But, my friends, was I not right in my calculation of the Glasgow saints? I told Mr. Pattison that his motion was concocted with a view to hand the answer was no; but O'Connor and O'Brien would us over bound neck and heels to the Corn Law Re- oppose them, and would in consequence lose all their pealers, and ultimately to destroy Chartism. popularity, and throw the people into the hands of Well, he and Brewster are gone over; and what the Cobbettites. I make no comment, but give you They will hold their second meeting (we believe) on granted for the purpose; none but the broad cloth strength do they take to the enemy! Why, Brewster, with Pattison on his back! That's and I do this with their permission. I would not the Lob—the great prize they have gained. Ah! I now mention it but with a view to prevent a rehave long watched and suspected these parsons and currence of the evil; but it proves to you the shop-keeping saints. Now to business.

On Monday we had an overflowing meeting of the made so many loud professions. trades on behalf of the glorious stenemasons, and although the business was special, yet every speaker money-mongers' Parliament will open. To-morrow threw in the Charter. A Mr. Butler, carpenter, I shall have been nine years, exactly nine years, Mr. Benjamin Hill in the chair, Mr. Mowbray propriety of forming the out-townships into one disone of the delegates, made a most lucid, powerful, before the English public; and during that period, moved the following resolution, which was seconded trict. The following are the names of the delegates and statesman-like speech, a fine justification for the for want of an opposition to a profligate administration, by Mr. Dreghorn, a true Scotchman, and carried masons, and a full exposure of their oppressors, tration. Inever anticipated any good. But now that unanimously:—"That this meeting views, with feelMr. Wm. Brook; Holbeck, Mr. George Chambers, masons, and a full exposure of their oppressors, tration. Inever anticipated any good. But now that lings of deep regret, the decision of the Scotch dele-Grissell, Peto, and Allen. We must have their the trades have joined, and the people are united, gates in regard to the National Petition, believing Longbottom, and Mr. Archibald Mitchell; Woodnames fairly out. Mr. Butler concluded a splendid and the Whigs in opposition, I have now some hopes. that it has a great tendency to sow dissension in the house, Mr. David M. Gowan, and Mr. Wm. Smithies; appeal by assigning all their grievances to the appeal by assigning all their grievances to the Go cn; sign, every man and woman, sign the great Chartist ranks. We would, therefore, earnestly Morley, Mr. Joseph Forster, and Mr. Joseph Forster, and Mr. Joseph fact of their not being represented. Other resolutrades moved and seconded the resolutrades moved and seconded these I only him on Treeder and he is resolved to do his duty. tions, and masons supported these. I only him on Tuesday, and he is resolved to do his duty us in getting the four millions of signatures." Mr. heard Anderson, and one Mr. Armstrong Walton, one fearlessly to the people; and will the people not do Clark, with a view to elicit the opinion of the meetof the eighteen, and they made Chartist speeches. their duty to themselves? Again, I say, onward and ing, moved a resolution deprecating an interference of the eighteen, and they made Chartist speeches, their duty to themselves? Again, I say, onward and with public meetings by the Chartists, which, not lst. "That a district be formed, to be called the finding a seconder, as a matter of course fell to the Leeds District." 2nd. "That a delegate meeting be bit, but a very little bit of Chartism. He was They must come to the mountain at last, if we ground. bit, but a very little bit of Chartism. He was glad to see the most evidently fencing. He was glad to see the most are but true to ourselves. And now take advantage of the Oldham information I have given you, and he did not blame Grissell and Peto; no, only Allen, believe me that the same would now be practised, the Smith Lindon in the chair of the Chartist meeting was held at their appointed for the District. Interacting the ground.

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST MEETINGS.—The able." 3rd. "That a Treasurer and Secretary because in the chair of the Oldham information I have given you, and believe me that the same would now be practised, Mr. Smith Lindon in the chair of the Chartist meeting was held at their appointed for the District. Smith believe me that the same would now be practised, Mr. Smith Lindon in the chair. their understrapper. This running with the hare but for the unanimity of the people themselves. and holding with the hounds won't do. I spoke on Sien the petition every man and woman. the Charter, and was most enthusiastically received. 25 was that fine fellow, Dr. M'Douall. Yes, he is a fine fellow; and yet I have not yet got any of the promised subscriptions to start him in his profession. and thereby render him more serviceable to the good cause. The room was crammed, and the delegates on the platform would have put the palefaced pigmy aristocracy to the blush. You never saw a finer set of physical force looking fellowsstrappers! I wish to God I was commander of 300,000 of them in the Queen's service. The resolutions were all passed unanimously, and the meet- Hall, where the Chartists boldly maintained their

was crammed in every part; and I laid our prin- the bitter wrath, and called forth the fierce denunci- shall give the report next week; we received it too of Oldham.—The above gentleman delivered a leaciples and position before the meeting; and the ation of the corrupt press of both factions, as the late for our present paper. shoemakers, like the masons, conducted their busi- following extracts will show. Take first the organ ness like gentlemen and freemen in every respect: of the despotic Tory faction, the Mercury. Speaking of the meeting, the Editor says:—"The occasion an out and out resolution for the Charter, and not a was taken advantage of by a mob of evil disposed gingle hand held up against it, although there were persons to perpetrate one of the most gratuitous and secres of middle men present.

ing was most glorious.

At the conclusion of my address, the following note was placed in my hand for announcement :-"SIR.—You will oblige the City Ladies' Shoemakers The matter of the speeches of the Chartistand Socialist adopted.

a Trades' Charter Association.

"I remain, Sir, "Yours, respectfally,

"J. DANIELS, Secretary. This announcement was received with designing

A great number of the middle classes of St. Luke's. who have established a half-and-half Charter Association, were present; and a Mr. Palliser, a man of they may differ on other subjects, are agreed to excellent character, I learn, foilowed me, and placed the following petition of the St. Luke's Association thus concludes-" So long as the laws are inope-

Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Members of the Saint Luke's sadly abused, we recommend to parties responsibly evening, at the house of Mr. John Love, to hear a

and others, in public meeting assembled.

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners are of epinion that the legislation of this country has been detrimental to the imprimes and prosperity of the empire—that the cause may be traced to the limited nature of the elective franchise—to the fact that those inhabitants who presess that privilege are unprotected in its exercise—and to the absence of a principle of unity, arising! from an unequal distribution of political power throughout the electoral body.

That your petitioners further conceive that irrespective of the natural and constitutional right possessed by every man to a voice in the election of members of Parliament, the increasing intelligence which has manifested itself of late years amongst the unenfranchised inhabitants, renders it a duty incumbent upon the Legislature to extend the franchise to every man twenty one years of age, untainted by crime; to protect every elector in the exercise of that right, by adopting the principle of vote by Bal ot, and that of equal electoral districts,—that the whole community may be fully and fairly represented.

That your Petitioners are convinced that the adoption of these principles by the Legislature, would speedily be attended with the most advantageous results to all causes—inasmuch as a Legislature so convened, would truly reflect the national will, and consequently recognise the principles of Free Trade in all their integrity -promote an enlightened system of education, so that every child born in the British Empire would be trained as an intelligent human being-Repeal Prohibitive duties on provisions which are producing British Empire!

secure equal Electoral Districts.

In told him that it would not do, and he acknow-

The battle is now between Chartism and Toryism; but the mock friends would again introduce Whiggery by a side wind or a sliding scale. But

never, no never again. weavers of Spitalfields; and also the hatters of Ber-

without them. The trades and the people will paratory to a general canvass of the town. bea; the world before them.

chesnut horse. In my last, I expressed a hope that you would be cantious in the selection of Delegates, and that you females was held in the room Fig Tree-lane.

would put two pledges to them. Now, as I never question was then asked if he could carry them! and the Union. herm

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

Isaac Nichols and Henry Chappell, as my authority; Sunday morning next.

Now, my own dear friends, to-morrow the

Ever your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, Wednesday.

Chartist Entelligence.

SHEFFIELD

(From our own Correspondent.) THE PRES-GANG.—The late meeting at the Town principles to the dismay and defeat of the "clerical" Last night I addressed the shoemakers at the and "respectable" gents who then and there affected Last night I addressed the shoemakers at the Hall of Science, City-road—an immense place. It Hall of Science, City-road—an immense place. It dered, has as might have been expected, excited the report of the deputation be published." We or other and there affected to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered, has as might have been expected, excited the report of the deputation be published." We or other and there affected to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered, has as might have been expected, excited the report of the deputation be published." We or other and there affected to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have plundered to feel so much sympathy with those they have been expected.

Hall of Science, City-road—an immense place. It is feel so much sympathy with those they have been expected, when it was resolved.

DERBY.—CHARTIST NEWS AND READING ROOM, Seconded by Alr. J. Holroyd :—"That this insulting outrages on public decency, of which ever the mischeivous party in question are wont to be on Tuesday last, a vote of thanks to Mr. Francis

by announcing, from the platform, that they have formed orators, was of such a nature as to call for a still were said with impunity, which thirty or forty years evening, to a numerous audience. Several new Feargus O'Connor, and Robi. Owen, must be allowed cause. to interfere in the meetings of men, who, however denounce as a rabid revolutionary dream the socalled 'Charter' of the insurgents?" The article eloquent and powerful address was delivered by Mr. rative in respect of a line of conduct so destructive To the Henourable the Commons of Great Britain and not only of the present security of the lives and ard of Chartism has been planted in this village, property of well-disposed persons, but so dangerous through the exertions of Mr. Dudley, from Bilston. to the freedom of Englishmen, which is being so A well attended meeting took place on Monday

all attempts of known Socialists and Chartists to well received. speak or otherwise to interfere, however smooth designates a "mob of evil-disposed persons," formed in reality the meeting; the 'clericals' and 'respect- Jones was agreed to. ables' did not number forty at the outside; there was no 'invasion,' or 'breaking-up' of the meeting as the Chartists gave their undivided support to the the temporary confusion that subsequently took place was wholly caused by the respect-ables' refusing to hear Mr. Barker. As

to the Socialists, who are so bitterly denounced along with the Chartists, we may simply remark, new members were enrolled. that the Socialists had nothing whatever to do with the proceedings. The above extracts shew that in spirit Toryism is now what it ever was—the bloodhirsty fee of freedom in every sense of the word. Englishmen, mark the allusion to the "gallows" of "thirty or forty years ago," and understand what Skerrit: and Brammer were authorised to audit the are the tender mercies of Toryism. In conclusion, last quarterly accounts of the missionary fund. Mr. we tell this hireling scribe, that as the Chartists of Sheffield have hitherto opposed Whig cunning and falsehood, so will they oppose Tory duplicity and within the County, hold a monthly meeting in the humbug, and let that faction attempt to stifle the right of free discussion, if they dare !-

"THE SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT."-This paper, the misery, poverty, disaffection, and crime—increase the organ of the Whigs, of course disapproves of the loyalty of her Majesty's subjects—restore confidence in "conduct of the Chartists," but is, on the whole, the wisdom of your honourable House,—strengthen and moderate in its tone. It talks some stuff about the maintain the credit, the dignity, and the glory of the being bound up with all our national habits of of 16s. 61d., over and above the expences, was colhought and feeling," which contrasts rather oddly lected. Your Petitioners therefore pray your honourable with the following from a preceding part of the House to pass Measures which shall extend the Electricities who can wonder that the suffering this town, on Monday and Tuesday last, on his way tive Franchise to every citizen twenty-one years of age, people, contrasting the splendour of their Govern- to Bristol. On Monday, he attended a dinner, and untainted by crime,—to protect the electors in the ment with their ewn law-made misery, entertain on Tuesday delivered a lecture. Twenty new mem-exercise of that right, by the Vote by Ballot—and revolutionary ideas? Who can be surprised that bers were enrolled. disaffection exists—that loyalty is a word of derision -that seeffs at royalty and aristocracy aboundthat the institutions of England cease to be the boast ledged the justice of all the points of the Charter; and pride of Englishmen, who look with envy at the simpler institutions of democratic states, where an aristocracy rolling in wealth and reveiling in use of the Guildhall for Mr. E. Stallwood, to deliver and presently, if we are firm, they will all come the simpler institutions of democratic states, where luxury, and a starving and miserable people are alike two lectures, illustrative of the principles of the

ceedings, and of course condemns the "interruption" mined not to be outdone, repaired to the Guildhall of the meeting. "Let Whig and Tory a' agree," is Concert Room; and, having succeeded in engaging To-night I address the weavers, the starving always the tune played by the "pipers" of both that, issued large placards, announcing two lectures factions when the Chartists are to be condemned .- on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. The immense

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE. - Mr. John Campbell, and that they had a right to meet there at any and Now a word about Leicester. The Tory paper secretary to the Executive lectured in the National every suitable time and occasion. So thought gives us 250 for our procession. The go-between, evening last; the room was densely crowded, and as he had allowed its use to the Socialists and than-radical Mercury (a bad name for a paper) great numbers went away, unable to obtain admis- themselves only a former occasion, and for so gives us 600; while the Whig Chronicle gives us, sion. Mr. Harney was called to the chair, and in- doing he had made ample apology to the What it calls an immense concourse, from 4000 to troduced the lecturer, Mr. Campbell, who was Turnpike Baronet at the cattle show dinner, but 1990. Now what say you? 250, 600, and 4000 warmly received, and addressed the meeting in an when the revolution of a few months brought round to 5000, in three different name of the property to 5900, in three different papers. I am an hour and a half in the delivery. Previous to himself a candidate for municipal honours, his conbound to admit that the Chronicle report of my Mr. Campbell's address the starvation anthem for stituents would require a much more ample apology speech is fair, very fair, while the Mercury the royal christening, was sung by the whole com-is a disgrace to the reporter, it is no bers, and his visit has altogether been productive of while he laid before them the principles of the more like my speech than a horse chesnut is to a great good, and will advance the progress of the Charter, and laid bare the sophistries of Corn Law

MR. JAMES DUFFY.-This old veteran lectured in successful efforts of Norway, America, Switzerland, will keep a secret from you, you shall know my the Fig Tree-lane Room, on Monday evening. The &c., and concluded an animated discourse amid the reason for providing against disunion. You are room was densely crowded, a great number of our poried during the lecture could there have been less aware that the professed object of the first Convention was densely crowded, a great number of our period during the lecture, could there have been less than 600 present; there was a vast number of signature union among ourselves. Well, I resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cartledge, binted at the treason and researd manipulation of the following the loud than 600 present; there was a vast number of signatures of the Charter, and above all to Harney moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Cartledge, voted to the chair. Mr. Stallwood showed the nehave frequently hinted at the treason and treason and treason and passed unanimously, "That this meeting view-treason the false, scurrilous, and treason the immense amount of distributions of the immense amount of tale. About a fortnight before the Convention the country to a renewal of the ruthless persecumet, Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, Mr. Reginald John Richardson, and Mr. Mills, of Oldham, all being delegates, went to Oldham, and met at the Spotted Cow, and there mustered some adherents, and produced a string of resolutions having the approval, and I believe the size of the writer who nepped the vile avise at the last the plantits of and met at the spotted how we think proper, to express any opinions, or to agree to any resolution a majority may sanction. And this meeting expresses its deep disgust at the Mr. G. Cole moved a vote of censure on the Mayor, and I believe the investment of the writer who nepped the vile avise at the plantits of the man, and Mr. Viney moved at adoption, and the only remouy the course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The continuous the only remouy to a renewal of the ruthless persecution, and thus the only remouy to a renewal of the ruthless persecution is the only remouy to the charter. He concluded an animated discourse, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of an elight of audience. The course, amid the plantits of an elight of the which was the charter. He concluded an animated discourse, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The was the charter. He concluded an animated discourse the class legislation, and the only remouy the course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted audience. The course, amid the plantits of a delighted and a delighted audience. The course, and the cou and, I believe, the signature of Dr. Fletcher, another conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis Old Bailey locality, met as usual, Mr. Wyatt in the cause, in poor, deluded, and betrayed Ireland. We and, I believe, the signature of Dr. Fletcher, another conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. Addis conduct of the writer who penned the vilo article for his refusing the use of the hall; Mr. E. B. 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three cheers for the Charter, three for Frost, was given for the Charter, three cheers for the Charter, th

for a public meeting to consider the efficiency of the motives of some of the dastardly fellows who Charter, as a means of national redemption, is now in course of signature. Whigs, Tories, and all classes are signing it.

