancashire on orders of 10s. value, accompanied by cash. WILLIAM W. TIPPING, BINGLEY .- We cannot insert his communication: the lawyers would call it a

HENRY BATES .- We believe the Huddersfield Poor Law Guardians meet at their Board-room, Buxsends us the following note, which we publish: "Ballaghadernine, Jan. 2, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR, - Owing to a matter which I am sorry I cannot publish. I am obliged to tell my friendsmy generous friends of Britain, that I must decline their correspondence, as also all communication with them in future. "I am, yours,

"THADDEUS CAFFERKY." A Poor Man, Bristol.—George Julian Harney has received the twelve postage stamps—will the donor be pleased to say whether they are for Holberry only, or for Holberry and others?
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY has received 3s. 6d. from the Nottingham Chartists assembling at the King

George on Horseback, for Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. The money has been handed to Mrs. T., who returns thanks. JOHN CROWTHER .- We have no room. HENRY JOHNSON is a fool, and something more. He

is rightly served. MR. SKEVINGTON.—We have not room for the letter intended for the Commonwealthsman. knowledgement by Mr. Campbell of the receipt of

the 10s, is light enough. General Council have already appeared; others will be published as fast as we receive them. In reference to the other point of his enquiry, we believe the usage to be for their functions to cease instanter; but we fear the general organisation

ROBERT WATSON, LEITH .- Notice of the two meetings on the 20th of December last is a leetle too

MR. STEPHEN BINNS, blacking manufacturer, and member of the General Council of the National Charter Association, Nun-street, Newcastle, will supply any seaport town in Great Britain and Ireland, carriage free, with first-rate Chartist Blacking as low as any in the trade, and will give one-twelfth of the proceeds to the Executive Council in Manchester. P.S. The blacking cannot be surpassed in quality; and any quantity can be procured in penny packets, or otherwise. packed in neat boxes.

PINDER'S CHARTIST BLACKING.—Thomas Hanson, 24. Currant-street, Sussex-street, Nottingham, has become retail agent for Pinder's Chartist blacking; and he will allow one penny per shilling out Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desire of his profits to the Executive.

TRUBO CHARTISTS complain that their reports are not given at greater length. We received from them a report of a meeting held on Tuesday, the 28th of December, on Thursday, the 6th of January, ten days after the meeting had been held, and only a few hours before we are obliged to go to immediately. and apprise us of the number the press with the Cornwall papers.

MR. N. MORLING will feel obliged if any Chartists o Rye, Battle, Winchelsea, Chichester, &c., will report to him, by letter, the state of the cause in their respective neighbourhoods. His address is No. 22, Albion-street, Brighton.

IN THE LAST BALANCE-SHRET, instead of 5s. being placed opposite Wolverhampton, it should be

H. STONEHOUSE AND THE LEEDS CHARTISTS .- The list of nominations for the Convention was sent to us officially by the Secretary for the Executive: if any mistake have occurred it must be corrected through him-we cannot do it.

MR. EDWARD CLAYTON AND THE CHARGE OF DRUNK-ENNESS AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN AGAIN. - We received by this day's (Thursday) post a letter signed John Chapman, Joseph Bray, Joseph Rushworth, William Sellers, Robert Peel, Andrew Emmerson, and James Gledhill. These persons, of course, knew when they sent week) it would not appear this week. It is such made a constant practice of endeavouring to show after that the child died!

I beg to urge my Executive colleagues, Leach, m'Douall, Campbell, and Williams, to be in Bristol anxiety on this head has caused him to open the Noah's Ark Lodge, No. 18 of the Loyal Order of with all possible haste. The peeple of this part columns of the paper to so many communications man and Co. seem to have taken up the notion hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Allen. that every body has a right to abuse the Editor of the Northern Star as much as they please; and that it is a very serious crime in him to give any explanation of whatever misrepresentations may be made, or any contradiction to whatever falsehoods may be asserted respecting him. We shall give this letter of Messrs. Chapman and Co. in our next week's Notices to Correspondents; ve shall answer its falsehoods by simply stating facts; we shall leave its abuse to answer itself; and shall have no more of these "capers" from either Mr. Clayton or his friends.

MR. PENNY.—We are reluctantly compelled to withhold his excellent letter to Hamer Stansfeld, Esq. for this week. WILLIAM COOK.—We think his communication better

be daunted. Truth must prevail. EDWARD M'EWAN.-We only received the paper full value. from him containing the report of the saintly HALIFAX.—SACRILEGE.—On Sunday

shall appear in our next.

PINDER'S BLACKING.—SUPPORT FOR THE EXECUTIVE. AND THE CAUSE GENERALLY .- In our last we noticed the patriotic offer of Mr. Robert Lundy, of Mytongate, Hull, to give threepence out of every shilling of his receipts for Pinder's blacking to the Executive. Since then we have received the following letter from Mr. Lundy, to which we have great pleasure in drawing attention :-

"SIR,-When I wrote you last week, I was not aware that Mr. Pinder allowed more profit on his blacking than 4d. to the shilling; but I find the profit to be 100 per cent. I shall then give 3d. per shilling, as I stated, to the Executive, and will follow the example.

"ROBERT LUNDY." We hope so too. Let the thing be set about at once will soon be worth something.

CHARLES DAVIDSON is dissatisfied with the reason we assign for the non-publication of his letter; that reason being " no room." He threatens to cease reading the paper unless we assign a more satisfactory reason. We should certainly deprecate so heavy a calamity, as the loss of Mr. Davidson's patronage as seriously as we shall deplore it, if compelled to bear up against it; but what can we other reason, 'tis ten to one but it might be less " satisfactory" instead of being more so. Upon

for the paper and medal to the agents—Viey sell them R. B. TODMORDEN.—It has been forwarded to A. Hey-

R. BENFIELD.—The parcel of Plates, Medals, and Al-

manacks was sent to T. Ingram, Neville-street, Aber-AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. DEVONPORT.—Send 2s. 11d. to this Office naming the Plate wanted. He will receive the Plate by return, and the papers week'y till the six weeks end. If he could send 5s. 10d., for two, it would save twopence in the postage, and two will pass

safer than one. He will then get twelve weeks

From Mr. W. Coltman, pianofortetuner, Leicester... ... 0 9 6 From James George. Bristol ... 0 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From James George, Bristol From the Woodhouse National Charter Association 0 5
From the Chartists of Wakefield, per Mrs. Lancaster ... 0 10 0 From Reger Pinder, Hull ... 0 5 113 FOR THE O'BBIEN PRESS FUND. From Lambley, Nottinghamshire ... 0 5 3 From Merton, Surrey, per J. Dale ... 0 5 0 From London, 1d. per week subscription, by H. M.... 4 9

M. C., by H. M... 0 2 **——** 0 5 0 FOR MRS. FROST-THE "WHIG-MADE WIDOW." From J. Sweet's shop, Nottingham 0 6 - the Chartists of Swan-green, near Bradford ... 0 4 0 the Chartists of Bradford-Mcor 0 1 0 - James George, Bristol ... 0 2 6

- the "New Town Class" of Chartists in Bishopwearmouth 0 15 - the Chartists of Skegby, per J. Hardstop ... 0 2

the National Charter Association, Woodhouse ... 0 2 6

THE SMALL PORTRAITS.

To meet the wishes of many who desire to have the Small Pertraits formerly issued with the Star, and who may that 411 is an awkward price to remit, we have determined to offer them at 41 each.

The list comprises Portraits of-F. O'Connor, H. Hunt, R. Oastler, Andrew Marvel. Arthur O'Connor, J. R. Stephens, Sir W. Molesworth Thos. Attwood, and Bronterre O'Brien. Wm. Cobbett.

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

RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS. We are constantly receiving applications from new subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon the following terms:-

JOHN SKERBITT. - The official report sent is an adver- A person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six

> At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will week, for both of which he will be charged 1s. by the Agent, and no more. The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost as possible.

> Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the office, can have the plates on the same terms as from an agent.

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

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. " Monmonth Court House," shall have been distributed. When one Portrait, or Plate has been obtained in accordance with this plan, the Subscriber may enter his name for another; and so on till he receive all he may desire to have. Every person can have just those which he pleases to subscribe for; and is not expected or desired to take others ne may not need.

Local and General Entelligence.

DEWSBURY .- POOR LAW MERCIES .- At a meeting of the Guardians, a vote of censure on Mr. Bradbury, the parish doctor for Mirfield, for land Counties, and the proceedings of the Corn Law neglecting the child of Thomas Robinson that was These persons, of course, knew when they sent dangerously ill, was agreed to. It appeared from of our immediately meeting, and completing the the evidence, that the father delivered the order, in arrangements for the election of the National Cona letter as they have no right to expect any newspaper to insert at all; but we shall not deviate tween ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday mornIn the from our usual course of allowing persons to ing, Nov. 24th, when he described the illness of the abuse us in our own columns. The conductor of child, and requested him to attend as soon as posthe Northern Star, whom these persons please to sible. Mr. Bradbury promised to call either on that speak of as "establishing a dictator little short day or the day after. He did not attend until of that assumed by the Conqueror of old," has twenty-six hours had elapsed, and in sixteen hours

Ancient Shepherds, assembled on the 31st of Dec., anxiously await their coming; and I have good authoabusing its conductor and misrepresenting his to celebrate their twelfth anniversary, at the Royal rity for stating that Bath, Bristol, and Trowbridge statements, under colour of some petty complaint Oak Inp, when upwards of 100 members sat down to will jointly contribute £8 or £10 towards the expenses or other, that many such persons as Messrs Chap- an excellent dinner provided by the worthy host and of their sitting.

OLDHAM On Saturday evening last, the members of the Mechanics' Institution, Side of Moor, Oldham, had a tea party in their large and commodious room, and about one hundred and fifty persons sad down to a most excellent tea. After which, Mr. Joseph Brooks was called to the chair. A selection of sacred music was performed by Mr. Josh. Winterbottom and a number of his pupils, from the works of Handel, Haydn, and other com-

FREE BORN ENGLISHMEN. - A correspondent writes us that, on Christmas Day, the colliers, in the employ of Messers. Unsworth walked in procession through the streets of Oldham, dressed in new suits of flannel, bought for them by their masters. not inserted. Let the " lads" go on-let them not and which they were forced to have or be turned out of employ; and for which they have to pay the

braul in the Relief Church by the last post before last, some villains broke into the church at Coley, Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. going to press. We shall make use of it for our near Halifax, and took away books, cushions, &c. Burglary.-On Thursday night last, the house of Coffee House, Church-street, Shoreditch, on Sunday BERNARD M'CARTNEY.—His letter in reference to Mr. David Parkinson, stone-merchant, Northowram, next, at seven o'clock precisely.

Col. Thompson arrived too late for this week: it near Halifax. was broken into by means of taking OLD BAILEY.—Mr. Stallwood the cellar window out, and nineteen stones of bacon, which was laid in salt, was taken away. Mr. D. Parkinson, has had his house broken into five times during the last eighteen months.

ROCHDALE.-A meeting to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Ten Hours' Bill took place in the Social Institution on Tuesday evening. The room was not half filled; showing that the working classes wanted something more. Mr. James Bailey was called to the chair. Mr. Doherty spoke for upwards of an hour, pointing out the evil deeds of the Whigs. He concluded his address by giving an account of the interview a per shilling, as I stated, to the Executive, and deputation from the Short Time Committee had instant, to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Paine, 10 per cent. additional, out of my receipts, to the with Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith Road.—Comfunds of the Hull Chartists. I hope other agents others, when the Chairman read the petition to be adopted. A resolution was here moved and seconded for the adoption of the Ten Hours' Bill, when Mr. John Leach moved an amendment and was seconded and in good earnest. Surely there is in every by Mr. James Ashley, to the following effect,—
place some good Charlist as patriotic as Mr. That while this meeting consider the operatives
Lundy! About it at once! Let every locality of this country are overworked and cannot obtain by Mr. James Ashley, to the following effect,— on Tuesday next, at half-past seven precisely.

That while this meeting consider the operatives have its agent-let not an ounce of any other the common necessaries of life by their labour, they blacking come into a Chartist's house—let the sale are of opinion that the people will never be perof it be pushed among other parties as much as manently benefitted until the Charter becomes the possible and the "rent roll" of the Executive law of the land." After some desultory conversation, both the amendment and motion were put from the chair, when the Chairman declared the amend-

ment carried. THORNTON .- The second degree of Ancient Foresters held their usual anniversary, on New Year's Day, when upwards of forty members sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the worthy consideration the present unparalleled distressed

host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Driver. HUDDERSFIELD .- On Friday night last, a do in so perplexing a dilemma? if we assign any most melancholy and tatal accident happened to Mr. George Robinson, fancy woollen manufacturer, of at two o'clock precisely. this town, as he was returning home from Wakethe whole, therefore, we see nothing for it, but field, on the road betwixt the Black Bull, Mirfield, Association Room, Fig Tree-lane, on to leave the matter as it is; trusting that second and the Three Nuns. When found he was quite ing,—Subject: the New Poor Law. thoughts may awaken our friend's commisseration insensible, and died shortly afterwards. He was riding a very spirited horse, from which he fell, either from the effect of a fit or some other cause JOHN BUTTERWORTH, MILNROW.-We charge 51d. unknown. There were no particular wounds found upon his body, except what had been inflicted by the feet of the horse. He has left a widow and two children to mourn his loss. An inquest has been heid, and a verdict of "accidental death" given.

> BELPER.-At the local delegate meeting, held on Sunday, it was resolved to suspend the labours fund for the Executive.

BRADFORD.—LIDGET GREEN.—On Monday DUKINFIELD.—Mr. Thos. Storor, of Ashton, will evening last, a meeting of the Chartists of this place lecture to the Chartists of Duckinfield, in Hall Green, was held in their Association Room, to hear a on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening. FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCAR- lecture from Mr. Smyth. Mr. H. Haley was called to the chair, who briefly stated that the business of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to her moon, and at half-past six o'clock in the evening, by Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Mr. John Arran, of Bradford. and all political convicts, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Smyth then delivered an able and talented lecture on the People's Charter, and the benefits that would result from that measure being made the law of the land; and exhorted all present to join the National Charter Association. The meeting was very numerous.

> this place was convened by a watchman's rattle, on Monday night, to hear a lecture from Messrs. Jennings and Raspin, but neither of them attended. This is not as it ought to to be. Mr. Brook, in the absence of the lecturers, offered his services, which were accepted. Mr. Brook delivered an able and interesting lecture on class legislation—the conduct Sacriston.—Mr. Mov of the Whigs and Tories—and the law of primo-Saturday, the 15th inst. geniture, which occupied upwards of an hour in delivery. Mr. Robert Sutcliffe occupied the chair. The following resolution was carried by acclamation:-"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the prevailing distress of this country is owing to class legislation, and the industrious classes will never be better situated until the Charter be made the law of the land, and that it is the
> National Charter Association, York-street, Chorlbounden duty of every labouring man to use every
> ton-upon-Medlock, on Sunday evening, at six
> legal and constitutional means in his power to make o'clock.
>
> Mr. Campbell will lecture in the room of the absolutely starving state. Numbers of our worthy
> brethren have already applied for parochial aid; and
> as the public must well knew, from the present state classes will never be better situated until the Charlegal and constitutional means in his power to make o'clock. the Charter the law of the land; and that this meeting pledges itself never to rest satisfied until of Barnsley will be held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, every man has a voice in making the laws which he on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, for the purity members of our trade have been compensed to submit to that alternative. The committee beg to inform is called upon to obey.' The room was crowded to pose of adopting the National Petition. Mr. T. them that the sedentary occupation, and many hours excess with an attentive and delighted audience. B. Smith, of Leeds, will address the meeting. A Sauday-school is held in the room, which is filled to overflowing every Sabbath. The children are will visit the following places during the next week, hood in any way unconnected with the printing busitaught to read and write. The place is far too viz.:—Malton, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th small for the number that attends; they have it in and 11th inst.; at Scarbro', on the 12th and 13th; contemplation to take a larger room. May the at Bridlington, on the 14th and 15th. Chartists of every place go and do likewise, and

success will speedily crown our efforts. LLIS-A public dinner is to be holden at the Friendship Inn, Lees, on the 15th inst., in honour of the liberation of Mr. Samuel Danson. Messrs. Leach, Griffin, Campbel!, and Duffy, are expected. Tickets-males, 1s. 2d.; females, 1s. may be had from the following persons:-Messrs. Reuben Hague, Lewis Harrop, Lees; Leonard Haslop, Temperance Hotel, Manchester-street, Oldham; Robert Beau-mont, Waterhead-mill; Mr. John Robinson, Brook-bottom, Mossley; Mr. George Bottomley Roughtown, Saddleworth.

WAPPING.—The female Chartists of Wapping held their weekly meeting at the North Tavern, on Sun- afternoon; and Mr. Brook at half-past six in the crown their efforts. day evening last, when two shillings was voted to evening.
Mrs. Frost's fund, which was handed over to the Todmo sub-Treasurer of the Council.

DELPH HOLE.—The Chartists of this locality met what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE at their usual place of meeting, on Sunday evening o'clock in the forenoon; in the afternoon at half-PORTRAITS that have been, at different times, last, Mr. James Leatherbarrow occupied the chair. issued to the subscribers to the Star; to these Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. John Haigh's conded, applications our invariable answer has hitherto that a room now vacant in the neighbourhood should been, "not at any price." The calls upon us, how- be taken for a meeting room, which was agreed to gregation. ever, have now become so numerous and so urgent, without one dissentient; and thirteen members that we have determined to issue them again on gave in their names to pay one shilling each for the first quarter's rent.

KENSINGTON.—DISSOLUTION OF THE POOR LAW Union.—A public meeting of the rate-payers was held in the spacious rooms of the Civet Cat Inn. weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name High-street, Kensington, on Monday evening, at the Piate he wants.

High-street, Kensington, on Monday evening, at seven o'clock. John Percival, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened the business in a most masterly receive the Plate along with his Paper for that manner. Mr W. S. Hanson moved the first resolution. Mr. Hanson then submitted to the meeting many cases of cruelty perpetrated under the provisions and through the agency of the Poor Law week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit | Amendment Bill. He concluded by moving the resolution as follows :- " That an association of the ratepayers of the parish of Kensington, be formed to aid the parochial authorities in breaking up the Kensington Union, and placing the poor under our own controul," which on being seconded by Mr. Long, was carried unanimously, amid the loudest applause. Mr. Preece, in a speech replete with good sense, in which he laid bare the sophistry of the Malthusians, and cut up root and branch their infernal principles, moved "That a committee be formed in furtherance of the above views," which being seconded, was carried unanimously. A large number of members were enrolled. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

MANCHESTER.-TERTOTALISM.-Mr. John Hockings, the Birmingham blacksmith, has delivered recently twenty-five lectures on total absti-nence and the evils of drunkenness, and has had crowded audiences every night, and done much good. On Sunday evening he lectured at Blakeleystreet; on Monday at Ashton; and on Tuesday at the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BROTHERS,-I find it announced by the Northern Star of Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842, that my fellow-members of the Executive are unable to assemble at the appointed time in Bristol, for want of funds. I BEG EARNESTLY TO SUBMIT THAT UNLESS THE WILL BE SERIOUSLY RETARDED.

land Counties, and the proceedings of the Corn Law

ment parties, I will not enter upon a statement of my opinion regarding the policy of our body. But I entreat our members immediately to place in the hands of the Treasurer the funds requisite to enable the Executive to assemble forthwith.

Respectfully, In the good cause, Bath, Jan. 6th, 1842.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

Bradford, North Tavern. The Chartists who meet at this place, are requested to attend at six o'clock, on particular business. Mr. Ibbotson will lecture in the Council Room, on Sunday next, at six clock in the evening; also, at Mr. Holt's, Thompson's House, at ten o'clock in the forencon. Jennings and Raspens will lecture at Mr. White's, Manchester Road, on Sunday evening, at five o'clock. Mr. Hodgson will lecture at Bowling Back-lane, on Sun- Northampton and Oxfordshire. day evening, at five o'clock. Middleton Fields: Mr. Monmouth and Herefordshire, Morgan Williams.* Brook will lecture at the the Three Pigeons,

London .- Mr. Matthews will lecture at the Albion

OLD BAILEY .- Mr. Stillwood will lecture at the Political and Scientific Institute, on Sunday next, at seven o'clock precisely, on the necessity of a change. GOLDEN-LANE .- Mr. Stallwood will lecture to the shoemakers, in the Large Room, Star Coffee House, on Sunday evening next, at nine o'clock, on the principles of the People's Charter, and the means of obtaining the same.

LIMAHOUSE.—A lecture will be delivered in the Limehouse School Room, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock, in furtherance of the Chartist cause. HAMMERSMITH. - THOMAS PAINE'S BIRTHDAY .public dinner will be held on Monday the 31st

instant, to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Paine, munications to be addressed to Mr. E. Stallwood, 6, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road. HAMMERSFIELD.—Mr. L. H. Leighs will deliver a lecture, at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith-road,

SLOANE-SQUARE.—A public meeting will be held on Monday next, in the Temperance Hall, Lower George-street, at eight o'clock precisely-The attend-

ance of the members and their friends is particularly

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Wm. Benbow will lecture, in the Working Men's Hall, Circus street, New Road, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. CROYDON.-A public meeting of the inhabitants of Croydon, and its vicinity, will take place at the Rising Sun Tavern, on Monday next, to take into state of the country; to address her Majesty, and to

SHEFFIELD.—The council will meet, on Sunday,

petition Parliament thereon.

LECTURE.—Mr. Julian Harney will lecture in the Association Room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday even-A Public Meeting will be held in the Large

Room, Fig Tree-lane, on Monday evening next, to nominate fit and proper persons to serve in the Con- ing, from want of Employment. vention for the West Riding. HALIFAX.-Mr. Bairstow, of Leicester, will deliver a lecture in the Charter Institution, this evening,

(Saturday,) at seven o'clock. MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. West will lecture in the Chartist Association Rooms, on Sunday next. Mr. Doyle's Route for the ensuing Week .- On

in New Mills. Honsuny.-Two sermons will be preached on Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock in the after-

Field, will deliver a lecture in this place, on Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, at eight o'clock .-Subject: The nature and importance of truth. NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Bronterre O'Brien will deliver

three lectures, in the New Lecture Room, Nelsonthe 11th, and Wednesday, the 12th. The latter open for discussion.

