





# Charist Intelligence.

## LONDON.—METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING.

This meeting was held on Sunday evening, Mr. Gardner in the chair. The sum of £3. 6s. was received from the sale of the delegates meeting; 7s. from the haters, Brown Bear, for ditto; 2s. for tract from ditto, and 5s. for the Deputies Committee. The sum of £8. 9s. was received from the sale of a few friends at Stratford, for the Victim Fund. Several small sums were received for Misson and other funds. Reports were received from the various Committees and deputations appointed. It was resolved that no person be recognized as a lecturer in any locality unless producing credentials from the Observation Committee. A deputation was appointed to wait upon certain localities, where improper parties had been lecturing. Messrs. Matthews and Dixon were appointed. It was resolved that the salary of the Secretary to the delegate meeting for the ensuing quarter should be 6s. per month. Messrs. Wheeler, Cuffey, Simpson, Dixon, and Rose were appointed a Victim and Deference Committee, with authority to draw upon the General Treasurer for any monies which might be necessary for the defence of the London Victims. Mr. Cuffey reported that the Committee appointed to watch over Nauden's case that they had secured him, and that he was now in the hands of the law. It was resolved that the Committee should be paid to the Victims Committee, on account of a van engaged for that meeting. After considerable other business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. WHEELER lectured, on Sunday evening, to the localities in Bloomsbury, and gave a most interesting lecture. The chair was held by Mr. Gardner. After the conclusion of the lecture, Messrs. Lucas, Page, and others, addressed the meeting. A subscription was entered into for the victims.

WORKING MEN'S HALL, MILLEND.—Mr. Birtwistle lectured here, on Sunday evening, to a large audience, and was highly applauded. Walton Armstrong also addressed the assembly. A subscription was entered into for the victims. The following resolution was unanimously carried: "That the Committee should be paid to the Victims Committee, on account of a van engaged for that meeting. After considerable other business was transacted, the meeting adjourned."

BERMONSEY.—The members of this locality met at the Home Tavern, Cranley Lane, on Monday evening last, when the following question was proposed by Mr. Law for discussion, "What are the evils that affect society, and what is the remedy for them?" which was supported by Mr. James, Mr. Blackburn, and Mr. Wood, who adjourned the discussion to Monday night; after which six shillings was voted to Mr. B. W. White, late a member of the locality, who is now in Chester Castle for speaking the truth. Six shillings to the Victim Fund. The meeting adjourned to Monday night, when all members are requested to attend.

WATFORTH.—At a meeting of Charists, held at the Municipal Tavern, on Monday evening, the property of dissenting delegates to the General Conference was discussed, and after examining the illegality of the first proposition, the unfairness of the proposed election of delegates, and the conduct of the committee respecting the application of Mr. Geo. White, the meeting came to the conclusion that they were not friends to the working classes, but only men in black and white, and the only answer we could give to this was—no!

CARDIFF.—The Charists of this locality held their weekly meeting on Monday night, at the Rose and Crown, Mr. Edwards in the chair, when business of importance was transacted. Mr. Simpson gave a lengthy report from the delegate meeting, 5s. 9d. being in his usual style, which was highly appreciated. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed upon our indefatigable delegate for his assiduousness to the business of this locality, and to the cause he has so much at heart. The meeting was bravely conducted. Truth will prevail in defiance of Tory and Whig despotism.

FAIRFAX.—On Monday evening week a meeting of those friendly to the cause of democracy, was held in Mr. Kirk's School Room, Dundee-cour, to hear an address from Mr. Samuel, a Kid from Glasgow. Mr. Steele in the chair. The lecturer spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with greatest attention throughout. At the close of the meeting thanks were given respectively to the speaker, chairman, and Mr. Steele for the use of the hall. The meeting was a success.

VALE OF LEVEN.—A Public meeting of the inhabitants of the Vale of Leven, was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall, on the evening of Monday the 19th. Powerful and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Curry, and Macleod, and the necessity of union among all classes of Reformers.

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday, the 20th, and Wednesday, the 21st instant, Mr. Gamgane, of Northampton, addressed the Charists of this place, in Messrs. Rhydydd and Moore's machine. He was well received, and made a good impression.

MR. P. M. BROPHY in CARLISLE.—This clever and persevering advocate of the rights of labour arrived here on Saturday evening, and was well received. He addressed the Charists of this district in Mr. Rhydydd's machine room, where, considering the shortness of the notice, a good many persons were in attendance. Mr. Brophy dwelt on several popular subjects, and examined minutely into the cause of the distress of the poor, and other matters connected with the movement of the people in this country at the present time.

LIVERPOOL.—At the usual Charist weekly meeting, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the members of this locality do consent to pay a levy of 1s. per person, for the defence of the Defence Fund." A Committee was then formed for the purpose of drawing up an address to the Trades in behalf of the imprisoned Charists, and the Secretary was requested to forward the sum of £14, the amount already received, to Mr. O'Connor, Treasurer of the General Defence Fund.

CROYDON (SURREY).—A meeting took place on Monday evening, at the Bald Faced Stag, Mr. James Everett was called to the chair; there was a strong number of meeting, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The Secretary of the Defence Fund, a long debate followed on the best means of making the Charter the law of the land, which was at last adjourned to next Monday evening. Five members were elected to the Committee, and a list was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

LEAMINGTON.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Charists of Warwick and Leamington, Mr. Donaldson presented the Association with a splendid oil painting, to be sold for the benefit of the Defence Fund. The painting is a full-size Mary Magdalene, by an eminent French artist, and was purchased in Paris by a Catholic clergyman, who is a well known connoisseur, 140 francs. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had by applying to the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. B. Smith, No. 30, Park-street, Leamington; Mr. E. Bremley, grocer, Renselburgh-street, Leamington; Mr. J. W. White, tea-dealer, Smith-street, Warwick; Mr. J. O'Connor, of the General Defence Fund, Warwick; or to Mr. Donaldson, or any of the Council of the National Charter Association in this locality. Subscriptions were handed in for Mr. White, and also for the general Defence Fund. The meeting resolved that a special general meeting should be held in Leamington at six o'clock in the evening of the 9th of October next.