DURHAM.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this

the Potteries, delivered a very instructive lecture, each place." 6th. "That each delegate brings at which occupied upwards of an hour. After which, a requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to call and that a levy of lad. per month be made upon a public meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose every financial member, who is not more than four percan room to a crowded assembly, last Sunday night. number appended their names, and the meeting Holbeck, on the 27th of February."

Steelhouse-Lane.—Mr. Richards addressed a Brook from the men of Wood meeting here on Tuesday evening, Mr. Davis in the on Tuesday night, 11s. 72d, chair. After which arrangements were made for Mr. Leach's lecture on Friday, at the Mechanics' Institution, Newhall-street.

GLOSSOP.—At the weekly meeting of the

Chartists, held at the Howard Arms Inn, Glossop, Sumner, for allowing the sheets of the National STALYBRIDGE .-- Mr. J. Leach deli-* things vered a lecture, in the Chartist Room, on Monday

ago would have exposed speakers to the chance of members enrolled their names. On Sunday even-the gallows. * Is it not enough that the ing, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of Stockport, was planned influential emissaries of modern liberalism be allowed to lecture, and preparations were made, and a good to burn Brisiol, to sack Birmingham, to get up a re- meeting assembled. Mr. Clarke did not appear. bellion in Wales, to prepare to murder the inhabitants | This is a second time they have been disappointed. of Sheffield, &c. &c.; but that the disciples of and it has done a great deal of harm to the

MYTHOLMROYD.—A public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, on Friday, when a very Ibbotson, from Bradford.

PORTOBELLO, (NEAR BILETON.)—The stand-

Enfranchisement and Anti-Monopoly Association, concerned with all meetings, public as well as lecture from Mr. Dudley, on the necessity of the private, to prevent instantly, and in every instance, Charter becoming the law of the land, which was and that a petition would be submitted for the adop-ABERDARE.—The Aberdare Chartists held or plausible their address," &c. &c. Thus much their weekly meeting at the New Inn, Mill-street, time, Mr. Mason and a number of Chartists attended, will satisfy the reader of the infamous intent of on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25th. The three speakers, A polite note was handed to the Rev. Gentleman,

his inspiration from the god of follies! Those he earnestly advised all present to unite for the People's that a request had been made for a gentleman to Charter. A memorial for Frost, Williams, and EOSTON.—The Chartists here had a spirited

> cards of membership. BRIDPORT.—The Chartist meeting was held on

the minutes of the last meeting, when Messrs. Skerrit: and Brammer were authorised to audit the Wright moved, and Mr. Carrington seconded, that delegates from the General Council of every locality Chapel, and that the first monthly meeting be helden there, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at ten o'clock in

On Sunday evening, a sermon was preached by Mr. W. D. Taylor, County Missionary, for the benefit of the stone masons now on strike. The sum

MR. CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Executive, visited

CANTERBURY, (KENT.) --- A requisition, signed by sixty-two of the citizens, forty-eight of whom were registered electors, was presented to W. People's Charter. His Worship refused, on the plea that it had been recently granted for a similar pur-"THE IRIS" gives a very brief sketch of the pro- pose; but the lads, nothing daunted, and deter-

room was densely crowded. Mr. Stallwood entered thought the Hall was the property of the citizens.

repealers, moderate Reformers, Ballot men, and humbugs of every description; he showed them clearly On Monday Evening a meeting of the Chartist the means of obtaining their just rights—exhorted them to perseverance, pointed their attention to the

was received to the petition.

Youths' Association.—The same evening, the Chartist Youths mustered, and enrolled themselves members of the National Charter Association, they adopted an address, which will be found elsewhere. gentry were admitted. While this farce was being acted, the Chartists assembled in their own room, SUNDERLAND.—A requisition to the Mayor, from Mr. Peter Hoey. At eight o'clock Mr. Starkey, a staunch Chartist, was voted to the chair. He made a few pithy remarks and then called upon Mr. Peter Hoey, who spoke more than an hour.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—A delegate meeting was held on Sunday morning, in the Association city, held in the Association Room, on Sunday last, Room, Cheapside, to take into consideration the who attended :- For Leeds, Mr. John Smith, and Garnett; Churwell, Mr. David Dodgson, and Mr James Sutchife; Bramley, Mr. Wm. Smith; Wortley, Mr. John Flather, and Mr. Wm. Shriplington. Mr. George Chambers was called to the chair, and Mr. Brook was requested to act as Se-Mr. Smith Lindon, in the chair. Mr. Richards, of Secretary." 5th. "That two delegates attend from a public meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose every financial member, who is not more than four of considering the propriety of petitioning Parlia- weeks in arrears." 7th. "That a Chartist Lec-

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The General Re- which he received the thanks of his hearers. The meeting. storation Committee of Birmingham, held its usual cause in this district was never doing better: so far MESSES. RICHARD MARSDEN AND THOMAS TAT. royd. The Clerk having read the minutes of the weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the as educating the people is concerned, we are making TERSALL—These gentlemen have recently been hold.

the chair. A resolution was adopted that a collect at night. tion should be made to carry on the agitation for the Charter.

guilty. We allude to the disgraceful invasion and guilty. We allude to the disgraceful invasion and Sumner, for allowing the sheets of the National Petition to lie at his mill for signature, was breaking up of the meeting by the Chartists.

* * Petition to lie at his mill for signature, was supported the land of Great Britain and Ireland is capable of curing such Bill materially lessened by a union of supported the land of great Britain in affluence 123 allowed a submidial address maintaining in afflue STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. P. M. Brophy, late Secretary to the Irish Universal the land of diese land that the surrounding towns will not fail to secure Robins, and Mr. Smart the services of Mr. Brophy, as his addresses are several persons joined. calculated to rouse the exiles of Erin more especially ASHTON.—Mr. Ja to a sense of their duty, and the folly of expecting a repeal of the Union without the aid of the English Chartists. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and Mr. Carter, the Chairman, terminated the business of the evening. All those who wish for the services of Mr. Brophy must correspond with Mr. Thomas Clark, Temperance Yard, Hillgate, Stockport.

> HAZEL GROVE.—On Sunday night last, Mr. James Torkington, of Stockport, delivered an eloquent lecture. He exposed the fallacies of the Corn Law Plaguers, and advised the people to join the Natlonal Charter Association.

HEADLESS CROSS .- The Rev. Mr. Humphries, of the Independent chapel of this town, after service, gave notice that a lecture would be delivered in his chapel on the necessity of repealing the Corn Laws, tion of the People's Charter. tion of those present, and he hoped the congregation would attend and bring as many friends as they could with them. Thursday being the appginted the writer of the above extracts who avowedly draws after showing the distressed state of the country, who at the close of his address informed his hearers make a few observations, but as the assembly present were members of his church, he could not allow a stranger to do so, unless he had previously conversed meeting on Monday evening, at which it was resolved with him, therefore, placed as he was, he should asserted by this miserable scribe; on the contrary, to agitate for nothing less than the Charter. A conclude as he began, by singing a hymn and prayer vote of confidence in the Executive was passed, and after which he hoped those who approved of th resolutions proposed by the parsons and others, one of thanks to O'Connor. They have sent 2s. 6d. for memorial and petition, would sign the same, and the others go peaceably away; no resolutions were named. The petition was not moved or put to the Monday. Mr. Gilpin delivered a lecture, and seven meeting for adoption. The Chartists left the place of meeting, six abreast, followed by three-fourths of the assembly to the centre of the town; where NOTTINGHAM .- The members of the Char- a chair being procured, Mr. Mason delivered a short tist General Council, held their weekly meeting at but pithy address, and the people quietly dispersed the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday morning, Mr. at a few minutes to eleven, after giving three tre-C. Fawkes in the chair. The Secretary read over mendous cheers for the Charter, which made the

town echo. LONDON.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured to the shoemakers, at the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, on Sunday evening. He was followed by Mr. Dean and Mr. Walkerdine.

SURREY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of this body, on Sunday, the usual routine business was transacted. Four shillings were received from Deptford, for the expences of the York delegate. Deputations were apspread the principles. MARYLEBONE.—The Chartists here are determined

o assist the members of the Council residing in Surrey in every way for the advancement of the cause. Each sub-Secretary to meet at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane, Fleet-street, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the public meeting for the election of members to the Convention, when the General Secretary is expected to attend.

MARYLEBONE.-MIDDLE CLASS MERCIES.-The Chartists of this locality met at their Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, on Sunday last, when Mrs. Harris, a poor woman was in attendance, and from whom they received the fellowing brief statement of facts:-" In April last, my husband went to America, and left me with five small children. In this situation I scarce knew how to act, but after some consideration detertermined to dispose of my little business and fixtures, which cost my husband £25, and endeavour to join him in America. I obtained a purchaser, Mr. Lea, who was to give me £40, but on application to my On Saturday morning, between three and four o'clock, and indecent manner dragged me and my children into the street, but I have regained possession."-After this statement. Mr. Savage commented on it at

to take it to the injured woman. BERMONDSEY, HORNS' TAVERN, CRUCIFIX-LANE. -The Chartists of this locality are progressing in the place every Monday evening; six new members joined ance will be brought forward.

held on Tuesday evening last, it was unanimously to the members of this locality.

quarter. The Lambeth Co-operative John School have seemed in each removed their above to I, China-walk, where the memere long, take the field in moral, constitutional, and case to be paid. The bill of Messrs. Hobson and bers, of the above locality can procure all necessary numerous array. (Cheers.) articles of consumption. The members of the co-onerative store meet every Monday evening, for the parpose of enrolling members. A discussion will take late secretary to the Irish Universal Suffrage Associaplace next Tuesday evening, at which the members are tion, who has been driven from his native land by the carnestly requested to attend.

day, on very important business.

SALPORD.—Mr. Griffin lectured here on Sunday evening to a very attentive audience. Subject-Our present position as a nation." He spoke for two hours, and gave great satisfaction. A discussion took place afterwards, which ended in the corroboration of every statement adduced by the

THE YOUTHS held their weekly meeting on Wednesday last, when Mr. William Nuttal addressed the audience on the necessity of enrolling themselves members of the National Charter Association. WATERBEAD MILL.-Mr. Littler lectured Chartist Room, Oldham, and gave universal satis-

NORTHAMPTON .- COUNTY COUNCIL .- A meeting of this body was held on Sunday last, at the house son, was committed for trial at the next sessions, on of Mr. Jones, Horse Market, Northampton, when the a charge of having received 12: 4d. from Thomas following delegates, representing the several places an. Robinson, a potato dealer, in Vicar's Croft, by the nexed to their names, were present: James Peberday, presentation of a note purporting to be signed by Wellingborough; John Reddis, Kettering; Daniel Mr. John Richard Tidd, of Burringham, Lincoln-Marks, Daventry; W. Cooper, Weldon and Oundle; shire, who had sold Robinson potatoes to the amount, Samuel Arthur, Pittsford; John Robbins, Northamp but had not given the prisoner any authority draw ton. John Roddis was called to the chair. The several the cash. delegates gave cheering reports of the progress of the ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.—On Saturday

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES .- The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday Peigns, and eight shillings in silver. Three men last; the Chairman in opening the meeting, spoke on Were apprehended on suspicion, but there being no the benefits of exclusive dealing and co-operative stores case against them, they were discharged by the which had a good effect on the meeting, and brought a magistrates.

Our adult school now numbers 250; the middle classes ment in favour of the People's Charter, was read to turer's Plan be drawn up." 8th. "That the next are beginning to contribute towards its support. The the meeting, and unanimously agreed to. A large delegate meeting be held in the Association Room, number of signatures obtained to the National Petition now reaches 10,600.

room to the public, free admittance, as a reading room. KIRKHEATON.-Mr. Candy lectured here large room, Globe Inn; and, as he spoke more of The following papers will be on the table :- Star, Vin- especially, of the Commissioners having the power to on Monday evening, at the New School Room, the Charter than the Corn Laws, the Chartest dicator, Nonconformist, Dispatch, &c. The room will compel sewerage, paving, and flagging; the amend-Shop-lane.

Shop-lane.

The New School Room, the Charter than the Corn Laws, the Chartest than the Corn Laws

> on the doctrine of Malthus, clearly demonstrating that inhabitants best protected, and the expences of pro-Robins, and Mr. Salart. After the meeting was over they can only act in the furtherance of this mealectured here on Sunday, to a numerous audience.

unanimously agreed to. BELFAST.—The members and friends of the Belfast Universal Suffrage Association continue to hold their weekly meetings in their room, No. 178, North-

street, and their cause is in a more prosperous state than it has hitherto been. of Bradford, addressed a goodly number of the Chartists sioners, as individuals, or some of them, are willing of this place. He detailed, in feeling terms, the suffer- to cake their share of the responsibility, if such obings which the working classes had to endure, and jects as the originators of the measure only intended

tion of surprise and satisfaction, that one of Mr. O'Connell's most faithful followers had at last the hardihood to come forward and visit the vilified and denounced Universal Suffrage Association. Mr. Coyne expressed his wonder that the Association did not hold its meetings on a more extended scale, and in a still more public manner; on which Mr. Dyott rose and thus addressed the Chairman,-Sir, Mr. Coyne, whose presence here I hail as indicative of theap proaching triumph of truth has asked us why we do not assemble in some more public place. Sir,—to that we have an answer brief, but comprehensive, -- we do not wish to unnecessarily encounter physical force and brutish violence. Does pointed to visit each locality in London, in order to invitation to the citizens to come and discuss its principles.—does he not know that bludgeon men were that the hustled and ili-used missionary was glad to

the melancholy state of the public mind in Irelandso entirely prostrated was the intellect of the people to political subserviency—so pre-occupied by the preiudice of faction—so blinded was their mental vision by the thick film of partizmship—such worshippers were they of mere names, that, no matter how truthful and incontrovertible the doctrines and principles propounded. like the unbelieving Jews, they shut both eyes and ears, and only raised with eager malignity their hands to injure and strike down the Apostles of political redemption. (Cheers.) Mr. Coyne, and all men of his standing, knew how grossly the Chartists were slandered. He knew by whom they were slandered, and with what a fervent hate they were viewed by the thoughtless and uninformed followers of their great mondsey. Now Spitalfields is ten miles from me, and Bermondsey is a great distance from Spital-fields, and then I have to return; but I am more than repaid by the progress of Chartism. The tailors and compositors are coming out, and then the land compositors are coming out, and then the land classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether or not we can do middle classes will see whether in Totenham-court-rad to will leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's captice. But he aloues to when the would not receive him or any other person; if I wished to leave the house I must give it up to the will and leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's captice. But he aloues to will and leader's formed. They were now toiling up an acclivity, but practicable, and that sealed tenders for letting the to pay. In July, my humane landlord put in an execution for one quarter's rent, due June 25th, 1841, and he took away every article I possessed, even my children's bed. He has prevented me from joining my and Scotch brother patriots, succeed in procuring authorised to apply to Mr. William West, to an execution for the masses. All they sought was dren's bed. He has prevented me from Johnna and Scotten bruther parties, succeed in process, authorised to apply to Mr. William West, to has since taken away all the windows and doors, and fair play, patient hearing, free discussion; they had no demned animal flesh by immersion in acid. exposed us to the weather at this inclement season, doubt of the result. This must be pocured for them I am determined to keep possession as long as I can. by those who exercised an influence among the people, and he called on Mr. Coyne to assist them in disabusing of August last, was ordered to be levied, and forthnine men entered the house, and in the most brutal the public mind, and stripping Chartism of the monstrons mask placed on its fair face by wily and interested ingenuity. Before he sat down he would mention one fact which showed the deep malignity engendered in great length. A subscription was entered into, which the minds of the people against them and their holy amounted to 13s. 2d., when a deputation was appointed cause. A few days after the vindication of their mediately set about rating him for identifying himself

were the man's words) "to be thrown to the people this week. Every member is expected to attend next they would tear him to pieces!" On expressing his Monday evening at eight o'clock, as business of import- (Mr. D's) horror at the words, the man added, "Yes, and I would lend a hand myself." (Sensation.) Such AT A MEETING of the city of London Chartists were the sentiments, and such the feelings, which existed amongst the ignorant and misled, and when a St. Marylebone, on business of the utmost importance in a still more illiterate aphere ! This was the reason why they had not yet more publicly opened their cam-LAMBETH.—Chartism is progressing steadily in this paign; but they were mining their way into the underquarter. The Lambeth Co-operative Joint Stock have standings of their abused fellow citizens, and would.