Singlehurst.-Mr. Henry Hunt will deliver a lecture, on Monday evening, the 10th instant, on the Anomalies of Class Legislation, and its inefficiency to harmonise Society. SACRISTON.-Mr. Mowbray will lecture here on

BOLTON,-Mr. Bairstow will be in Bolton on Wednesday, Jan. 12, and Mr. Leech on the Sunday fol-

lowing, at the Association rooms, in Howel-croft. evening, the 9th, at six o'clock.

BARNSLEY .- A public meeting of the inhabitants

defray the expences.

NEWARK.-Mr. W. D. Taylor will visit Newark on Sunday and Monday next; Radford on Tuesday; Sutton on Wednesday; and Mansfield on Thursday.

TODMORDEN.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will preach three sermons, in the Mechanics' Institute, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at half-past ten past two; and in the evening at six o'clock. Collections will be made after each sermon towards erecting a chapel for the minister and his con-

ROCHDALE. - Mr. Bairstow will preach two sermons on Sunday next, at half-past two and six, in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street. Mr. Watkins has received this week, from

A poor man, Bristol, second subscription 6d.

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The following sums are due expressly for this paper.) to the Executive from Mr. Roger Pinder: Mr. Ford, Knightsbridge, London, ... 0 Mr. Green, Kidderminster, 1 10 Mr. Mawson, Nottingham, Mr. Rushin, Salford, Manchester ... 0 10 Mr. Halton, Preston....

TRICKS OF THE "PLAGUE."-A correspondent writes us :- "There has been lately employed a man who is stationed under the Colonade of Drurylane Theatre with a table and other requisites, for the purpose of getting signatures to the Anti-Corn-Law Petition; and even boys of eleven or twelve years of age are allowed to sign it. I saw the signature of one boy whom I knew v assured me he had signed twice."

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. OASTLER.-We learn from a paper which has been forwarded to us, and which is about to be advertised, that the friends of this gentleman, whose advocacy of the rights of the poor has endeared him to a very large portion of our existence of the Slave Trade, and heartily symworking classes, are about to raise a subscription in pathise with the unfortunate Victims of that nehis behalf, the purpose of which will be best ex-plained by the following short extract from the paper alluded to:—"The great efforts which Mr. energies should be directed to the total abolition of Oastler has made for his country have, however, cost | Slavery at Home, where, we lament to state, it exists him much. No considerations of private interest to a most alarming extent." have ever restrained him in his endeavours to fulfil that which he conceived to be his public duty. This great, benevolent, and patriotic man is now the inmate of a debtor's prison; debarred the full exercise of those admirable faculties of mind and body EXECUTIVE IMMEDIATELY ASSEMBLES, OUR CAUSE appeal is made to those who are attached to the cause of British constitutional government to contribute towards raising a fund for the purpose of placing Mr. Oastler, his wife, and their adopted daughter, in comfortable circumstances. The money which is raised will be under the control of the to defray the expenses of Advertising these Reso trustees whose names are before mentioned, who will lutions. decide on the best method of fulfilling the object In the present peculiar position of the several moveintended." Among the names of the trustees we given to the Parties convening it, for the opportunity observe those of Lord Feversham, Sir George thus afforded the People to express their sincere Sinclair, Bart., &c. There is little doubt, taking detestation of Slavery in every shape; more par into consideration the exertions of Mr. Oastler to ticularly as the Mayor latily refused the use of the benefit the condition of the factory children, the Court-House for such a purpose, though requested disinterestedness of those exertions, and the many affluent and zealous admirers he has among all classes of politicians, that the subscription will Voters." realise the expectations of the most sanguine of his friends.-Morning Herald.

> A LIST OF NOMINATIONS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, FOR MARCH, 1842.

Northumberland and Durham. Cumberland and Westmorland, Bronterre O'Brien. Yorkshire, Feargus O'Connor, George Julian Harney, Edward Clayton, John West, George Binns, Thos. Vevers, J. B. O'Brien, James Penny, Wm. Otley,

Lancashire, James Leech,* John Beesley. Cheshire, W. Griffin, John Campbell,* and Christopher

Derbyshire, Leicester, Nottingham, Thomas Raynor furnish every information required. Smart, Dean Taylor, George Harrison Farmer, Jenathan Bairstow. Staffordshire, G. B. Mart, John Mason, John Richards.

Warwick and Worcestershire, George White. Devon, Cornwall, and Dorset. Thomas

Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, Wm. Prowting Roberts, Robert Kempt Philp,* George Merse Bartlett, Felix Win. Simeon, John Copp. Hants, Sussex, and Isle of Wight, Nathauiel Morling, Wm. Woodward.

Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, P. M. M'Douall, Wm. Carrier, Wm. Prowting Roberts, Wm. Benbow, Goodwin Barmby, J. W. Parker, John Robson French, Philip M'Grath, Wm. Fox, John John Knight, and John Maynard.

London, John Knight, John Maynard. Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. It will be seen that in the above list there are no nominations for several of the Electoral Districts. We believe there are candidates for each District, but their names, residences, &c. have not yet been forwarded to tion of Chartist Lecturers, - they will find it an in-

them to be taken cognizance of. The nominations not "This little compendium of useful information is yet forwarded must be immediately sent in, when the entitled to our warm commendation. The statistical complete list will be issued, and a day for the details bear ample evidence of having been prepared Ballot fixed. Those who desire information on this with much care, and the tables relative to taxation, subject should consult the instructions issued after the and the appropriation of the monies thereby derived sitting of the Executive in Birmingham.

* Those marked thus * are members of the Executive.

PATRONS OF LITERATURE. AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY OF

LEEDS AND ITS VICINITY.

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret that the LETTER PRESS PRINTERS of LEEDS in expressing their own sympathy for their distressed brethren, are called to the painful duty of respectfully soliciting the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Professional Gentlemen, and the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Neighbourhood, to the destitute condition of about ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED of their fellow-Printers in the Metropolis, who with their dependant Families are labouring under severe and protracted privation and sufferset forth in a lucid manner in this 'Poor Man's Ditto, Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Co.,

When the Printers of Leeds recur to the many advantages to mankind consequent upon the past labours of their profession, and when they consider how prominent and distinguished an auxiliary the Art of Printing has been in promoting the instruction, the edification, the prosperity, the happiness, and the general advancement—social, Saturday, (to-day,) in Middlewich; Sunday next, moral, and political—of this country and of the of the missionary for two months, to afford oppor- in Congleton; Monday, the 10th, Tuesday 11th, and tunity to the friends of that district to recruit the Wednesday 12th, in the Potteries; Saturday 15th, general appeal to public sympathy on behalf of their unfortunate brethren, with a view to the alleviation of their distress, that the liberal responses of the benevolent will confirm and establish the propriety of the measure now adopted.

It is with great pleasure and gratitude, that the printers of Leeds can record, amongst other places, their productions. Among other statistical tables, it the very benevol at response of the City of York, to the object of the present appeal, and especially the handsome donations of the Archbishop of York, UPPER WORTLEY .- Mr. John Smith, of Pottery the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of York, and the Ven. Archdeacon Todd.

The Printers of Leeds cannot refrain from again with advantage."-Sun. urging this appeal upon the benevolent of all classes, by stating that the case is one of deep and long- the money at which it can be purchased. The three lectures, in the New Lecture Room, Nelson-continued distress, and calls loudly for immediate Almanack is equal to any other we have yet seen;

White Abert.—A meeting of the Chartists of the 11th and Wednesdey the 12th. The latter open dress of the London Printers :-

> "TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

" Central Committee Rooms, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, The Committee appointed by the unemployed Printers of London to isseue a public Address, in appealing to their benevolence, do so with full confidence of their sympathy and support. It is calculated that, at MR. LEACH will lecture in Openshaw, on Sunday the present time, there are upwards of twelve hundred unemployed Compositors and Pressmen, Mr. Campbell will lecture in the room of the and many of them, with large families, are in an of our Poor Laws, any assistance from that quarter, but that of entering the Union Workovse, is denied; and members of our trade have been compelled to submit B. Smith, of Leeds, will address the meeting. which they must necessarily apply to their business, MR. JONES, the East and North Riding lecturer, preclude them from any chance of obtaining a liveliviz. :- Malton, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th ness. And no class of men are sooner debilitated, with the loss of sight, and paralysed limbs, than your humble supplicants, which the noble and generous HUDDERSFIELD.-Mr. B. Rushton will give three patrons of the Printer's Pension Society are fully Chartist lectures in the Chartist Room, Upperhead aware of, from the reports of that society. The Row, Huddersfield, on Sunday next. viz :-At half- principal cause of their great distress being that of past ten in the morning, half-past two in the after- the numerous failures amongst booksellers, and noon, and six o'clock in the evening. There will be others connected with the printing business; also, a collection made in the afternoon and evening to the little business done by Parliament, in consegenerous nobility and public, on a former occasion, in the years 1825-6, having so nobly responded to the call of benevolence in their behalf, the Committee have LEEDS .- Mr. Charlesworth will preach in the As- every reason to believe that in the present distressed sociation Room, as half-past two o'clock in the state of the printing business, a like sympathy will " J. T. GREGG, Chairman, " W. DARGAN, Hon. Seo."

In conclusion it may be proper to announce, that the Printers of Leeds have contributed the Sum of TEN POUNDS, and appointed Two of their number to collect and receive Subscriptions, who will make an early call upon the various Gentlemen of

Subscriptions will be received at all the News-paper Officers and principal Booksellers. Leeds, Jan. 6, 1842.

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR. 1. No. 50, now publishing, contains MAGNA CHARTA, (perfect and entire).

"What Englishman would be without such a An unprincipled character, Reeve says, wrote to Sir William Molesworth, on his behalf, and received document—always scarce, but not to be had for a donation of £10, which he pocketed, giving Reeve only 10s out of it.

Branch Molesworth, on his behalf, and received a Halfpenny."

Also, "An Address to "THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN," by Dr. M'Douall, (written

Part V., Price Sixpence, now ready.
No. 51 will be published on Saturday next, the 5th Instant. or this paper, in Town and Country.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, and all the Agents

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Leeds, convened under the auspices of the "Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade; PRESIDENT AND PATRON, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

PRINCE ALBERT, K.G." And attended by the Mayor of Leeds, W. Aldam, Esq., M.P., Rev. W. Sinclair, Alderman Tottie, Mr. Jabez Bunting, and a whole host of the most "Respectable" Ladies and Gentlemen of Leeds,

It was resolved,— lst.—"That while this Meeting deeply deplores the

2nd.-"That this Meeting is of opinion, that neither the White Slaves of Britain, nor the Black made the law of the Land; that then, and not till which are so well adapted to procure an ample pro-vision for himself and family. A most earnest enjoy the inestimable blessings of true liberty." 3rd.-" That the Memorial now read, praying for Free Pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones, be adopted and passed."

4th.—"That a subscription be now entered into

5th.—" That the Thanks of this Meeting be kindly WILLIAM BROOK, Chairman.

TO SICK CLUBS, SECRET SOCIETIES: AND INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE MONEY

TO LEND, UPON GOOD SECURITY. THE TRUSTEES of the HYDE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTION are ready to receive £600 as a Mortgage on the above building, at 5 per

cent. interest,
The Institution is built of good stone, and contains two splendid rooms, capable of holding 1500 John West, and John Campbell, Secretary to the Executive. persons cach, comfortably. The lecture room has a fine Gallery which will hold three hundred. The annual rent is £60; chief rent £4 10s. 9d. Early application must be made to John Bradley

Clothier, Hyde, or to any of the Trustees, who will Institution Vestry Room, Dec. 28, 1841.

Still on sale at all the Publishers, Price THREEPENCE ONLY. THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION: A POLITICAL ALMANACK FOR 1842,

CETTING 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-Fassell, Edmund Stallwood, Ruffy Ridley, Wm. mise of its title. In addition to the usual subjectmatter of an Almanack, we are presented with tables garet-street, Commercial Road, Limehouse, sub-Watkins, — Rainsley, — Robson, — Balls, of the utmost importance, as affording the very information the working classes are much in need ofthe gross misappropriation of their property in pensions and high official salaries given for bad govern-

the General Secretary, without which it is impossible for valuable text book."- English Chartist Circular. are not more curious than useful, while the commentary appended to each division of the subject cannot fail by its tone to make the 'Poor Man's Companion' highly popular."—Weekly Dispatch.

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sub-Secretary. LEEDS.—WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS to the unemployed operative Enumeration Fund :-

Balance brought forward... 29 17 Collected at the Shakspere Tavern, Yorkstreet, per T. Tillotson 0 1 0 Ditto, Mr. Cawood's flax-mill, per Thos. Card
Ditto, Messrs. Brownridge's, per William Chippendale 0 1 11
Ditto, Sheepshanks's per Joseph Saville 0 2 10 Ditto, William Robinson and Co., per

T. Child...
Ditto, Titley, Tatham, & Walker's per G. M. Thomas...
Messrs. Ripley and Ogle's, per Edward Metcalfe...
Ditto, Lord and Brook, per Richard Best ... 0 2 2
Ditto, Rodger and Hartley, per William

Cliff ... 0 0 7 Total ... £31 6 3½ VAGRANCY.-On Tuesday last, two men named Daniel Monroe and John Smith, were committed,

MARRIAGES. On the 31st ult., Mr. James Wilson, to Miss Ann Blackburn, of Darlington. On the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Darling ton, to Miss Ann Fell, of Bishop Auckland. On Monday, the 3 d inst., Mr. John Kipling, to Miss Ann Spencer, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Spencer, cabinet-maker, Darlington.
On the 25th ult., Mr. John Bedford, miner, of Garforth, fitth son to Mr. James Bedford, carpenter,

and glazier, of Whitkirk. On Saturday last, at St. Mary's, Bridlington, by the Rev. Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Samuel Seller, draper, to Jane, cldest daughter of Mr. George Danby, all of that place. On Thursday, at the parish church, Kirkheaton, by the Rev. J. R. Oldham, incumbent of St. Paul's,

Huddersfield, Win. Dawson, son of Mr. Wm. Grubb, GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY gentleman, of Southwood Lodge, Cheltenham, to of Mold Green, Huddersfield.

Same day, at the parish church, Skipton, by the Rev. William Cartman, Mr James Rawson, third master of Skipton Grammar School, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Watson, cordwainer, of that

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 29th inst., Mr. William Back-house, aged 81 years, much respected by a large circle of friends. On Friday, Dec. 31st, Mr. Thomas Stones, aged 33, letter-press printer, and landlerd of the Green Dragon Inn, Westgate, Wakefield. He was highly respected by his fellow-workmen, and by all who knew

On the 5th inst., in Tanner-row, in York, aged 48, On Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, at the house of his grandfather. at Scruton, near Bedale, in the 231 year of his age, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Cundall, of Osbaldwick,

near York. On Monday last, very suddenly, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Abraham Hobson, of Oxford Terrace, On Sunday last, aged 36, Mary, relict of Mr. Hazeltine Crabtree Sharpin, of Mount Pleasant, near

On Saturday last, in Jarratt-street, Hull, aged 24, Robert, the oldest son of Wm. Todd, Esq., of Turmer On the 20th ultimo, at Newton-Stewart, Mr. A.

Published by Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, On the 20th ultimo, at Newton-Stewart, Mr. A. London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; M'Douall, well known in Galloway as "Will Wan-Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelson-der," the poet of Cree, father of Dr. P. M. M'D. uall,

the advocate of the People's Charter.

THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY QUESTION. A REPORT ADDRESSED TO THE SHORT-TIME COMMIT-TEES OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, OF CERTAIN CONFERENCES HELD WITH THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P., AND SEVERAL OF HIS COLLEAGUES, ON

THE SUBJECT OF THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY QUESTION, AND OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS. Having been deputed by yeu to wait upon the leading Members of the present Administration, to present upon their attention the necessity and importance of a bill for the better regulation of infantile and youthful labour in factories. we beg to present to you an abstract of our proceedings in the various interviews with which We were honoured, as the best mode of laying before you the results of our labours in the discharge of the duty confided to us.

At a preliminary meeting of your delegates, certain general principles were agreed upon for the guidance of subject. It is an axiom in political economy, that price the deputation. It appeared a matter of primary imis dependent upon supply and demand. If an article portance to occupy as little as possible of the time of is scarce in the market, however small the deficiency the Ministers with whom it was proposed to seek may be, the price of all the stock in the market is interviews, and to lay before them, in the shortest raised. In like manner, if there be a surplus, however period, clear views of the nature and extent of the measure to which their attention would be directed. To attain these objects, it was considered that one member of the deputation, who understood the question thoroughly, and the views of his associates, and was possessed of the power to explain these clearly, should be appointed to conduct the interviews on their behalf; the other members giving such assistance by way of suggestion, explanation, or corroboration, as might be

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT PERL, BART., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, &c.

(No. L.) The first visit of the deputation was to Sir Robert Peel, upon whom they waited by appointment, on Thursday, the 28th of October, at his official residence, Downing street. Sir Robert received the deputation in the most courteous manner, and after requesting them to be seated, awaited in silence their statement. The deputation opened the business by saying. "We have been deputed to wait upon you, Sir Robert, by the short-time committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of a letter from Lord Ashley, stating that Sir Robert Peel's opinions were not yet matured upon the Factory question. We were in hopes that you would have come, by this time, to a satisfactory conclusion respecting the Ten Hours' Bill; and we now press upon your attention the necessity which exists for introducing such a bill at an early period of the ensuing Session-a bill for the better regulation of labour in factories. In requesting this interference on the part of the Government and the Legislature, we wish to observe, that we have the sanction of precedent, inasmuch as this subject has already been repeatedly before both. Several acts have been already passed, and as these, owing to various causes, have not yet produced the effects which it is fair to presume the Legislature had in view in passing them"-

Sir Robert here interposed and said, "Will you please first, to explain the nature of the bill you propose?" The deputation explained that the leading provisions they were anxious to see enacted were-

1. "A clause declaring that in future no person between thirteen and twenty-one years of age should be employed Operatives' Enumeration Committee of Leeds, employed more than ten hours per day in any mill or in which a detailed statement of the condition of the factory." The deputation added that it was more urgent operatives in the several wards of that town, the now than ever to have a legislative protection for those emporium of the woollen district, is given. The sumabove thirteen years of age, owing to the immense many of that appalling statement is, that nearly increase in the proportion of females now working in 20,000 human beings are now living upon an average

2. "That to insure the fulfilment of this clause, no own judgment what must be the ultimate end of such a young person should be permitted to stay or be found state of things." imprisonment.

factories. chinery, under a heavy penalty, with a power of re- very distressing, and some efficient remedy is most covering compensation for any injury sustained through desirable." neglect of this provision."

hardship in the proposal respecting female labour? to be permitted to exist: such a baneful influence ought Suppose a widow with two daughters, without any not to go unchecked, whatever reasons, political or other means of support than her and their labour. economical, may be adduced in its behalf. We beg also

to evade the present law,) they are surrounded by in- ingenuity, whereby the machinery of our manufactures of woman. Home, its cares and its employments, is terest curse." or clean a house. In short, both in mind and manners. mestic position, as is evidenced by the fact, that the unfit even to fill the office of menial to the rich, are the only parties among whom, ordinarily, the male factory labourer has a chance of obtaining a wife. They are Thriftlessness and waste even of their small incomes, and consequent domestic discomfort and unhappiness, generally succeed. Through these means is engendered a vast amount of immorality and misery, and while

tion of the system is not less injurious in a national while the man looks idly on. The consequence of throwing loose such a mass of partially-informed men in such the State. Disaffection and discontent must be enevils, both private and public, can be distinctly traced their operation to the utmost practicable extent."