NORWICH.—At a general quarterly meeting of the Charists of St. Paul's locality, it was resolved that the sum of £10 should be paid to the General Defence Fund, and that a ball be held at Mr. Moore's, Jolly Dyers, Wenning-street. Admission threepence each, for the benefit of the General Defence Fund. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Moore's, and of any of the council, at their residences.

TEORNEY GREEN, NEAR STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.—Mr. William Chapel, of Sunderland, preached an excellent sermon to a most attentive audience, on Sunday morning last. By the lecture, the cause of the late strike, which it was considered the best to contribute to a general fund, and all prisoners to be defended from it.

KENDAL.—On Thursday week, Mr. P. M. Brophy, gave a very good and interesting lecture to an attentive audience. Any lecturer intending to visit Kendal must give eight or ten days' notice.

MOSSLEY.—Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, delivered an able and eloquent lecture on Monday evening, on the subject of the true nature of Reform, and how it is to be effected.

TIVERTON, DEVON.—A meeting of the Charists of this town was held on Friday night, at the Association room, Newport-street. Mr. Harris in the chair. After the regular business of the Association had been gone through, the subject of the defence fund was discussed, and it was resolved that the sum of £10 should be paid to the Victims Committee, on account of a van engaged for that meeting. After considerable other business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.

MIDLEY.—In September, 1837, a Radical Association was formed in Midley, and since that time it has been usual to celebrate its formation every year—Saturday last, being the fifth anniversary, a tea party was held in the Charter Association Room, when a number of toasts were given, and several patriotic songs and pieces were sung and recited on the occasion. Some excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Rushon, Sutcliffe, Whitwell, and others, and the evening was closed with the singing of the national anthem. The room was neatly decorated with the Star portraits, festoons of ivy and other evergreens, and the flag belonging to the Association was hoisted in front of the room early in the morning, and continued there the whole day.

A NOBLEMAN CONVICTED OF SMUGGLING. On Monday last, amongst the persons charged before Mr. Broderick, at the Thames Police Court, was Stephen Moore Viscount Kilworth, eldest son of the Earl of Mountbess, on a charge of smuggling, or rather having lawfully in his possession two pounds and a quarter of foreign manufactured tobacco, for which the duty had not been paid.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that his Lordship arrived by a Rotterdam steamer, which put in at the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, between seven and eight o'clock on Sunday morning last, where a number of his Lordship's friends were waiting. One of the latter, on entering the cabin, observed his Lordship, who, at the time, was a perfect stranger to him, and saw an empty cigar box, and this circumstance excited his suspicion, he watched him narrowly, and on his leaving the vessel, and while on the pier, asked him if he had any cigars about him? His Lordship replied that he had about seventy or eighty; but the officer, dissatisfied with his assertion, took him to the steamer, and on searching him, found in his pockets two pounds and a quarter of cigars and tobacco. On this discovery, his Lordship expressed his willingness to pay the duty, whatever it might be; but the officer (Scamlat) felt it to be his duty to charge him with smuggling, and accordingly took him to the police station-house at Poplar.

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## LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of YORK, will be held before THOMAS FLOWER, Esq., the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Twenty-sixth Day of OCTOBER instant, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police-officers, Prosecutors, and others, having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also Given, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the sitting of the Court, on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh Day of October instant. And that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the Session.

By Order,  
JAMES RICHARDSON,  
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.  
Leeds, 1st October, 1842.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s. in a Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

## THE SILENT FRIEND.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENITAL SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the causes which destroy physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ever vigorous has established her empire—trifling observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY URINE IN CONNECTION with local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXUNCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS with means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is embellished with ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications, the whole being put into a form so plain and unobscured, as to be understood by the most ignorant, and without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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

## THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle emollient and restorative of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively adapted to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilis, disease, and is calculated to afford relief to the whole system, by its purifying and solvent habits, have weakened the powers of the system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous debility kept up which places the individual in a state of chronic debility, and renders life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error, into a gradual but sure ruin, and finally, to a pernicious application of these inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature death, and all the attendant evils of a life of dissipation, and the impression of the seeds of Syphilis disease, and the ordinary mark of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the whole system with a deadly poison, conveying into families the seeds of disease and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The faculty requires the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that is almost beyond the power of the human mind to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designated their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoral and dissipated life, have weakened the powers of their constitutions, or in their way to the consumption of that deplorable state, are affected with any of these previous symptoms that betray its approach, and who are desirous of restoring their system, oblate gain, excesses, irregularity, and obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and restore the system, than the use of this Balm, which is generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and all the attendant evils of a life of dissipation, and the impression of the seeds of Syphilis disease, and the ordinary mark of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the whole system with a deadly poison, conveying into families the seeds of disease and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines are a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming to effect a cure, but to remove the cause, and by sufficient pill proprietors.

The Celebrated GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, Geo. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincinolee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall), Hull, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wrapper).

To Mr. George Kerman, chemist, &c.  
It is with my consent, that you publish the following case of my wife. She was perfectly cured by your Ointment and Medicine of a tumorous swelling of the breast of a cancerous appearance, producing much pain, and was cured by your Ointment and Medicine of the need of surgical operation, having been advised by an eminent medical man to have it cut, it having all the painful and other symptoms attendant on cancer.

Wincinolee, Hull, 1842.  
A WOUND OF THE LEG IN A PERSON OF SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

It is with my consent, that you publish the following case of my wife. She was perfectly cured by your Ointment and Medicine of a tumorous swelling of the breast of a cancerous appearance, producing much pain, and was cured by your Ointment and Medicine of the need of surgical operation, having been advised by an eminent medical man to have it cut, it having all the painful and other symptoms attendant on cancer.

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A WOUND OF THE LEG IN A PERSON OF SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE.