MR. P. M. BROPHY.-A letter from Mr. West informs as that his countryman, Mr. P. M. Brophy, to them. Sundry other miscellaneous business was mean and calumnious persecution of Daniel O'Connell, on Friday night after the passing of Mr. Baines's LAST TUESDAY evening the Chartists who belong to is now about to visit Yorkshire, to detail to you the the City of London Political and Scientific Institute, present condition and future prospects of our glorious sine die.

LEEDS .- MIDDLE-CLASS PHILANTHROPY .- We hear that a "Liberal" manufacturer, about two miles from Leeds, having stretched his generosity to the tune of £5, on behalf of the unemployed operatives, has found it so heavy a tax upon his means, as to make it necessary to reimburse himself out of the wages of the half-starving weavers who are employed by him, and he has consequently lessened their miserable pittance 2d. per string.

STEALING FURS.—On Monday last, a young German, named Edward Marckstadt, who for seven weeks has been in the employ of Mr. Waite, furrier, Commercial-street, to whom he came highly recommended from London, was brought before the magistrates at the Court House, charged with having stolen two squirrel boas, three boa guards, and one opera, the property of Mr. Waite. Two boas only were identified, and these the prisoner was found to have sold to two females. He was committed for

LEEDS AND SELBY RAILWAY. On Friday, the Half Yearly Meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held at Scarbrough's Hotel, in Leeds, John Gott, Esq, the chairman of the company, presiding. The Directors having presented their report, which stated that the agreement with the York and North Midland Railway Company, for leasing the Leeds and Seiby line, had been perfected and was in full operation, it was ordered that a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the shares, for the past half year, here to a numerous audience on Sunday afternoon, should be declared, and be payable on the 19th of February.

> OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES .- On Moucay last, an aged man, named Richard Wilkin-

cause in their respective localities, and expressed a de- night, William Rawson, of Horsforth, was drinking sire to have a lecturer in the county, as soon as possible. at the Queen's Arms, in Kirkgate, and between it was agreed that a lecturer should be engaged for one eleven and twelve o'clock, he was attacked by a party of prigs, who, besides giving him two ugly black eyes, robbed him of a £5 note, four sove-

LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.—We stated last week, that a special meeting of this body, held on Wednesday week, was adjourned until Friday evening, to take into consideration the report presented by the committee appointed to inquire concerning the expense of obtaining a new Improvement Bill. This meeting was accordingly held, W. Pawson, Esq., Mayor, in the chair. The following were present:—Ex officios—Edward Baines, Esq., John O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.—Recived by Mr. William
Brook from the men of Woodhouse, after a meeting on Tuesday night, 11s. 7jd.

MANCHESTER.—The Redfern-street Room was densely filled on Sunday evening. Mr. Mitchell, of Stockport, delivered a highly interesting lecture, for which he received the thanks of his hearers. The meeting.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Sunday, the 30th ult., Mr. Dresent:—Ex officios—Edward Baines, Esq., John Clapham, Esq., H. Stansfeld, Esq., D. W. Neil, Esq., T. Hebden, Esq., T. Hebden, Esq., also Mr. J. White-head, Mr. W. Hartley, Mr. J. Ardill, Mr. J. Hobston, Mr. J. Barnard, Mr. W. Binns, Mr. T. Button, Mr. J. English, Mr. W. Sellers, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. J. English, Mr. W. Sellers, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. J. Holston, Mr. J. English, Mr. E. King, Mr. T. Otley, Mr. J. Holston, The Clerk having read the minutes of the and Glasgow.

DERBY.—CHARTIST NEWS AND READING ROOM.

It has been determined to throw open the Association

News India very long discussion. Mr. Seilers moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. Holroyd:

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Mr. Seilers moved the fol New Improvement Bill, for the purpose the necessity of bringing under the powers of the intended act the valuable property known by the KENDAL.—On Monday Mr. J. Lund, the district name of the Free Market, are of opinion that the lecturer, delivered a very animating lecture in this town measure will be best promoted, the interests of the

sure as private individuals. The Commissioners ASHTON.—Mr. James Dewhirst, of Bradford, hereby declare that they are willing to ectured here on Sunday, to a numerous audience, act, either the whole of them, or by a HULL.—At a Chartist meeting, at this place, on committee chosen from their number, with any Monday evening, a resolution, approving of and strongly other Committees, appointed from other public recommending Campbell's Corn Law pamphlet, was bodies, or from the rate-payers themselves; and they are also anxious that the measures already taken for procuring the said act should be followed up without loss of time, and in such a way as will best promote the measure. The Commissioners are also of opinion, that the most judicious mode of providing means for the necessary expenses of carrying such a measure through Parliament, is the guarantee SOWERBY.-On Thursday week Mr. Ibbotson, or public-spirited individuals; and the Commisshowed that the only remely for this was in the adop- are applied for, and other objects which would be beneficial to the town, and which would not DUBLIN.—IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSO create opposition to the bill itself." On this, CIATION.-The above society, notwithstanding the an amendment was proposed by Mr. Baines, and temporary absence of its president, is progressing seconded by Mr. Hebden-"That the Commisgreatly and has already produced a crop of talented sioners, feeling the imperative necessity of improv-and energetic speakers, some of whom, for extent of ing the sanutory condition of the town and neighinformation and power of eloquence, would reflect bourhood of Leeds, are of opinion that the same credit on any political association that ever existed, cannot be better accomplished than by the pronot excepting the glorious Old Catholic Association motion and passing of a new Improvement Bill,itself. On Sunday last, the proceedings were marked Resolved, that the bill now in preparation shall be by unusual spirit, and many excellent speeches were completed and submitted to a vestry meeting, to be delivered. The entrance of Mr. Christopher Coyne, convened without delay, in order to the same being well known as an honest and effective agitator in the taken into consideration, and to receive directions liberal cause in Dublin, and who had during the elec- from the vestry as to the future prosecution of the tion distinguished himself by his exertions, and more measure; but that the resolution shall not commit so by his manly avowal amidst the man-worshipping the existing elected Commissioners who were myrmidons of the Corn Exchange, that the Suffrage, not in office last year to any liability incurred by the and nothing short of its universality could relieve the late elected Commissioners relative to such measure." suffering and degraded millions, gave rise to a sensa- Considerable discussion took place on this amendment, Mr. Baines putting forth all his usual plausible arguments in its favour, which were ably combatted by some of the newly elected Commissioners. A show of hands was then taken upon it, when there appeared ten for it and nine against it, the Chairman voting as one of the ten. It was next proposed that six Commissioners be appointed as a Committee to act in conjunction with six magistrates and six of the Town Council, in preparing the proposed Bill. Messrs. Sellers, Woodhead, Binns, King, Horatio Wood, and Button, were the Commissioners proposed. On a snow of hands being taken, the numbers for and against the appointment were equal, whereupon Mr. Coyne not know that when an exponent of the the Mayor gave the casting vote in favour of the views of Chartism arrived in Lublin, and issued an motion. The appointment of this committee terminated the business, but previous to the meeting breaking up, Mr. Hobson handed to the Chairman provided by one of those mild and moral-force liberals, he who also organised the coal-porter canvass at the late other Commissioners:—"As the motion just come election, for the purpose of knocking the brains out of to binds the Commissioners to an act which they those who had dared to use them, and has he not heard clearly have no right to undertake, inasmuch as it is escape, like Baille Nichol Jarvie, with the loss of one ment they are appointed to execute, and involve an not a duty imposed upon them by the act of Parliaof his skirts. (Hear, and laughter.) Yes, such was outlay of money for purposes which the Commissioners, as such, can take no legal cognizance of, we protest against any order being given, or any money expended, for the purposes contemplated by the resolution just passed, which orders the completion of the new Improvement Bill." This protest was ordered to be entered in the minutes of the proceedings. GENERAL MEETING.—the general mouthly meeting of the Commissioners was held on Wednesday last, at which there were present, Mr. Joshua Hobson, (chairman); Edward Baines, Esq., D. W. Nell, (ex-officios); Messrs. Raper, Woodhead, Ardill. Barnard, Horatio Wood, Button, Whitehead, George Wood, Sellers, Wm. Hartley, English, Dufton, and Wilks. The minutes of the former A lamp rate of fourpence in the pound, from the 1st with collected. Sundry accounts were then laid before the Commissioners, one of which from Mrs. Mann (not regularly before the Commissioners,) for work connected with the New Improvement Bill, brought on a short discussion on that subject; after which the following resolution was carried with society had appeared in the Freeman's Journal, he had only two dissentients:—" That the Committee called on an opulent tradesman on business, who im appointed at the last meeting of the Improvement Commissioners, to join with the other bodies in the most satisfactory manner. Animated discussions take with Mr. O'Higgins. "Were that scoundrel" (these town, in superintending and prosecuting the New Improvement Bill, be instructed not to take any steps that will involve the outlay of any money, or in any way commit the Commissioners to the payment of any money whatever from the tunds at the disposal of the Commissioners." The accounts were then gone into and examined: agreed, that an especial general meeting do take place, man, such as he had alluded to, was found so to express amongst them was one from Messrs. Baines and on Tuesday evening next, to receive a deputation from himself, what could they hope from those who moved Sons, one from Messrs. Perring and Bolland, and another from Messrs. Hobson and Smiles, each of which included items connected with the new Bill: these items were struck out of the two former

on the 20th instant.

accounts, and the remainder was ordered in each

Smiles was referred back to them for smendment,

and with a request that they would make

out to the Commissioners only such items as belonged

transacted, and the meeting adjourned. We under-

stand that at a meeting of the committee appointed

resolution, held yesterday, it was resolved to adjourn

Chartist Entelligence.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR OUR LAST.

DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at their great rooms, No. 14, North Ann Street, Mr. W. Woodward in the chair. The secretary the petition for the Charter and nothing less. read the Address to the People of Ireland from the Star, and written by W. H. Clifton, which was londly worthy of being imputed as being the sentiments of a true patrict, and he would, therefore, move that the address be reprinted in the form of a hand-bill, and give it as wide a circulation as they could. Mr. J. Dillon seconded the motion of Mr. Clarke, and said that if those were the sentiments of the supposed liberal candidate putting up for the city of Dublin, he would, and he was sure the whole of the Chartists of Dablin would, give all the support in their power to secure the return of Lord Morpeth; but he regreited that there was not a Repealer proposed to stand, as Repeal is the dailing object as well as the People's Charter. (Tremendous cheers.) The meeting was then further addressed by Messrs. Corbett, P. O'Connell, and Proebairn, when, after several new members being admitted, and others given notice for, Mr. J. Norten was called to the chair, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting given to Mr. Woodward for his conduct

ABERDEEN.—The usual weekly meeting of the several of the votes were fictitious; it was carried unani- widows, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Jones. mously. It was agreed that Lord Lyndhurst should present a petition to the Queen on behalf of Frost. and the meeting broke up.

DUNFERNLINE.-If Chartism does not with us now blaze like a meteor, no agitation for less will find any countenance from the poorer classes here. To attend the anti-Corn Law meeting held in Edinburgh, one of our Dissenting clergy, who has a large congregation, was anxious they should send deputies, but after well testing the opinions of his people, it was given up Edinburgh. Immediately after the afternoon's service, the precentor read out from the desk, a meeting of the managers on business of importance, to be immediately after the blessing. This being quite a new thing for the secular session to meet on a Sabbath day for business, one of the sapient managers exclaimed, "Bob's gean clean daft, it canna be a meeting o' us-it will be the was that his large congregation should be represented by some of themselves. None for a time broke silence, to what I propose the people will agree. Let Sandy Adams, who has spoken so reasonably, be sent, and Tom Flint, who is to be in Edinburgh on his own busi-Minister, Sandy, and Tom, were in this way elected.

24th of January, regarding petitioning parliament for from the Charter! Mr. O'Brien replied to him in his the Charter. Mr. A. Law, president, said, as there usual convincing and happy manner, and shewed the were now two petitions in Scotland, it was for them to utter absurdity of his positions, amidst the most thunsay which they would adopt. Mr. Ingrim said he had dering applause. At the conclusion, a show of hands read the National Petition over and over again, and he was called for. Every hand was held up for the soundsaw nothing that he could find fault with; he would, nees of Mr. O Brien's views, not a solitary one for Mr. be objected to part of it, such as the repeal of the own! The intense interest felt by the audience may be Union of Ireland and the New Poor Laws being intro- inferred from the fact that though the legture was conduced into it. As he was the only one on that side of tinued till after one o'clock in the morning, not a single the question, the motion was carried by a show of soul left the place of meeting! Thanks were veted to hands. Some altercation then took place about Mr. Mr. O'Brien for his able lectures amidst deafening M'Williams going to Glasgow, as a delegate for Kirk- applause, and notice given that a soirce is to be held in field Bank, he having been elected by only three of that honour of that gentleman upon his return from the Association, without the knowledge of the rest. Mr. North M'Williams said we had nothing to do with that; let

Kirkfield Bank people settle that themselves. We contended that not only us, but every Chartist Association Chartist to think he must be ruled by such paper-made delegates. Orders were then given to get 200 petition in the Town-hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliaheads and a few sheets, and the meeting dismissed. IPSWICH. -At the usual weekly meeting of the Association, Ur. Campbeli's letter to the Chartists of Suf-

folk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, was read, and after being discussed it was unanimously resolved that the nomination of that gentleman, as a delegate to the Convention be accepted, with thanks to him for filling up the blanks, which ought more properly to have been done by us and the Chartists of the districts generally; but at the same time, they regret exceedingly their pecuniary affairs will not permit them to reward him for his services. They earnestly appeal to the new established Associations in the district to do their best in this matter. What can be done by us shall be done. The visit of Dr. M'Donall has done us a world of good. We are new arriving to a more thorough knowledge of our rights, and are perfecting in organization. A good feeling prevades us all. We only want now a visit from O'Connor, to settle Chartism for ever in Ipswich.

HUNSLET.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the members of the Na- net above fifty of the trades present; a great many even tional Charter Association, Hunslet:-Ist "That five of the liberals among them hanging back from taking shillings be sent for the support of the National Executive." 2nd. "That five shillings be sent for cards." 3rd, and lastly. "That we, the Chartists of Hunslet, place implicit confidence in those individuals who constitute the Executive of the National Charter Association, and that so long as they act with that energy and perseverance which has hitherto marked their conduct. we pledge ourselves, to the utmost possible extent to render that talented body (as far as limited circumstances may permit) our pecuniary assistance, at the same time we entreat our brother Chartists throughout the Empire to contribute largely of the one thing needful (brass), both to the Executive and the quietly till he appealed to the Chartists to come fordelegates of the forthcoming Convention, so that they may be able to overthrow our tyrannical oppressors, and sink into eternal oblivion the damning effects of class lagislation." We have opened a weekly contribution for the support of the coming Convention.

procure a room for him; and it was not until the afterthe highest praise for his exertions here, and the people People's Caarter, and three hearty groans for the hum- hands and make it up," because, for sooth, when the

specting his next visit.