Sir Robert Peel-"I still see great difficulties in the way, admitting all you have stated. I believe that it is, in some departments, better adapted for the purpose in view than adult labour."

acquired and retained by constant practice."

vested their capital in these pursuits.

now compete successfully with us in neutral markets; rienced, practical, moderate men of all parties, to inwith as in our own markets. Above all, America is a into the workings of machinery at home and abroad staple manufactures of this country—cotton. It can be adoption of a comprehensive and efficient remedy. shown, that, in consequence of the American manufac- Sir R. Peel, who had been sitting with his head bent rial almost at his own door, he is enabled, notwithstand- attention, here raised it, and seemed favourably iming a higher price of labour, inferior machinery, and pressed with the suggestion.

must, in the nature of things, be continually lessening, and a closer approximation take place. The population of the United States of America, by natural increase, aided by immigration, will lower the cost of labour; improvements will be daily introduced in the machinery, effecting more with a less expenditure of power, and experience will improve their modes of management, until at length they will be on a par with us in all these points, while the substantial and permanent drawback of having to send to America for our raw material, bring it home, and retransport it for sale in its manu-

factured state, will still press upon us." Sir Robert Peel-" Well, but do you not think that, according to your own admissions, the arguments against any interference which might aid the process which you have so clearly and strongly described as

now going on, are very much strengthened." The Deputation-" Pardon us, Sir Robert, such is not the case according to the light in which we view the small that surplus may be, it affects not merely the surplus, but the whole of the commodity, which is thereby reduced in price. Now, we can shew, by statistical facts and irrefutable documents, that since the year 1815, there has been a constant introduction of self-acting machinery, or machinery which imposed greater labour on the smaller number of adult operatives retained: thus cheapening the cost, and increasing the amount of production. And what has been the consequence? Why, exactly in proportion as this has taken place, the profits of the capitalist and the wages of the labourer have regularly decreased; until at length, in 1832, we received no more money for three times the amount of raw material manufactured, than we received in 1815 for the one-third. This result. in our opinion, is clearly traceable to the unregulated use and extensive introduction of machinery, which has either superseded adult labour entirely, or replaced it by the cheaper labour of women and children. What is now the consequence? Throughout the manufacturing districts the mills are nearly closed. The capitalists and middle classes are in difficulties-insolvent or bankrupt: while the operatives are in a state of destitution which must make every heart bleed, and which arises from causes over which they themselves have no controul. Now, if this insane course had been checked-if over-production had been discouraged by wise laws, and a prudent system of trade pursued, wages and profits would have been better, and employment more permanent and more equally diffused over the year. We should not have had flushes of prosperity, succeeded by long periods of depression; a continual recurrence of gluts and panics, each crisis following the other at shorter intervals, and finding us less prepared to bear it than its predecessor. For these reasons, Sir Robert, we believe that the dictates of sound political wisdom coincide with the dictates of humanity, morality, and religion, in calling upon us to retrace our steps, and arrest the progress of a system which is spreading disease, disorganisation, and disaffection in the factory districts. As a proof that we are not overstating the facts, we beg to present you, Sir Robert, with one illustration out of many which might be offered. It is a printed copy of the report of the Unweekly income of 112d. per head. We leave to your

in the mills between six o'clock in the evening and Sir Robert, taking the document, said-"I am sorry zix o'clock in the morning. The mill-owner or manager to say that I have already seen this melancholy stateinfringing the law to be subjected to the penalty of ment in manuscript, through the kindness of Sir James Graham, to whom it was presented by Mr. Beckett. I 3. "The gradual withdrawal of all females from the am deeply grieved by the knowledge of such an amount of suffering, and sympathise most sincerely with the 4. "The boxing off of all dangerous parts of ma-condition of the people as there described. It is, indeed,

The Deputation-" The requirements of humanity Sir Robert said—"The last point is a mere matter of imperatively demand it. No system which entails upon detail: but don't you think there would be very great the great bulk of the community such suffering ought Would it not be very usjust to step in between her and to present you with a synopsis of the evidence of an honest employment, and say, you shall not be Mr. Joseph Henry Green, a medical gentleman of the allowed to support yourselves by your own labour?" highest eminence. (The deputation here delivered in a The Deputation-"There are certainly difficulties paper, for a copy of which see note.") "This evidence," connected with this portion of the subject, and the one said the deputation, "is corroborated by many other so strongly stated by you, is not the least. Such cases, witnesses of the highest standing in the medical prohowever, would be the exception, not the rule; and it fession; and we have also much pleasure in reminding is the latter, not the former, to which all legislation is you of the unequivocal opinion of your father, the late directed. Special cases might be provided for by Sir Robert Peel, in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill. He special enactments. We do not believe that any evils was conspicuous among the earliest advocates of the which might arise from even a rigorous and entire pro- regulation of factory labour; and as one of the most which spring from the present system. The females his opinions are entitled to the utmost deference. The

woman's true sphere, but these peor things are totally Sir Robert Peel then directed the conversation to the circumstances, cannot fail to be fraught with danger to has been discussed over and over again in the Legisla-

cheapness, Sir; but the other point may admit of doubt. dangers and evils by which we are now surrounded For instance, it is objected that adults could not stoop bolder and more comprehensive measures most assu- by the official documents before the committee, would to the machinery, to the height of which children are sodly are requisite, and if you, Sir Robert, will excuse be the results of such a system. Manufactories and perfectly adapted. But this objection could easily be us for stepping beyond the legitimate boundaries of our machinery, so long as they procure employment for the obviated by having the mules raised, and other machin- mission, we will tell you our opinions as to those labouring poor, render the necessaries and comforts of ery fixed a little higher from the ground. And as to measures. We have come to you in the spirit of friend- life cheap and easy of acquirement, and are the means dexterity of fingers, you must be aware that the utmost ship-not to dictate or dogmatise-neither have we of the poor bettering their condition, and must be refineness of touch and quickness of movement may be come to find fault, without suggesting such a remedy as garded as blessings, and in every way conducive both which should make provision for reasonable compensa-Sir B Peel—"It is evident that the course you pro- also come free from all party feeling or prejudices. We order to obtain this desirable object, it is, however, then have a Parliamentary grant raised by loan, or by pose would have the effect, if adopted, of compelling are sick of party nicknames, and party contests, for necessary that the labourer should participate in Exchequer Bills, to be applied under a Board of Control otherwise; and it was ultimately suggested that the employment of a greater number of adults, and party purposes. We are sick of the everlasting con- the advantages and benefits arising from the em- to the settling down upon these uncultivated but im- the object might be effected by means of three reconsequently higher priced labourers; and the result of fusion and bad feeling arising from these contests, and ployment of machinery; and in diminishing human provable wastes our now unemployed population; and gulations. First, by fixing a higher age for the labour by its use, the only legitimate purpose must be if the waste lands were insufficient we would recomtures, and thus place our manufacturers under greater titude, to any Government, or set of men (no matter admitted to be, that of substituting a machine for the mend that the Government should have reconrect to the disadvantages in foreign markets than at present. New, what their party name may be), who will show by their performance of that labour which would reduce man to the complaint of our manufacturers is, that the compensations to the end that he may devote the actions that they sympathise with our wrongs and our a mere mechanism, to the end that he may devote the way. This would increase real wealth at home, Thirdly, by forbidding a female to work in a factory. tition in those markets is already so great that it is with sufferings, and are honestly desirous of removing them. time and leisure acquired thereby to his moral cultivadirect the energies of the people, in the first place, to after marriage, and during the lifetime of her husthe utmost difficulty they can maintain a footing in We approve of the course you have pursued since your tien. It is indispensable, I say, in regulating a manuthem. I feel deeply for the working classes of this accession to power; and especially in your resolution to facturing system, that the labourers employed should of their labour would form a fund for defraying the the case put by Sir Robert Peel, and at the same country, and I am sure that if any measures could be take time for the consideration and maturing of the never be considered as merely the means to its success, necessary expences, and ultimately repaying the principal time obviate the objections taken. devised by which the deep distress they now suffer measures on which you may resolve. We have had too but that their condition, moral and physical, should could be alleviated it would be the duty of the Governmuch of legislation which can only be fitly characterized constitute an essential object of the system; and its ment immediately to adopt them. But we have not as being from "hand to mouth," and we are therefore only their case to consider, but also the effect which willing that you should have all the time which may be such measures would have upon the employment of requisite to enable you to decide both what measures capital, and the interests of those classes who have in- are necessary, and how they may be most beneficially tiable avarice of gain, the manufacturing system is The Deputation.—" Hitherto, Sir Robert, the inter-time should be accorded to you, we shall expect, Sir, of creating wealth, and of making the rich richer; and ests of the capitalists have been attended to almost that measures of real substantial justice will be the rewages be lowered, till it be simply calculated upon its course, spreading destitution, pauperism, discontent, they had seen from the beginning that it would not of Valasco, 'very unhealthy,' and the city of Matagords, exclusively; and the consequence is, that the introduce sult. In order to aid this object, we now respectfully how little life and the motion of a pair of hands can tion of self-acting machinery, and machinery requiring contribute our small quota of information and advice. the attendance of women and children only, together! We venture to recommend, for the reasons laid before with intense competition between our own merchants, you at length, the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill, and has thrown vast numbers out of work, and reduced the to accompany it, either by the total repeal of the New attention to their moral welfare; if we find that these, wages of those who are employed to the barest pittance. Poor Law, or by such an alteration of it as will render even at the tenderest age, and without respect to the which can support existence. This evil is likely to be it applicable to the manufacturing districts, in which it distinction of sex, and without regard to decency, are still further aggravated by the immense increase of is at this moment practically inoperative, and in which machinery abroad. The policy of the late Government we defy any Government ever to enforce it. These pre-had been to allow that it should be freely exported. Of liminary measures would give confidence to the working wealth of their employers, to minister to the luxuries late years machinery has been extensively introduced on classes and their friends, insure to the Government the of the rich, and to make overgrown capitalists still

kets: in some instances they have gone further, and an early period of the session of a committee of expeincident to such a state require no medical opinion, but and in some articles even come into direct competition quire into the causes of existing distress, and especially punishment due to depriving man of the birthright of his humanity, of degrading him into the class of rival that threatens ultimately to destroy one of the since the close of the war in 1815, with a view to the means and things to be used; instead of recognising, as the end, his happiness and dignity as a moral and returer possessing the advantage of having the raw mate- down, in a manner expressive of very deep thought and aponaible agent.

less economical processes of management, which give The Deputation continued,—In order to the enactan advantage to the British manufacturerer of 17 per ment of good measures full information is necessary. cent, the American is yet enabled, with his water- We have had inquiries into almost every question but power and chesper raw material, in all fabrics in which this, which we believe lies at the root of all the difficulquartity is more a matter of consideration than quality, ties we experience. We deprecate hasty legislation, to beat us in the end by a small per centage. Now, the but we also earnestly desire to see substantive measures

and future permanent relief. If we have been bold in manner, offered his services in any way which the deoccupy, and fully appreciate the vast influence which different Ministers, or otherwise. The deputation were, ling, and deserving of serious attention; and that one with the drawback of much larger fines. individual in Europe, perhaps in the world. At the were induced to come to the conclusion that Mr. vanced in this particular, and were manufacturing for head of a strong Government, with a powerful majority Beckett's countenance and assistance would tend to themselves. For this and other reasons it was maning the Commons, and an influential portion of the popupromote the object of their mission, and therefore sub-festly impossible that we could ever again command. lution thinking with you; unfettered as you declare yourself to be, save by your own convictions of what command, and a population whose enterprise, industry, and genius is proverbial, looking up to you: a grave. an awful responsibility rests upon you, Sir Robert!
The means for producing national well being are superabundant; the population is but limited. Broad and

comprehensive views, vigorous and decided action, are the attention of the Government. Sir James Graham down, to all which Sir James Graham gave an attenall called for by the exigencies of the times, and we saked if they had considered what effect a restriction tive hearing. As, however, those portions of the earnestly hope that such will mark your course.

of the labour of all factory workers between the ages subject have already been treated of in the report of appeal, paused for some moments after its conclusion, manufacturing interests of the country. "Do you not to go over them again. and then replied-" Well, gentlemen, I have listened with deep interest to your statements, and feel obliged the evils and the distress under which that portion of drawn attention to the fact that the self-acting maby your waiting on me. I am free to confess that there the commnity are now represented to be suffering?" chinery and the "double deckers" introduced of late is much force in what you have advanced; and that the evils you complain of are manifold and great, especially those which press upon the manufacturing operative. labour in any thing like the rate of the increase in the tion of the Government to the measure. machine department. Of course I cannot pledge myself to any particular line of action in respect to the measures you advocate—

The Deputation.-We do not wish it, we do not wish a confident reliance on the intelligence, moderation, and good feeling you have now displayed, assured that these conclusions and the reasons I may adduce for them will receive a calm and impartial examination. The deputation repeated, that they had no wish to draw from the Premier any premature avowals of his policy. Their sole object was to make a true and full statement of the condition of those whose interests they represented in the spirit of friendship to all parties. They sought not the injury of any class, but the welfare of all; and they believed that the policy and measures they recommended would insure this commendation. They wished it to be understood that they had no antipathy whatever to the masters-no desire to injure them. They neither accused them of selfishness nor cruelty. It was the system which made them what they were; and the object the deputation had in view was to alter the system in as gradual and beneficial a manner for all parties as possible.

that they had some thoughts of waiting upon Sir James | the very first principles of political economy—a neglect Graham, and asked Sir Robert if it would be advisable which led to an over-supply, a supply greatly beyond or necessary? To which he replied, "Certainly, I the substantial demand for their productions. Since think you had better see Sir James, and also Mr. Glad- 1811 there had been a continual improvement going stone." Sir Robert immediately wrote notes of intro- on in machinery, by which three times the duction to those two gentlemen, and rang for a amount of goods was now manufactured with less messenger to accompany the deputation to their respectadult manual labour than was required in the pretive offices; after which he most courteously bade the vious period for the smaller quantity. What deputation farewell, again expressing the satisfaction had been the result? Why, that they were now actuthe interview had afforded him.

The impression left on the minds of every one of the less than the same amount of money which they got deputation on retiring was, that Sir R. Peel is fully in 1815 for the one-third. It was not, therefore, to be aware of the great source of our evils at the present wondered at that, coincident with this over production moment, and that he sincerely sympathizes with the of machine-made goods as compared with a substantial working classes. It is but fair to add, that the emphademand, wages and profits had both decreased; that respectfully. tic words which drepped from the lips of one of the members of the deputation, after they withdrew—harder for a smaller remuneration, the capitalist for a "Well, at all events, it is clear that Sir R. Peel has a lower rate of profit, and that pauperism had kept page."

Tou may," said he, "rest assured that I will devote my best attention to them, in contact attention of Sir James Graham the same ulterior measures which they had suggested to the Premier, and desire to discover and adopt those measures which heart," conveyed the unanimous feeling of all.

GEORGE A. FLEMING. JOSHUA HOBSON. JOHN LEECH. MARK CRABTREE. TITUS S. BROOKE.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE EVIDENCE WHICH WAS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 4TH OF could be anticipated from any of those remedial mea-AUGUST, 1832, BY MR. JOSEPH GREEN, F.R.S., sures which contemplated a continuance in the false SURGEON OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, PRO- source which had already entailed such evil on the FESSOR OF SURGERY AT KINGS COLLEGE, community. AND CLINICAL LECTURER AT ST. THOMAS'S

The period of growth is one of weakness; the purposes of growth necessarily require a more than ordinary supply of nutriment; children require not only a large hibition of female labour could be compared with those extensive employers in England, and a practical man, supply of food, but that it should be nutritive, and employed in factories are generally the offspring of following were his words:— Such indiscriminate and formed without air and exercise. Children should be close their mills altogether. He pictured the awful be displayed in arguing, and the importance he seemed formed without air and exercise. Children should be close their mills altogether. He pictured the awful be displayed in arguing, and the importance he seemed to the awful be displayed in arguing. parents who have been similarly situated. They get unlimited employment of the poor, consisting of a great allowed long rest, in the horizontal position, and suffilittle if any education worthy the name previous to proportion of the inhabitants of trading districts, will cient sleep; eight or nine hours at least; under many entering the mills, and as soon as they enter them, be attended with effects to the rising generation so circumstances, twelve hours. Children are extremely (generally at a very early age, in consequence of the serious and alarming that I cannot contemplate them susceptible of vicinsitudes of temperature. The muscles connivance of parents, medical men, and factory owners, without dismay; and thus that great effort of British have not acquired that tone which enables them to perform actions which require strength and persistency fluences of the most vitisting and debasing nature, has been brought to such perfection, instead of being a of action. Their exercise should be varied, not long-They grow up in total ignorance of all the true duties blessing to the nation, will be converted into the bit- continued nor disproportioned to their strength. Their bones and joints are soft and spongy in their texture. Children are not fitted by nature for laborious or statiunfitted for attending to the one, or participating in the broad question of machinery, which he said was one onary occupation. Subjecting them to business or other. They neither learn, in the great majority of deserving of the greatest consideration. The deputa- work which requires strong exertion, or which, even cases, to make a shirt, darn a stocking, cook a dinner, tion said, "We will not attempt to conceal from you, being comparatively light, demands uniform, long-con-Sir Robert, our opinion that, in order to meet the case tinued, and therefore wearisome exercise, must ultithey are altogether unfitted for the occupancy of a do-fully and fairly, the enactment of other and more com- mately have an injurious effect upon their health. But to produce the very results which Sir James Graham prehensive measures is indispensably necessary. A if, in addition, their food is scanty, supplied only at seemed anxious to avoid. wealthy and middle classes very rarely engage any of this Ten Hours' Bill ten years ago might and would have long intervals, their occupation is not alternated with Sir J. Graham here said, "Understand me; I am class as servants. Yet those who are thus considered produced much more benefit than it can now produce amusement and exercise in the open air, and their not arguing as though I personally participate in these In the interval a vast amount of automaton power has clothing is not warm, disease must be the inevitable views; but my object is to show you what will be said been called into existence. It appears by the reports of consequence of this violent counteraction of all that by those opposed to your views, and to ascertain the an interview that day, but appointed the following the factory inspectors that between the years 1835 and nature suggests and demands. If you were to ground upon which you claim such a measure as a Ten married early. Many are mothers before twenty. 1839 the horse power increased at least one-half, while, subject the healthiest child to the causes which Hours' restriction." so far from the new machinery calling new manual I have enumerated, it is impossible that it should The Deputation proceeded to say, that according to labour into exercise, the fact was that the number of not become weakly, emaciated, stunted in its the arguments presented in favour of the President of the Council, to know published a volume, from which we extract the folspinners in Manchester required to work the enlarged growth, dull, sluggish, and diseased. I fear causing the operatives to be dependent on a foreign when it would please him to grant an interview; lowing:and increased machinery was not more than one-third that this country will have much to answer for in per- market for employment, it was admitted that our and he, learning that we were to see Mr. Gladstone such are its results as respects private life, the operation of the number previously employed. For such a state mitting the growth of that system of employing child- ascendancy in those foreign markets could only be kept in the afternoon, kindly agreed to meet us at the of things it would be very unwise, and a concealment ren in factories, which tends directly to the creation of up by a continuous cheapening of the cost of production. same time. Accordingly, at the hour stated, the point of view. It throws the burden of supporting the of the truth, to say that a Ten Hours' Bill would be a all those circumstances which inevitably lead to disease. How was that to be effected? It could not be done by deputation had an interview with Lord Wharncliffe family on the wife and the child, and compels the adult complete and perfect remedy; but it would, at I am quite sure that the results will be, in regard to reducing much lower the wages of the adult operatives. and Mr. Gladstone. male, upon whose shoulders the duty ought rightfully least, be a step in the right road. It would be an the health, most destructive, and, I think I may ven- That class of labourers were as near the bare "subsisto fall, to be reluctantly idle. It is an inversion of earnest to the operative classes that the Government ture to add, in regard to morals most injurious, and tence level," when in full employ, as it was possible to explain the nature of the measure which they advothe order of nature and of Providence—a return to a sympatises with them, has its attention to the place them. The only way, therefore, to do it was by cated, and the economical and moral reasons upon state of barbarism, in which the woman does the work, their condition, and is anxious to do what lies in its physical and meral welfare of the manufacturing class still further displacing these adult and comparatively power to ameliorate it. The subject, as we have already will be, a population weak and diseased in body, high-priced labourers by self-acting machinery, or mastated, is not a new one. The Ten Hours' question feeble and degraded in mind, and vicious and danger-chinery so contrived that what little attendance it ous in conduct. Children were not designed for labour; might require would be that of women and children, as to the physical, the domestic, and the mental and ture. Several committees have taken voluminous but if some labour must be permitted both our con- and as little even of that as possible; and thus we moral condition of the factory workers, were not in gendered among parties so situated. If, therefore, such evidence upon it—evidence which is conclusive of the science and our feelings equally demand that the labour shall come to the same result. The great bulk of the justice, the humanity, and the sound policy of the of children should be under such restrictions as will labouring classes would be thrown idle, whether we to this source, we think that it is the imperative duty measure. The question, in those districts where it is insure them against their being made the victims of extended or restricted our foreign trade under the of Government and the Legislature to step in and arrest best understood, has long ceased to be a matter of dis- avarice and disease, and as will render it compatible present direction of machinery. pute among the working classes; even the master class, with their physical and moral welfare; twelve hours' who formerly thought it their interest to oppose it, labour, including the time for meals, is the utmost have been taught by experience of a painful description average period of labour for the full-grown, strong, female and youthful labour is preferred, in consequence to abate that opposition, and many of them are now and healthy man. I am of opinion that the deterioraof its greater chespness; is it not? And also, because favourable to the enactment which we seek. Public tion in the human frame caused by this system will be of national wealth offer us only the alternative of slow opinion, therefore, will be with the Government, should come hereditary, and even increase from generation to or speedy ruin. it resulve upon proposing this measure to the ensuing generation, if the causes are to be continued. I should The Deputation-"You are right as respects the Parliament. But to insure effective relief from the suppose that such results of the shortening of human I do not see any practical mode of averting it; life, as are shown to be the case in the factory districts | do you? appears to us capable of alleviating the evil; and we to the physical and moral welfare of the people. In also come free from all party feeling or prejudices. We order to obtain this desirable object, it is, however, then have a Parliamentary grant raised by loan, or by question, were rather aided by Mr. Gladstone than constitute an essential object of the system; and its success, as the source of wealth and power, be were beginning de novo, but under present circumstances ticable nature of its provisions illustrated by facts not a jot more inviting than its inhabitants. The praisubordinate thereto. But if, instead of this legitimate it seems quite impracticable. object, and this wholesome restraint, ruled by the insacarried into effect. But, perfectly willing that such without check, and has no bound but the possible means be supported; if we find that these human beings (the factory workers are only regarded as parts of the machinery which they set in motion, and with as little crowded together under all the circumstances that conthe continent. Belgium, Saxony, Prussia, and other support of the well disposed and humane of all classes, more vast and oppressive, whilst the labourers themplaces have, instead of taking our goods, succeeded in and clear the way for an equally important, and not selves are degraded into the mere negro slaves of Eutheir primary object—that of supplying their own mar- less imperative measure—namely, the appointment at rope; then, I say, that these and all the physical evils demand unsparing moral correction, or they await the

> INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BABT. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Previous to waiting upon Sir J. Graham, which they did the same day, namely, on the 28th of October, the machinery, chesp labour, and superior management, to us well calculated to insure immediate satisfaction with the Premier, and who had then, in the most frank

your decision will have upon the happiness and pros- in the first instance, afraid that the object of their mis- thing was certain, that we must lay aside the notion perity of our own class, which has its state in national sion might be associated with the idea of a party mea. that we could ever again become "the worksequently made an appointment with that gentleman, which they now proceeded to fulfil. Mr. Beckett s right and useful; the resources of an empire on listened with deep interest and evident gratification them most courteously.

of the measure which they were sent to press upon which strongly confirmed the general premises laid Sir Robert, who seemed to be much affected by this of 13 and 21 to ten hours a-day would have upon the the interview with Sir Robert Peel, it is unnecessary and friendly conversation gave utterance to many think," said he, "that it would very much aggravate In the course of the interview the deputation had

I also fear that an extension of our manufactures will it was because, after a mature consideration of the chester as to reduce the number of spinners from Poor Law, in accordance with the dictates of humanot afford the relief desired; for past experience, I subject in all its bearings, they had come to the con- 2,600 in the year 1830 to 600 in the year 1841; in nity and justice, and as an instalment of good think, shows that such an extension would only bring clusion that it would be a benefit rather than an injury, the short space of eleven years that prodigious altera- measures to the working classes. These were matinto play more machinery, and not employ manual that they now ventured respectfully to call the attention had been effected, chiefly by the introduction of ters about which the deputation thought there should

Sir James Graham.-Well, but I want to know the ruple deckers. reasons which induce you to form such an opinion. It will be argued by those opposed to your views that such an interference with the free use of capital and labour will necessarily place the British manufacturer at a dis-Sir Robert Peel.—But I shall give the subject that advantage in the market of the world, as compared full and attentive consideration which its importance with his rivals, and who are under no such instruction. and various bearings deserve, and should I come to a Now, I wish to know whether you have looked at the different conclusion to that you held, I shall do so with question in this broad and economical light; or confined your attention entirely to the effects of the system upon the condition of the labourers themselves, and thus excluded from your calculation the general operation of such a restriction as you advocate? The Deputation said they were, in the first place,

measure on the grounds of humanity, justice, and morality; and further, that it was in accordance with the soundest doctrines of political economy. They repudiated the idea of entertaining any hostile feeling towards the employers of capital and labour in the manufacturing departments of industry. They neither accused them of selfishness nor cruelty as a class, but they wished to alter the system which made it the interest of the employers to act in such a manner as to justify the use of such terms in relation to the treatment which the working classes received under its influence. The deputation proceeded to show, at considerable length, that the destitute condition of the operatives, The deputation then rose to take leave, observing in manufacturing districts, arose from the neglect of ally receiving, for three times the quantity of goods. with each successive mechanical invention which displaced male adult labour, substituting in its place either the labour of mechanical automatons, or that of women the medium of the constituted authorities, to carry I feel a confidence (considering the candour modeand children. For these and other reasons, of which an outline only is here presented, the deputation said all classes of the community. The deputation then they were firmly convinced that the measure they advocated was in accordance with the dictates of the soundest political economy, and calculated to lead back GIVEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF again to a greater amount of national wellbeing than

> Sir J. Graham, in reply, urged most of the reasons adduced by the free trade party. He dwelt with great emphasis upon the possible results of a policy which, by placing our manufacturers in a comparatively worse position than the manufacturers of the Continent and America, might ultimately render the capital of the former altogether profitless, and thereby induce them to thousands thickly congregated in the manufacturing districts, and entirely dependent on the centinuance of our foreign trade for existence. He said it would be argued that with such an intense and increasing rivalry on the part of foreigners as the deputation had admitted, it would be impossible to interpose any checks to the production of manufactured goods in the cheapest possible way; unless indeed we were determined to give our rivals the advantage in the market, and

> thereby put a stop to our foreign trade altogether. The Deputation said, that the extension of the foreign trade in the manner in which that had of late years been effected appeared to them calculated most certainly

The Deputation.—It is a sorry conclusion, Sir James to think that this perversion of human ingenuity should make the multiplication of means for the increase Sir J. Graham — Well! but how is it to be remedied?