## NEWS AGENCY.

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EDWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the above Establishment, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various departments, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders confided to his care, to merit a share of the Public's patronage, which will ever be his study to deserve.

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Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast Beverage.

A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen.—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great relief to find fault with a medicine merely on the fact, as I have done, and longer in doing so. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, with great complaint that she had done long and hard work. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one male, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to take a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and with great complaint that she had done long and hard work. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you a brief account of the case, as it is a most interesting one. A man, who has been employed in the same office for many years, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, and had lost all his health, and was returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was taken to his medical adviser that should be restored to health, his disorder would have its periodical return; but he had not been long in the office, when he was bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson. (It being dinner hour) eating best-dressed and in the greatest spirits, and with a countenance of health and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

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

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

## MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Mont, 3, Cobbe-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.  
Gentlemen,—I have the utmost







## SECOND OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the Liverpool Standard.)

Last night (Monday), shortly before ten o'clock, the fire again broke out within the area before noticed, in premises that were thought to be quite safe after the first fire. It was first discovered by the late Mr. Peniston, who was in the premises at the time, and he immediately made it known to Mr. Whitty, who was just then making a tour of the premises. The alarm was given throughout the lower part of the town after ten o'clock, by the ringing of the bells of the station, and the fire was extinguished by the fire engine, which had already taken place, the most painful apprehensions were entertained, and thousands rushed to the scene, which was indicated by the glare on the sky, nearly over the site of the previous conflagration.

On reaching the spot we found that the premises were in flames, and that the fire had spread to the premises occupied by a carter named Bushell, who had several horses in the stable behind the premises, and the fire had communicated from the interior of the area where the buildings are in ruins, and yet burning in the sublime manner before described. The flames from the buildings, though low, being almost wholly of wood, gained a rapid head, and the co-operation, the marine store, and Bushell's (at the back) were all speedily in flames, over a frontage to the street of about twenty-five yards. Two or three of the horses and some pigs were killed, and some were burned to death. Just above, in the same row, and to the east, was a double cotton shed, longitudinal with the street, which was for some time in great danger, but Superintendent Lavery, by the door burst open, and got the fire extinguished just in time to save it. When the fire began the greatest alarm naturally prevailed amongst the inmates of the premises, several of whom were in their beds—females as well as males ran out in their nightdresses. A number of engines were sent to the spot, and were worked by the police, under Mr. Whitty and others, with as much energy, notwithstanding their previous fatigue, as if they had come fresh to the scene of action. We then formed an estimate of the loss, but we may say that this fire, as well as the greater one we have had the pain to record, shows the necessity for some law to prevent the building of sheds and other premises of timber, and other combustible materials, particularly in the mercantile and crowded parts of the town, where much valuable property is stored, and many lives are endangered on the spreading of a fire.

Half-past twelve o'clock.—We have just returned from the scene of devastation. The fire, we trust, has been put out, and the flames are under control. The buildings which were destroyed, would have been arrested in a few minutes by the large and active force at present on the spot.

We regret to say that six valuable horses belonging to Mr. Bushell are destroyed. We saw amidst the smoking ruins upon the site of the stabling, the carcasses of two, burned to a cinder, and the bones perfectly white in parts from the heat and flash had been stripped off. The other four were in the stable, which was in flames, and were in the process of being destroyed. The stabling which made its escape without assistance, and as it rushed through the gates of the yard into Compton-street, with its long ears all a flame, and shaking its head, furnished a laughable exhibition contrasted with the scene of destruction. The horses were not as yet the fate of the pigs which were upon the premises. We were told, however, by the inspectors and firemen upon the spot, that they were in all probability saved, having promptly made their escape from their sties, and were in the process of being destroyed in all directions amongst the things of the engaged in arresting the progress of the flames. The stench which we experienced, whilst seeing the remains of the fourfold tenants of the stable, was dreadful.

We cannot conceal our impression that the state of the entire locality of the fire is far from satisfactory.

## INQUEST ON THE MEN KILLED AT THE FIRE.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.—An inquest was held on Monday before P. F. Curry, Esq., coroner, touching the death of John Martin, Luke Smith, and James Bell, the three men who, as has been previously mentioned, were killed by the falling of a wall, and whose bodies are lying at the corner of the street.

The witnesses examined were Edward Knight, warehouse keeper; Samuel Tack, police officer; Hugh Falkner, labourer; Joseph Massey, inspector of police; Michael Martin, labourer; Mr. Harris, surgeon of the Northern Hospital. But the most interesting part of the evidence which had reference to the origin of the fire was given by the servant of Mr. Peniston, the bone-merchant, in whose premises it is said the fire originated, and was to the following effect:—

John Coghlan—I am the engineer at Mr. Peniston's, in Compton-street, and have been employed by him for the last three years. I have charge of the engine, have to look after the fire, to look up the place at night, and I have charge of everything in the yard. The last time that I looked up the engine on Thursday night, I went to the place at ten. Before leaving the place I drew the red fire out of the stove, as usual, and filled up the bar with slack, in order that we might have a small fire ready for use on the following morning. Sometimes, when I have slack the fire, I had been completely burnt, and I went next morning; but generally there was a little fire in the stove. I have followed the practice of slack the fire for the last four months. The engine was set up with brickwork. The smoke was carried off through a fine wooden partition between the engine and the boiler, and the engine was built of bricks and wood. The roof was of wood, and the back was of wood. There was a sufficient brick wall around the boiler, as is the case with almost every engine, and then the engine was built of bricks and wood. The engine-house was built of bricks and wood. The furnace was an iron door, divided into two halves. It was not closed at night. If we had closed it, there would have been no draught, and the fire would have gone out. It was always left open at night. The engine was not flagged. There were no chairs in the engine-house, nor any seats of any kind. There was not a joiner's bench in it. There was a bit of a board temporarily fastened to the wall, and to which the vice was fastened. We used it to lay our tools upon, but never as a seat.