ALNWICK -ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.-The Alnwick anti-Corn Law League are trying to get up a petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws; the most unfair means have been used to procure signatures to it. A reverend black-coat has been canvassing here for their names. The League have been bribing the by distributing what they term untaxed bread; but

MACCLESFIELD .- A Delegate meeting was held cheered. Mr. H. Clarke said that such language as that contained in the address that the secretary had that contained in the address that the secretary had have and was and was the bonous to human nature and was Chester, and Nantwich. All places were represented as being in a prosperous condition, and extremely anxious for lecturers. Mr. Doyle's engagement having expired, it was deemed expedient to discontinue his services until after the Convention. The delegates in their reports spoke feelingly of the great distress that prevails in the country, and of the great good done by Mr. Doyle, in directing their attention to the real cause that had produced this distress, and its only practical remedy. A motion was made by Mr. Mason, of New Mills, seconded by Mr. Conway, Stockport, "That an address be prepared to the county, impressing upon the different associations, the necessity of immediately forwarding their quota, to the Convention fund." A vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle, for his valuable services as county lecturer for the last three months was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting was adjourned to Sunday February 28th, when all places are requested to bring or send their money for the Convention Fund, without fail.

SKEGBY, (NEAR SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.)-A Aberdeen Charter Union was held on Monday evening meeting was held here, on Sunday evening, for the of the Whig faction; and gave a clever explanation of most efficient purgative, and is the principal medilast. Mr. M'Pherson in the chair; the minutes of the purpose of dissolving the old council and choosing a previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chair- fresh one, when the following men were chosen for the man then addressed them on the various moves that next quarter: - John Marriot, Michael Johnson, John were taking place in the country, and cautioned the Dan, Robert Chalenor, William Caunt, John Hardstaff, meeting never to swerve from Chartism. The subject sub-treasurer; George Didsbury, sub-secretary. Charof sending a delegate to the British Convention was tism was unknown here except to a few bright spirits, brought under notice, when it was agreed to call a who resolved that the good old cause should be underpublic meeting, and lay the matter before the people stood and appreciated. Accordingly, Mr. Taylor was Dr. M'Douail's letter was read from the Star, amid great invited to attend a meeting, which at once he agreed to, applause. Mr. M'Pherson made a lengthened speech on after which an association was formed, and we are it, as did the Chairman; it was then moved that we happy to to say that new members are coming forcordially agree with the objection urged by Dr. M. D. ward every week, and it is expected that very soon Scottish Convention, that Convention not being a fair proposed by Michael Johnson, that one shilling be Mr. White, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. patronise his medicines. representation of the people of Scotland, inasmuch as sent ont of the fund, sixpence each to the Whig-made

EDINBURGH .- BRONTERRE O'BRIEN .- We Williams, and Jones Fifty copies of the People's have at last been favoured with a visit from that prince Charter were presented to the Chartists of Frazerburg, of patriots and illustrious friend of his kind, James B. O'Brien. We were anxiously expecting him for the last two months, and high as were our expectations of the good to result from his presence amongst us, they fell far short of the reality. He lectured in Arthurstreet chapel upon the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, to large andiences, the place of meeting being crowded each successive evening more than on the one preceeding. The last night it was literon the Sunday previous to the anti-Corn Law meeting in ally crammed. passages and all. Mr. O'Brien entered at great length upon his views as to the evis of the present system, and the reforms best calculated to remove them, and made the soundness of his dectrines so manifest, that while he confirmed the faith of his old tricts; the canvassers appointed returned and gave in disciples, he made many hundred new ones. Discussion eighteen new members. Mr. Michael Roberts was having been invited after the conclusion of the third lecture, J. Aytoun, Esq., barrister, who formerly contested elders, but I'se gang an see." A few accordingly met- the representation of the city, upon the Whig Radical the minister harangued them, and how anxious he interest, rose to dispute the soundness of Mr. O'B's views. After eulogising the abilities and surpassing elequence of Mr. O'Brien, (whom he characterised as one at last made the remark they should have met the being by far the ablest man connected with the movecongregation. The minister shrugged up his shoulders, drew himself to his full length, and said, "This is Universal Suffrage, but differed from Mr. O'Brien as reasonable, but we have no time for calling a meeting, to the use to be made of the Charter after it shall have been obtained. is a landed proprietor, a coal-owner, a lawyer, and a He was listened to with attention and delight by the cording to the directions accompanying each box ness." The minister wrote this in a book, and the rabid anti-Corn Law repealer, classes to whom Mr. O'Brien's doctrines are in general anything but palaand represented the largest Dissenting congregation of table. He inveighed, as usual, against the "spoliation present, and at the conclusion came forward and encolled of repose. and robbery" (as he called it) involved in Mr. O'Brien's | their names. doctrines; and plainly told the andience that a repeal LANARK.—A meeting of the Chartist Association of of the Corn Laws, and perhaps (some fifty years hence)

ST. ANDREW'S .- THE CORN LAW HUMBUG .-We were rather surprised to hear on Tuesday, the 25th in Scotland had to do with it; in was an insult to every ultimo, that the seven Incorporated Trades of this city were to have a meeting of their own that evening ment for a repeal of the Corn Laws. The meeting was to all intents and purposes an exclusive one, each trade being warned by its own officer, without the slightest public intimation being given; thinking there would likely be some sport at the meeting we determined to as men. attend; before giving a report of the proceedings, we beg to express our most unqualified disapprobation of such meeting being called. The Corn Laws do not affect the seven trades of St. Andrew's as such, but only in the character of inhabitants. It is a public

to say the least of it, a piece of unwarrantable pre- for. sumption on the part of the Convener. The Town house bell was rung at seven o'clock. On entering, we found a bar placed across the room, the gentlemen (?) being only admitted inside, while the un washed were considered as too ignorant to give any opinions in reference to this pour man's question! and were, therefore, obliged to stand on the outside of the rail. There were part in so disreputable a proceeding. The audience was, however, very numerous. After waiting a considerable time without anything being done, the people began to manifest their impatience by ruffing; upon which Convener Gillespie rose, and in one of the most meaningless, senseless, and contemptible speeches we ever heard, proposed a petition to Parliament, praying for a total repeal of the Corn and Provision Laws. He spoke about every thing but the point. Non intrusion, Chartism, ministerial indifference about the people, Muir, Murray, a "spunk wife," &c., were each hononred with a notice from the learned Convener. He was heard very ward and assist them, when a storm of hissing and other marks of disapprobation was raised by the audience, which caused many of the gentlemen within to look "unco blue i' the gills," and set the Convener in a rage; after attempting to speak a while longer, without any person understanding what he was saying, he NANTWICH.—Mr. Doyle visited us on Friday last, sat down by proposing the adoption of a petition, and agreeably with his route as laid down in the Star. calling upon Bailie Cowan to support the motion, and The last time he visited us, he lectured in the Market give the people present some information regarding the

Place, in consequence of it not being in our power to proceedings of the late clerical exhibition in Edinbro. Bailie Cowan said, that he would abstain from referring noon of his arrival on Friday last, that we were able to that point at present. He lauded the elequence of to procure a place of any description for him to lecture; the Convener, which was received with laughter by the in. The place we obtained was a dilapidated barn, in audience. With a good many of the Baille's remarks Wood-street. We had not time to announce the we cordially agreed. He gave the people one action, meeting in any other way than by employing the beil-which we are sure will be followed to the letter, namely, man; and, as he had cried Mr. Doyle's former lecture, to take the matter into their own hands, and do not be we again applied to him, wishing him to announce his we are happy to perceive, are the cases of Relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Coughs, Colds, and Disputs the property of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, &c. Wood-street. We had not time to announce the we cordially agreed. He gave the people one advice, lecture, (as he did his former one,) upon the present Bailie we will not be gulled, neither by Whigs, of any proceeding. The exports have increased in pursuing its onward march, and, if properly endistress existing among the working classes—the cause Tories, nor corn craiks. With his remarks the same five fold, and the number of passengers couraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the of that distress—and the remedy—but the bellman on the Emigration Scheme we also cordially agree; but landed from foreign amount to nearly fifty per day cause of right and justice. The number before us told Mr. D. that he had received orders from the from his nostrums regarding Corn Law repeal we during the 365 days. There were 553 vessels inward suthorities not to cry my more meetings of that deentirely dissent. (During the whole of the time both
scription. This prevented Mr. D. from lecturing on that the Convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the Baillie was speaking, cries of "the convener and the conv evening. The next day Mr. D. applied twice at the Charter—"Down with class legislation"—"Reform favourable, for now we shall have a direct communication with all the West India Islands, New York, magistrate,) for an interview, in order to ascertain from audience.) One of the clerks then read a copy of the Halifax, the coast of South America, the Ishmus of sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will the reverend gentleman his reasons for preventing the petition, upon which Mr. George Berwick, wright, Panama, &c., once a fortnight, besides twice a month gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We bellman from crying the lecture. However, the holy moved the following amendment:-" That while we to Alexandria, Sucz, Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon. perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in man would not be seen. Before leaving the town for consider the Corn Laws to be prejudicial to industry, Chester, Mr. Doyle sent Mr. Gretton a letter upon the injurious to commerce, and opposed to the best insubject, in which he gave him to understand that terests of the people, still we hold it to be a public there was no law in existence by which he was justiquestion, and therefore adjourn till a public meeting of in the commercial world, and the first in Engfied in the st-p he had taken, and that his conduct in the inhabitants be called by public intimation, for the laud for passenger traffic.—Hants Independent. not allowing the announcement of the lecture, and then purpose of discussing the best means of obtaining a refusing an interview, was not in accordance with that repeal of these tyrannical and unjust laws." The readconress generally looked for from persons holding reling of this amendment was followed by found and consponsible situations such as that which he filled. After tinued cheering, clapping of hands, ruffing, &c., by receiving the above letter, the rector called upon the the audience, which so enraged the getters up of the agent for the Star, wishing him to inform Mr. Doyle meeting that they threatened to turn the audience to that it was not owing to a want of courtesy that caused the door. Mr. Robert Dishart then made a speech him to refuse the interview, urging his reason in the which considerably amused the audience. He said first place, that he was very busy, and, secondly, he did something about a Prussian Gazette and a London not consider that Mr. Doyle had any right to question Gazette, and other high-sounding phrases, no doubt trying him upon the subject. He acknowledged having told to pass for a very learned man. He talked of the folly of the beliman after Mr. D.'s first lecture, that he would putting off the consideration of so important a question, incur his displeasure should be ever cry a similar meet- as if any person was asking them to put it off! All that ing; that he did not do this in his magisterial ca- was wanted was a public meeting; and that might have pacity; but it was merely a little of his legitimate been called next night, or even their own meeting influence which he possessed over him, and he rather might have been turned into a public one; but no! chose to offend Mr. D. than lose his (Mr. G.'s) patron- keep down discussion; swallow our nostrums or performer at Astley's Amphitheatre. Mr. Ducrow Laureate to her Majesty. age. Mr. Doyle returned from Chester on Tuesday, nothing; but we are too old them. The Convener then the 25th, and determined on lecturing in the building put the motion and amendment, when only three voted above-mentioned; and, as the bellman was net allowed for the latter. Consistent men, verily. Talking about to cry the meeting, one of our friends (Mr. J. Bayley) the poor man's interest, and yet preventing the poor ing St. Peter's clock was set going. Why? it may volunteered his services for the occasion. He went man from interfering in the matter. Upon the Con- be reasonably asked. If the Churchwardens were ound with a beil, accompanied by great numbers of vener declaring the business over, Mr. Charles Stewart, right in ordering it to be stopped, why nothave they youngsters, and a group of young men. who were attracted by the novelty of the case. Considering the meeting of the trades was now over, a public inclement state of the weather, the meeting was very well attended, the large building was filled, and a considering the inhabitants should be held, and that conduct? If they were not right—if the right of the chair, which was have been seriously inconvenienced during the business over, Mr. Charles Stewart, right in ordering it to be stopped, why houngsters, and a group of young men. who were at junior, printer, stood up en a form, and proposed that courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that they could give an explanation of and defend their. This pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of courage to persist in the act till, at the proper time, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Painter, stood up en a form, and proposed that they could give an explanation of and defend their, the meeting of the inhabitants should be held, and that they could give an explanation of and defend their, the meeting of the inhabitants should be held, and that they could give an explanation of and defend their, they could give an explanation of and defend their, they could give an explanation of and defend their, they could give an explanation of and defend their, they could give an explanation of an defend their they could give an explanation of an defend their they could giv siderable number were forced to stand outside. Mr. seconded by at least a dozen voices at once, and received three months by a contemptible desire on the part of Doyles' lecture occupied about two hours, and was de- with acclamation. Bailie Cowan, however, ordered some individuals so show their spleen and spite, do livered in the most spirited and powerful strain, which the Hall to be cleared, and the people separated rather the parish officers who gave in to a paltry feeling gave general satisfaction. In short, he is deserving of rejuctantly, by giving three enthusiastic cheers for the think they are now to escape unwhipped—" shake

We will be at them. - Correspondent

tures ever delivered in this town.

ABERGAVENNY .- On Wednesday, the 26th ult., the National Petition was adopted by the Chartists of readers. We have had our full share of that annoyworking men to append their names to their petition, this town. The chair was taken by Mr. Griffiths, schoolmaster; the motion for its adoption was proposed the working men will not sell their birth-right for a by Mr. Charles Bolwell, of Bath, and seconded by Mr. fourpenny or sixpenny loaf. Two hundred have signed Edwards, of Newport. The petition was adopted without a dissentient.

LEEDS -On Sunday evening. Mr. J. Smith lectured in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, to a numerous audience, on the necessity of the working classes depending on themselves for their own redemption, and not on the middle or upper classes. The lecturer established his positions to the satisfaction of his auditory, and received a cordial vote of thanks.

COUNCIL MEETING .- At a meeting of the council, on Monday evening, it was determined that a new council should be nominated on Monday night next, Dr. Greer's Pills are sold in stamped boxes of 13dd. and that they should be chosen by ballot on the fol- 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. each. The small boxes

applause. Mr. Richards, of Staffordshire Potteries, was then introduced to the meeting, and was loudly cheered. He entered into an examination of the cause of human misery, and showed that there could be no happiness where the people were deprived of political power. He dealt out a severe castigation on the Established Church and its Clergy; exposed the hollowness Chartist principles. Mr. Richards was warmly ap. cine to keep the bowels in good order, and to subdue plauded throughout. Several persons then addressed the meeting on the policy of the Corn Law repealers. The propriety of taking active steps for the establishment of O'Brien's press in Birmingham was also dis-George White moved, "That the Council be instructed fore, all chronic diseases require that both, should to get up a requisiton to the Mayor, calling on him to be used alternately, daily, and by which every Parliament for the People's Charter." The resolution was seconded, and passed unanimously. On the mo-

READING.—The usual weekly meeting was held at the Coach and Horses, on Wednesday last, Mr. Godwin in the chair. After the transaction of considerable business, and many additional signatures announced to the petition, Messrs. Wheeler, Pilgrim, Rous, and Dawson were named as additional members of the General Council; this step being rendered necessary by the continued weekly increase of the members. Several members joined. An agent for the Star and Chartist Circular was appointed, and Mr. T. M. Wheeler was deputed to attend to their interests in the metro-

Richards for his able lecture, and the meeting sepa-

BURY .- The Chartists held their usual weekly Committee meeting, at the house of Mr. Martin Ireland, on Sunday last. The town has been divided into disappointed as delegate to the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting on Sunday next, and to take with him the sum of 5s. for the Convention.

ON MONDAY EVENING the Chartists held their usual weekly meeting, in the Garden-street Lecture Room. Mr. Henry Roberts was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. P. M. Brophy, who delivered an excellent lecture on the wrengs of Ireland, which gave general satisfaction. Several new members were enrolled.

ROCHDALE -Mr. Charles Connor lectured tw objections may be inferred from the fact that he on Sunday last, to numerous and respectable audiences. will be the quick result of taking this medicine acproducers of wealth, and made a favourable impression and if taken after too free an indulgence at table on the minds of several middle-class men, who were they quickly restore the system to its natural state CADISHEAD.—On Monday last, the sturdy sons

of toil were called together, by the sound of the bell, to Lanark was held in the Masons' Lodge, on Monday, some reduction of the taxes, was all we had to expect the School Room belonging to Mr. George Wilkinson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the People's Charter. Mr. J. Burgess having been called to the chair, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. B. Dromgoole, E. Lawless, T. Lowe, and J. Webster, from Warrington. At the close of the meeting a dozen hearty fellows enrolled their names, who will act as therefore, propose that we hold by the National Peti-tion, which was duly seconded. Mr. M'Williams said array against him, that he absolutely forgot to raise his was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Samuel Redditch give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. Secretary.