Sir J. Graham.—Yes, but not so rapidly.

The Deputation.—Yes, we think we do.

Sir J Graham.—What would you recommend? The Deputation.—The adoption of a comprehensive individual character and on the domestic condition and efficient plan of home colonisation; for which pur- of families, which resulted from the present mode of pose we would advise the passing, at the expence of the nation, of a General Waste Land Enclosure Bill, provide food and shelter for themselves, and the surplus | band. It will be seen that these suggestions meet

and disaffection, more and more widely, until it termiinstitutions. Sir J. Graham.—I hope matters are not likely to end

you appear to think them. The Deputation.—We are convinced, Sir James, by tendencies of the present mode of using machinery, that unless a different direction be given to its mighty constituted the schoolmaster, and the fire-hole had capabilities it will become the destroyer of those who been made the school-room. The inducements the Act so misuse it; and not only the destroyer of them, but held out to parents to allege that their children were of tress, ewing to the want of employ, most of the also of the working classes, whose fate is now, in a the full age required, when they knew that the facts manufactories being at the stand still. The town certain sense, in their hands. Glut after glut, panic were otherwise, and also to medical men to certify has been divided into districts, and the habitations us still less able to bear it than its predecessor. The to show that this was vory commonly the case, or seven weeks the average incomes of the above humble comforts of the operatives' cottage have dis- With respect to the inspectors, the deputation stated families have been at the rate of 1s. 21d. per appeared. The middle classes of tradesnen, who that it appeared to them that they would be unne- head per week, but now it will not be more few overgrown capitalists, in consequence of the ina- instances, rather a means of enabling the masters to tion is now making amongst the neighbouring Such is the state of our towns at the present moment, giving the idea of an efficient superintendence, when termined, as far as it is practicable, to give employ.

We have given you our reasons for believing that the in consequence of the many motives which operated ment to those able to work, in improving foot-paths,

the markets of the world, as we once had done.

The deputation then pressed more particularly upon Sir James Graham the moral aspects of the questions which the sun is said never to set—an empire unparal- to the account of their interview with Sir Robert involved in the passing of a ten hours' bill, the extent leled in its natural and artificial appliances—at your Peel, and immediately accompanied them to the Home to which the present system produced ignorance, a Office, where, after the lapse of a few minutes, they want of domestic comfort and economy, a disruption were introduced to Sir James Graham, who received of family ties, and, consequently, both reckless and them most courteously.

The Deputation briefly stated the leading features particular instances of the working of the system,

The Deputation replied, that if they thought such years into the cotton districts had thrown out of emwould be the result of the measure they would be the ploy a great number of adult labourers. These alteralist persons in the world to press for its adoption; but tions had been carried to such an extent in Man-

Sir J. GRAHAM said,-Why, you complain of lathe manufacturers were advertising for labourers to be sent down into those parts of the country.

Deputation.-True, Sir James: but that was connected with a contract made between the Gregs and convinced that they were justified in asking for this country, and the additional hands were in many men of all parties. places so utterly uncalled for by any real extension of the demand for labour, that it is a fact, and it is one. Sir James, which we are most anxious to press upon your the deputation in reference to the Ten Hours' Bill? attention, that in very many instances, where new fami- To which it was replied, that the masters were

After a long and very interesting conversation, of which this report will give but an imperfect idea, Sir James Graham said, - You will not expect that I should give any distinct pledge as to the course which the smaller manufacturers, but such instances of ap-Government may take on the subject you have brought proval of the Ten Hours' Bill, he thought, were before us in such a temperate spirit, and in support of which you have argued with equal intelligence and good talists. The deputation stated that as a general feeling. All I can say is that, in common with my col- rule that might be so, but that many of the large leagues. I am most desirous to adopt any measure which may have the effect of introducing and maintaining opinions. In corroboration of that statement the prosperity among our fellow-countrymen; and you may rest assured that we will use our best exertions, and give our most careful consideration to any measures which seem to us calculated to effect that primary and paramount object. I am obliged to you, gentlemen, for your kindness in calling upon me, and for the information and pleasure you have afforded me, and will only add, that it will always be the duty of the Government to receive such deputations from the working classes, and to listen to their statements attentively, aye, and

withdrew.

Of the Home Secretary it may be remarked, that while his treatment of the deputation was unexceptionable shall differ, for the evils are palpable, demand imthroughout—while there was no want of expressions of politeness and cordiality on his part, upon the whole able. The spirit and tendency of your views are the impression produced upon the deputation was less. alike rational and conciliatory." favourable than in the previous case. Sir James Graham seems to us to have drunk too deeply at the fount of the Malthusian philosophy (which has inflicted so much evil on this country) to be able to get rid entirely of its influence; and though, while putting forward the arguments of that school, he repeatedly cautioned the deputation against supposing that he was uttering his own sentiments, the deputation think that there is reason to apprehend, from the earnestness of manner which to attach to those opinions, that the dogmas of that school continue to exercise a considerable influence over

GEORGE A. FLEMING. JOSHUA HOBSON. JOHN LEECH. MARK CRABTREE. TITUS S. BROOKE

INTERVIEWS WITH LORD WHARNCLIFFE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, AND MR. W. E. GLADSTONE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

On leaving the Home-office, the deputation, accompanied by Mr. William Beckett, proceeded to the office of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of waiting upon the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, its Vice-President. The gentleman was unable to grant day, at three o'clock. Mr. Beckett promised to meet

the deputation at that hour. On the following morning application was made to

As in former cases, the deputation proceeded to which they based their claim.

Lord Wharncliffe testified, from his own know ledge, to the fact that the statements thus presented the slightest degree exaggerated. His Lordship expressed his deep sympathy with the manufacturing population, and his desire for an amelioration of

Mr. Gladstone appeared to take an earnest and absorbing interest in those portions of our statement which had reference to the educational, the domestic, and the moral and religious statistics of the subject, and paid particular attention to the proposed restriction, of which Sir Robert Peel seemed to doubt the practicability—namely, that which would limit the employment of female labour. Mr. Gladstone treated this subject in a very able and practical manner. Agreeing in all the deputation stated as to the evil effects, both on substituting female for adult male labour, he asked, "What practical measures would you suggest to make such a clause as you propose generally ope-Sir J. Graham.—Ah! that might do very well if we very fally canvassed, and the unwieldy and imprac-

The Deputation.—Well, Sir James, you have just deputation, while on this part of the subject, stated, several months in the year, and hardly habitable from these alternatives either to commence this measure now in the first place, that the short-time committees, gradually and peaceably, and thus avert the evils we and the friends of the factory labourer, had been no Sabine, he says, is 'very unhealthy,' the city of Galveshave been anticipating, or to let the present system take parties to that measure (the Act of 1833); that ton, 'extremely unhealthy and insalubrious,' the town work, and they were thoroughly convinced that it nates in general disorganisation and anarchy, and then to had been adopted more as a means of evading, than be forced to begin de novo, smid the wrecks of former satisfying the demand for the due regulation of the not exist in Texas, which he endeavours to prove. The for which it professes to make provision, it was notoin that way, and that our prospects are not so gloomy as rious that in most cases its provision had either been entirely evaded, or that what instruction had been given had been imparted under circumstances long and painful sufferings, which have induced us to which made it a mockery both as to quality and search deeply into and ponder often on the working and | quantity; and one instance in particular was ad duced, in which the stoker of a steam-engine had been after panic, has visited us of late years, the period that the children appeared to be so, were also pointed of the poor visited to ascertain the nature of each between each progressively lessening, and each finding out, and numerous instances were brought forward case of distress, and it appears that for the last six depend upon the lower classes, are in all but an incol. cessary with such a bill as that proposed; and that than, on an average, 12d. per head per week, for vent state, and trade is concentrated in the hands of a experience had shown they were, in the majority of many have no employment whatever. A subscripbility of smaller capitalists to contend with them. evade the provisions of the bill than otherwise, by gentry and the inhabitants of the town, and it is dedeputation proceeded to the residence of Mr. William increase of our foreign trade under the present system to make the inspectors take the side of the capitalist roads, &c. in and about the town, and also to afford Beckett, M.P. for Leeds, with whom they had a very would permanently increase neither wages nor profits, rather than that of the labourer, infringements of some relief by corn at a reduced price, in those

and future permanent relief. If we have been bold in manner, offered his services in any way which the deoffering our opinions it is because we feel the importputation might think best calculated to further the appeared to take a deep interest in the subject, said slightly, if at all, in deterring the employer, in conthe deputation were certainly startsequence of the profit which he could realise even Sir J. Graham, who throughout the interview had such a trifling pecuniary penalty as to operate but

Mr. Gladstone inquired whether the deputation wished to abolish inspectorships altogether! To well being equally with that class who are the lords of sure, if they accepted this kind offer, and therefore reshop of the world." In 1815, the case was which the deputation replied, that they thought, vast possessions. You, Sir Robert, are now placed in spectfully declined it in the case of the interview with different. Then we were almost exclusively possessed with such a bill as they proposed, there would not be the most important and commanding position of any the Premier; but upon reconsidering the subject they of machinery; since then other nations had rapidly ad-much necessity for them; and they also thought their abolition would remove a great source of irritation and annoyance in respect of the masters; for it was with them chiefly, and seldom with the operatives, that the inspectors came in contact. In fact, they were as a sort of spies upon the employers, which the deputation thought might be dispensed with if a bill of the nature indicated were passed into a law: for if the master or other directing person were liable. like the poor man, to be committed to the treadmill for an infraction of its provisions, and the common informer were restored to his former position, there would be very few infringements of the law.

Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Gladstone both expressed their deep sympathy with the condition of the manufacturingclasses, and in the course of a long

truly benevolent and enlightened opinions. After the Ten Hours' measure had been very fully canvassed in its various bearings, the deputation took the liberty of laying before his Lordship and Mr. Gladstone (as they had already done with Sir R. Peel) their views as to the imperative necessity of passing it in connection with an alteration of the self-acting machinery, and double, treble, and quad- be no delay, as upon them an immense mass of evidence had already been accumulated. But while considering those points about which the mind of bourers being out of employ, and yet a few years ago the Government ought to be immediately made up. there were other points, as the deputation had already stated to the Premier and Home Secretary, of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, on which the deputation thought that Parliament might Ashworths and the Poor Law Commissioners, the pur- collect valuable information; and therefore, though port of which was to reduce wages in the manufactur- it was going beyond their instructions, the depuing districts. The effect was twofold. This migration tation took upon themselves to suggest and press system assisted the commissioners in carrying out the for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry New Poor Law in the agricultural districts, and it into the causes of the present distress of the country, enabled the manufacturers to lower and keep down as arising from sources not likely to be reached by wages. This keeping down of wages was so clearly the alterations in the Poor Law or the Factory Act, the great object of the manufacturers in many parts of the Committee to consist of moderate and well-informed

Lord Wharncliffe asked whether the masters were not generally opposed to the views advocated by lies were taken on by the manufacturers, an equal numnow in many instances becoming convinced, by ber of the older families and hands were dismissed to make room for them. only means of saving them as well as their workpeople from utter destruction. His Lordship said that he supposed that might be the case with the rare among the more wealthy and extensive capiemployers were now coming round to the same deputy from Huddersfield mentioned the names of several of the most extensive and influential millowners of that district, with whom his Lordship was well acquainted.

Mr. Gladstone, at the termination of a most friendly and encouraging interview, expressed himself highly gratified with the conversation, and said that it was impossible to direct the attention of Government to subjects of graver importance that those which the deputation had brought before Lord Wharncliffe and himself. "You may," said he, "rest assured may be best calculated to put a stop to the evils you unite the wise and moderate of all parties, and, through have described. Where we may happen to differ, such measures as would tend to promote the welfare of ration, and intelligence which have characterised your representations) that our motives and opinions will receive from you a fair and liberal construction. But, indeed, it is not fair to assume that we do or mediate remedy, and your claims are just and reaon-

Lord Wharncliffe, at the request of the deputation. readily, and in the kindest manner, gave a letter of introduction to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, upon whom the deputation next proposed to wait. The deputation then took leave, after expressing their high sense of the kindness and courtesy with which the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentlemen had treated them.

The impression left on the minds of all the members of the deputation by the bearing of Mr. Gladstone was of the most favourable description, and gave rise to hopes of a cheering nature as to the ultimate results of their labours, and the intention of the Government, both with reference to the Ten Hours' Bill, and also to other measures deeply affecting the operative classes. And of Lord Wharncliffe the deputation have to report that he rendered them very valuable assistance by corroborating several of their strongest statements from his own personal knowledge of the manufacturing districts.

> GEORGE A. FLEMING. Joshua Hobson. JOHN LEECH. TITUS S. BROOKF. MARK CRABTREE. (To be Continued.)

A FEW WORDS ABOUT TEXAS.

N. D. Maillard, Esq., having resided nine months in Texas, during part of which time he was editor of a newspaper published in that Republic, has recently

"CHARACTER OF THE TEXANS .- Texas, a country filled with habitual liars, drunkards, blasphemers, and slanderers; sanguinary gamesters and cold-blooded assassins, with idleness and sluggish indolence, with pride engendered by ignorance, and supported by fraud. The loafers are by far the most numerous class, and go about from one dram-shop to another for the purpose of gaming and spunging on their friends, and not unfrequently on strangers; but this latter practice is by far too common in Texas to be confined or strictly applied to any one branch in the community. * * The Texans, either separately, or en masse, exhibit all the features of a ruffianised European mob, to whom, however, they are greatly inferior in social refinement, and much less formidable in a military point of view."

This character of the Texans, of course, is meant to apply, in the aggregate, to both sexes. But Mr. Maillard, whose notions of gallantry are somewhat peculiar, proceeds to specify the graces of the softer sex in Texas. The picture, as painted by him is so little Anttering, that we shall not expose ourselves to the odium of being regarded as libellers by describing it. Here is the original, as touched off by his own coarse pencil:-

"TEXAN LADIES .- The Texan ladies seldom show themselves to strangers, and, like those of the United States, they use either the pipe or the swab. The swab is a piece of soft wood, about three inches long, which they chew at one end until it forms a brush, then dipping it into a small bottle of brown rappee snuff, which they carry about for the purpose of cleaning their teeth; this operation being performed, the swab is placed in one side of the mouth, while the pipe sometimes takes the other. They have little neatness or cleanliness of person to attract the eye. Their figures are scarcely to be described: coarse from neglect, or emaciated from self-indulgence, their skins have horrowed from the sun the exact hus of the lemon; and if the countenance be an index to the mind, I doubt not that their dispositions have somewhat of the peculiar flavour of that sour bullet of the tropics: but yet to those who admire silence above everything else in woman, permit me to introduce the ladies of Texas par excellence as mutes."

According to Mr. Maillard the climate of Texas is well known to all conversant with the subject. The ries he describes as swamps, covered with water for the bites of insects during the dry season. The city of ' most unhealthy.'

Even religious toleration, Mr. Maillard contends, does labour in factories. With respect to the education great drawback, however, is slavery—the accursed traffic in human blood.

> The Marquis of Waterford had several of his hounds poisoned in the covert of Dangan.

DISTRESS IN BARNARD CASTLE.—The carpetweavers and others, amounting to upwards of 120 families in this town, are reduced to extreme disTO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—As it is generally known in Bradford and neighbourhood that I intended to visit my brother in Northallerton Hell during Christmas; and, as all will Chartists of that town, and notified my intention of dedistance of nineteen miles from my journey's end. I rose early next morning, and pursued my journey to Northallerton; and, O, what a scene for the philanthropist to contemplate! The vast tracts of rich land. interspersed here and there with a solitary farm house. surrounded with a great number of hay and corn stacks, of every description, food for man and beast: when I looked round, and saw all this, and reflected on our great Champion's excellent letters on the Corn Laws and the land, I was forcibly struck with the truth of his assertions, that if the land was divided into five or six scres each farm, that every unwilling idler and comfortable. I made inquiry about the quantity of brought from the contaminating atmosphere of a manufacturing town, where, instead of wretchedness and poverty, they might enjoy peace and plenty. I arrived at the prison doors, and was told by one of the underwho would be left in durance vile, until the censtable withdrew; he was a most respectable looking young man, a stonemason, and was committed three months to hard labour for vagrancy.

My brother was then introduced to me in the Governor's office, and, O God, what a sight! from being a stout athletic man, he was reduced to a mere skeleton. On taking his hand, a tear of affection gushed He seemed determined that the Governor should not see him quail at his imprisonment. He wrote some time ago, and said the Whigs had taken the flesh off his bones, and left nothing but the skeleton for the Tories been before he was imprisoned.

The Governor told me that my brother had behaved moment's punishment since he entered the establishment. I took with me a large quantity of books which he could not receive until they had been inspected by the parsons. I gave the Governor a copy of the National which would make this letter too long for your

I am, Sir, yours,

CHARTIST "MEDAL" AND "RIBBON! TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-On returning thanks for the O'Connor Medal. bosoms of aristocratic knaves and boobies, are but emgewgaws of a tem-fool.

Though but a feeble champion in the cause of Charimprorters; and the Medal which I have received, and sidered as a valuable heir-loom, and "sacred" as the "principal household god!"

But, Mr. Editor, its virtues are not only prospective. but immediate: it must not be shrouded in darkness, or laid in cotton among other jewels in a casket, but it must see the light, and be worn by its possessors on all public occasions, meetings, and soirces. I have had a small hole drilled just above O'Conner's head (for I should consider it a species of sacrilege to suffer a hair Scotch a plaid.

But why should not we Chartists have our no patriotic ribbon manufacturer to be found capable of producing a Chartist tricolour? Like the Waterloo ribbon, it might very readily be formed in stripes, one o! blue, one of green, and the other of plaid. Attach the medal to the Chartist tricolour, let it be worn, in contradistinction, on the left breast, to that of Waterloo, or all other stars and orders, and, my "life to a ducat" that ere long it will beat all the rest out of the field, my more, it will become even fashionable! Even as a speculation it would answer; and the female Chartists might trim their bonnets with it, as it would be "an

I trust the hint I have just given will be duly acted upon, as I am well aware of the efficacy of such symenlivens the drooping hearts of many, and it fraternizes

A WOOLWICH CADET.

cutward sign of the inward spirit beneath."

Chichester, Jan. 3, 1842.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. A delegate meeting of the West Riding was held at Dewsbury on Sunday last. Delegates were present from the following places:-

Mr. J. W. Smyth. Holmfirth and Honley Mr. Ed. Clayton. Sowerby. ... Mr. Greenroyd. Bingley ... Mr. Ickeringill. Huddersfield ... Mr. J. Chapman. Mr. Clayton in the chair.

"That we request all the various towns who are in Frears to the West Riding Missionary Fund and to the West Riding Election Fund, to immediately send in their arrears to the Secretary, so that the balance theet can be made, as the present Secretary is resigning his situation."

Moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Chap-

immediately, and sent to the Secretary without fail." Moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Chap-

of agitating the West Riding with more efficiency."