Inspector Murray.—That is the bench of which I spoke. It might have been used for laying tools on, and also as a seat.

John Coghlan, in continuation—I was roused out of bed on Friday morning, at about a quarter before three o'clock. The man who knocked at the door informed me that the yard was on fire. I first ran to my master's house, told Mr. Peniston, and then went to the yard. I found that the building behind the engine-house, my master on, and other places behind. There were two buildings, one on each side, on fire. I have no idea where the fire originated. On Thursday night I ordered the lads to fill up the slack, and they threw their spades, three in all, into the fire. The spades were lying there next day, and the handles were not at all burnt. We left no light of any description in the place. We would not be allowed to do that. We have a dark lantern, which was not lit at the time. It was always left open at night. The engine was not flagged. There were no chairs in the engine-house, nor any seats of any kind. There was not a joiner's bench in it. There was a bit of a board temporarily fastened to the wall, and to which the vice was fastened. We used it to lay our tools upon, but never as a seat.

Mr. Curry remarked that he had no reason to doubt the truth of Coghlan's testimony, and that it was unnecessary to call the lads. He added, "The fact which the last witness has mentioned about the spades is sufficient to convince me that the fire did not originate from the stove."

Inspector Murray.—When I went in, the fire was confined to the engine-house. I did not see anything of the spread. They might have been there, though I did not see them.

The Coroner.—Have you any idea, Mr. Peniston, how this fire originated?

Mr. Peniston.—Not at all. I feel confident that it could not have originated in my yard. I feel very sorry, for I am a sufferer very much by it. I had not a farthing of my property insured. I have examined all over, and have found nothing at the end of the yard that could have ignited.

The Coroner.—It is now a question for you, gentlemen of the jury, whether we should adjourn this inquest for further evidence as to the origin of the fire, or not.

Mr. Peniston—I should be very glad if any gentleman would come and examine my premises, to see whether there is any proof of the fire having originated there. The bells are rung, and the engine is at the door. The Coroner.—Do you think, gentlemen, there is any occasion to adjourn, in order that we may have further evidence as to the origin of the fire? Or, supposing that the premises were maliciously set on fire, would that have any effect on the verdict to one or two? I have not any doubt on my own mind, but some persons have doubts, though they lean to my way of thinking. We are of opinion that though the place was maliciously set on fire, and these parties were killed in assisting to extinguish it, the only verdict could be accidental death. I have put the point to one or two, and they think that there is something in it; and, as this was such a melancholy event, and involved such a loss of property with which, however, you have nothing to do, as well as of life, I think it would be better to adjourn for further information as to the origin of the fire. I sent a note to Mr. Shuttleworth, and he has returned me an answer, stating that the point to which I have alluded involves a very important question, and he should not wish to decide upon it in a hurry. I should not myself hesitate to give my opinion on the law of the case; but it will be no doubt be more satisfactory to the public to have the case cited as thoroughly as we can do so. What witnesses can you produce?

The Beadle.—There are several police officers whom I can get, and the man who first set the fire. He can, perhaps, throw some light upon the origin. There is Mr. Isaac's man. He was in his mistress's place the last, though alone.

Mr. Isaac was present, and stated that she could give no evidence which would at all tend to elucidate the origin of the fire. She added, "My place is an oil and colour store, and we have a boiler in it; but the last fire we had on the premises, and the last light, either candle, match, or anything else, was on Tuesday, when a small fire was lighted to heat some water."

The Beadle.—There is some talk scattered about the yard, and that is thought rather curious, as far as we are likely to hear from the man who set the fire. A Juryman.—It is quite necessary, I think, that further evidence should be heard, if only for the sake of these two persons here, Mr. Peniston and Mrs. Isaac, who are blamed about the town.

The Jury thought it was very desirable that further evidence as to the origin of the fire should be obtained, and agreed to adjourn.

## THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The inquest on the subject of the deaths of Martin, Smith, and Bell, was resumed on Tuesday morning, principally for the purpose of hearing further evidence respecting the origin of the fire.

It may be as well to state, that Mr. Peniston, in whose premises the fire commenced, has received a curious epistle through the post. It was addressed, "Mr. Peniston, Wood-street North, Liverpool." It was not pre-paid, and bore the post-mark September 24, 1842. The following is a copy:—

Malice Behold Love Reason and Justice by Beauty for ashes when The Poor asked for bread but the rich gave stones. Behold the cross adore the crown. Now Christ cast guilty nations down In blood and fire millions rattle The Devil's Banquet falls in battle. Great Babylon.

"Best your ploughs into swales and your scythes into spears." Read 3 Joel. Bards tout.

The Coroner said there appeared to be no certainty as to the precise spot where the fire commenced, in which, the fire had commenced. He did not see any good which could arise by keeping the inquiry open for any longer period.

The Foreman announced the verdict of the Jury as follows:—"We find that the three deceased parties were accidentally killed while they were employed in removing goods from a warehouse which was contiguous to one that was on fire, but how it became on fire no evidence doth appear; and we wish, at the same time, to clear Mr. Peniston of the charge that his premises had been purposely set on fire by himself, or by the neglect of any of his servants."