> PLYMOUTH.-At the usual weekly meeting of the Council of the Plymouth Chartists, Jan. 30th, it was resolved, "That a vote of thanks be hereby given to Messra Corry and Beetle, and the brave Chartists of Exeter, for the manly and patriotic manner in which they combatted the anti-Corn Law faction on Wednesday last."

> HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place have opened a school on Wednesday and Friday nights, for adults and young persons, where they will be instructed

LONDON.—The Masons' Charter Association, Drury Lane locality, met as usual on Saturday last, Mr. A. Walton in the chair, when the minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, Mr. Wm. Hogg was elected as sub-Treasurer in the place of Mr. Wilkinson, who has question, affecting the interests of the whole people; gone to Southampton after other business. The meeting therefore, to call a packed meeting of the incorporated adjourned to Saturday next, at half-past seven o'clock, trades of St. Andrew's to discuss such a question was when the candidates for the Convention will be balloted

CITY OF LONDON.—On Sunday evening last, the city Political and Scientific Institute, Old Bailey, was opened, as usual, free to the public, at seven o'clock Mr. R. Ridley delivered a very excellent and instructive discourse on the British Constitution, for which he received a unanimous vote of thanks. Afterwards Mr. Cater announced that Mr. John Campbell would lecture in this place next Sunday evening and the following Monday evening.

SHEFFIELD .- POLITICAL INSTITUTE .- On Sunuseful account of the History of the Edwards. Fourteen shillings was collected at the conclusion of the impressive address of Mr. Campbell.

LONGEVITY. - " That which establishes on good grounds a hope for prolonged existence, will ever be welcome to the human mind; for notwithstanding the trials, vexations, and difficulties incident to this life, the love of life increases with our years; it is one of the innate principles of our nature, and of the sophist, nor overcome by any assumed dignity derived from a false philosophy. We therefore say to those who suffering from ill health, from whatever cause; to those who are approaching what is now called old age; to those who are sinking from premature decay, make trial of Parr's remedy, which Parr not merely as a curiosity, on account of his great age, but as a bonefactor of the human race, in

We are also gratified to find that there is a corres-

THE LATE MR. DUCROW .- Ducrow, who was apparently recovering from his recent indisposition, was attacked with paralysis at his house in Lambeth, which partly deprived him of speech, and took away the use of one side. This eminent artiste died on Thursday week. The late A. Ducrow was the son of Peter Ducrow, of Bruges, formerly known as the Flemish Hercules, of whose muscular power it is recorded that he could lift, by his teeth, a round table with a child standing on it. His son, instead of feats of this rough character, turned his attention to horsemanship, a line of performance in which he was, perhaps, never equalled. The late Ducrow was twice married, first to a Miss Griffith, of Liverpool, and about four years ago to a Miss Woolford, a well-known was in his 54th year, and issaid to have left a fortune

of £50,000 in the Three per Cents. WHO WOUND UP THE CLOCK !- On Tuesday morn- poem."-Patriot. are giving expression to their conviction of the truth buggers and their humbugs. We understand a public town has been disturbed and the Church scandalised and propriety of the whole, and making inquiries re- meeting is to be held on the same subject. If they dare, by their silly conduct, they choose to set the clock going !-Brighton Herald.

to this place, and gave one of the most powerful lec- tercepting or purloining newspapers sent through the Post-office, greatly to the annoyance of the to every body."-Examiner. newspaper offices and to the disappointment of their ance, but an example will now probably be made which will have a most salutary effect over all the country in time to come. - Glasgow Reformers Gazette. It is high time that such an example should be made, not only in Glasgow, but in this neighbourhood]

VERY IMPORTANT. MR. HOBSON, STAR OFFICE, LEEDS, has become GENERAL AGENT for Dr. GREER'S Genuine Improved Universal VEGETABLE HYGEIAN Charter, and aid the distressed victims of oppression. Sunday evening last, Mr. Frederick Corbett in the pills in each box; so that the larger the box the WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and chair. The Chairman opened the business by intro- cheaper in proportion. As Dr. Greer was professor ducing Mr. G. White, who gave a brief account of the for the British College of Health, London, during result of the libel affair, which was received with loud the years 1832, 1833, and 1834; and as he was chosen by the Proprietors of that Institution, and above 10,000 Englishmen to revise the Materia Medica. &c. his Pills, of course, must be an improvement of Morrison's. But they bear Dr. Greer's own name only. And to distinguish them from all other pills, No. 1 has a white label, and No. 2 a green label on the box lid. Although No. 2 is the strongest and all acute inflammatory diseases at once by a few

brisk doses thrice a day. Yet as No. 1 is the best tonic diuretic and exhilirant, and as its essence circulates 7,000 times through the body in the blood, cussed and warmly responded to, after which. Mr. oftener than that of No. 2 before it operates, there convene a meeting of the inhabitants at his earliest disease of whatever nature, in either young or old. convenience, to consider the propriety of petitioning on sea and land, which can be cured, are cured by them. When Dr. Greer finds any man who under-

Mr. Hobson will give a sheet of cures and direcbefore the public, and have obtained a character which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE

the cure of all diseases. JAS. GREER, Professor of Hygeianism, &c. Glasgow, January, 1842.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 14d. per box. THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long L tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulliess after by extreme asthma, was, by taking two or three boxes, restored to health. Another instance is a the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a man who had been confined to his bed by rheumatism the splendid Line of Packet Ship, torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity for sixteen weeks; quite incapacitated for walking; of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced pnearance, strength, activity, at

Persons of a round lines, drowsiness, and singing in the head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the lears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the what use of you think proper.

"I am, your obedient servant, "E. HOLLIER." Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex : depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY | September, 1841. PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend. Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart- | paid), addressed as above. ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,"on the Government Stamp.

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 day afternoon, Mr. John Campbell delivered an excellabove all-important document, and we sincerely lent address; and in the evening, an interesting and 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 year 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 their insertion in the "Nottingham Review," and tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy concannot be explained away by any of the subtleties | Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid other newspapers. steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c. "This little work is calculated to keep in remem

his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring

ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

(25), besides other highly interesting matter contains advertising, the sale of the Pills is daily increasing; print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work ponding augmentation of the coasting trade; hence at the price, containing so large an amount of really Southampton now ranks as a port of importance useful information, we are not acquainted with; 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 a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Working 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 Landlords of Ireland.

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

Every lover of his species should make an effort and 11s. each. to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Instances of

Price Twopence. DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN-

Circular.

This day is published, price Twopence,

STOURBRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Posr-office Delinquencies.—We are glad to alogy, Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the Mason, Chartist lecturer for this district, paid a visit find that certain persons are now in custody for in- late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition. "We most earnestly recommend this little book

> Important Work by the same Author. Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition, AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension 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 MEDICINES, of Glasgow, and is authorised to his kind. No man can know his duty to himself appropriate 10 per cent. off his sales to obtain the and his children who has not read this nowarful his kind. No man can know his duty to himself and his children who has not read this powerful tract."—Maidatone Gazette.

Gaisters from an ounce to a pound, and now alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only tract."-Maidelone Gazette.

have sixty pills, the 2s. 9d. have one hundred and livy, ing was held at the Chartist room. Freeman-street, on live sixty pills, the 2s. 6d. have three hundred and thirty, and the lls. boxes have eight hundred and sixty A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF 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 which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman which other writers have developed."-Westminster Rexiew. April. 1841.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

CAUTION! THE extraordinary demand for PARR'S LIFE ▲ PILLS has induced several shopkeepers of stands the human body, and the Materia Medica | mean and dishonest principles, to try to impose on against the rejection of the National Petition by the the associated number will amount to fifty. It was tion of Mr. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, seconded by better than himself, he will become his pupil and the incautious various counterfeits composed of the most pernicious ingredients, merely for the sake of reaping an extra profit, totally regardless of the tions with the boxes, to shew the efficacy and the safety of these medicines, to those who purchase Observe, that each Box of the genuine Medicine them. These Pills have been above seven years has pasted round it the Government Stamp, on

> which invites enquiry and challenges competition in PILLS in WHITE letters on a RED ground, none other can be genuine. In no instance has this invaluable Medicine failed to effect a perfect cure where due patience and perseverance has been exercised. Read the following

from Mrs. Moxon, York:-"York, Sept. 7, 1841, "Gentlemen,—We shall feel obliged by your re-peating the last order for Parr's Life Pills, and forwarding immediately by Pickford's Rails. Instances of extraordinary cures are continually occurring to us by their agency. One woman who had been reduced almost to the last stage of existence but by simply taking two or three boxes of Parr's Life Pills can walk with all the activity and freedom of perfect health. I could enumerate many other instances, but these will suffice to prove the value of the Medicine in ameliorating disease and

confirming health. "I remain, your obedient Servant, " For M Moxon,

FROM MR. HOLLIER, CHEMIST, DUDLEY. To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

" Dudley, Sept. 14, 1841. "Gentlemen,—I forward you a copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make

"Tipton, Staffordshire.

"I, Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no construction and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effect, and require no construction with the most successful effects. recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet feet health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY September, 1841. "Joshua Balla."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE.-Testimonial from Mr. John Jolliffe, Lancer Tavern, Old Haymarket, Liverpool:—

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills "Gentlemen,-1 beg to tender my warmest thanks for the great benefit I have derived from your adults and young persons, where they will be instructed in all the different stages, from the alphabet upwards, as a means of dispelling that ignorance in which the labourers are said to be so deeply involved, and ingraft on the minds of the rising generation that knowledge which it has ever been the study of our tyrants to withhold from us, namely, a knowledge of our rights as men.

Little, Hardman, Liuney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Involved, Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadoaster; Rogerson, make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, others similarly afflicted. 1 shall be happy to answer Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, inquiries, either made personally, or by letter (post-I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

> "JOHN JOLLIFFE. "August 26, 1841."

To the memory of OLD PARR, written on the discovery of his last Will and Testament, in which is contained the method of preparing his infallible Medicine, for conquering disease, and prolonging

O, venerable Parr, lo, trumpet fame Again calls forth thy long-forgotten name; Mortal of many years! how blest the plan Thy mighty secret does reveal to man. From this auspicious hour shall evil cease. Mourning to joy shall turn,—discord to peace. Thy benign remedy to man gives power To lengthen out on earth his "little hour," Disease to conquer, anguish drive away, And sickly sorrow change to joyous day; Despair to banish from the dying man A God-like gift! O do not lightly scan A boon so great, nor wisdom's purpose mar:

God gave the power-his instrument was PARR. The above lines were written by a Lady near Notingham, who had been cured of a grievous malady by Parr's Life Pills; gratitude induced her to cause

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen, Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or to the virtues of Parr's Pills in the cure of inveterate mature decay, make trial of Part's remedy, which is as certain to cure has never yet failed,—which is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise,—which from the innocence of rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book disease, that many persons who had been quite hoped as the sun is to rise,—which from the innocence of rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book disease, that many persons who had been quite hoped less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the many persons who had been quite hoped less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and less of life hy a disease always local at first, perfect cure. To particularise would be useless, the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another of Rheu- all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or "From these Facts, more than from any mode of

> "Yours repectfully, "JOSEPH NOBLE,

" Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.

"23, Market-place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841." IMPORTANT. - Many persons, after learning that so this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

Purchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS engraved on the Government Stamp, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Observe, also, that the name of Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, is printed as Wholesale Agent on the directions which are wrapped round every box. Price ls. 11d., 2s. 9d. Instances of cures, when every other remedy had

failed, are received daily. Wholesale Agents—Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Market-street, Leeds; and may be had also of Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of every man to the possession of the Elective Franchise.

"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in circulating this invaluable tract.—English Chartist

"Brackouri, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; and all Medicine Venders.

GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Farr, who lived to be 152 years of age, containing Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging AN ADDRESS on the Benefits of General Life, 32 pages with Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Miner- &c., may be had gratis of all agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SYRUS HADDICK, will not be accountable for any Dobt or Debts my Wife MARY ANNE HADDICK may contract after this date, she having left my house without just cause.
As witness my hand this 29th January, 1842.

SYRUS HADDICK. TAYLOR HILL, Almondbury.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed, in London and Country Towns, by the East India. Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street. London. They are packed in leaden 11s. 9d. per annum; and many during the last sixteen years have realized considerable incomes by the agency, without one shilling let or loss .- Applications to be made, if by letter post-paid, to

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MEDICAL ADVICE. TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERYOUS

OR SEXUAL DEBILITY. MR. M. WILKINSON, SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street,

Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence

in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two, and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and

medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent and radical cure. It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion s least likely to be excited; this state of security leads to a want of caution which aggravates the nature of the complaint. But where immediate application is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and destroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system.-Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure

must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease

and leave the system free from all infection. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS. price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge 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 vexamany wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

> AGENTS. HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds .- At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, , Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Bradford—John Crossley, Stationer, 3, Ivegate. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale,

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Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

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PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.

Boerry.

THE PAUPER'S DRIVE.

THERE'S a grim one-horse hearse in a jolly round trot : To the churchyard a pauper is going, I wot: The road it is rough, and the hearse has no springs. And hark to the dirge that the sad driver sings: "Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns !"

Oh, where are the mourners? alas! there are none: He has left not a gap in the world now he's gone: Not a tear in the eye of child, woman, or man. To the grave with his carcase as fast as you can: " Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns !"

What a jolting and creaking, and splashing and din! The whip how it cracks! and the wheels how they How the dirt, right and left, o'er the hedges

hurl'd!

The pauper at length makes a noise in the world! Rattle his benes over the stones: He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns !"i Poor pauper defunct! he has made some approach To gentility, now that he's stretch'd in a coach! He's taking a drive in a carriage at last; But it will not be long, if he goes on so fast.

He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!" You bumpkins! who stare at your brother convey'd, Behold what respect to a cloddy is paid, And be joyful to think, when by death you're laid

Rattle his bones over the stones:

You've a chance to the grave like a gemman to go. Rattle his bones over the stones; He's only a pauper, whom nobody cwns!" But a truce to this strain; for my soul it is sad

To think that a heart in humanity clad Should make, like the brutes, such a desolate end. And depart from the light without leaving a friend ! Bear softly his bones over the stones; Though a pauper, he's one whom his MAKER yet OWDS!

> "WHO STOPP'D THE CLOCK!" A SOUTH SAXON LEGEND.

"WHO stopp'd the clock?" bawled a wicked young wight After the Vicar with all his might,

Who heard the cry, As, riding by.

The beautiful pile of St. Peter's drewnigh. The clock look'd down, And its sable face

Wrinkled itself to a terrible frown At viewing the author of all its disgrace. For the character good of a clock you must know Is not to stand ellent, but constantly go. The Vicar he heard the words it mutter'd, And which, he affirms, are not fit to be utter'd-Breathing of vengeance, oaths, and spite-Quite a shock to the ea s of a Vicar polite. No word did the Vicar deign in reply, But spurred his callant mare Until that church he had quite passed by, When he thought upon that dreaded cry

"Who stopp'd the clock?" Was a thundering shock Enough a staid man from his saddle to knock.

Which lingered still in air

Again and again did he hear the sound-Dared mortal intrude With such language rude In a place too where parsons and police abound?

Twas impossible quite, It must be a sprite, Who owed to the Vicar a devillish spite. The Vicar his trusty horsewhip grasp'd And waited to see if any one pass'd. For his spirit was roused I trow-

The offending mortal is doomed to feel What the Vicar intends for his carcase's weal, Or else to experience "Solomon's seal," To make him wiser grow, And not to give yent to direst malignity. Nor dare to offend Vicarial dignity.