DELEGATE MEETING FOR DURHAM AND

the Council Room, Bridge-street, Bishop Wearmouth Delegates representing the following places were

lington, Foreman's-row, Sheriff Hills, Bedlington, North Shields South Shields, and Sunderland, when the following resolutions were passed :-

"That Mr. O'Brien be nominated to represent the Petition Convention. "That should Mr. O'Brien decline representing the

Counties before named, that Messrs. Sinclair and Chapin Newcastle, to nominate some other person. "That Mr. Chapple be appointed General Treasurer

to the Petition Convention Delegate Fund." "That considering the disorganised and present

DREADFUL MURDER AT MANSFIELD. NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

On Friday morning last, the peaceful little town of Mansfield was thrown into a state of consternation be anxious to know how he is coming on, I take this by the discovery of one of the most dreadful and opportunity of informing them through the medium of cold-blooded murders ever recorded. The hapless your valuable journal. I left frome on Christmas Day victim of this atrocions deed was a young woman, your valuable journal. I left frome on Christmas Day victim of this atrocions deed was a young woman, and its annals have never before been stained with a proprietors, but to little purpose. The speaker then that previous engagements would not allow us to report the purpose. The speaker then that previous engagements would not allow us to report the purpose. in her 20th year, named Mary Hallam, the daughter crime so deadly. through Knaresbro', when I sought out the leading of a labourer, who has resided in Mansfield for many years, and who has saved a considerable sum livering a lecture to them, on my return from North- of money by his industry. The murderer is a young allerton, on Monday evening. After having made ar- man, named John Jones, alias Samuel Moore, shoerangements with them, I proceeded on my journey to maker, a native of Market Bosworth. He has Boroughbridge, at which place I stayed all night—a resided in Mansfield for four years, and had, until a few months ago, been considered the accepted

suitor of the unfortunate deceased. Moore rented two rooms at the bottom of a yard in Lister-lane, Mansfield, and the deceased lived in the murder of Emma Evans, at Bronygarth, underwith her parents in a house at the top of the yard. A year ago the murderer lodged in the same house with the deceased, but about nine months since he became rather unsteady, and took to drinking, in consequence of which the parents of the deceased, thinking that his bad habits would not promote their daughter's happiness, declared against his suit. He then left their house, and went to lodge in the same in the manufacturing towns might speedily be put in yard, at the house of a widow named Wragg. At possession of everything that would make life happy that time he made use of threatening language, but it would imply a degree of malignity unparalleled to land which each farmer occupied, and found the suppose that he formed a resolution, in consequence division generally from 25 acres up to 500! so that, in of what then passed, to perpetrate so savage and this district alone, a great many families might be diabolical a crime. He visited at Hallam's as a neighbour, and occasionally went out with the deceased. At Whitsuntide, whilst walking in Mansfield Forest, he committed a violent assault upon at Northallerton at one o'clock, and presented myself her, and frequently gave evidence of being a most strappers that I was too late, the time of visiting being who had been out on a visit, called at his shop on my life tell whether the constable who brought of his victim for some time, and at length locked up the prisoner, or the culprit, was the person the shop, and went to a public-house. He there request of the company, after which he went home dence :-

William Hallam, the father of the deceased, deposed, She had just returned from a journey to Worksop, such blows would suspend animation, but probably into my eyes, when he said to me, don't thou come where she had gone on a visit on Christmas-day. Withere to blubber and roar, it will make it no better. ness returned from his work about nine at night, and hands at the time her throat was cut. I then examined her clothes were down within an inch or two of her loss of blood was alone sufficient to cause death. The well since he came there, and had not received a single shoes. Witnes then took the table and chair away, and, half of the cap strings were forced into the throat, and after telling his wife that she was dead, went and were rather jagged; as if from repeated strokes of a fetched Metham, the constable. Witness and Metham knife. A woollen neckerchief on her neck was likewise with the nephew of the latter, went down to his lodg- pierced. ings and called up the prisoner, who was apprehended Petition; and a discussion took place between me and and taken to the lock-up. Witness then described the They both made a long statement, denying that they the Governor on various subjects on trade and politics. Wounds on the body to be several large cuts on the knew anything of the murder. throat.

My brother gave the Governor a good character for her husband's evidence, and said she believed the pri- duty to tell you that you are fully committed to take humanity, and said he would rather be there than at sound mind. Knew that deceased was your trial at the next Lent Assizes for the murder of he (the speaker) considered that the masons had thus acquainted with the prisoner, and considered that at Emma Evans, of Bronygarth, in the parish of St. one time he intended to marry her, but he never asked Martin, in this county." JOSH. BROOK. Witness about it nor mentioned it at all. Had heard The prisoner Slawson was then addressed by his prisoner threaten to do her daughter harm. It was Lordship in the same terms. when witness and he disagreed about nine months the death of her daughter, he said he would be the death | assizes. of her if the went with any one else. Believes they I would suggest a hint to the whole Chartist body of were fond of each other at one time. Witness used subscribers who have been fortunate enough to obtain to drink, neglect his work, and use abusive language to mich a distinguished "order." For myself, it is the witness. She never knew him strike her daughter, but only one I would condescend to wear, as the various on Easter Wednesday she came running into the house trophe already recorded in the columns of The Star, "stars" and "garters," &c., now in vogue, gracing the almost fainting, with him after her, and said, "Oh, has again been thrown into a state of considerable exmother, here is Sam running after me. Yesterday he citement, by a cruel outrage perpetrated upon a disblems of tyranny and corruption, or regarded by all in. | Wanted to take my life. He kneeled upon my stomach | abled old man, and from which his death resulted. telligent persons as the playthings of a baby, or the and almost throttled me." He came into the house, William Dugdale, the deceased, was nearly seventy and witness told him if he did not go out she would years of age, and very infirm. split his head with the poker. Never thought the tism, I take some little pride in being one of its earliest prisoner was mad. Has no reason to think he had Burnley, upon the body of the deceased, before Mr. taken improper liberties with her daughter. (Here the John Hargreaves, one of the coroners for the northern which I prize most highly, will, by and by, be con- witness caught sight of the prisoner, whom she had division of the county of Lancaster. not not before perceived, and called out, "O, he's there, let me go; I did not know he was there," and was supported fainting from the room.)

Priscilla Adcock was at work in the house of the deceased on the night in question, when she said she effect:—The deceased William Dugdale was a cripple, would go out and hear a little news. Witness then who resided in a cellar in Eastgate. About half-past corroborated the former evidence.

William Metham, constable, Mansfield, was called

up about twelve o'clock on Thursday night by William of his head to be injured, either in the semblance or Hallam. Got up immediately, and went down with reality) large enough to admit of a silver wire, ferming him to the prisoner's lodgings. Went to the front door reality) large enough to admit of a silver wire, ferming him to the prisoner's lodgings. Went to the front door to get up. The witness got up and went into the area mented on the account which had been given by Mr. a ring, to which a ribbon might be attached. I would and sent his nephew and William Hallam to the back to get up. The witness got up and went into the area mented on the account which had been given by Mr. further suggest that it may be worn round the neck, door. Witness knocked, and a person's head protruded and that an English Chartist should wear a navy-blue from the window above; it was Mrs. Wragg's son. ribbon, an Irishman one of emerald green, and the Witness asked if Samuel Moore was at home, and was informed he was. Witness said he wanted to see him, and was soon after let into the house by Wragg. Wittricolour as well as the French Republicans? Is there ness collared Wragg, and asked him if he was Moore; he answered "No, but Moore will be down directly." Befere they could get a light, prisoner came down her cellar, and immediately after Sarah Dugdale called partly dressed in his coat and shoes. Witness said he wanted him, and there was a woman at the door who out, "They are murdering my old man." Witness had said, "Oh, Sam, what have you been doing?" He previously heard a noise like that of a person falling answered, "I have been doing nothing." Witness then down the steps. She then went out and found the detold him he wanted him on suspicion of murdering ceased sitting at the bottom of the flight. The young William Hallam's daughter, and that he must accompany witness. He said he would, and felt about for his shoes. He was very quiet, and made no resistance. When they had gone about 100 yards he said, " Mr. Metham, I am the murderer; I intended to destroy myself, but my heart misgave me, and I am pleased I have not done it, as I ought to suffer publicly as a bols, and the enemy knows it well also. It cheers and warning to others." Witness said "What was the reason you committed this crime?" And he answered, "He wanted to have the girl, and her mother was not willing, and as he could not have her, he was determined no one else should." When they arrived at the of the workshop. He said, "You'll find the key of the workshop on the rabbit-cote, in the back premises, under a tile." He also said, that he had done it with a knife, and Metham would find it nigh to her; and so it was, in blood at her side. Went down to the premises, and found the key in the place he had described; unlocked the shop-door, and west up stairs with four others, and there saw the unfortunate girl lying nearly on her back, inclining toward the right side. In going immediately, and that he stayed with her for some not think he should last till morning. The deceased and 220 men, who worked at the new Houses of Partime after she was dead." Her throat was cut in four places, and she lay near to a pool of blood. He fancied she had been dragged away from the pool of blood, by Moved by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Mr. Icker- the marks on the floor. He produced the knife, which was a common shoemaker's knife, with clots of blood on both haft and blade. The deceased's necklace lay in one of the wounds; her hands and gown were bloody, and the prisoner's trousers were alightly spotted with blood on the front part. He believed prisoner was of sound mind.

Samuel Hurt, surgeon, of Mansfield, was called up about ten minutes past twelve, on Thursday night, by William Hallam. Had made a post mortem examination. The external appearance of the body indicated "That each town in the West Riding do immediately good health. The arms were extended, the hands furnish their quota of their expense for the forth- bloody, but not cut. The head lay under the window. as was the case with the deceased. coming Convention; and, furthermore, would recom- Her dress not more deranged than would result from mend that, as equal burdens break no backs, the West the fall. Found an incised wound, having been made Riding furnish £15; and that the North and East at three or four different times, four inches and a half Ridings (including Leeds), furnish £10, to be levied in length, extending from a little below the left ear to the centre of the chin, and separating a large flap of acquainted with the guilty parties. skin or integnment from the angle of the jaw to the centre of the chin, and penetrating to the jaw bone, warrant to Lancaster Castle. which was exposed to a considerable extent; another "That this meeting do recommend to the West wound, extending from an inch below the mastoid pro-Riding to form districts for the purpose of employing cess of the temporal bone to the thyroin cartilage, about MEETING OF THE DEDEGATES FROM THE lecturers without inconvenience, and give an opportunity four inches in length, one and a half in depth, and two wide, dividing some of the muscles and deep-seated LONDON MASONS AT DEVONPORT. blood vessels, particularly the carotid artery and inter-Moved by Mr. Greenroyd, and seconded by Mr. nal jugular vein, and being the immediate cause of ing classes took place at the Public Rooms, to hear the (A laugh.) They told him if he had brought a box of Tavistock, when the room was tastefully decorated (A laugh.) They told him if he had brought a box of Tavistock, when the room was tastefully decorated the room was tastefully decorated to the room was tastefully de death; another incised wound about the middle of the circumstances respecting the London Masons' Strike, Morison's pills, and gave them a good dose, it would with evergreens, portraits, and banners of liberty, "That the next West Riding delegate meeting be neck, six inches in length, and about two inches in held on Sunday, January 30th, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, at Lewsbury."

width, but not dividing the largest vessels. There was afternoon, at Lewsbury." of blood on the floor, her clothes were very considerably Mr. Williams, one of the delegates, to address the

saturated. The knife now exhibited would be a very assembly. likely instrument to produce all the effects which he had described.

seat and said, "I decline for the present," and then he should not wish to curb him in his intention of funds; all the trades in London were visited, and they the Convention for North Lancashire, addressed the Lincoln's Inn-Relds, London, Reece, Leadbury, Hereresumed his sitting. In answer to the coroner, he making a long speech. There had been much said of recommended them to send delegates to their meeting upwards of an hour and a half, exposing the fordshire.

said, "My name is John Jones, and not Samuel Moore. those who went forth to war, taking the sword, and in Drury-lane. About 200 or 300 assembled, and the fallacious arguments brought forward by the Corn Law William I live at Mrs. Wragg's, Lister-lane. I am a cordwainer, shield, and helmet, killing their scores, but much and twenty-four years of age. I have lived in Mans- more had since been said of men, who by their ty-Newcastle, Ouseburn and Byker, Legg Hill, Cram- field four years." He then declined answering any ranny, had hurled them headlong into eternity. Heaven they took up the subject actively and honourably; other measures of reform, would not benefit the work-

returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John petuate the fame of heroes, and much had been told of returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against John petuate the fame of heroes, and much had been told of struggle on in the warfare. What have the public seventy members, and have only been formed a few Jones," who was fully committed upon the coroner's the triumphs of war, but he hoped the day was not done? What have the trades done? They have taken weeks, having had only about five lectures in the

demeanour, and has stated that before committing the reduction of wages, or for an advance of wages, but Ple be empowered to call a Delegate Meeting to be held fearful deed he asked the deceased if she would marry against the tyranny of the foreman of their work. A him. She replied that her parents would not consent young man had asked of Mr. Allen, the foreman, for He then said, that he would take care that no one else liberty to go to some distance to bury his mother. The did, and seized her. After he had inflicted the first speaker here feelingly and touchingly drew a picture of wound, which it appears was not immediately fatal, the close connection which existed between a parent speaker here feelingly and touchingly drew a picture of reduction in wages, but they were purely arrayed against tyranny. This was a strike for freedom and right to the begged for her life, but seeing him resolved, then and a child, and concluded by giving the foreman's the disorganised and present she begged for her life, but seeing him resolved, then and a child, and concluded by giving the loreman's to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny. Some have thought ing, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee to crush oppression and tyranny.

a considerable time on his knees.

much of her own way. She was very fond of visiting they all would be. In the mean time, they held a nical men, He (the speaker) hoped, and was deter STATE OF THE HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES. He worked for Mr. Benten, a respectable shoemaker, young man returned, he (the foreman) said, "go to and cruelty that had continued to the year 1841 residing in Church-street, Mansfield.

THE MURDER NEAR OSWESTRY.-COM-MITTAL OF THE PRISONERS. (Abridged from the Shrewsbury News.)

The prisoners Williams and Slawson, who have been several times examined on suspicion of being concerned went another examination on Friday. The following evidence was given as to the state in which the deceased was found.

Mr. Perkins, surgeon, residing at Chirk, said. I went to the house of the deceased on Thursday evening. I found a great many persons about the house. I went in, and found the body on the kitchen floor. The body lay on its right side—the legs crossed, and the arms in the natural position. There was an arm-chair near the body. I knew the deceased and her habits. There was a considerable quantity of blood on the floor-the stream commencing from the neck of the deceased. I examined the body slightly, and saw that her throat was cut extensively and deeply. I felt with my hand that she had had a blew on the tep of her head. She could not have struggled at all, from the position of her body, which remained in the same state till the corolengths—the longest being about an inch and a half, the second about an inch, and the third rather more

when witness told him she did not approve of deceased, was then bound over to prosecute, and each

Burnley, so lately the scene of the frightful catas-

Several witnesses were examined, and below we give

arrived while the deceased was living. The boys, whose

they were unacquainted with them. After other confirmatory evidence as to the decla-

Mr. Coultate, surgeon, stated, that upon a post morten rupture might be caused by a heavy fall, especially in an individual whose lungs had been previously affected'

against the boys Sagar and Stuttard, as aiding and assisting." The Jury, no doubt, believed them to be The parties were then committed, upon the Coroner's

&c., Mr. Edwards in the chair. The CHAIRMAN having made some prefatory obser-

vations respecting the object of the meeting, called on

Mr. WILLIAMS on rising said, it had been reported A Delegate Meeting of the Counties of Northumber-land and Durham, was held on the 1st of January, in the Counties of Mark and Struck, which he asked if he was the truth. It was not his intention to say them was the truth. It was not his intention to say the first much on the subject, as Mr. Wood was present, and then had anything to say. The prisener rose from his held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the shire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Black strike, and they would soon come back, but their held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the shire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Black strike, and they would soon come back, but their held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the shire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Black strike, and they would soon come back, but their held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the shire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Black strike, and they would soon come back, but their held here on Monday night, Mr. Thos. Dean in the shire that the shi that he was a mason and had struck, which he assured had been robbed, and hell filled, from the latter Counties of Northumberland and Durham in the warrant to take his trial at the next Nottingham distant when every spear should be turned into ploughdistant when every spear should be turned into ploughshares. But their battle was an intellectual and
abled them to commence the struggle, to contend with The prisoner has since maintained a most unmoved moral warfare; the masons had not struck against a abled them to commence the struggle, to contend with their foe, and are determined to help them to repel the

of the men, one of whom being ill, was discharged perfectly satisfied with its proceedings. at the same time abusing him in blasphemous language, telling him they did not want cripples there The other was a man who went to bury his wife and, notwithstanding the close relation which existed between them, even that of her being flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, was told, on his return, to go again and be damned, and be buried with her. The speaker further exhibited the conduct of the foreman in the refusal of one of nature's gifts (water). A man had been accustomed to bring beer into the building to sell, and in order that they should drink the manufactured beverage, stopped up the pumps that they should not be able to obtain any other beverage. (Cries of street. shame.) They appealed against the proceedings of the foreman to Mesers. Grissell and Peto, proprietors, but street. nothing would be heard respecting it, the proprietors replying, that they could not substantiate their charge against Allen. They continued thus for three weeks, and getting no redress, two hundred and forty of the masons took up their tools and came out of the Houses of Parliament. The proprietors, being brought acquainted with the circumstance, down they send to Cheltenham, where they engage thirty persons, promising to give them a two years' job : but it was to be ner's inquest. I saw one drop of blood inside the a country job. The men being thus employed, down slanting lid of the bureau, not then dried. There was goes Mr. Allen; and it then turns out that he is to be their foreman; and being got into the railroad train, place. they find themselves soon after at Paddington, at the sign of the Nelson's Monument. The men closely watched their proceedings, and when they found it was the intention of the proprietors to allow him (Mr. Allen) to remain as their foreman, they sent letters to Messra Grissell and Co., that if their wishes were not complied with, they should not remain. The proprietors came and used much sophistry, saying, they hought it was cruel for so many to be against one man; but they did not think it cruel for one man to treat scores of men so barbarous and unnatural. (Cheers.) Suppose, said they, Parliament was to take it up, they would stop the work. He (the speaker) would at last he (Mr. Grissell) said rather than part with Mr. Allen, he would sacrifice his life's blood. The men thus perceiving that the word of Mr. Grissell was, like the law of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, they, for the last time, again remonstrated with him, when he told them he would not have his mind pained about it, and of the two, he would rather believe Mr. Allen than they (the masons.) They then proposed to put it Mr. to arbitration, the decision of which should be binding, street. but it was not complied with; he (Mr. G.) had condescended so much, as to allow them a hearing. The Trade's Union had been deprecated for this conduct by Lord Lincoln; but how did Lord Lincoln assume his present situation but by a union? But he would now give it a new name and call it combination to make it, if possible, look horrible. If this combination. then, is necessary for Lord Lincoln-for those who are the capitalists, how much more essentially necessary is it for the working classes when they are their only protection? (Cheers.) Mr. Wakley, M.P., then interfered, saying what is the meaning of all this? He thought it impossible that two hundred and seventy or three hundred and seventy men would so sarrifice domestic comfort for any length of time, they could not do so by flinging themselves on their own resources, and thus endeavoured to persuade us to return; but

played a manly spirit in striking against tyranny. All street. they asked was a more civil man, by whom

they might retain liberty. (Tremendous cheers Mr. Woods was then called upon to address the tial statement of the cause of the strike from brother Williams. He had given them a partial history of the strike, and had partially developed the cause that had produced it. He (the speaker) rejoiced to advocate the cause of liberty—(hear, hear)—and he rejoiced at being identified with a set of men who were struggling sub-Treasurer. to obtain what they never had enjoyed-their just, their righteous, and their invaluable rights. The masons' strike was a strike for liberty; it was a strike to say whether they, as men, were to be oppressed and burdened; it was a strike to say whether they, as Britons, were to be reduced to the condition of the veriest slave-(cheers);-it was a strike to say whether their dignity, and their rationality and intelligence was to be trampled upon and abused; and it was for them to say whether the statement that Mr. Williams had laid before the meeting was sufficient to warrant any number of men to resist such cruel, such inhuman, and such unnatural treatment. (Hear, hear.) What man of feeling was there who could see a fellow-being deprived of paying the last tribute of respect to an affectionate parent or wife unmoved? How cruel to be told that unless a man went the distance of 300 miles in three days to bury his mother, he should be flung out of lane. employment, and on returning, to be told to go back again and be buried with his mother and be damned. Such had been the conduct of Mr. Allen, their forethey were all about to be murdered, and desired witness man. The speaker eloquently and very gravely commented on the account which had been given by Mr. sent. He went on to say that the great cause of their striking was the extra demand for an extra quantity of labour. This was the great cause of the strike and the all-pervading cause of the present struggle. They con-ceived they did a sufficiency of work. In fact, their Mr. William Hamer, schoolmaster, Lower Moor employers had said, that they were perfectly satisfied sub-Secretary. with their work. (Hear') But, after all, they had been threatened by Mr. A. (the foreman), that if they did not work harder and do more, he would discharge two or three of them at a time, and to irritate the feelings of the men would serve them in the most insulting manner. What was more insulting to a masons feelings than to have his job taken out of his hands and sent to another part of the building while another fluished the job. There was a demand for an extra quantity of men for the work, for they were not going to injure themselves by the exertion of their physi-

cal powers and to satisfy and enrich Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and to satisfy their relentless tyrant of the industrious classes. (Cheers.) But another cause of their strike was the domineering and unfeeling manner ears. They were never looked upon by him like men ought to be. And if a man made the least trifling mistake, on account of the badness of the stone, and speaker) rejoiced to see men were so moral, so intellectually awakened, that they were determined they would not be spoken to in such a manner, but would common rights of men. (Hear.) They had a meeting lane, sub-Secretary. liament, agreed to strike. They said that the conduct of that individual (Mr. A.) was such that any man who valued his freedom ought to strike; and, therefore, they should cease from their employment, and they had done so now for fourteen weeks, and were determined to go forward. (Hear, hear.) As soon as they them, and the press also, which has always identified itself on the side of wealth, corruption, and aristocracy and against proceedings of their conduct. But with all its tremendous lies it has not been able to shake their of Manchester, lecture. His subject was to prove confidence or retard their object. (Cheers.) The men that it was the duty of every Teetotaller to become who have been since employed have been told by their a Chartist, and every Chartist a Tectotaller; a new employers that only sixteen men had caused the working man was called to the chair. The lecturer strike and not the majority; it was only a few Chartists | went through his subject in an able, convincing, who had been the means of it. (Hear, hear.) They and argumentative manner, the audience paying (the employers) sent Captain Rous, M.P. for Westminster, amongst them; hecame and told them he was perfectly uninterested, and had no sinister motive in view They gave the Captain due credit for all. He said further it would not do for working men to fall upon their own resources, but he was not aware they had the pockets of the public at their command, and was abstain from all intoxicating drinks. thus promised aid to fight manfully their battle. The Captain saw it was of no use to remonstrate with them, and therefore left. They next sent a Mr. Jackson, who tried all his stratagems to persuade them to by the Teetotallers. Chartism and sobriety are

and they were determined to stand as vigorously as and Jones. monstrous tyrant from the field; and they were perfectly satisfied a cause so noble and honourable would ensure them the victory. (Cheers.) He (the speaker)

and partying. The prisoner is also very good-looking. meeting to remonstrate with Mr. Allen. When the mined to persevere in preventing the tyranny, bondage, work;" but the next Saturday night discharged the should not proceed during the year 1842. The speaker The sensation produced by this unfortunate event in Chairman, who presided at the meeting, and two or proceeded to make a very long and eloquent speech, rehearsed two or three similar instances of cruelty and the whole of it. Some observations having been made tyranny exercised over them by the foreman, especially by the chairman, the meeting separated, we believe,

Chartist Entelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. WOLVERHAMPION.