On Tuesday, Patrick Doran, who kept the marine store where originated the fire of Monday night, was taken into custody, on suspicion of having wilfully set the fire on fire, and was committed to prison, on a charge of arson, on the same afternoon, in the presence of the Mayor, Mr. Rushton, a large body of other magistrates, and the Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk. The event was, that he was remanded for further examination, which was to take place in open court, at one o'clock, on Wednesday.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

## ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS.

The following able dissertation appears in the *Evening Star*, of Tuesday and Wednesday, in the present week. We leave out an article of our own that we may have room to present it to our readers entire:—

So much importance do we attach to the question of Annual Parliaments, that if we were in a situation to make our election between Universal Suffrage, accompanied with Septennial Parliaments, or the Suffrage as at present settled with Annual Parliaments, we would much prefer the latter. Having said so much, we shall now proceed to a consideration of the right to petition, and the effects of petitions in those times when elections were annual, and when they were triennial and septennial, distinguishing the relative effects which petitions had upon the Legislature under those three separate tenures. The delegation of representative power was in the first instance a great convenience to the community at large, and could not be attended with any disadvantage to the whole people, so long as they had a controlling power vested in themselves. The right of petition in olden times, when Parliaments were annually elected, was cherished as a certain appeal of the good sense of the majority of the people against the premature, injudicious, or hastily conceived projects of those to whom the right to legislate was delegated, and seldom or never failed of producing its legitimate effect. Indeed, in those days when the people's representatives were obliged to return to their constituents at the close of each session, to receive their smiles as a reward for virtue, or their frowns as a punishment for vice, the best title that a candidate could plead was his observance of the popular will, and a ready compliance with its commands. The time was so short between the commission of wrong and the certain punishment of the wrong-doer, that few were found hardy enough to resist the remonstrances of those who were so speedily to constitute his judges. Thus we find, in the times when Parliaments were annual, the House of Commons in most instances anticipated the popular will, and was the first to sound the alarm when the royal prerogative or the power of the Lords threatened any abridgment of popular rights. The successive invasions upon the people which were commenced by HENRY VIII., and which have been going on increasing in enormity from the period when the duration of Parliaments was extended from three to seven years, in the reign of GEORGE I., have one and all been direct consequences of the abrogation of the right of annual elections. When Henry's subservient slaves abrogated Sessional Parliaments, and extended the tenure which their constituents had conferred upon them for only one year, to a period of three years, the Constitution of England was virtually and actually annulled, and the people would have been justified in falling back upon Magna Charta, in arming themselves, deposing the tyrant, electing the Commons, and resuming again that trust, which in the hands of their delegates had been violated. From the days of HENRY the Eighth, to the expulsion of the Second JAMES, and the conferring of these realms upon a foreigner, the tyrannical and bloody acts which characterized each successive reign, were one and all consequences of the loss of right of annual elections. The popular will lost all control over its elected servants; while the partition of the plunder stolen from the people, among the slavish followers of HARRY, at once laid the foundation of a bribed, subservient, venal, and corrupt oligarchy. From this period we date the establishment of our oligarchy, whose interests were bound up with those of the reigning monarch, and separated in toto from those of the people. Protestants would not have waged deadly war against their Catholic fellow-countrymen in honour of God, had the people not lost the right of annual election. CHARLES would not have lost his head on the scaffold, had the good sense of the people been allowed to use its controlling influence for the correction of abuses, before they became magnified into a general charge of high treason against the monarch. Neither would the rightful King (if we may use the frightful term as an illustration), JAMES the Second, have been driven from the throne to make way for a foreigner, whose religious feelings were more congenial to the recipients of that property which HARRY had stolen from the people. Neither would the bloody murderer, CROMWELL, have been allowed to lick up the remainder of the plunder, or to murder, burn, shoot, transport, or otherwise destroy the brave Irish Catholics, had the English people not been first robbed of the right of annual election. Neither would a stranger (WILLIAM the Third) have been allowed to establish the Bank of England, and to create a funded debt for the support of an oligarchy, and to be paid by the people, had the people's representatives been subjected to the settlement which annual accounts were certain to produce. From the moment of the abrogation of the right to elect annual ser-

ants, we hear no more of HAMPSHIRE, SYDNEY, RUSSELL, and aristocratic opponents to royal encroachment. King and oligarchy from that period became one in interest, one in action, and one in principle: no more do we hear of stopping the supplies for the purpose of arresting invasions upon popular rights. If the change from Annual to Triennial Parliaments worked so much evil, let us now enter upon the consideration of those results which have issued from a further extension from three to seven years' tenure of office. A Parliament elected only for three years extended the right to itself to sit for seven years, and the act would have justified the election of the Commons who passed it, and the dethroning of the Monarch who gave it to his assent. It was a violation of the compact of Magna Charta, of the Bill of Rights, and of the spirit of the Constitution; and, as the *Tory*, Lord BOLINGBROKE has well and truly said, it is, in such cases, as much the duty—mind, the duty, not the mere right—of the people to rebel against a corrupt House of Commons as against a tyrannical prince. From that period, when the people's representatives had unconstitutionally conferred upon themselves the right to hold their trust for seven years, we find the lines of demarcation between the electoral body and the unrepresented people become wider and wider; and schisms, therefore unknown, jealousies theretofore unheard of, and suspicion never before entertained, causing discord, dissension, strife, and discontent in the human family. Now we come to a vital portion of our subject. From that time when Parliaments were not elected annually, we find that the people's petitions were looked upon as mere waste paper, until as length it was reserved for a reformed House of Commons to turn them into a mockery and sport. The three great events which have taken place in the world from the period when Parliaments were elected for seven years, are, the American war, the French Revolution, and the Irish insurrection of 1798. And the first and last of these two great events, which were more immediately consequences of British policy, we shall be able to trace distinctly and irretrievably to the loss of annual elections, and the consequent disregard of the people's petitions. As regards the American war and the subsequent declaration of American independence, much as we rejoice at the glorious result, and although we can trace it to the abrogation of Sessional Parliaments, yet the friends of American freedom cannot but feel the change as advantageous to them, because those grievances, of which they justly complained, never would have been allowed to exist by a Parliament annually elected, while the right of self-government would have been conceded to right and will, instead of waiting upon force and superior strength, by the same rightful authority of a Parliament, constitutionally elected, or rather constitutionally controlled by the appellate jurisdiction, which never failed of having its due effect upon annual servants.