Ha! what does he see? Who's this passing by? By bell and by book 'tis a boy, And in the young vagabond's visage and eye, A mischievous gleam does the Vicar espy! Yes, 'tis he that has dared to annoy The Vicar of B---, that mild, pious man. No Christian would bear it, and no parson can.

The thrashing is over—the Vicar goes home! He is silent and sad, and he dines all alone! He thinks of the clock, And then sips the hock, And the terrible words still run in his head,-And the Vicar betaketh himself to his bed; But he sleepeth net, for a motley crew Disturb his alumbers quite-Of various forms, and of many a hue

Were the imps that the Vicar's curtain drew,

And gambolled in his sight,—

And they monthed and they jabber'd, they sung and And the heart of the Vicar was sorely dismayed, For at his bed-ride

In chorus they cried Those terrible words that his spirit did shock, "You scaly warmint!" "Who stopp'd the clock?" Lewes.

Bebiebs.

THE CHILD AT HOME. No. 1. Taiboys and Co., 1, St. John's-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand. A very proper, innocent, amusing and interesting companion for little folks of both sexes. A valuable accession to the religious Juvenile Library.

A PLEA FOR THE POOR, by an Evangelical London: Higham, 54, Chiswell-street. A pamphlet that should be read by every one. A valuable digest of many testimonies as to the present

it is universally allowed to be afflicted.

This is evidently the production of one who feels the pressure of the evils against which he writes. There are some shrewd and valuable reflections in this little book which if well attended by "Whigs their honesty.

Local and General Entelligence.

KEIGHLEY .- DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A Jack in Office.—On Wednesday week an adjourned case was disposed of before William Eilis, and Edwin Greenwood, Esquires, at the Court House, Keighley, at the decision of which we are certainly surprised, especially when we recal to mind a remark made at a special meeting of magistrates recently held at Wakefield, for the purpose of appointing a stipendary magistrate as chairman, at the Pontefract Sessions, namely, that "it would reduce the respectability of the bench by having a paid chairsuch outrageous attacks on female delicacy as are developed in the following statement of facts?—The wite of a working man of the name of Carr, being in the statement of the st wite of a working man of the name of Carr, being in search of her husband, who was at a neighbouring pot-house, was met by a preservator of morals in the Distress in Crompton.—The alarming distress livered. She immediately communicated the circumstance to many instances literally starving. The following the husband, who lost no time in in procuring a is the result of their inquiry :summons for this guardian of morality. But to the astonishment of all acquainted with the facts, the magistrates adjourned the case on the plea that she was not the wife of Carr! How that could affect the case we are at a loss to divine. However, a copy was then resumed, and disposed of, the magistrates respect for the sitting magistrates, and cannot refrain penalty inflicted on the unblushing violator of the

rules of common decency.—Correspondent.

men, headed by an inspector, entered the meeting, and insisted on its immediate dispersion. Some hesitheir only alternative in case they were not allowed missioner, and had a long conversation with him on Green was a public thoroughfare, and that meetings of any description would not be allowed. The deputation complained of the injustice of the case, and pointed out the fact of other meetings being held on the same spot, and other "obstructions" which were not interfered with by the police, after which they left the office. The starving operatives afterwards paraded the town with their banner, and collected contributions from all who chose to assist them, in tin boxes, the proceeds of which were afterwards divided amongst those who walked in the procession The next meeting will be held at the Railway Station, Duddeston Row, at ten o'clock on Monday next, when all who are out of employ, or only partially employed, are requested to attend, as they will not be interfered with at that place.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. WALES -COMMENO-RATION OF THOMAS PAINE'S BIRTHDAY.—The admirers of the writings of this "noble of nature" commemorated his birth by partaking of a plain but substantial supper, on Saturday night, Jan. 29th, at the Travellers' Rest, Penysheol. The number that supped amounted to forty. After the cloth was removed. a great many entered the room to hear the toasts and speeches. Mr. Matthew John was unanimonsly voted into the chair, when the following toasts were drunk:—" The Sovereignty of the People;" "The American Revolution, and may the other nations of the earth soon imitate so glorious an example;" "Civil and Religions Liberty all over the world;" "The People's Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land;" "The memory of our famous countryman, Thomas Paine, the noble of nature, the child of the lewer orders, illustrious from his unrivalled talents, and still more illustrious from the employment of those talents in the cause of the oppressed of all nations;" "The Liberty of the Press;" "The Northern Star, the only real organ of the people's wishes;" "The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Jones;" "Feargus O Connor, the people's advocate;" "The memories of the parriots of all nations;" "Success to Udgan Cymru;" "The absent friends of Thomas Paine's writings;" and other appropriate teasts. and other appropriate toasts. The greater number of the above toasts were responded to in very able speeches from Messrs. Miles, Ellis, Thomas, Williams, Taylor, Davis, Richards, and others. Several appropriate sough were sung by Messrs. Williams, Roberts, Evans, and Richards. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman and landlady, the company broke up, highly delighted with the spirit shown by the persons present at the second commemoration in Merthyr Tydvil of the birth-day of the immortal Thomas Paine."-Correspondent.

lowing appropriate manner: -He left a shutter up either for power, beauty, or pathos. We have never in the centre under them was written in capital trated. letters, "Friends to the cause of equal laws and even handed justice cannot rejoice whilst these patriots are in exile." It has caused hundreds to think that otherwise would not. O that there were a hundred thousand Wilkinsons!

sharpest person in that city has not been able to assisted witness to bottle wine in the cellar, went up "cut away" from prison.—Punch.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.—The paper of another

garret window to cat it .- Punch. A YANKEE PAPER states, that there "is a sick debtor in the neighbourhood of New York, whose creditors paid him a visit, but found him so feeble, that he warn't able to raise a single pound." This species of sickness is very infectious; and we fear

there are many English debtors in the same distres-sing state of debility. IN THE COURSE of the late inquiry into the con-

Post is a very apt scholar, as every body knows. Can he tell us where the fire goes when it goes out? Vermont Spirit of the Age.-It goes to Incifer on the end of one.—Boston Post.

death last week in Manchester. He fell into a period of two hours and twenty-five minutes, inbrewer's cooler, containing one hundred and forty gallons of boiling liquer, and was so much scalded that he died in a few hours in the most horrible manner.

de-chambre at Belfast if she was sure the railway minary. Reformer. Ipswich: Scoggins, Orwell-place; from thence went no further than Lisburn; she replied, "Indeed it does not, but it comes back again."

TALK OF SLAVES in the West Indies, or any other state of society, and as to the efficacy of the system of foreign country! Last week a brute who claims to Home Coloinization in curing the evils with which be a respectable shopkeeper, was found guilty of flogging a female servant on the head and shoulders with a thick rope, until she fell down on her knees before him, and screamed for mercy! Her offence

CLASSES." By P. Pendergashshelly. Maning pithy and useful bit of advice to its readers:— Powell Strett chester: Leach, Tib-street; Lenney, Hart-street. "Expect ice abaht nah, an dooant walk where't lads ford Journal. has been slurrin, or yo'l be laid in a position for cahntin't stars."

AN OLD WELSHWOMAN'S CURE FOR A SCALD .- Take thin green turf, sufficient to cover the place scalded; and Tories" would greatly improve their wisdom and lay the green part on, without removing any of the cloths; there let it remain for two hours, and the scald will be cured. I have proved this in my forelock, and get possession of his letters without nothing, in any part of the world, in the shape of to state what guarantee he could give that the workthose scalded with boiling water out of the furnace.

STATE OF TRADE AT DUNDEE - We make no the raw material are on the whole firmer, and we stopping them in transitu, and proving that he was would say looking up. Linen yarns still go off the real veritable person he represented himself to pretty freely, but no advance has been obtained in the real veritable person without other changes, he was not the man to assert. M. Ketterer, Leeds time, blond nets have been lowered in the market of the manufacturers absorption the considerably, as the rest of the manufacturers absorption the considerably, as the rest of the manufacturers absorption the continuous former of the postage, with the real repeat of the continuous former of the postage, with the real repeat of the continuous former of the manufacturers. As seem that a repeat of the continuous former of the continuous former of the postage, with the real repeat of the continuous former. As seem that a repeat of the continuous former of the continuous prices. Tow yarns are firm, and our spinners are conceded the Manchester League office would allow time, but the clerk said, "Twenty fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In linens we have fine qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded the manchester League of the would never get these laws repealed by the line qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded the manchester League to the line qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded the line qualities has been conceded. In line qualities has been conceded the line qualities has been conceded to the line q had no great business doing; but as the manufac- on the way to Liverpool." "Twenty minutes!" damage done to the frames at Westhorpe, it whole people. Mr. Buchanan then went into a lucid had no great business doing; but as the manufacturers have reduced the production, stocks do not accumulate very much. The advices from Riga accumulate very much. The advices from Riga state that at the 13th instant the market had beman." But it may be asked, would it reduce the "respectability of the bench" which consents to have its mandates executed by an individual who attempts its mandates executed by an individual who attempts is mandated at the 13th instant the market had be individual who attempts being now wrought by women and children. While come firmer, and the respectable dealers declined to hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the hand against his forehead. After a moment's pause unfit for work; but the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the come factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the sinkers will, most of them, factories rose like mushrooms, the men were laiden the come factories rose like mushrooms and children. The come factories rose like mushrooms and children will be made to wor

shape of a deputy constable, who accosted her, and in this township has induced some of the humane made proposals to her of a most indecent nature; amongst the working men to travel it through, visit she indignantly refused the offers of the brute, on the house of every operative, and inquire into the which he threatened to confine her in the lock-up. state of the wretched inmates, who are in a great

> Population 7622 Operatives 3254 Number of persons in full employ 1680 Partially employed 798

Without employment 786 journey of twenty miles to procure it. The case The average earnings per head, per week, of those who are in full employ is 5s. 01d. and the average only mulcting the disgusting wretch in the sum of wages of those who are partially employed is 3s. 8d. ten shillings, with an admonition conched thus—"we We give the following as an instance, out of many, cannot allow such conduct!" Though we may differ of the distress that exists in some families. Abram politically from, we, nevertheless, feel the greatest wilde, Leonardine-cross, has a family of five chilploy, whose united wages are 8s. 6d. weekly, out of from making the enquiry, why the monster was not which rent, coals, &c. have to be deducted. The at once dismissed from the office he has so much two who have work went on Wednesday married disgraced! That ought to have been the least two who have work went on Wednesday morning last, without any thing to eat, and when the mill stopped for breakfast go: some porridge, but nothing ules of common decency.—Correspondent.

more to eat on that day. On the following morning they went to the mill again, but when they returned -INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.—A meeting of des- at breakfast-time there was nothing to cat; the bell titute working men was intended to be held on rung again, and again they went to work without arsenic.

Gosta Green, last Monday, and at ten o'clock, the anything to eat, and this kind of suffering they frehour appointed, there was a small sprinkling of quently endure.—John Cooper, Leonardine-cross, haggard-looking beings standing round a banner made application for relief, on Wednesday last, to

THE Stockport Advertiser says, " The following facts, which we have received from an authentic tation was evinced by the poor starving men, who source will enable our readers to form some idea of expostulated with the inspector on the inhumanity | the pressure of distress in Bolton. During the four of his conduct, but to no purpose; they were com-pelled to move off. Mr. Edward Brown and Mr. applications for relief to the Bolton Benevolent George White protested against the interference, Society amounted to 6.995; and the average income and proceeded the magistrates, at the Public of the applicants was only 13d. per head per Office, where Mr. Brown laid the case before week. Of these, 828, have been rejected., as not them. He depicted the distress that existed coming within the limits fixed by the society. Of the amongst the working men, and pointed out the penal- remaining 6,157, who have been relieved, the averge ties that would be laid on them if they broke the income per head per week was only 113d. All this law by either stealing or begging, which would be is in addition to the relief granted by the guardians, which has increased enormously with the dulness of to bring their case before the public. The magis- trade. In the year ending March, 1836, the total irates declined interfering, and referred the case to Mr. Burgess, Chief Commissioner of Police. Messrs. Was £1,558. In the year ending March, 1841, the White and Brown then waited on the Chief Comwas £1,558. In the year ending March, 1841, the the subject. They were informed by him that Gosta sum paid for the relief of the poor was £6,268; an increase of 300 per cent. And yet we are told every day that the New Poor Law system costs less than

> United States.—The packet-ship, Roscoe, Capt. Huddleston, which sailed from New York on the th instant, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. The papers brought by this vessel are six days later than those previously received. The proceedings in Congress reported in the journals come down to the 6th inst. The Senate had been engaged during six days in debating the President's plan of finance, and the lebate was expected to occupy several days more. new tariff, which had extended over fourteen days already. When it would end nobody could tell, so abundant are the resources of the American

> THE BATH AND BRISTOL POST-OFFICES .- It having been discovered that numerous robberies of moneyletters had lately taken place at the Bristol and Bath post-offices, information was conveyed to Lord Lowther, who despatched Mr. John Ramsay, postoffice inspector, to make inquiries; and suspicion having fallen on two clerks, police-inspector Att-wood was directed to search their houses, and in one of them found articles of plate, &c., quite beyond the means of his salary to procure: which the clerk said he could not account for, but that his wife must have got them. Both the clerks are suspended. and Mr. Ramsay left Bristol on Friday, to take Lord Lowther' instructions on the subject. It was discovered that upwards of fifty money-letters have been lately stolen from the Bristol post-office.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY FOR FEBRUARY Will contain the extraordinary number of Twenty-one characteristic Illustrations, by Rippingille; Leech; Paul Pindar; Alfred Crowquill, engraved by Cruikshank the younger; and George Cruikshank; and among the contributors to this popular periodical will be found some of the choicest humourists as well as ablest writers of the day, including the immititable Ingoldsby, Father Prout, Dr. Maginn, Alfred Crowquill, Paul Pindar, Mrs. Romer, Sterling Coyne, Albany Poyntz, Whitehead, &c. &c. we ought to mention "Phil Flannigan's Adventures;" "The Philosophy of Drinking;" "Malachi Meagrim, a caution to Teetotallers;" "Jonas Grub's SALISBURY.—Rejoicings for the ChristEning of the Prince of Walfs.—As usual every attempt by the satellites of power has been made in this ancient city to couse great rejoicings to take place on the very important ceremony. Mr. John Wilkinson testified the great lov he felt in the Wilkinson testified the great joy he felt in the fol- | Savage," &c. &c., each of which is remarkable

SUICIDE OF A MAGISTRATE.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Red Lion, Laytonstone, by Mr. C. L. Lewis, coroner, on view of the body of Mr. Jacob Simms, one of the magistrates for the county of E-sex. It appeared from the evidence of Stephen Luminary. Steffin, deceased's butler, that, about half-past five THE TIMES are so hard in New York, that the o'clock last Thursday afternoon, deceased, having stairs into his dressing-room, soon after which witness was alarmed by Mrs. Simms coming down Quite Enough.—News from England.—" Queen into the kitchen greatly agitated, and requesting the dissenting clergy in Scotland in reference to this victoria has got a boy baby! Quite news enough witness and the cook to go up stairs into deceased's Victoris has got a boy baby! Quite news enough witness and the cook to go up stairs into deceased's to be brought over in one ship!"—American Paper. dressing-room and see what was the matter, as she dressing-room and see what was the matter, as she (Mrs. Simms) had heard the noise of a heavy fall on editor has been of great service to the poor, as it the floor there. Witness and the cook accordingly entirely supersedes the uso of candles, it is so lu- went up, when they found deceased's dressing-room door locked, and instantly proceeded to burst it furnishes us with some information as to the employout.") Moir turned round, and in a stern voice, staring
open, as deceased did not answer when called to.

ment of Bolam, the assassin of poor Millie. It times, there's a man at Ohio who only kills half a pig On entering the room deceased was found lying appears that he is in good health, and that he has a at a time. An epicure, down East, has his game on the floor in a pool of blood, with his throat most situation which much resembles that of a washerdressed so high, that he is obliged to get out of his horribly cut. The razor with which he had com- woman's assistant. He is employed to take away the ness (Steffin) notice to quit his service, and after- ment.—Tyne Mercury. wards expressed his astonishment when he found

EXTRAORDINARY WORK.—David Squire, smith, of Barnstaple, undertook a short time since, in order matches, we reckon, because we can always find it to decide a small wager, to make four dozen horseshoes, in a workmanlike manner, in the short space of three hours. The wager came off on Monday, and A MAN named John Hobson suffered a dreadful he accomplished his task in the unprecedented cluding seven minutes lost time occasioned by a slight accident. We are informed that he made enable our readers to form some idea of the pressure A GENTLEMAN travelling in Ireland asked a fille- he pronounced it properly executed.—Western Lu- for relief to the Bolton Benevolent Society amounted filled in every corner, and the anxiety visible on almost

A VOICE FROM THE FACTORY; OR A before him, and screamed for mercy! Her offence was that she could not prevent the child from FEW WORDS IN DEFENCE OF THOSE WHOM THE WHIGS AND TORIES SNEERINGLY TERM "THE LOWER WE FIND, in the Sheffield Almanack, the follow-based of the squalling."