Mr. Joseph Stewart, spectacle maker, Brick-kilnstreet. do. do., Mr. John Stewart,

Mr. Joseph Cheshire, cabinet locksmith, Stafford-Mr. William Simms, key maker, Graisley street. Mr. J. S. Farmer, accountant, Petit-street. Mr. John Dunn, hinge maker, Falkland-street.

Mr. M. Whittingham, locksmith, Bradmore. Mr. William Mace, hinge maker, Mill-street. Mr. William Freeman, forgeman, Portland-place. Mr. Joseph Green, toysmith, Meridale-street. Mr. James Holland, chemist, North-street. Mr. Job Hammond, sadlers' ironmonger, Hallett's Row.

Mr. James M'Keaig, bookseller, Melbourne-Mr. William Mogg, coffee-house, Snow Hill, sub-Tressurer. Mr. John Wilcox, news agent, Worcester-street,

UPPER WARLEY.

sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Brear, stonemason, Little Moors. Mr. Joseph Lilly, woolcomber, Shepherd House. Mr. George Uttley, do. do. Mr. Joseph Greenwood, weaver, Westfield. Mr. Joseph Fletcher, woolcomber, South Clough

Mr. William Mitchell, weaver, New Laith, sub Treasurer. Mr. William Sutcliffe, shoe-maker, Haigh House sub-Secretary.

MACCLESFIELD. Mr. Joseph Hibbert, joiner and carpenter, Stotham-street. Mr. James Boulton, grocer, Great King-street.

Mr. Samuel Bancroft, silk-throwster, Water-

Mr. George Johnson, weaver, Chestergate. Mr. John Walker, weaver, Dairy bank. Mr. Emanuel Robinson, weaver, Common. Mr. John West, weaver, Union-street. Mr. Benjamin Chandley, weaver, Waters.

Mr. William Frost, weaver, Newgate, sub-Trea-Mr. Henry Swindells, labourer, sub-Secretary. LEICESTER.

Mr. Luke Ryley, weaver, Nixon's-yard.

Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow, Chartist lecturer, (Mr Cooper's,) 11. Church Gate. Mr. T. R. Smart, carpenter, 47, Red Cross-street. Mr. J. H. Bramwich, framework-knitter, Pingle-

Mr. John Markham, shoemaker, Belgrave Gate. Mr. Thos. Winters, framework-knitter, 15, Eaton-Mr. William Smith, hatter, Silver-street.

Mr. Joseph Culley, tailor, 47. Red Cross-street. Mr. John Bowman, woolcomber, Pasture Lane. Mr. William Barsby, shoemaker, Junior-street. Mr. John Oldershaw, framework-knitter, 20, South Church Gate. Mr. Daniel Toon, framework-knitter, 21, Brook-

street. Mr. Thomas Beedham, carpenter, 67, Barkby Lane, Mr. Thomas Cooper, Editor of the Commonwealthsman, 11, Church Gate, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Charles Milnes, weaver, Back Lane. Mr. Robert Clegg, ditto, Milnrow. Mr. James Milnes, ditto, Milnrow. Mr. Henry Clough, ditto, Meadowhead. Mr. James Belfield, ditto, Laneside.

Mr. Thomas Brierley, ditto, Lanchead, President Mr. William Shore, ditto, Stone-pit Field, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Butterworth, ditto, No. 8, Laneside,

sub-Secretary. Mr. Isaac Nicholls, warehousman, Vineyard. Mr. Henry H. Whitehead, stripper, Glodwick-

Mr. Edward Fitton, spinner, King-street. Mr. Thomas Smith, tailor, Fold. Mr. Robert Ayerton, warehouseman, Georgestreet.

Mr. Joshua Kershaw, spinner, Union-street. Mr. Thomas Lesslie, tailor, Lord-street. Mr. Thomas Lawless, basket maker, Vineyard. Mr. Elkanah Scholefield, spinner, Rhodesfield. Mr. Leonard Haslop, hatter, Manchester-street,

STOKE-UPON-TRENT. Mr. S. Robinson, china-painter, Oak-hill, Mr. J. Morley, china-presser, Elder-street. Mr. W. Garrett, bricklayer, Berry-street. Mr. J. Moss, common ware-presser, Oak-hill. Mr. T. Morley, china-painter, Hill-street.

Mr. T. Starkey, coal-dealer, Vale-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. G. B. Mart, china-painter, Boothen-ville, sub-Secretary.

LOWER MOOR, NEAR OLDHAM.-TRETOTAL. Mr. Henry Rushton, warper, Lower-moor. Mr. James Marsland, spinner, Church-field. Mr. John Marsland, ditto, Lower-moor. Mr. John Unsworth, twiner, Primrose-bank, sub-

Treasurer. Mr. Isaac Marsland, spinner, Lower-moor, sub-Secretary. CHELMSFORD. Mr. Thomas Gilbert, cabinetmaker, Conduitstreet.

Mr. Robert George Gammage, coachtrimmer, Conduit-street. Mr. James Lawe, tailor, Springfield. Mr. George Brooks, chairmaker, Springfield, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Daniel Ludbrook, watchmaker, Waterloo-

READING, BERKSHIRE. Mr. George William Wheeler, Coley-street. Mr. Alfred Preston, shoemaker, 2, Finch-court. Mr. James Gibson, stonemason, Friar-street, sub Mr. Thomas Major, 4, Whitley-street, sub-

Secretary. oldham.—On Sunday evening the Chartist room, Oldham, was densely filled to hear Mr. Griffin, strict attention; and when he concluded there was

a pause for a few moments, to see if there was any question to be asked, or any opposition to the position taken and supported by the lecturer, and no one coming forward the meeting dispersed highly gratified, many declaring that from that time they would SHAW.-On Sunday evening, Mr. Linney, of Manchester, attended here and gave an excellent

sixteen or seventeen to contend with, there were 200 or going hand in hand; nineteen signed the pledge. 300 who said they would not go back till the monster was removed. (Cheers.) Last of all they sent a Doctor. democratic tea-party was held at the Market Chamber, be equally as effectual as to persuade them to go back. &c. At five o'clock, about two hundred sat down. (Hear, hear.) It was true the doctor came and At seven o'clock, a public meeting was held in the brought his plaister, but the masons wound was same room, when Mr. Wonnacott, builder, &c., took too large, and on stretching the plaister he broke it in the chair, at which the National Petition was two, and retired. They had now struck fifteen weeks, adopted, and a memorial in favour of Frost, Williams,

fallacious arguments brought forward by the Corn Law delegates said it was their own strike, not only the Repealers, and proved to the satisfaction of all premasons, but of every man in England, and therefore sent, that a repeal of the Corn Laws alone, without they felt their cause, and their motives were such as ing classes; at the conclusion several new members

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A Chartist ball took place here on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28th, for the purpose of tion. It was numerously attended, and lectures, dancing, and singing were kept up till a late hour, when would say, this was a glorious strike, not to resist a the company separated much delighted with the evenings amusements.—On the following Wednesday evening, a number of persons attended at Mr. Mogg's Coffee ruptcy. Lackington, official assignee. Coleman-streetthe Delegates present, that the permanent engagement of lecturers is impracticable, but recommend that those places who lave lecturers, do as frequently as possible encounters, and another to bury her, and another to bury

The demand for plain bobbin net by no means keeps pace with the supply, which is increasing, it is said by persons who have the best means of knowing, to an extent which is pregnant with ruinous consequences. The number of machines worked by power are about equal in the Western and Midland counties; and we believe both are suffering from the want of demand. In this state of affairs common prudence says, that to avoid an extensive stoppage, it would be wise for the factory owners to work only half hours. A total stoppage would be fatal indeed to the workmen, especially in the Midland counties, who have in general no other employment to resort to. We have heard as yet but of four power factories on the Continent, viz., one at St. Quentin, consisting of sixty-seven machines, one at Douay, employing twenty-three machines, one at Hartha, in Saxony, employing eleven machines, and one at Litterwitz, in Moravis, containing about 145 machines. These factories do not require English hands, only as setters-up, or overlookers, women being employed in many of them.

A considerable hosiery firm in this town, have given

notice to their workmen that they intend to reduce the prices for making full-wrought cetton hose from sixpence to two shillings per dozen, according to quality. This has caused a considerable sensation in the villages north of Nottingham. A meeting was held at Arnold on Monday, which appointed a deputation to wait upon the house in question, as many of the hands, contrary to expectation, seemed determined to strike, and, according to the usual custom in that branch, bring in their frames to the warehouse. Upon hearing this. the hosier retrograded from his original purpose, and proposed to only abate one description of hose 3d. per dozen, but the wary manufacturer artfully proposed that the workmen should increase their hose in width half a size, which is nearly equal to a shilling per dozen in fine stockings. Such is the state of excitement that a meeting of delegates from the numerous villages in which this manufacture is carried on, is called to meet next Monday at noon, at the Cross Keys, in Byard-lane. Another meeting, we understand, is called at the Nag's Head, Mansfield-road, at the same time. of the hands who work for the house proposing the reduction. So great has been the gradual encroaching peculations of the hosiers in respect of the size and width, that three whole sizes have been imposed on the workmen since 1821. A report has reached us, of the intention of estab-

lishing a power lace manufactory in the United States, and we have heard that some parties have an intention of forming a joint stock lace manufactory at Patterson, where there are already some considerable cotton factories, the capital to consist of 600,000 dollars, to be subscribed in shares. The project is to build 200 power bobbin-net machines, a factory to contain them, and a spinning and doubling establishment, to supply the machines with thread; the whole is to be propelled by water, Patterson being admirably situated, having a constant supply and fall of water for any purpose. The report, it is said, arose from the New York projectors applying to the manufacturers of Calais, to ascertain if they could supply them with machinery and hands to establish the American factory, but this being found abortive, we are informed, they have applied to Nottingham. It is certain, that a master smith in this town has stated that he has been offered £400 per annum to superintend the erection of the lace machinery. We think if this Yankee agent will inquire what are the wages given in power factories in England. the cost of the material and other more unavoidable expenses. and the sale price of nets, it will put a complete damper en the speculation, unless they can persuade Congress to follow the example of France and Austria, and substitute an absolute prohibition of lace for the present duty of 121 per cent, which certainly is intended if the project is ultimately proceeded with, as the manufacture of power-nets is now a losing concern in Engand, with all our advantages. It is grievous to state, that there is no visible improve-

ment in the drawer, glove, plain silk hose, or knotted branches. It is as mysterious to know what has become of one part of the workmen, as to conjecture how the

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 31.

BANKRUPTS. William Biddle, Holborn-hill, fishmonger, to surrender Jan 7. Feb. 11. at one. at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Hillier, Lewis, and Hillier, Raymond Builings, Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. John Newstead and Joseph Hextall, Regent-street. lacemen, Jan. 7. Feb. 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs.

Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Thomas Humfrey, jun.; Great Stanmore, bricklayer, Jan. 11, at two, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Williams, Alfred-place, Bedford-square; official assignee,

Mr. Green. John Stevens and Robert Horatio William Drummond, Rhodes-well-wharf, Mile-end, road-contractors, Jan. 14, at two. Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. M'Leod and Stenning, Billiter-street, Fenchurch-street: official assignee, Mr. Groom.

George Carpenter, Chelmsford, chymist, Jan. 10, at one, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Pain and Hatherley, Great Marlborough-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. William Elton Ponten, Ludgate-hill, chymist, Jan.

13, at half-past eleven. Feb. 11, at one, at the Court of Baukruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parsons, Temple-chambers, Fleet-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. John Thompson, Blackburn, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturer, Jan. 26, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Preston. Solicitors, Mr. Fiddy, Temple; and Mr. Ellingthorpe, Blackburn. Charles Hilton, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 18, Feb. 11, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms. Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Arney. Charlotte-street, Bedford-square; and Messrs. Bennett,

Manchester. William Goodwin, Dronfield, Darbyshire, maltster, Jan. 17, Feb. 11, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Drabble, Chesterfield. nesterfield. William Swift, and Robert Crampton, Manchester.

drapers, Jan. 19, Feb. 11, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs, Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; and Messrs. Barrett, Ridgway, and Ford, Manchester. Samuel Shingler and Sylvanus Thomas James, Liverpool, linen-drapers, Jan. 14, Feb. 11, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitor, Mr. Booker, Liverpool; and Messra Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn.

John Fisher and Elizabeth Fisher, Meghtill, Lancashire, wine-merchants, Jan. 11, Feb. 11, at twelve, at the Clarenden-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Carter, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row. James Lock, Northampton, toa-dealer, Jan. 8, at ten, Feb. 11, at one, at the Peacock Inn, Nottingham. So-

licitor, Mr. Cattlin, Ely-place, Holborn. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. J. Liversedge, T. Liversedge, and J. Liversedge, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, hatters. M. Steinthal, C. Worms, and H. Schlesinger, Bradford, Yorkshire, merchants; as far as regards H. Scleshinger. T. Holmes and T. Atkinson, Northowram, Yorkshire, silk-spinners. A. Kay and T. Kitts, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-spinners. J. Jones and H. Rewlands, Liverpool, joiners. M. Cornthwaite and J. Alston, Lancaster, saddlers. J. Booker and A. Seignette, Liverpool, merchants. V. Potter, A. Potter, and J. Potter, Manches-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Jan. 4.

ter, general commission merchants; as far as regards J.

Robert Collinson and William Brown, upholsterers. Oxford-street, Marylebone, to surrender, Jan. 14, at one, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghali-street; solicitors, Allen, Gylby, and Allen, Carlisle-street,

Soho-square. John Luscombe, maltster, Plymouth, Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Plymou Solicitors, Bartrum and Son, Bishopsgate-street-Within, London; Were, Plymouth. James Bisshopp, market gardener, Westburton, Sussex, Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Dolphin

Hotel, Chichester. Solicitors, Blackburn and Senior. New Inn, London; Ellis and Upton, Petwork. George Gilliard, tea dealer, Plymouth, Devonshire. Jan. 17, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel. Plymouth. Solicitor, Patten, Hatton-garden. London.

William Gibb, currier, Alnwick, Northumberland: Jan. 14, and Feb. 15, at one, at the Star Inn. Alnwick. Solicitors, Spours and Carr, Alnwick; Dunn and Dobie, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

William Swift, mercer, Manchester, Jan. 19, and Feb. 15, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London: Sale and Worthington, Manchester. John Jacob Schenck, merchant, Addle-street, City.

Jan. 18, at one, and Feb. 15, at eleven, at the Court of raising funds for the support of the Petition Conven- Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghallstreet; solicitors, Austen and Hobson, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn. Thomas Henry Ford, victualler, Rocheford, Essex,

Jan. 12, and Feb. 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankbuildings; solicitors. Wood and Wickham, Grace-

a considerable time on his knees.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and

The deceased was a very good-looking girl, and being when he told his shopmates of the conduct of the foreman was of no use to do anything with them, and they clusion fourteen members enrolled their names, eleven signed; solicitor, Waugh, Great James-street, Endra as-

scretary, and the meeting broke up. an only child, was suffered by her parents to have too, towards him, they said to him go, if you are discharged, were determined to free themselves from such tyran-lof whom paid their contributions.

passionate fellow. On Thursday night, the deceased, a mark of blood on the inside and outside of the keyfrom twelve o'clock to one. I was introduced to the going out of the yard, and from the evidence there Governor, Mr. Shepherd, who, when I informed him appears not the slightest deubt but that he fell upon inquest I made a post mortem examination on the folthat I was Wm. Brook's brother, said I should see him. and murdered her by cutting her throat in the lowing Monday. There were three wounds on the most dreadful manner. He stayed in the workshop, head, which had penetrated the skull. They had been within the walls of the prison, and I could not, for the scene of this dreadful tragedy, with the body given at three separate blows, and were of different drank several glasses of ale, and sang a song at the than half an inch. I think they were done by the same instrument. There was very little contusion on to bed. We extract the following from the evithink the instrument could be very sharp, but heavy. There had been another blow at the top of the that he last saw her alive at one o'clock on Thursday. head which did not produce a wound. The effect of much rather they had stopped the works. And would not cause instant death. She had raised her

found that the deceased had just gone out without the throat, and found a wound five inches long and two bonnet or shawl on. When the deceased did not return inches deep, dividing the windpipe and the carotid home, he became alarmed for her safety, and searched artery. Upon her right thumb I found two wounds which the whole town for her. At eleven he took a lantern appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp instrument. to prey upon. I found it was true to the letter; I en- and went to the mill dam, but without finding her. I also found a wound upon her right wrist, which apquired after his health; he informed me that he was Witness then thought that he would go to the pripeared to be caused by the point of a sharp instrument much better than he had been, having laboured under soner's shop, and put a table against the wall and look I found the back of her left fingers entirely covered a severe bowel complaint for several months. After through the window, which was high up. By the light with blood; and on the back of her hand was wet dirt, I had informed him of all the political mevements that of a lantern he saw the deceased lying on the floor well as if from a man's trousers. I also found a wound were going on, he said when he gained his liberty, he tering in her blood. He did not attempt to get in at through her top lip, commencing inside, as if caused by should be ten times worse after the Charter than he had the window, but stood and looked for signs of life, but a tobacco pipe. I found, also, dirt upon her chin. and could not perceive any. She lay on her right side, and the impression of the bars of corduroy trousers. The

> Lord Dungannon asked if they had anything to say. His Lordship then addressed the prisoner Williams Ann Hallam, mother of the deceased, corroborated as follows:-" John Williams, it is now my painful

Mr. William Whalley, a nephew and executor of the meeting. He said they had just heard but a very parhis conduct towards her. He then said he would be of the witnesses was bound to apppear at the next

ANOTHER MURDER AT BURNLEY.

On Friday on inquest was held at the Turi Inn,

that portion of their evidence which throws light upon this unhappy transaction :twelve o'clock on Sunday morning the witness, who lived in the adjoining cellar, was awakened by a loud knocking at the door of the deceased. She heard the door open, and the wife of the deceased exclaimed that fronting Dugdale's dwelling. This area is entered by a flight of stone steps from the street. Witness saw at the top of the steps two young men, who cast ashes in

her face, and then ran off. The deceased went up the steps and there met two lads, younger than the men witness had originally seen. The boys inquired, "Have they broken your windows?" Deceased replied, "You must go down and see." Witness then re-entered men who threw the ashes were standing on the steps. One of them wore a white hat, the only article of his dress that was distinguishable; the other had a broadlappelled coat and a black bat. The man in the white hat said to his companion, "Run, run!" and witness saw no more of them or the boys. She assisted the deceased to his cellar, who appeared seriously injured.