We prove our case thus:—When the Americans first complained of the injustice of their stepmother's rule, they couched their grievances in the most modest language, embodied in what, even now, would be considered fulsome adulation of the monarch, and reprobation of the British oligarchy. They asked not for separation, nor yet for equality; they merely petitioned, and that right loyalty and humbly, for a remission of heavy taxation, which they considered injurious to the well-being of the country, and unjust in principle. Their petitions breathed the strongest sentiments of loyalty to the Crown, affection to the laws, and respect for the Constitution, while they remonstrated against the unequal manner in which all were extended to their country. To these petitions, insulting answers were returned; when remonstrances followed petition, and which being unheeded, were succeeded by the Freeman's last appeal—a recourse to arms for the defence of right and suppression of wrong. America succeeded; and the very man who was spurned from the royal presence as a mediator, was shortly afterwards received by our mad monarch as an accredited ambassador from free America. The achievement of American independence, and the French Revolution, which quickly followed that ever-glorious and memorable event, gave hope of justice to oppressed and unhappy Ireland, where the conquered Catholic was compelled to bow his proud neck beneath the yoke of the murdering State-church conqueror. The Irish Catholics also tried petitions for a mere remission of grievances, to their own subservient Parliament, and also to the King in person; but the Irish, as the Americans, were reminded of their weakness, laughed at for their audacity, and mocked for their pains. And as in America, so in Ireland, disappointment broke out in revolution; but, unfortunately for poor Ireland, her day of retribution had not arrived, and her hour of freedom was delayed, but we trust is now near at hand, when that brave and generous people will rise in their majesty and glory, and throw the whole incubus of State-church, and oppressors of all shades, from them, and that for ever.

To the loss of the right to elect the people's servants annually, we ascribe not only all those grievances heretofore mentioned, but every other wrong which the nation now suffers, from a demoralizing State Church, and its standing army of butchers to support it, to the "gold chain" of eight hundred millions of debt which the "great statesman" now no more has bound British society in amicable bonds. The right to elect Members of Parliament annually is the leading avenue, the principal approach, the front door to the Suffrage, and the rampart for its protection. We have broadly asserted that the question of the vote falls into utter insignificance when compared with its frequent exercise; and that whereas the possession of the Suffrage would retard the principle of annual elections, the return to annual elections would very speedily put the people in possession of the Suffrage. We shall now proceed to a consideration of this all-important subject in all its phases, shapes, and forms. We shall endeavour to drag truth from beneath the heap of rubbish which a servile press has, as if by right, for centuries, shot over it; and, for once, place the question in a simple form before the un-sophisticated, whose rights have been so long buried amid the prejudices of faction. We commence with the principle of annual elections, as breathing through the spirit of this country's Constitution long before Parliaments existed. Alfred called the *Wittenwode*—Genote together twice a year, or oftener, if need were. In William the Conqueror's reign, it is said by an ancient statute and custom, laudable and approved, the King was, once in the year, to convene his Lords and Commons to his council of Parliament. By Oldfield's "Representative History of Great Britain," in 6 vols., Vol. I., we find, "The Charters custom and records of the Cinque Ports positively state that Parliaments existed in the 11th year of the reign of Henry III.," and many other proofs of equal authority can be adduced to establish the fact, that Parliaments existed at periods antecedent, and what is of more importance to us just now, that their duration was only for ONE SESSION. By 4 Edward III. it is accorded, "A Parliament shall be held every year once, and oftener if need be." By 30 Edward III., "Parliaments shall be held every year." At this time prorogations were of rare occurrence; and if any did occur, fresh summonses were, notwithstanding, to be issued for a new Parliament once A YEAR, AT LEAST.

In the 10th year of RICHARD II., the Commons sent a message to the King, in which they stated, "We have it settled and confirmed by ancient constitution, from a laudable and approved custom, which none can gainsay, that the King ought to assemble his Nobles and Commons of the kingdom once a year." In the reign of HENRY VIII., Sessional Parliaments were abrogated, and in the reign of GEORGE I. Septennial Parliaments gave the

plunge given upon the hustings, and in the concoction of measures best calculated to render the possession of the Suffrage as harmless as possible to the interests of the several classes, who would still contend for their separate rights to live out of the plunder of labour. Upon the other hand, left the Suffrage remain limited as it is, slip public opinion annually from that leash in which dependency and the law now hold it, and so powerful will be its control and influence, that it would smile victor of countenance, and compel the most cunning slave to act upon the maxim that "honesty is, in truth, the best policy." Who would be foolish enough to submit a bankrupt fable to the annual revision of a virtuous public opinion? I add who would be bankrupt enough in character to dare to vote against him who had honestly discharged his duty, and in defence of the will of those for whom he had thus sacrificed himself. In consequence of elections being septennial, we now find the action of the unrepresented brought into the field without vigour or concert; but let it be understood that that will is to be exercised annually, and then it will be brought into action under a perfect system of discipline and order, before which the marshalled force of faction shall fall and perish. The public will, and not the Parliament, carried Emancipation and Reform; the public will, and not the Parliament, established the freedom of America; and when once the public shall decide upon the right to reserve to itself the appointment of those who are to represent it, for a term not exceeding one year, THEN WILL THE NATION HAVE WILLED ITS FREEDOM;—THEN WILL THE NATION BE FREE. Thus we establish the fact, that Universal Suffrage is the sanctuary of the Constitution; and that of the many ways of access to it, Annual Parliaments are the grand approach and front door, by which alone it can be securely entered and protected. After this exposure, none will wonder at all parties professing affinity with Chartists, expressing their disapprobation of Annual Parliaments, and their preference for triennial elections. With a perfect knowledge of the great value of annual elections, Mr. O'Connell says, that he is a Chartist upon the principle of Triennial Parliaments; while Dr. Black, the mouth-piece of the Metropolitan Parliamentary Reform Association, another section of professing Chartists, says "If you had Universal Suffrage, with Septennial Parliaments or Hundred-year Parliaments, how soon could you alter the matter; the great question of the Suffrage was the thing?" Again, we find Mr. Sturge, the leader of another section of professing Chartists, declaring that he found it almost impossible to reconcile the middle classes to the principle of Annual Parliaments. These objections of themselves must establish the fact, that from Universal Suffrage, cramped by a long tenure, faction would have little to dread, while from the annual control of the popular will it would have little to hope for—made up, therefore, as our mind is, to stand by every point of the Charter, whole and entire, to the death—we give it freely as our opinion, that were we to receive any one point of the six, we would immeasurably prefer that of Annual Parliaments to the other five put together. Hereafter, we shall treat separately of the several other points—Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members,—establishing, as we trust, the fact, that the whole, with, perhaps the exception of the mask, the Ballot, constitute a complete machine, the want of any portion of which would render the whole incomplete. THE CHARTER IS OUR PRINCIPLE, AND NO SURRENDER IS OUR MOTTO. And with these as our arms, we will fight faction to its teeth, in whatever shape or form it may present itself.