WE FIND, in the Sheffield Almanack, the follow-based of the poor was £6,268; an increase of 300 per cent. have pleanty for we boath to live on. Timothy Powell Stretton Sugwas Neere Hereford."—Here-Manchester Guardian.

such evidence, and the letters were immediately de-

Poisons.—So many accidents occur from persons taking poison through mistake or otherwise, that it is right and proper that every person should be possessed of a list of antidotes to be used in case of necessity till medical advice may be had. The following, in the interim, should be diligently employed. If the poison taken has been-

Corrosive Sublimate.—Administer immediately white of eggs beat up in water, or milk, if eggs cannot be procured. Arsenic.—An emetic, which may be made by mix-

tumbler of warm water. The mustard pot may be used, if the flour is not resdy. After the emetic, and while preparing, take milk. Oil of Vitriol, or aqua fortis, or oxalic acid, called also salt of lemons, and often mistaken for

but should be constantly kept walking.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A girl once blew her lover out of doors, and then kissed the candle. - Boston

sented, at Windsor, with a handsome stand of the City Hall. colours, in honour of the christening of the Prince of Wales, by the Duke of Wellington. His Grace said, last, except some sparring between the lecturer and the discussions consequent thereon, on this the colours were consecrated by one of the highest Mr. Miles about machinery. dignitaries of the church !!" SEVERAL SHOPS were closed in Birmingham, in

honour of the Christening of the Prince of Wales. A Mr. Perry, grocer, of High-street, who, we believe, has the honour of being connected officially with the Baptists, in Canon-street Meeting-house, as if for the purpose of showing a reluctant com-pliance with the feelings of his better disposed neighbours, placarded, in large characters, the following notice upon his shutters :- "CLOSED FOR RE-CREATION, NOT TO SANCTION AN UNSCRIPTURAL CERE-

WHEN THE APOSTLE of Temperance was administering the Pledge in Waterford Great Chapel on sat down Monday last, a degree of mirth that scarcely beseemed the sacredness of the edifice, was caused by a tipsy man, who, after taking the pledge insisted upon kissing Doctor Mathew! The gentlemen interfered to prevail upon the man to withdraw, but neither threat, force, nor entreaty, could induce him to desist until Dr. Mathew, with great good humour and affability consented to receive the man's there to discuss the subject. He said they were not there to discuss the subject of machinery, that would

The speeches were dull and heavy. The Houses of Representatives had not closed the debate on the gistered and noted in the abstracts on the authority them. Mr. C. condemned the Corn Laws, and said he THE MURDERS in England which have been reof the verdicts of coroners' juries amounted in two was for a total and immediate repeal; but he denied years to 156—males 103, females 53. The proportion those laws could be repealed till the People's Charter one in 200,000.

> of Wicklow is variously told. Tradition attributes with considerable effect, contending that the parties at it to a schoolmaster, who, in consequence of his per- present agitating that question dare not repeal those petually wandering about the streams, was con-sidered by his neighbours to be insane. He grew whole monetary system would be deranged, the Bank gradually rich, however; but, at length, the secret of England become bankrupt, and with them the whole of his wealth became known, and a similar madness seized upon the whole population for many miles turer, or merchant, in this country could carry on for round the place where nature had deposited her one month. Mr. C. retired amidst loud cheers, again treasure.

GROSS EXTORTION ON THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Independant of Brussels says that the owner of the Hotel des Bains, at Ostend, has had the unconscionable impudence to charge the King of Prussia. for stopping one night and breakfasting with his suite of twenty persons in that house, 5,000f. (£200.) It adds that the King could not, of course, stoop to bargain about the matter, and therefore submitted to the extortion.

Not many nights ago, a man at Gateshead, who had laid down quietly in bed a few hours before, awoke and found himself at the bottom of a well four feet water in it. He had been dreaming that selves. his landlady called him to draw some water, and obeying the supposed request in a state of somnambulism, he had fallen feet foremost down the well. almost miraculously escaping destruction. He was Among the humourous articles, with which it abounds, discovered in the morning by some one going to the well, and drawn up by the rope. A Gateshead

paper is the authority for this tale. Courtship;" "Some Account of a Great Singer;"
"The Standard Footman." Thomas Ingoldsby's
"Dead Drummer" alternates, like most of his now appear at the Queen's Bench, this worthy was allowed an unlimited quantity of food; on which famous Legends, from grave to gay, and will be allowed an unlimited quantity of food; on which

at each end of his window, from which were sus- seen a number of Bentley's Miscelluny richer in nary effusion is the literal copy of a note addressed. The moment Mr. Malcolm attempted to speak he pended the pertraits of Frost, Williams, and Jones: variety and interest; or more exquisitely illus- a few days since to one of the assignees of an exten- was met with a general storm of hisses, which conthink you to Inform me the Last Day of proving utmost endeavour on his (Mr. M.'s) part to command a the Depts of the Totness of which you are asence to hearing. Matters were beginning to assume a rather the Efects, I shall ve verry much obliged if you serious aspect, when Mr. Moir stepped forward to the Could dew it for my sister, as she is a fool and Verry front of the hustings, and was received with lond Old.—I am your Obedat sovent ——."—Western cheers. On Mr. Moir presenting himself Mr. Malcolm

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE ONE HUNDRED AND Mr. Moir said he presented himself before them as FIFTY MILES Long.-While travelling lately in as uncompromising Chartist. (Enthusiastic cheers.) World.

mitted the act was lying on the dressing-table near foul linen from the barracks at Sydney, to a place him. Surgical aid was immediately obtained, but of some miles distance where it is convenient to it was found that life was completely extinct. It have it washed. He then brings it back clean, and further appeared that deceased had lately been sub- returns it carefully as to quantity to the proper ject to fits of mental aberration. About a week authorities. Our informant does not state whether ago he, without assigning any cause, gave the wit- he does anything in the ironing or mangling depart-

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—There is at present living from the agricultural districts.—Stockport Adverunder great depression of spirits, so as to excite the were born in one day; two were christened in one day; two were married in one day; and two were the buried in one day; two were married in one day; and two were the buried in one day; shortly after her marriage this Corn Law buried in one day. Shortly after her marriage this corn Laws. said female planted in her garden an apple pippin, Mr. PRO which grew in the course of years into a tree, from her for many years.

> DISTRESS IN BOLTON.—The following facts, which we have received from an authentic source, will twenty-two shoes within the last hour. A compe- of distress in Bolton. During the four weeks, tent judge was called in to examine the work, and ending January 22, 1842, the number of applications to 6,095; and the average income of the applicants A Husband for Anybody.—The following communication, with which we have been favoured, is inserted exactly according to "copy:"—" Deare Sur, the Society. Of the remaining 6,157, who have Hamilton, and many other leading men of the League, —I hope you will pleas to a blige Me and I will cal been relieved, the average income per head per ascended the platform. Messrs. Moir, Proudfoot, Ross, when I do cum to Hereford and Sattusfey you I have week was only elevenpence three-farthings. All Lang, Henderson, &c. also took their seats on the platbeen disappointed having a wife I went to bristol this is in addition to the relief granted by the form. last weak to be marred and the gurl was marread to Guardians, which has increased enormously with another man and If you will pleas to put my name the dulness of trade. In the year ending March, the chair. woman that will have Me and She Must bring her of Great Bolton, was £1,558. In the year ending the discussion (Acland having signified his determinacarriter with her and that is all I do want for I March, 1841, the sum paid for the relief of the tion to leave the meeting to themselves, should a Chair-

> > STATE OF THE HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES.—There

NOVEL MODE OF PROVING IDENTITY.—When the is, as yet, no improvement in the demand in any of last overland mail arrived from India, a son of Nep- the numerous branches of the hosiery or the lace several attempts to be heard, he was obliged to retire, tune, still in receipt of her Majesty's pay as purser trades; in fact, if we are to believe the workmen, without being allowed to finish one sentence in the Royal Navy, and now a flourishing shipowner the demand is decreasing, instead of increasing. Mr. Buchanan rese, and after commenting and merchant at Liverpool, happened to be in Lon- This state of things extends equally to silk, cotton, don. He was most anxious to take time by the or worsted hosiery, in the latter of which there is his first quarter of an hour by calling on Mr. Acland own family and to others several times, even on waiting to travel to Liverpool and back. For competition, yet the distress at Leicester is such, ing classes would be better after a repeal of the Corn those scalded with boiling water out of the furnace. this purpose the son of the deep presented himself at that the population are begging in mobs of 200 or Laws than they are. St. Martin's le-Grand, and made known his wishes. 300. We are pained to state, that the silk warp The letters were found, and tendered to him on con- blond hands, who have been advanced in their wages expect was the probable result. (Hisses and confusion.) alteration in our quotations this week, but prices of dition of the payment of the postage, with the fee for by one house for some months, have been again That a repeal of the Corn Laws would be a benefit been presented to the house in question, which they object to, on the ground that the document only states those that are giving a high price, and not Corn Laws than on the Charter. ("No, no," and those that are giving low prices, and consequently it hisses.) is not satisfactory. In the meanwhile, some of the Mr. BUCHANAN condemned the paper money and friers. villages, such as Arnold, in which about 800 frames | banks as injurious to the people. are employed, are in a state of great excitement, and some acts of violence and insubordination have who called it a back thing. (Hisses and strong disap- Carnarvon. Solicitor, Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, occurred.

inst., a coroner's inquest was held to inquire into the completely finished his opponent. Actand lost all hold circumstances attending the deaths of Elizabeth of the meeting. He was looked upon during the last Holmes, the elder, Elizabeth Holmes, the younger, hour more as an object of commisseration than as the and Elizabeth Holmes, an infant. From the evi- antagonist, Mr. B. demanding of him to show how an ing a large table-spoonful of flour of mustard in a dence produced, it appeared that the younger people were to be benefitted, and what pledge could be woman was the cause of her own death and that of give on the part of those whom he represented there the others, although the motive ca mot be conjectured. (the League), that should the people join the middle It seems that on Tuesday morring the old woman class just now, the middle class would not act towards was employed in rolling up rome paste to make a the people as they did in the case of the Reform Bill. pudding. Her daughter han ded her a jar of preserved currants, which the old woman used for a to desert the people again, he would have nothing more or if these cannot behad, soap suds.

Laudanum, or any kind of opium. The mustard emetic, the same as in case of taking aresnic Take care that the patient be not suffered to sleep, but should be constantly kept walking.

Served currants, which the old woman used for a to desert the people again, he would have nothing more pudding. The mother and daughter dined together to do with them. Yet he could not see how any man could guarantee what might be done in future. To dinner the old woman was taken ill, and died at this point Mr. Buchanan held Acland throughout, and four o'clock. The daughter was also taken ill, but en that he finished him. Mr. Buchanan said we could. lingered till six o'clock the next morning, when she only calculate the future from the experience of the Prussic Acid.—Dash cold water freely on the expired. Early on t' nat day she told one of her past. That man, be he middle class man or an aristohead, and give the mustard emetic the same as sisters, who was atteraction ding her, there was some precisites following arsenic.

Carbonic Acid, or fumes of burning charcoal, take it, and give if, to her children, which she did.

After partaking of it all her five children were taken to have a sisters and that the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and more good, but thought the people should join for the source, and that she could enjoys, is unworthy of such privilege.

Cooper, Shrewsbury.

Richard Hazell, corn-dealer, Ramsbury, Wiltshire, the source of the same as sisters, who was atteracted that the same as sisters, who was atteracted that the same as sisters, who was atteracted the children, which she did.

Mr. Acland acknowledged the Charter would do more good, but thought the people should join for the source. hour appointed, there was a small sprinkling of quently endure.—John Cooper, Leonardine-cross, had added the head, face, had and dash the head, face, had and dash the head, face, had and chest freely with cold water.

After partaking of it all her five children were taken made application for relief, on Wednesday last, to sufferer into pure fresh air, and dash the head, face, haby, died. On a post morten except the order of the overseers of Thornham, but instead of relieving, and chest freely with cold water.

After partaking of it all her five children were taken made application for relief, on Wednesday last, to sufferer into pure fresh air, and dash the head, face, a haby, died. On a post morten except the following ministion of the overseers of Thornham, but instead of relieving, and chest freely with cold water.

Poisonous Mushrooms, or fish, (as mussels).—The detected by the usual tests, and the cause of death and the to detected by the usual tests, and the cause of death and the to that poison. The Jury returned a detected by the usual tests, and the consistency of the overseers of Thornham, but instead of relieving, and chest freely with cold water.

Poisonous Mushrooms, or fish, (as mussels).—The detected by the usual tests, and the cause of death at the to occasion, and the five children were taken one, a land chest freely with cold water.

Poisonous Mushrooms, or fish, (as mussels).—The detected by the usual tests, and the cousion, or fish, (as mussels).—The detected by the usual tests, and the cause of death and the detected by the usual tests, and the cousion, with the five children were taken of coursell. He would advise the people and the following.

In any case, if

GLASGOW

We have been treated to a course of three lectures On Wednesday, the 72d Highlanders were pre- Acland; the first in the Trades' Hall, the two last in

Nothing of importance occurred till the close of the At the close of the last lecture, on Monday, the lecturer called on Mr. Miles, as his opponent, to come

forward and discuss the question now. Mr. MILES rose and spoke for a quarter of an hour. the time allowed by the lecturer, showing the enormous increase in our manufactures with comparatively little increase in the cost of production, thus demonstrating the condition of the people to be fast deteriorating, notwithstanding the wast increase in our com- deafening cheers.

Mr. ACLAND replied, contending that to stop machinery here we must be able to stop it throughout the world, and denounced the Social system as a nursery for the indolent, the immoral, &c. &c. When Mr. A.

Mr. MILES rose to reply, but the meeting objected to discussion between the two gentlemen. Mr. ACLAND said he only allowed Mr. Miles to rise second time, because no one else presented themselves, here Mr. J. COLQUHOUN rose, and said he wished to say

be an after question. The legitimate subject before to the population is five to a million annually, or is first made the law of the land. He challenged the lecturer to discuss the question as to the best means to THE ORIGIN of the discovery of gold in the county ensure the total repeal of those laws. Mr. C. spoke banks in the country, without whose aid no manufacchallenging the lecturer to discuss the best means of obtaining a repeal of those and all other bad

Mr. ACLAND replied, saying public opinion would repeal the Corn Law, and that the same public opinion would gain the Charter. It was now eleven o'clock, and according to the lecturers arrangements, the discussion was adjourned till the Tuesday night following. Tuesday night, Mr. MILES moved "That Mr. G. Ross, should take the chair."