He got worse, and suffered much pain until eight in the morning, when he expired. Upon laying out the old man the witness neticed a black mark on the small of in which he (Mr. Allen) continually assailed their his back, and a lump at the back of his head. Sarah Dugdale, widow of the deceased, stated that lock-up he told witness where he would find the key he was 68 years of age. On Sunday morning there was a violent knocking at her door, and upon the deceased partially opening it it was violently pushed by the young men before mentioned. After confirming the evidence of the previous witness, Mrs. Dugdale said about his business the next morning. And he (the that she returned into the cellar upon hearing her husband tell the boys they must come and see if his windeceased fell to the bottom of the steps, and she thought be addressed as men ought to be, and they claim the that he had been thrown down. With assistance she removed her husband to the cellar, when he said he did on the subject, and the subject was fully discussed, told her that one of the young men took him by the waist and another by the legs, and threw him down the steps. Medical assistance was sent for, but none

names were Benjamin Sagar and Thomas Stuttard, told and throw her husband down the area, but declared struck, the hue and cry was raised in London against

ration made by the boys of their being present at the examination of the body, he found that the lungs had been ruptured in such a way as to cause death. Such a

The Jury, after a long deliberation, found a verdict of Wilful murder against divers persons unknown, and

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the work-

DURHAM.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.—THE MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

(Abridged from the Durham Advertiser.)

was pretty well filled, and the bench also had a considerable number of occupants.

the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a requi- would pass the resolution, he would not detain them sition sent te him, and signed by forty-eight inhabi- any longer. tants or householders of this city; and the object of Mr. GEORGE WESTON contended that political irrelevant to the subject for which that meeting had Mr. Carke briefly seconded the motion. been called, and which had not entered into the consideration of the requisitionists who called it; but still taining nothing specific—nothing to remeve the distress their sympathy was excited, and a decided feeling which existed. He begged to interfere in order than sible. (Applause.) It was in vain to say that it was in order or not. was in vain to say that the distress might be partial and not universal. This country was so constituted. and the ramifications of society—its business and commerce, were so firmly woven together, that it was impossible at one extremity or the other that distress could classes full soon experienced that there was some or working classes, he repeated again that the wisest not a specific remedy according to the terms of the replan was to attempt to diffuse a general relief to that | quisition. (Cheers and hisses) distress. It was therefore, for them, as requisitionists, to consider what could be done, and what relief could on the terms of the resolution. duty, therefore, let their measures be so constituted— to consider the distress which existed in Durham alone, the result of native want of talent, but that in the state their resolutions so framed, that they might be adapted but which pervaded the whole of England, Scotland, of slavery and degradation in which they were placed dour and consideration, he trusted the remedy they know that that distress was not local, but extended asked would be such as Parlizment might grant—that throughout the whole of Great Britain and Ireland they would meet him in the same kind spirit, and that that it was not of recent origin, and that it appeared their united object would be to procure relief and see to be increasing. That distress had been attributed

the political opinions of the person from whom it twenty times the population that now exists in this and told them that they were ignorant and had no

dissentient voices. ward, and said that he stood there in the place of a of those gentlemen who were in favour of a They might retrench a bettle of wine a day-keep a better man to propose the next resolution. Men of repeal of the Corn Laws. The number of couple of horses where before they kept four, or a o'clock, they mustered in large numbers, with flags, all parties now sumitted that distress did exist, and acres, according to the report made to the board of couple of servants wherethey had perhaps six, but they banners, &c. The incerting was originally intended

horn, and carried without opposition. cal condition of the people been deteriorated. (Hear, of opinion, therefore, that in emigration was not to be hear.) At what time in the history of England was found asofficient remedy. ("No," "no.") It appeared there such a vast amount of wealth produced as at pro- that there were now enly half of the people employed; England suffer so much? It was evident, then, that or three years ago they were all in full employment. clear that there was now a greater amount of wealth not, then the distress could not arise from the superproduced than was necessary to supply the physical abundant population. If they were to admit that Engwants of the whole globe. Various remedies had been land did possess a superabundant population, what folremedy was a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the Mayor be removed; and if one-half of these were to be rehad said that it was best to promete measures of im- moved, what a heavy sum of money would be required to what those measures were. Some said the repeal of and wildernesses of foreign climes. (Hear and applause, find that there existed in that House a prejudice in tion.) It would not be necessary for the people to be favour of those laws. Were they likely to obtain a removed from those opportunities of mental and social repeal of the Corn Laws from the House of Commons improvement, which existed nowhere to so great an would be to better their condition? (Hear, hear, hisses, from their own proper labour. (Applause.) Having, pealed, and commerce extended, that they would be from a superabundant population, and that therefore, benefitted in any degree? They were told in 1832 that they were not to be remedied by a system of emigration,

that requisition was to take into consideration the matters should not be introduced into that meeting; cause of the distress which at present existed in this and that as they were met to address Parliament to

The MAYOR objected to put the resolution as conexpressed on every hand that that distress should be there might be something specific added. (Applause fully considered, and as fully met and relieved as pos- and hisses.) The simple question was whether it was

only one class, or one neighbourhood of this country, or Mr. WILLIAMS-Will you allow me to offer a word one interest, that was labouring under distress; it or two respecting the resolution? (Cries of "no, no," " yes, yes.")

be felt which should not more or less affect the them that he had no such intention as to confine the whole of this vast community. (Applause.) It was requisionists to speak for themselves if they wished to opinions of the repealers were wrong. The reason why Charter would be at such a distant period, that it therefore, the wisest plan to investigate it and attempt have one or two advocates to speak for them. (Cheers they felt the benefit of it. (Hisses Jackson, of Manchester, preached a sermon here, on to remedy it. If distress existed among the higher and hisses.) There, therefore, need be neither heat nor repealers was that they (the former) believed the and cheers.) Being convinced of this, and at the same Sunday last, in the Association Room. The room classes they might depend upon it that the poorer vehemence about it. There was a point in the proclasses would presently feel it. (Hear.) T. e working coedings at which it was his duty to make a stand, and that they would find he would do. The resolution as classes and from their not being amenable to the will defect in the general system; and therefore, whenever moved was that the Charter was a specific for all these of the people, and that therefore the only remedy for

be proposed. It was for them, properly and in order to Mr. WILLIAMS then rose and said,—According to approach the legislative bodies of the country, to ask for the strict letter of the requisition he was not entitled to others. he would assert that it was unjust and unthat relief; it was for them, also, to expect that their speak to them because he was not an inhabitant of Durprayers would be listened to, and that the remedy ham; and when he was first applied to to attend, he because they would use it to promote class interest at which they proposed, so far as it was founded in had declined to come. He told them he had made it a the expence of the interests of others, and on that prinpropriety, would, in some degree, be adapted to the rule never to attend public meetings called in any other cirle was based the People's Charter. He contended case of necessity, and procure that relief which they town than that in which he lived, and take part in them that all being equally interested as citizens in the desired. (Hear.) It was not for him to give advice, or unless by the special approbation of the parties who got welfare of the state, all ought to be in the possession of one anggestion, that as there might be a difference of town being called together to consider any public question, that as there might be a difference of town being called together to consider any public question, that as opinion as to the cause of distress—as the causes might tion ought alone to conduct their own proceedings; or ledged the justice of that principle, but some differed to that distress might be difficult to find out, they ought either move or second resolutions, but only deliver abstract, but that the time had not come for the exerto desire that species of relief which could be most observations with the consent of the meeting. He had cise of the principles of justice. Now he (Mr. W.) said easily and speedily obtained. (Hear.) He would made it a rule in his public life never to attend a that it was never too early to begin to do justice, advise them, therefore, not to be led away by fancied meeting unless he could attend it according to the and that no good whatever was to be obtained by topics of relief which might at some future period, and strict terms of the requisition, and never to introduce | maintaining institutions which were not founded after the present race of men were reposing in their topics not within the scope or object of the meeting, en justice. (Chartist cheers.) What was the graves, come into use and be adopted; but that they and he trusted the resolution now before them would, in would let it be some species of relief which might be the opinion of their excellent chairman, be deemed in negro slaves? It was said by the opponents of emanciand which might be the means of producing an imme- then, were willing for him to address them for a short enlightened and knew the benefit of religion. To this dists and proper measure of relief. If they did their time as one of their countrymen—for they were not met it was answered that the ignorance of the slave was not

sition; and as he had met them in this spirit of candistress was undisputed; and it was important to

fore call on the gentlemen who had resolutions to pro- origin and remedy. He need not, therefore, harrow up their feelings by the details of that distress. He Mr. MOWBRAY then came forward to move the first agreed with the Mayor, that this distress was nothing resolution. He said, though young and inexperienced, in Durham and the North of England to what it was yet he considered it a duty which he owed to his count in other parts of the country. They were met, then, try and to his God, to come forward and advocate those not alone in regard to their own interests but out of principles which he considered would best contribute to sympathy for their fellow countrymen, and he felt the happiness and welfare of his fellow men. (Applause.) bound to notice the leading opinions entertained, and existing distress which afflicted the working classes of this distress. There were some who promulgated the known to many whom he saw around him; but how for sinister purposes by there—that the distress arose much more severely must it be felt by the manufactifrom immorality and irreligion. However he (Mr. W.) turing classes of Spitalfields, where 19,500 people were thought that the existing distress was not, as thought by werkhouse of Bethnal Green, while a number of others did not conceive that the remedy for that distress would

will of God that man should be such as he is. But arisen from any want of moral principle in the people, sent plenty of food, there should be thousands stary- duty it was to diffuse it. (Hisses and cheers.) There others. But it was said that the people had nothing at ing. (Applause) He did not think it right that one were others who thought that the distress arose from a stake. If the time should come when their shores were class should live in idleness and luxury, whilst others superabundant population. This was at variance with likely to be invaded, and the property of the aristocracy had not the necessaries of life. (Hisses and cries of his own opinion, and at variance with the opinion of and the millocrats were likely to be endangered they "Where's that?") But on the contrary, he believed the most enlightened men and the most careful observers. should then hear nothing of the people having no stake that peace and plenty should be the lot of every man, He could give them in the spirit of the statistics of Mr. in the country. They would be actualished to be told for it was intended at the creation that man should Alison-a gentleman who held Conservative epinions, what a stake they had then. (Hear, laughter, and resp the fruits of labour, and enjoy the fruits of the and a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and of un- applause.) If they had to come forward in defence of earth He would now read the resolution which he blemished integrity-a proof that those who held this the throne, the altar, the institutions of the country, and was about to propose. [The resolution affirmed that opinion were in error. He (Mr. Alison) was of opinion their homes, they would then find that they had most there was great and general distress existing in the that the population of Britain was as nothing to what important interests at stake. (Hear, hear.) Now, if country.] He believed that this resolution was conceived its existing resources could sustain. (Applause.) He they had these interests at stake, it came with in terms which could not meet with the opposition of could also give them other statistics to shew that the a very ill grace from those who had had their any man, however much he might be prejudiced against resources of Great Britain were capable of sustaining assistance if the day after the battle they came forward

emanated. (Hear, hear.) It must be to all a source of country. There was at the present time a productive interest in the country. But the people had an interest unfeigned regret to learn the distress which did actually power in this country equal to the labour of 600 000,000 | not merely as strong, but greater than the wealthiest in exist in the country—to think that thousands were of human beings. Fifty years ago it was only equal to the land. A man's interests vitally depended upon his turned on the world to sink beneath the summer's 15,000,000. During the last fifty years, owing to the relations to the state; and any alteration in the law had a sun or winter's blast, or to face the tender mercies of discoveries of Watt and of Arkwright, our productive tendency vitally to affect his condition. If there were the Poor Law Commissioners. He would now move power had increased to the extent of the labours of a law which would enhance the cost of food and diminish 600,000,000 of human beings. Obviously then the die. the price of labour what became of the working man. Mr. ANDREW WHITE seconded the resolution, which tress arose not from the want of materials for producing It reduced his supply of bread and of clothing also. was put by the Mayor, and carried with four or five wealth; still less from the want of natural richness in But if there were an amelioration of the law which the soil. Perhaps no country possessed a finer soil reduced the value of property generally it would only Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, a currier, then came for than Great Britain-notwithstanding the opinion be necessary for the rich to retrench their luxuries.

to a greater extent than was ever known before. Inblic works, which were cultivated in Ireland, was did not feel the pinchings of want. (Loud cheers.) to be held at the Ball-court, but the magistrates (Tumult.) One party attributed the distress which 12,125,000; and of uncultivated, but capable of culti. The poorer classes instead of having a less, had a greater having threatened the proprietor with a suspension existed to the Corn Laws, but he did not believe that vation, 4,900,000 acres. Then there was a total of stake in the country than the rich; because, if danger its existence was caused by any one law: it was cultivated and cultivatable land in Great Britain, of did occur, those who had wealth could sell their landcaused by class legislation. (Hisses, and cheers.) If 61,025 280 acres, and the number of acres in cultivation ed possessions, and become voluntary exiles; but poorer they thought they could put him down by hissing, was only about half of what was capable of cultivation. Peeple were chained to the soil on which they were they were deceived. But as there were men to follow (Hear, hear.) It was also an acknowledged fact that him possessed of a greater amount of talent, it would be those lands already in cultivation, were capable of a and as fathers they had an equal interest, but, as citilength; and he should therefore simply move the reso- of agriculture, as a science, was capable of very great an exclusive interest in the country. (Interruption, improvement indeed. The labours of many gentlemen and cries of the "Remedy.") Well, then, now for the fort and independence. It had been proved by experi- happiness of all. He held the opinion that the char-Mr. TAYLOR, of Sunderland, then stood up, and ment that about five acres were capable of furnishing

been extended, the working classes had been doomed comstances, giving at one time great prosperity, and toral power in the hands of the owners of property, Mason, Chartist lecturer, addressed the meeting in upwards of £500; and thus enable the Executive to flour was very dull, and offering on rather lower to a proportionate degree of misery. They found that at another plunging into great distress, for cultivation or the occupier of a house of the resolution in his usual eloquent and employ a score of good and efficient lecturers. as the wealth of a town increased, so had the condi- would ever yield a sure return for the labour expended the inefficiency of that constituency to effect beneficial energetic style, and dwelt at great length on the tion of the working man been deteriorated. Hear, upon it. He thought, then, that the evil arose not changes or to remove the evils of the country, proved. sublime principles contained in the People's Charter, hear, and applause) Compare the condition of Glas- from super-abundant population; and that, therefore, gow in 1841, with the condition of Glasgow fifty years the remedy was not to be found in an extensive scheme of ago; and they would find that in the same proportion emigration—in limiting marriages among the people, or as the population had increased—in the same proportion other matters of a disgusting character, which had tion that the wealth and commerce of Giasgow had been promulgated by those who thought that England increased, in the very same proportion had the physi- was too densely populated. (Hear and cheera) He was

sent? and at what time did the working population of and the other half were only half employed. Only two there was no want of resources in the country—it was | Had the population doubled since that period? If proposeed for this distress. Some told them that the lowed? Why, that one-half of the population ought to mediate relief. There might be differences of opinion as to transport them from their happy shores, to the wilds the Corn Laws would most likely remove the evils with a few hisses.) If the capital requisite to carry on under which they suffered, but if they were to examine an extensive scheme of this sort were to be employed in repeal of the Corn Laws was to be expected they would be attended with infinitely better effects. (Interrup-

into the constitution of that house from which the increasing the cultivation of your own lands, it would people the remedy of those evils. It was offered. as at present constituted? And even should they do extent as in Great Britain, and to go to other lands to so were they confident that the effect of that repeal seek for a home and an asylum, and to seek an existence and cheers.) Did they expect if the Corn Law was re- then, said sufficient to show that the evils did not arise if they but assisted the class which then possessed and still less by the immoral and degrading plans of political power to attain that power, they would obtain Malthus, he must now pass to the views entertained Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter and the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter and the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter and the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the National Charter was a broader measure of justice than the repeal management of the Nati

every advantage necessary for themselves. Ten years' by a very large and and a very influential class of Re- of the Corn Laws. The Charter was a comprehensive refused to join the National Charter Association experience had shewn them the fallacy of such expects formers. There was then a very large class of Reformers and sufficient scheme for improving the legislative could not be considered a real Chartist, as its an inquest was held at the George Inn, Snow-hill with regard to the distress which affected the country | the distress was the adoption of the People's Charter. | cost the object had been achieved. Having seen that | in times of a very different character when the working this measure was passed in opposition to the people, people had acquired knowledge, and when men in enabled them to set at defince the wishes and interests him to speak. of the people. (Hisses and cheers.) Since that period, but especially for the last two or three years, a very was to the effect that the meeting was of opinion that powerful agitation had been carried on to obtain a the most speedy and efficient remedy for class legislarepeal of these laws, and with that agitation the tion, and the numerous evils arising from it, would be The MAYOR amidst a great noise came ferward and Chartists occupied a very curious and singular posi- found in the adoption of the People's Charter. said the simple point was this—they had already kindly tion. The Chartists had been unable to co-operate Mr. FRANCIS M'CARTHY, a carpet weaver, ascended and attentively listened to one individual who was not an | with the Corn Law repealers, but were compelled to the bench to propose an amendment. He said that room is still too small to accommodate the members inhabitant of the town, and he would candidly state to take an apparently antagonistic position, not from fac- much as he agreed in what had fallen from Mr. Wiltions feelings but from a conscientious feeling that the lirms, yet he considered that the ebtaining of the were enrolled. numerous evils under which they now suffered arose time considering that a repeal of the Corn Laws would was crowded to suffocation. On Monday there was entirely from the monopoly of power by the privileged that distress existed in the commercial, manufacturing, evils. (Some interruption.) He objected that this was these evils was the enfranchising of the whole people, and giving them equal power with these who now enjoyed it. (Hear, hisses, and cheers.) Man was said to Mr. Williams and the Mayor here held a conference be selfiish by nature, and if that were so, they ought not to give to any individual political power which would enable him to enrich himself at the expence of

wise to give to any class unbounded political power. to attempt to lead opinion; but they would allow him up the meetings; for he thought the inhabitants of the equal political power to secure their own interests and be various, and as the relief which must be applied if strangers did come forward, that they should not from them and said that the principle was correct in the laid before Parliament on the 4th of February, 1842, order, and meet with their unanimous approval. They, pation that they ought to wait until the negroes were

to present relief—that they might be so wise in their and Ireland. Every man lamenting this distress, and was in vain to attempt to improve their minds or arrangement, so consistent and orderly, that it might wishing to see it removed, could have no objection to morals, and that until the cause which occasioned be a relief that Parliament could grant, and that with hear the opinions of one who was a stranger to them, that state of ignorance, immorality, and irreligion out much delay; and then he trusted that the distress because he apprehended they were there to receive all was removed it was totally impossible to remove these which was felt more in the South than in this neight he knowledge they could, and if it was in his defects. "Therefore," said they, "strike off their place of meeting. remove that distress, that its sources might be ried aught to remove ignorance, or extirpate error, and that universal harmony, kindness, and happiness. might once more cheer the happy homes, the bearths, and the alters of our own beloved England of Eng hearths, and the altars of our own beloved England, tions in that fair and candid spirit that he submitted they pretend to be." If, then, the argument of the called to the chair; he opened the business of the (Much applausa) He should, therefore, only say, in conclusion, that as he had met the requisitionists in a spirit of candcur and conciliation, so he believed that they would not introduce any topic merely inflammatory, or not in consonance with the language of the requisitions of the requisitions of the language of the requisitions of the language of the requisitions of the language of the requisitions of the requisitions of the submitted them defined to the deal requisitions, would respectfully evening the enancipation of the enancipation of the enancipation of the enancipations of the enancipation of or not in consonance with the language of the requi- which they all now suffered. The existence of that to the immediate giving to the people political only legitimate source of all power." Mr. Follows, treason, at the Court House, Monmouth, begitters and as he had not be the immediate giving to the people political only legitimate source of all power." power, said that the people of England were ignorant. of Monmouth-street, responded to the toast in a fore three of your Majesty's Judges; that an That ignorance he admitted, and was endeavouring to neat and eloquent address. The Chairman then ebjection was taken to the proceedings by remove; but they would not be enlightened unless by ex. gave the next sentiment—"Frost, Williams, Jones, the counsel of the prisoners, which, in the opinion of ertion—they would not be enlightened as to what men and all imprisoned and expatriated patriots." Mr. two of the Judges presiding on the trial, and of divers were if they did not tell them what their rights were. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, responded to the others of your Majesty's Judges and eminently learned the community happy. (Applause.) He should there to various causes; and people differed both as to its The people were not born more ignorant than the richer toast, in his usual eloquent and energetic style. The classes. They had the same natural powers; and notwithstanding the disadvantageous position in which they

noblest character, such as Watt, Arkwright, Burns, El. the chair was—"The illustrious patriots of all have every reason to believe that the conduct of the 2s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 9d. to 5s. Beans 5s. 6d. liot, and many other illustrious men. No one could deny countries who have suffered in the cause of liberty." said John Frost, Zephaniah William to 53, 9d. per bushel. that in intellect all classes were brethren; and if the ma-ses were ignorant, it was not because they were naturally inferior, but, on the contrary, it was a strong They were called together to consider the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the which bad been promulgated, regarding the causes of the ca unjust. The more completely they proved the ignothis country. That distress did exist was a fact well belief-held conscientiously by some, and promulgated rance and immorality of the working classes, the more completely did they prove the mischief of the existing institutions and the necessity of a change. People working fourteen hours a day in a cetton mill, or in the deep, at that time out or employment, and thousands in the those gentlemen, a visitation of Providence; and he deep mine, had no time for mental improvement. Children were compelled at the age of five or six to go

were receiving out-door relief? There were various be found in the erection of additional churches, or the down the deep mine for fourteen or fifteen hours a day, opinions as to the causes of this distress. Some attri- establishment of additional curates. (Hisses & cheers) He and were thus deprived of all the means of good educabuted it to the irreligion or immorality of the people; did not think that this would be found an adequate re- tion, and of all things useful to them at that time of others to the over-run state of the population (hear); medy, for though desirous of having true religion ex-, life. Still less could fact ry children be expected to others to the Corn Laws; and some said it was the tended, yet he did not think the existing distress had receive any education; and it was no wonder to find in them such physical debility and moral depravity as he did not believe it was the will of God that there from a want of religious principles or feelings, or from were described in the reports of the factory inspectors. should be six millions of slaves in this country—he; a want of the machinery for dispensing religious truth, He who created us was not a partial father. He did did not believe it the will of God that, where he had but from a want of energy on the part of those whose not dole out blessings to one class, and deny them to

born; and he therefore said that as men, as husbands, presumption in him to address them at any great much higher degree of cultivation; and that the science z-ns, they had a greater interest than those who claimed John White, where a commodious hustings was we, the mombers of the National Charter Association The resolution, which attributed the distress of the in establishing home colonies had called out this remedy. He had been speaking to the remedy all in an appropriate address for the honour conferred one members; and that we enter into a voluntary country to the "monopoly of political power by the cheering fact, that a very small portion of land was along—it was that to do justice to all was the surest upon him, he introduced Mr. John Sciran, to proprivileged classes," was seconded by Mr. Thos. Cleg- capable of sustaining a labourer and his family in com- means of promoting the interest, the bonor, and the pose the first resolution. Mr. Stirau, to whom great to prosecute their labours; and further, that we ter embodied these opinions which were based on justice taken in the cause of Chartism at Bilston, was re- their past exertions." The 33, 6d., as two months' said, some ascribed the distress to a want of commerce, sustenance and comfort for a working man and his to all, and what were they? That the electoral power ceived with loud cheers and vindicated the right of subscription, was paid; and 6s. 6d., as a voluntary and contended that, when trade was in a flourishing family, and placing him not only above the fear of of the country should not be vested in a body of men, the people to universal liberty. He declared his decondition, it premoted the employment of the working want, but absolutely of securing to him independence who had property merely, but in the whole again ple—in all those who had come to maturity, and who they looked back to the past history of commerce, they was not like manufactures; it was not connected with had, therefore, the capacity to judge what was for the land. Mr. Mossley may be constraint to the people to universal liberty. He declared his de-contribution, was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of 10s. Indiced, it was also raised and the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised, which sum of the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised and the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised and the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. Indiced, it was also raised and the people's cause, and pledged himself was forwarded to Mr. Campbell, per Mr. Culpon. In the people's c found that in the exact proportion that commerce had the financial system, or dependent on transient cir. general interest. The present system vested the electron found that in the exact proportion that commerce had the financial system, or dependent on transient cir. seconded the resolution, after which Mr. John tarily to contribute 6s. 6d., it would amount to limited extent, without any change in value. Ship