## THE COLLIERIES' STRIKE.

We some time ago laid before our readers opinions extracted from the reports presented to Parliament, developing the horrors connected with the system now obtaining in the working of the mines of this Christian Country. Those extracts furnish a bird's eye view of the hardships endured by the adults and youth of both sexes, who earn, or essay to earn, a livelihood by toiling in the bowels of the earth. Those extracts supply a solution to the question, why ignorance and vitiated morals—to say nothing of emaciated frames and premature old age—are more prevalent among the miners than any other class of operatives. 'Tis a base, inhuman, unchristian, and murderous system to which these men, women, and children are subjected; and one, not of their own creation, but emanating, root and branch, from the tyranny, rapacity, and cupidity of a band of unfeeling capitalists. Taking the facts embodied in the report to which we allude, in connection with the more recent conduct of the masters towards the employed, we unhesitatingly pronounce them to be the very tyrants that disgrace the haunts of men. The condition of those who are doomed to their accursed controul must be dreadful in the extreme.

Their burdens are in reality unbearable, and those who lord it over them are alone responsible for all the consequences that may ensue. We trust all the evil will ultimately recoil upon the heads of these wretched Egyptian task-masters.

Elsewhere our readers will find an address from the Yorkshire colliers to the consumers of coal, in which they dilate in touching terms, upon the many evils to which they and their families are exposed; showing that their labour is more severe than that of the victims doomed to toil in the Siberian mines. They are incessantly exposed to dangers from various causes—dangers more perilous and frequent than that of the soldier and sailor, who, in case of misfortune, may be pensioned for life, and in case of death, their widows and orphans may be provided for in some of the established institutions, which provision the colliers have not. They also depict the starving state of their families, on whose behalf they make the appeal, in hope of reaching the ears of the benevolent. We trust the call will be responded to, and that these poor men will be convinced of the demon of money-grubbing and class dog.

Not yet entirely extinguished the old English love of fair play in the land.

## THE STURGE MEN'S "NATIONAL" CONFERENCE.

We give in our present paper a letter from Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, the General Secretary, in reference to this subject, which we recommend to general attention. We perceive that Mr. STURGE and his co-leaders are most busy in their vocation of going round from town to town to stir up the members of Complete Humbug, though the fire burns so gently that but for the official notifications of their organ, the *Nonconformist* newspaper, we should be unaware of its existence. We have no fear whatever of the people being gulled by this projected Conference. The bulk of them know too well "what's what." But we desire that not one individual should be deceived; and, therefore, pray all to read Mr. CAMPBELL's exposure of the "national" character of this intended tub for the whale.

We add to Mr. CAMPBELL's own exhortation, that not a single delegate be appointed to this humbug Conference by the people. On the contrary, let the people at every meeting which may be held to elect delegates attend, and speak out—let them show them that they are awake. Let them look to the factory and mining districts for an abundance of samples of middle class sympathy, and let them return friend STURGE his "NO."

## EMIGRATION.

CONDITION OF THE EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA. We commend to general attention the following extract from a letter lately received in Leeds, from a very intelligent and observing man, who, while in England, was extensively known among the Chartists:—

"Do you want to know any thing of this country? If you do, I hope that you and all my friends in Leeds will rest satisfied with my assurance, that all has better remain at home. What! some would exclaim, amidst poverty and wretchedness? Yes, my friend, even so, for nothing but poverty and wretchedness of the worst description awaits them here. Thousands are out of

work in every direction, and was it not for the "almshouses," or what would be termed "soup houses" in England, thousands would be without food in the city of New York alone. Do not imagine that this account is in any way exaggerated, for I solemnly assure you that there is no exaggeration in it. I have seen living upon what they receive in the almshouses in New York, whilst, according to the different public papers, the whole country is in a similar condition. Hundreds are daily returning to the almshouses, and some have travelled thousands of miles, without being able to procure employment of any description. All that can raise the means, are returning home, &c. have done so last week, and three ships leave this week, crowded with men, women, and children in the most destitute condition, having had to sell their clothing to pay their passages and procure provisions. They (the almshouses) are taking passengers home for two or three dollars per head. But even this hundreds cannot procure. Scores are compelled to lie in the open air, under trees in the public walks in the city, for the want of money to pay for beds; whilst the streets are crowded with men, women, and children craving charity. The press of New York is daily calling upon the authorities to put down the beggars, and provide houses for the destitute to sleep in, but as yet no steps have been taken to accomplish either. I have had, several times since my arrival, to give money out of my pocket to starving families, that I was keeping to buy food for myself and family; and I have seen many a poor man, who has been something. Oh, my friend, it would make your heart bleed to see the misery that I daily witness, for although I have been accustomed to wretched sights nearly all my life, I cannot remain an indifferent spectator to the suffering and the poor. I have seen in whatever part of the world I reside. I am now in an office for the forwarding of passengers and emigrants to all parts of America; and this brings hundreds to miserable beings under my notice, that I might have otherwise seen."

## THE DEFENCE FUND.

This but confirms many other accounts that we have seen, of the wretched state which the temporary dominance of the rag-money men, and the extraordinary pressure, by emigrants, on the "Labour market," has brought about in the United States. Under such circumstances, no man of sense will emigrate who has not either connections already there to take care and advance him, or money to carry with him, which may enable him to buy land.

On Monday the trials at Stafford Compton, O'CONNOR will be there; he has specially engaged Counsel in London for the defence of ELLIS for High Treason, and of the other imprisoned victims. The sinews of war come slowly in. Time is short; the importance of the crisis cannot be doubted. A small amount from each, and that amount contributed without delay, and the cause is safe. Let there be no backwardness. Let all subscriptions from every quarter be forwarded at once. Remember, that now is the accepted time, when that "England expects every man to do his duty?"

## To Readers and Correspondents.

T. M. WHEELER, London, correspondent to the Northern Star, informs the public that he has removed from 24, Temple Bar, where all future communications must be addressed. Timely notice of all public meetings, &c., is respectfully requested. The order to withdraw the address of the Testimonial Committee to Mr. Wadkins, and of gentlemen's reply, came too late to be attended to. That part of the Star in which it appears had gone to press.

J. C. GRADY, near French Park, County Roscommon, Ireland, writes to say that he has received a letter from a gentleman of Bath, stating that thirty Stars (old ones) had been sent him, and of which thirty, eight only have come to hand. He requests, therefore, that all parties who have sent him Stars will be good enough to write and say how many have been sent, and also furnishing their particular address.

THOMAS BOARDMAN.—We cordially concur in his opinion, and have sent his letter to the proprietor of the Northern Star for his consideration. "THE OLD COMMODORS" must excuse us this week: we are full.

"A CHIEFTAIN UNKNOWN TO THE QUEEN."—Next week.

P. W. B. means well, and has our thanks; but his accuracy defies our praise.

THOMAS GERRARD.—We have not room for his letter.

WINGATE GRANGER, CHARTIST.—Their feelings do them honour; but the sentiments are unfortunately held by so many who would be happy to have leave to express them through the Star, that we fear to make the precedent.

NOTICE.—All communications for the Derby Chartist must be addressed to Mr. T. Briggs, at Mrs. PARRY'S, News-agent, Chappin, Derby.

AN EXILE.—His address was received too late for the chance of insertion this week.

JOHN HINDS.—His letter to the "Tars of Britain" was received; but its publication might justly say to prosecution.

A CONSTANT READER, DUNFERMLINE.—His remedy would be worse than the disease. The people are by no means prepared for it.

BERNARD McCARTHY.—His letter was received on Thursday morning; too late for insertion.

JOHN MOWBRAY.—Too late for this week: shall appear in our next.

CON MURRAY.—We have not room this week either to insert his letter, or notice its contents. We shall notice it next week.

L. SNELLING.—Never mind the scrawling fool. JOHN McKNIGHT, LIVERPOOL, after some very pertinent remarks, ends the brutal behaviour of the middle-class class by saying, "I am the body of Poor Lyon's funeral, tells the following story by way of counterpoint to it:—"

"On Sunday last, it was rumoured that an Orangeman was dead, and that the order would walk in procession. It turned out to be true. The body went to the residence of the deceased, which is three miles from Liverpool, a place called Bootle. The dead Orangeman was an attorney. About 300 formed into procession, with black scarfs and orange ties, and with drums and rattles, and their necks. The very horses that drew the hearse sported the rampant fancies of the Orangemen. They were in St. James's Cemetery the streets were lined with people; and, mind you, Sir, the police were walking in the ranks, and the Orangemen and of Manchester had been here to have seen this, I wonder what the aleak-fad men would have said."

H. MOULE, REDDITCH.—His letter of Thursday night was duly received, and will appear in our next.

WM. DIXON, MANCHESTER.—We received his news letter on Friday morning, fifteen hours after the first edition of the Star had gone to press. It contained nothing of late occurrence than the Sunday previous.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Committee of the General Defence Fund at Manchester must be addressed to Wm. Dixon, No. 11, Nelson-street, Bank Top, Manchester.

ON ACCOUNT of the illness of Mr. Cartledge, all letters for the South Lancashire Delegates must for the present be addressed to William Dixon, No. 11, Nelson-street, Bank Top, Manchester.

PARCELS OF PLATES HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—Rushton, Durham; Barry, Thornhill, and Arkle, Wingate Grange; to J. Williams, Sunderland; to Bowdler, Runcorn; to Thompson, Darlington; to Oliver, Darlington; to Hebdon, Stockley, and Mead, Middlebrough; to Nash, Stockton. Mitchell, Aberdeen; to Legge, Aberdeen, via Hull. Hudson, Carlisle, and Bulley, Cockermouth; to Arthur, Carlisle; per France, Newcastle. Johnson, Galashiels; to Hogg, Hawick, per France. Wilkinson, South Shields, Vasey, Barnard Castle, and White, Gateshead; to France, Newcastle. St. John, Leith, Easton, Leith, and Rankin, Edinburgh; to Drummond, Edinburgh. Nicol, Tilloonville, and Stein, Ayr; to Thompson, Alloa, per Paton and Love. Motherwell, Paisley, to Aitken, Paisley, per Paton and Love. James, Greenock, and Lennox, Greenock; to Marshall, Greenock, per Paton and Love. White, Coatbridge, to Young, Airdrie, per Paton and Love. Tinch, Fife, per Thompson, Saltcoats; to McIntosh, Irvine; Carr, Kilmarnock; Anderson, Goudburn, Glasgow; Campbell, and Jack and Corrie, Glasgow; Davis, Canby, Glasgow; Falkirk; M'Peerson, Perth; Ross, Forfar; and Millar, Dumfries; to Paton and Love, Glasgow. Brown, Settle, per carrier.

THE PLATES for Cardiff, Port of G. Newport, Tredegar, Merthyr, and Gwent, are all sent to Mr. Harding, Monmouth.

PARCELS for Ayr, Barnstaple, to Mitchell, Collyponton. Elms, Newton Abbott, to Mann, Ashburton. Hancock, Redruth, to Burridge, Truro. Mitchell, Mann, and Burridge, are sent to Smith, Plymouth.