> most clearly that the present system was wrong. The and urged upon his audience the necessity of per- 520, held their anniversary at the house of brother franchise was now vested in the middle classes. If severing in the course they had so nobly begun John Hollinrake, York Tavern lnn, when upwards they had chosen men ignorant of the principles of jus- and retired amid the most enthusiastic cheers. of 160 brethren sat down to an excellent dinner protice, they must have done so in ignorance or knavery. The meeting was afterwards addressed by (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If through ignorance then, Mr. White, who upon making his appearthey were unqualified to do their duty; and if through ance was treated to a plentiful supply of groans knavery they were equally disqualified. But if the and hisses from a steam-boiler, the property whole people were enfranchised and should commit of Mr. Baldwin, the magistrate. Mr. White comblunders they would only have themselves to blame, menced his address by stating the power of steam and the higher classes would be released from the odium | was converted into one of the greatest curses under which was at present attacked to them. If they granted which the working classes laboured. It had supto the people their just rights, moreover, the higher classes would have an interest in weaning them from their ignorance, because their best security would be found in enlightening their minds and improving their morals. If, then, the men of Durham had entertained prejudices against the People's Charter, he trusted that those prejudices would be now removed. They now knew what those principles were, and what they were

> not. If they were lovers of justice they would support those principles. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.)
> They attributed to the representatives of the whole as an effective remedy and also as a speedy remedy The Chairman very probably thought the Charter was not a remedy of that description. He must tell him (the and merriment of the meeting, and gave a severe also agreed that a county fund should be raised for Mayor) that neither was the repeal of the Corn Laws castigation to the empty-headed noodles who had the purpose of assisting those districts that are not Sir Robt. Peel's plan had become known, and it was dared to interpose betwixt the people and the assernot in consonance with the views of the repealers. But
> did they expect to carry a repeal of the Corn Laws
> justice of their cause, the truth of their principles,
> on business belonging to the Chartist cause, the sooner than the Chartists could carry the Charter? He and was certain that nothing could prevent their said fund to be supported by a subscription of one should say decidedly not; and in that opinion he was ultimate success. (Loud and repeated hisses from penny per month from each member in each district. supported by the most intelligent portion of their own the steam-boiler, which gave the meeting time to The next county delegate meeting will be held in

the bayonet; and the people were coerced into sub- justice. It was with no light feelings that he appeared

Mr. WM. ALEXANDER, another carpet weaver, seconded the amendment. The amendment was put, but not twenty hands were held at the Odd Fellows' Arms Inn, at eight o'clock held up for it. It was negatived by a very large ma- to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Wiljerity. The original motion was not put, the Mayor liams, and Jones. declaring it to have been carried. Mr. MOWBRAY moved that petitions to both houses of Parliament be drawn up founded on the resolutions, firmary to witness the funerals of those poor unforand sent to Mr. Granger and Eurl Stanhope for presen-

tation, which was carried without opposition. Three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for the Northern Star; and for Feargus O'Con-

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was carried, and the Mayor having returned thanks, the meeting was dissolved.

Chartist Untelligence.

BIRMINGHAM -- FREEMAN STREET -- Mr. Mason delivered a lecture on the confederated Republics of America, on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, the members of the Birmingham National Charter Association, assembled at the meeting room, their younger brethren of Woodhouse and Holbeck. Freeman-street, for the transaction of business; Mr. Freeman-street, 101 the statistical free Mr. Williamson spoke Mr. Joseph Stanfield, Mr. J. Charlesworth, and Mr. at considerable length, and with much alacrity. He was warmly applauded throughout. Mr. Mason afterwards addressed them, and was loudly applauded. We are active in making the necessary The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Hunslet. rates. Wheat 7s 3d to 8s; Beans 4s to 5s per arrangements for a Chartist Hall in this town, and HUMBLY SHEWETH .in a short time we shall be able to have an excellent

warmest applause. Other songs were given, and after the diversions of the evening had been kept up | them to their homes. to a late hour, the meeting separated highly delighted with the evening's amusement.

BILSTON .- CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION, -This patriotic and highly spirited town held a public meeting on Monday last, called by requisition to the High Constable, upon the refusal of whom the meeting was convened on the authority of the requisitionists, to be held at the Charter Association Rooms. Stafford-street, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. Every possible opposition was given by the imbecile magistrates, who published a foolish placard, for the purpose of intimidating the working men. The following is a copy of this precious document:-

"Notice.-Whereas, it having been represented to her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in this neighbourhood, that meetings of persons calling themselves Chartists having been held in Bilston. where violent language, inciting to a breach of the Peace has been used, and a handbill having been issued, calling a meeting without legal authority, to cause a breach of the peace, will be dealt with recognised as the law of the land.

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

The Charlists laughed at this attempt to coerce them, and determined on holding their meeting, and at ten of his license, he was compelled to refuse its use .planted the labour of thousands of honest and virtuous men; but although the Chartists were subjected to the scoffs and jeers of the ruling few. in

ASTLEY.-The Chartists of Astley and Tylindividuals having that which they (the people) had views. He thanked them for the patience with place to meet in ; four dozen cards of membership not-viz political power, and it was that power which which they had heard him, and the Mayor for allowing have been received from the secretary, and public opinion, in favour, of the Charter, is being formed.

ROCHDALE.—Sunday last was the opening of our new room. Long before the time appointed, it was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Barrow's discourses were excellent, and appeared to thrill through the hearts and minds of his hearers. Our who wish to hear Mr. Barrow. Sixteen members

HEBDEN BRIDGE .- The Rev. W. V sooner produce good effects—(much hissing)—he rose a public tea-party, when about one hundred and to propose a resolution to that effect.

sixty sat down. The tea was served out in such style that it gave great sotisfaction.

WYKE.—On Tuesday night last, a meeting was

MANCHESTER .- On Tuesday afternoon a great concourse of people assembled round the Intunate labourers, seven in number, who were killed by the fall of a wall at the large warehouses, which ations. It was truly heartrending to see their widows and children, friends and relations, following them to their graves, whose mournings were sufficient to break a heart of stone.

HUNSLET,—A public meeting was held here on of Frost and the other political prisoners. The meeting was not well attended, and we are sorry to say that not a few of the Chartists themselves were The meeting was addressed in animated speeches by T. B. Smith. The following is the memorial: TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

and delight that it is the purpose of your Majesty to CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL.—A Chartist signify your Royal sense of the preservation, by Divine There has been a very fair demand for Beasts and Chairman next gave - The people's Charter, may from punishment; that the said prisoners were, not it soon become the law of the land." Responded to withst inding such objection so ably sustained and by Mr George White, The next toast given from supported, transported for life; that your memorialists week. Wheat sold from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Oats Mr. T. P. Green responded to the toast. The dancing Jones, in their unhappy exile, ha been proper and then commenced. Mr. Hawkes's splendid quadrille exemplary; and that your memorialists thinking them, band was engaged for the occasion, and played therefore, to be fit objects for the exercise of your Mr. Colo sang the Marseilles Hymn, amid the time, grant unto the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, a free pardon, and recal

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

Room, Holbeck bridge. The audience was numerous and attentive. The cause is promising.

UPPER WORTLEY.—A memorial meeting was held here on Monday night, which was well attended, and after a lecture by Mr. T. B. Smith, a memorial on behalf of Frost and his companions was unani- per bushel. In Flour there has been little done at mously adopted. Mr. Smith announced that on the barely previous rates. Oats and Oatmeal have com-16th January, he would preach two sermons, one in manded little attention, though both articles have the afternoon, on the personal character of the Lord been offered on rather easier terms. Barley and Jesus and the designs of Christianity, and the other Beans have sold only in retail, and must be quoted in the evening, on the right duties of the young.

KNARESBRO'.-On Monday evening last, Mr. eight o'clock.

WARLEY.—A public meeting was held here on the 20th ult. Excellent speeches were made by to be held on the 27th of December, in the Chartist Messrs. Rushton, Mitchell, and others. The Hull Association Rooms, we, the said Justices, earnestly memorial on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones recommend all peaceable and well-disposed persons was adopted, and a resolution passd pledging the market, but the general quality of the bullock supply not to attend, or take any part in such meeting. meeting to an unceasing perseverance in every species was unusually prime for the time of year; indeed, And we hereby give notice that any persons so as- of lawful and peaceable agitation for the principles nearly the whole of it was above the middle quality. sembling, or endeavouring by speeches, or otherwise, embodied in the People's Charter, until they be The limited nature of the receipts, and the large

KEIGHLEY. - Mr. Smith arrived here on Saturday evening, and immediately proceeded to the Working Men's Hall, in which the friends of the Working Men's Sunday School were assembled to enjoy the "cup that cheers." A plentiful tea, with the etcerras, was dispensed; after which a piece of 190 sheep, in excellent condition. Amongst the sacred music was given in excellent style. Mr. Smith was then introduced, and spoke for more than an hour, in a manner which appeared to rivet the attention of his autience. On Sunday Mr. S. delivered a short address to the children, and ever, seen in this market, while they produced expreached two sermons in the Working Men's Hall, after which collections were made towards the formation of a library.

LOWER WARLEY -At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, an animated discussion took Messrs. White, Mason, Cook (of Dundee), and other place on the necessity of the whole Association supfriends of the people attended, and walked in proces- porting the Executive, by paying for all cards issued. sion through the town along with the members of the and by sending one penny per month per member. National Charter Association, after which the people according to the plan of organisation. The followassembled on a piece of ground, the property of Mr. ing resolution was unanimously adopted :-" That erected for the occasion. Mr. Cadley was unani- located in Lower Warley, do now pay to the Execumously called to the chair, and after thanking them | tive the two months' subscription due for twentysubscription to raise funds to enable the Executive credit is due for the manly and honest part he has repose the greatest confidence in the Executive for

> TODMORDEN.—ANCIENT FORESTERS.—On Christmas Day, the brethren of Court Goshen, No. vided for the occasion.

OVENDEN.—A public lecture was given on Tuesday, by Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester, in Providence School Room, Ovenden Moor-Side. which the trustees had kindly lent for the occasion. The lecture was upon the principles contained in the Charter.

MACCLESFIELD.—At the county delegate meeting, on Sunday last, the delegates from several districts complained of the insufficiency of lectures. every conceivable form, he considered the present a In consequence of Mr. Doyle's exertions for the last new era in the science of humbug, for the middle month or six weeks, in opening new Associations classes, being no longer enabled to frighten the in different parts of the country, and not being able people by their nonsensical sham proclamations, to attend to them as often as it was necessary. signed by eight justices, who only wanted long ears they are almost lost for want of help. It was in to finish them, had, in the plantitude of their saga- consequence agreed that Mr. Doyle be engaged for city, employed a steam-boiler to hiss him down; but another month, and that he be directed to go as soon like all their other paltry machinations, he would as possible to the city of Chester and its vicinity, render it of no effect. (Loud hisses from the steam- where he will spend about a week in promulgating boiler.) In the intervals between each puff, Mr. the only doctrines by which this great nation can be White gave a sentence which excited the laughter saved from utter and irretrievable ruin. It was

DREADFUL DESTITUTION-On Wednesday evening. tions. The explosion of their hopes had taken place, and they had a duty to perform to their country, to see that they were not again deluded to their country, to see that they were not again deluded to their country, to see that they were not again deluded to their country, to see that they were not again deluded to their country, to see that they were not again deluded to the country and sumcent scneme for improving the legislative country and sumcent scneme for improving the legislative country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, as its an inquest was need at the Country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, and the improving the existing power of the country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, as its an inquest was need at the Country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, as its an inquest was need to remark the country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, and the inquest was need to remark the country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, and the inquest was need to remark the country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the body of Robert Jenkins, and the inquest was need to remark the country. It was embraced by a larger principles were strictly in accordance with those before Mr. Payne, on the country is a larger principles. (Abridged from the Du-ham Adverticer.)

The Worshipful the Mayor of this city promised the Chartists, at the meeting held in the Country, to see that they were not again deluded food, and the immense value of feed decreasing the price of Labour. While agreeing that the existing Corn Laws originated with the working men to rally round every be carried. The repeal of the Corn Laws originated with the working men to rally round every be carried without the whole again them country, to see that they were not again deluded food, and the immense value of feed decreasing the price of the Corn Laws originated with the working men to rally round every be carried without the whole again them could every be carried without the working men to rally round every be carried without the working men to rally round every be carried without the whole again deluded food, and the immense value of feed decreasing the price of the Corn Laws originated with the working men to rally round every be carried without the whole again deluded food and the indied classes, but it could every be carried without the whole again deluded food of the prince of the Corn Laws originated with the world excited without the whole again deluded food of the Corn Laws originated with the world excited with the world excited when the support of the people. O Connell had seen this, which the support of the people of Connell had seen this, which the world excited to the support of the people of the the support of the people of the prince of whole he was all out the world excited to the support of the people of the prince of whole he was all out to the appeal of the three support of the people of the prince of the prince of the prince of the whole late the world excited to the proper of the people of the three country in the siderable number of occupants.

The Mayor, who occupied the chair, observed that he meeting had been convened in pursuance of a required needed by the convened in pursuance of a required needed by the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a required needed by the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a required needed by the meeting had been convened in pursuance of a required needed because the individuals who passed because the individuals who passed because the individuals who passed by those principles, and congratulated the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the principles of the Charter calculated to them had powers which the people had not. He did middle classes, therefore, should unite themselves to Bilston on the noble stand they were making. He turnips warmed. The deceased slept on a remove every evil which existed. Trusting that they not here allude to the middle and working pledged himself to use his influence to forward the would not detain them would not detain them the point of classes join together to procure a broad measure of cause in Dudlay he was leaded in the point of classes join together to procure a broad measure of cause in Dudlay he was leaded in the point of classes join together to procure a broad measure of cause in Dudlay he was leaded to the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boiled in. On Christmas Day, he only ate a few believed the people of boil members. The National Petition was then read and room. He owed his landlady five shillings, and mission to that law, which they knew would be productive of injury to them. It was passed by the aristocracy, and for what purpose? To advance the intetocracy, and for what purpose? To advance the intetocracy and for what purpose? To advance the intetocracy and for what purpose? To advance the intetocracy and for what purpose interest and interes country, and the propriety of petitiening Parliament for relief from that distress. (Hear.) He need scarcely inform many of them that this meeting had sprung out of that held not leng ago for the purpose of country.

The motion was then put and carried without further of the labouring ago for the purpose of country. Williams, and Johes, after the desired that as they were met to advance the interest of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress in the country they ought to consider the distress. (Hear.) He need scarcely interest of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress in the country they ought to consider the distress. (Hear.) He need scarcely interest of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress in the country they ought to consider the distress. (Hear.) He need scarcely interest of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress in the country they ought to consider the distress in the country they ought to consider the distress in the country they ought to consider the stress of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress of the labouring class of the labouring class of people? To advance the remove the distress of the labouring class of the labourin tulating our gracious Sovereign on the birth of the Prince of Wales. At that time observations were made resolution, which affirmed that the only remedy for the public platform. But they now lived brave Chartists of Bilston retired highly gratified, was discover, ed lying on his right side quite dead.— Dr. Lynch, at er describing the wretched condition desley have determined to join the National Charter in which he found the deceased, stated that the body because those individuals had unlimited power, they whom they had the fullest confidence were publicly Association, and to help on the struggle of right presented a very emaciated and jaundiced appeardiscovered at once that it was in consequence of those heard to express their sentiments and expound their against might. They have got a very comfortable and partially dropsical. He was of the property of the prop opinion that there had been some organic disease going on, which, he had no doubt, was accelerated by privation, and he should say, as he died so tranjuilly, death was caus ad by a rupture at the heart. The landlady said that the deceased had been advised to apply for paris h relief, but had refused. Verdict—" Died from nat ural causes."

LOCAL MA'RKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET. TUESL'AY, JANUARY 4 .-There is a large arrival of Wh eat to this day's Market, other kinds of Grain mode rate. Wheat has been quite a retail trade, and pr. ces ls. to 2s. per quarter lower. Fine heavy Barley 1 ull as dear, but no improvement in other descriptions. Oats a halfpenny per stone, and Beans 1s. per qr. lower.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR TARE WEEK ENDING JAN. 4, 1842.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Bean s. Pcas. Wheat. Qrs. Qrs. 493 9 2610 £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 129 1373 1190 11853 000 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.-We are glad to L'EAT were burnt down in Piccadilly. The coffins were that a confident hope exists that trade in this district carried on the shoulders of their countrymen and will in a very short time improve; and that a stead y fellow labourers. The streets were crowded with demand for manufactured goods is anticipated. the unemployed and others, who joined in the lament- Stocks are very low, the merchants not having for some time purchased beyond their immediate wants. so that the slightest extra demand would have the effect of causing more employment, the manufacturers having for some time limited their powers of production. The stuff trade is pretty brisk under all Tuesday evening, to memoralise the Queen on behalf circumstances, though even here there are great complaints of want of demand in comparison with what there ought to be.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET.—Our first market absent; this is not as it should be. If the friends at in the new year was as gloomy as the one ending the Hunslet do not take care they will be beaten by old year. There was no improvement in any one department. Wools, Oils, &c. as usual.

THIRSK CORN MARKET, JAN. 3.—Supply large, with a very heavy market. Wheat full 3d per bushel and Oats from 6d to 1s per quarter lower. Barley dull of sale, but best samples realized nearly former bushel. Oats 9d to 11d per stone, or 16s to 22s per That your memerialsts having heard with pleasure quarter. Barley 26s to 31s per quarter.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 3 .down to 63d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:
—Beasts 1,415, Sheep 2,964.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, JAN. 7.-There is but little to notice respecting the trade during the present week, the general character being that of much inactivity; and, in consequence of the holiday usual at the commencement of the year, our market was held this morning. In the absence of several of the customary attendants few transactions were reported, and no change can be made in the

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JAN. 1.-We had a good supply of Grain in our market this

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 3RD.-We have this week had moderate supplies of British Grain, &c.; but the arrivals from foreign ports amount to 5,530 quarters of Wheat, 1,076 quarters of Beans, 770 quarters of Peas, and 9,940 barrels of Flour; and from Canada there are reported 1768 quarters of Wheat, 10,000 barrels of Flour, and 2,600 quarters of Peas. With very trifling exceptions, however, all these are for the present entered Holbeck.-Mr. Smith delivered his promised under bond. The rates of duty on foreign Wheat lecture on Wednesday evening, in the Association are advanced to 23s. 8d., on Barley to 15s. 4d., on Peas to 11s. per quarter, and on Flour to 14s. 31. per barrel. Since this day se'nnight, a few parcels of free fereign have been taken for shipment to Ireland; but the trade in Wheat has been of a limited character, and prices generally have declined Id. ls. per quarter cheaper. Some parcels of foreign boiling Peas have found buyers at 42s. to 44s. per im-Joseph Brook, from Bradford, delivered a lecture in perial quarter. In the early part of the week, two the Chartists Association room, of this town, at or three cargoes of Mediteranean Wheat to arrive changed hands at the previous currency. No further transactions have transpired.

> LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 3.-We had a very moderate arrival of beasts from the whole of our grazing districts, up to this morning's attendance of buyers, produced a very fair inquiry, and an advance in the currencies noted on Monday last of from 2d to 4d per 8!b was readily obtained; the primest Scots are going off at full 4s 10d per 8lb, and the market was cleared at an early hour. From Scotland, there were received about 125 Scots, and supply, we noticed five oxen and a heifer offering by Mr. Willoughby, and fed by Mr. Hewison, of West Keal, Lincolnshire, which were the admiration of all beholders; in fact, finer animals were seldom, if ceedingly high prices. The points were extremely smooth, and they would weigh extremely heavy. There was a fair average supply of sheep on sale, the inquiry for which was a firm, but without any improvement in their currencies. In calves, little was done, yet there was slight enhancement on Friday's rates. The pork trade was steady, at last LONDON, CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY JAN. 3.-

There was a limited supply of wheat from Essex Kent, and Suffolk, this morning, with a moderate quantity of barley, beans, and peas, from these counties, and the fresh arrivals of oats were only to a limited extent, but an immense quantity of Irish was left over from lest week's supplies. The imports of foreign grain have been to a trifling extent since this day se'nnight. The weather during the past week has been alternately wet and slightly frosty. Notwithstanding the supply of English wheat was so limited, it was quite sufficient for the demand, our terms: and town made was unaltered in price, with sollers under the nominal quotations. Good malting barley brought last week's currency, but other sorts were taken off slowly, at somewhat under the rates of last Monday. Malt was in slow request; new offering again freely at about Is, per quarter decline. Dry new beans realised as much money, but damp parcels were cheaper and more easily purchased. Peas have declined full 1s. per quarter, with a dull trade in this article. The large dealers in oats still hold off purchasing beyond a small supply for their immediate wants, and the business transacted to-day in this article was mostly confined to the consumers, who bought good corn at a trifling abatement in price, and although the factors held Irish pretty firmly, the immense quantity on sale kept the buyers aloof, anticipating that when the vessels come on demurrage a greater decline will be submitted to.

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