To this Mr. ACLAND objected, stating the meeting was his, and they were there merely from courtesy. (Strong disapprobation.) He then signified if a chair- sign it. seventy feet deep, but fortunately with only about man was appointed he would leave the meeting to them-It was considered the best course to allow the

triumph over class expediency. Mr. R. BUCHANAN came forward amidst loud and continued cries of "chair, chair." At last, Mr. B. was many other of the mock philanthropists have done allowed to proceed without a chairman. The speaker the same within the last menth. They are now seen took up the factory system, which he exposed in a through. manner that placed the Whigs in a dilemma from which they will not in a hurry extricate themselves. Mr. ACLAND replied, contending the repeal of the Corn Laws would relieve our manufacturers from their present embarassments, and procure plenty of food

The two gentlemen continued speaking fifteen minutes alternately, when Mr. ROBERT MALCOLM rose to reply to what he February 4, March 11, at two, at the Court of called "the Whig arguments of the lecturers and the MARCH OF INTELLECT.—The following extraordi- Tory arguments of Mr. Buchannan."

for thousands who are at this present time in actual

starvation.

retired.

sive bankrupt estate in this county :- "Sir,-I shall tinued for about ten minutes, notwithstanding the

Central America, Stephens visited the ruined city Mr. M. briefly referred to the treacherous conduct of the of Ocosingo. When there, he was told that there conduct of Whigs towards the people. Look to the distant about one hundred and fifty miles! This Estat lished Clergy can be. The one whose stipend is is a very decent addition to the wonders of the New regulated by the price of wheat wishes to keep things as they are; the other (dissenting) who is paid at a RECENT INTELLIGENCE from New South Wales one of the Whigs on the platform cried, "Put him one of the Whigs on the platform cried, "Put him the fellow in the face, said, "Come forward, you coward, and do not ask another to do it."

Here the Rev. Mr. M'Jean, who was sitting beside the young gentleman to whom Mr. M. was administering this castigation, rose, and was in the act of running at Mr. Moir with a large bludgeon, when Mr. J. Colquhoun sprang forward, and so zing Mr. M'Jean by the collar, set him down on his chair. It is unnecessary to and, that but for the timely in-

have been serious. Mr. MOIR resumed amidst the plaudits of the meetthat the man was preparing to leave, declaring that at Taxholes, near Blackburn, a woman named ing. He said the people were always opposed to the he never had the least idea of dismissing him, and that Agnes Brindle, to whom the following extraordicarrants: dition of the working population of Stockport, it it was utterly impossible he could ever have told nary incidents have happened during her progress burned in effigy the notorious Kirkman Finlay, opposite was ascertained that the heads of no less than 1,150 him to leave. It further appearing that the unfor- through life. She has been the mother of twenty his own door in 1816, after the passing of the present families, who are destitute of work, were brought tunate gentleman had for some time been suffering children—ten sons and ten daughters—of whom two Corn Laws, Kirkman Finlay being then Member for

terference of Mr. Colquhoun, the consequences might

Mr. ACLAND replied, contending for a repeal of the Mr. PROUDFOOT followed, urging the People's Charter as the only means calculated to ensure the the wood of which she supplied herself, not many repeal, not only of the Corn Laws, but all those bad years since, with a wooden leg, having had the mis-fortune to lose one of the props which had supported adding that no man who was not a Chartist could be a good man. The Lecturer replied.

> It being now eleven o'clock, the debate was adjourned till Friday night.

On Friday evening, before eight o'clock, the Hall was every countenance composing the vast assemblage, which could not be less than 5,000, clearly indicated that some-At eight o'clock the Lecturer, accompanied by Baillie

Mr. Moir moved that Mr. George Ross should take To this Mr. Acland again objected. Rather than lose

man be appointed), the discussion was again allowed to proceed without a Chairman. Mr. MURCHY, of Anderston, presented himself, and

was received with strong marks of disapprobation. After Mr. BUCHANAN rese, and after commenting on a few points formerly advanced by Mr. Acland, he concluded N. Salisbury, J. H. Turner, and H. Earle, Liverpool, brokers; as far regards N. Salisbury. E. L. Bouser and H. Parkinson, Bradford, linendrapers. J. Robinson,

jun. and W. Robinson, Oldham, cotton-spinners. J. Mr. ACLAND-All the guarantee Mr. Buchanan could

Mr. ACLAND—He never knew of any who got credit

probation.) MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT MAKPIELD.—On the 24th Mr. Buchanan in this and his fourth or last speech

Edinburgh up to Friday night, will be better read in the vote on Mr. Moir's resolution. When Mr. Acland sat down. Mr. Moin rose and moved the following resolution.

seconded by Mr. PROUDFOOT. "That this meeting having heard the lectures of Mr. and the previous evenings, is of opinion that, unjust in principle and cruel in operation as the Corn and Provision Laws are, it sees not the shadow of a hope of thes laws being repealed till the people possess full political power; and further, it deems it proper to declare its conviction that the People's Charter should be first made the law of the land, in order to ensure to the people the full benefit of such repeal when effected."

The reading of this resolution was received with

Mr. Moir, in moving this resolution, referred to Mr. Acland's suggestion as to treating the middle classes civilly. He (Mr. M.) would ask how were the people treated by the middle classes, and their organs, the whole press in the interest of the party from the Morning Chronicle down to the Loyal Patter, traduced and insulted the people. Was this to be borne with impunity? No. So far as he was concerned he would continue to tell the truth of the men. If the truth was hard, he could not help it, the fault was their

own, not his.

Mr. Moin then took a show of hands for the resolution, when in the vast multitude, which could not be less than from five to six thousands, the Hall being crammed full in every corner, a forest of hands was held up. Mr. M. said, in order that public opinion might be fairly tested on this important question, he would now call on those who were opposed to the resolution to hold up both hands. From two to three hundred hands were held up-say three hundred. Acland held up both hands against it. So much for the great change in public opinion!

Let ne man suppose this was the vote of a faction; t was the Whigs' own meeting. A fairer fight and a more decisive moral victory never was obtained. This was a cool and deliberate vote, calmly come to, after six hours' lecture, and nine hours' discussion. Aye. and it was the vote of many a starving man.

The fallacies of the League have never been so clearly exposed as in this case. There is but one opinion as to the result. They feel it themselves; they are bound to acknowledge it. Some of them since have declared that had they a repeal of the Corn Laws, they did not care if the Charter was not obtained a hundred years hence. We knew that, and we treated them accordingly.

They are making superhuman exertions to get their petition numerously signed here. The sheets are sent to every Whig shop in and around the town. Every name, man and boy, unless peremptorily refused, is put down, and many without consent. In some shops it has been kicked out, yet many, afraid to offend, do

The cry of "cheap bread, plenty to do, and high wages," will not do here any longer. Wages are being shamefully reduced. One of our own city Members is discussion to go on, being satisfied principle would said to have made a demand on his spinners last week of ten per cent. Another M.P. for a Western Borough has actually reduced his weavers ten per cent. and

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 28.

BANKRUPTS. Henry Holt, Peckham, bookseller.

Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Dover, South-square, Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Bel-John Sanders, Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea, baker, February 8. at half-past eleven, March 11, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook; official

assignee, Mr Belcher. Edward James Stone, of Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, card-manufacturer, February 4, at one, March 11, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Davison and Coombs, Bread-street, Cheapside; official assignee,

Mr. Pennell. Gerge Berkeley Kirkwood Cassidy, Bucklersbury, merchant, February 8, March 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Buckley and Sanders, Gray's Inn-square; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. Frederick Sharman, Barge, Bucklersbury, shoe factor, February 8, at half-past one, March 11, at

twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

Thomas Wooster, jun., Liverpool-street, City, merchant, Feb. 11, at two, March 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Stephen, Basinghall-street; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street. Samuel Robert George, London-wall, City, victualler,

February 9, at two, March 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Billing, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street. Arthur Collos and Alfred Thompson, Brighton,

sugar-manufacturers, Feb. 5, March 11, at two, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Solicitor, Mr. Penkivil, Weststreet, Finsbury-circus. James Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, Feb. 18, at two, March 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupt

Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. John Arthur and David Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmasters, Feb. 18, March 11, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Swansea. Solicitors, Messrs. Egan, Water-

man, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand. William Edward Beyle, Neath, Glamorganshire, plumber, Feb. 18, March 11, at eleven, at the Bush Inn, Swapsea. Solicitors, Messrs. Lake and Waldron. Basinghall-street; and Mr. Hargreaves, Neath.

Richard Wilson, Blyth Tile-shed, Northumberland, brick-manufacturer, February 23, at eleven, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry; and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Robert Davies, Mallwyd, Merionethshire, flannelmanufacturer, February 16, March 11, at eleven, at the Eagles Inn, Machynlleth. Solicitors, Messra Price and Bolton, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. Davis, Machynlleth. William Chambers, Oxford, organ-builder, February

5, March 11, at ten, at the Roebuck Inn, Oxford. Solicitors, Mr. Rackstow, Oxford; and Messrs. Philpot and Son, Southampton-street, Bleomsbury. George Barnard, Portsea, Hauts, coal-merchant, Feb. 11, at ten, March 11, at one, at Totterdell's Commercial Hotel, Portsea. Solicitors, Mr. Clare, Sise-

lane; and Mr. Low, Portsea. Peter Stephenson, Manchester, mercer, February 7, March 11. at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields: and Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

facturers. A. Scmith, J. Shwerer, W. Tritsehler, and M. Ketterer, Leeds, German cleckmakers; as far as

Norris and W. Sleddon, Liverpool, chain cable manu-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 1. BANKRUETS

John Spanton, cheesemonger, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, February 8, at half-past one, and March 15, at

John Deane Wells, commission-agent, George-street, Mansion-house, February 17, at half-past twelve. and March 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignae, Birchin-lane; Heald, Austin-

Samuel Owen, inakeeper, Conway, Carnarvonshire, Feb. 15 and March 15, at twelve, at the Castle Inn.

New Inn, Wych-street, Strand, London. James Jolley, builder, Saint Alban's-place, Haymarket, February 8, and March 15, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Allen and Nicols, Cheapside, London.

John Wates, victualler, Old Kent Road, Surrey, February 8, at half-past twelve, and March 15, at eleven. at the Court of Bankraptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Lucas and Parkinson, Argyle-street, Middlesex.

Edward Stratton, corn-dealer, Longcot, Berks, February 18, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn. and March 15, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Wantage. Solicitor, Barnes, Chipping Lamborne, Berks. Charles Nichols, flannel-merchant, Shrewsbury,

ebruary 12, and March 15, at eleven, at the Guildhall. Solicitors, Pownal and Cross, Staple Inn, London;

the first resolution.

THE MASON'S STRIKE.

An extremely large public meeting was held on Monday, in the large room of the White Conduit House Tavero, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the masons, and also for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted in supporting them in their present struggle. Mr. Wakley was one of the first who ascended the

platform. Mr. DUNNING, a bookbinder, was called to the Chair. He said that in taking the chair that night he felt the greatest pleasure. The strike had then continued twenty weeks. In the strike there had been 375 persons, of whom only five had proved false to the cause. The circumstances peculiar to the trade which then solicited their support, rendered that support at that moment the more essential, as the masons, at that time of the year, were generally out of employment from one end of the kingdom to the other. Therefore, it became those of the other trades to come forward and assist them (the masons), which would enable them to get over the present pariod; and when that period was got over, there was no fear as to the result of the struggle, because the New Royal Exchange, the Museum, and various other public buildings, would be commenced, and when that took place, they might depend upon the victory. (Cheers.) He need not go into the case of the mesons since their strike. They had taken a high moral stand-a stand the result of education. He hoped they would still adhere to the cause, and soon bring it to a successful termination.

Mr. Golton, painter, said he rose with much pleasure to propose the following resolution - "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the steady upright, and maniy conduct of the masons during such a long and arduous struggle pre-eminently deserves the! mmost praise, and our additional support." (Cheere.) He would endeavour to lay before them such facts as would, he was sure, cause them to carry out this resolution, and which would not only prove to them that the masons deserved their applause, but all the support they could possibly bring to them. It had been stated to them that 375 men were on the strike, and of that number not one had broken the laws of his country. They had never seen any police reports inserted in any of the papers respecting them. Their struggle was founded on Christian and humane principles, to resist the oppression of a being who was not worthy the name of an Englishman, who had been raised to his office for the sole purpose of pursuing a system of slave-driving. He (Mr. Golton) would endeavour to show that the masons' interest was the interest of the masters. He then went into the various details relative to the strike, and which finally led to the men leaving their employment, all of which details have appeared in our reports of the various speeches delivered at the earlier meetings of the masons. He concluded a very long speech by calling on them to use their utmost exertions in supporting the masons, and then they would not have to return to their work comfortably with Alien, as Mr. Grissell had last Wednesday mid they would. He had said that "in the course of three weeks they will all be comfortably back again." "But," he also added, "I must confess these men of principle were the best men I ever had in my life." Mr. WARLEY briefly seconded the resolution, which

was put and carried unanimously. Mr. CLARKE, a painter, said he felt great pleasure in calling their attention to a subject of the highest importance to them as men-a subject they had met that evening to advance—that of obtaining for the working man that moral, that social, and political standing, which the sons of labour, the creators of all wealth, were sofully. fairly, and justly entitled to. They had been opposed by the combination of capitalists, but owing to the united efforts of the trades, they had been able to stand against them—(hear, hear)—and if they still held together, they must, and would be successful. Many perhaps it this moment would ask, "what have we to do with that strike, we are not masons—we have nothing to do with stone;" but he would endeavour to show that they had to do with it, that they were attacking the strong hold of corruption, and what was the masons' situation then might be theirs to-morrow. Let them come forward and break the chain of tyranny

Let us unite with hearts sincere in truth. Our mental might to this ennobling work, The mind's regeneration, and become Messiahs in the cause of liberty, Nor cease until from out the book of life

We blot the name of tyrant and of slave.—(Cheers.) The resolution he had to propose was-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the bold nobly refusing to prepare stone for the supply of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, until justice has been conceded to the deserves our cordial thanks, and creates in us a greater

Mr. THOMAS briefly seconded the resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried amidst loud Mr. Feargus O'Connor then entered the room, and was

received with a tremendous burst of cheering, which Mr. BUTLER said he could assure them that he dent of the result from that meeting. The resolution he had to propose bore something of a political

character :--"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the partial conduct of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the Board of Admiralty, in assisting Messrs. Grissell and Peto against the masons now on strike, clearly proves that the Government is determined to oppress the working classes; and therefore it is absolutely necessary that extensively organised unions should exist for the

purpose of protecting ourselves against the combined efforts of those who live upon the fruits of our industry." (Loud cheers.) He did not think he need be under any apprehension in that resolution being received by them. They know perfectly well that Lord Lincoln, and other great men in the Government, had done all in their power to starve the men into submission, but he trusted the

good men of the trades of the metropolis would never allow them to become the easy tools of such a base

Mr. BAKER seconded the resolution without com-

were fully sensible of the fact that the Commisof explaining the strike, he said they were decidedly opposed to trades' unions or combinations. Grissell conduct of Allen, and immediately refused to produce any more stone until he was dismissed. The Commissioners of Woods and Porests wrote a letter by their agents. Messra Burgess and Walker, stating to Messra Grissell and Peto, that they might get stone from any part of the country they chosa. He (Mr. Walton) called their attention to the systematic union amengst those parties, whilst the Earl of Lincoln was condemning union amongst the working classes. The Times had said that if they could not get stone from any part of England they could get from South America. He (Mr. W.) thought it would be rather an unprofitable speculation. (Laughter.)-The Times had recommended the Government to reround their heads as would with some difficulty be quelied. (Cheera.) The Government ought not to have interfered: and, if they did so, they should have made case to arbitration; and if the reporter of the Times was in that room, he trusted he would take that decisnever get justice from the present Government, nor would they ever get justice from their representatives, until they were made responsible to the people for their actions. (Lond cheera.) They might as well expect to lished laws of nature, as expect the Government to have any thing like sympathy for the people while that Government was based upon a system of class legistent of union which existed amongst them, as they could appreciate the value of union as well as the Government. He would endeavour to show them the absolute necessity of uniting for their own protection. All classes of society, except the working men, were protected by law. He would take for instance the soliciter, the physician, the surgeon, one could practice in either unless he had taken his degrees. But where was the protection for the honest and industrious working man? He would tell them what their protection must be. It must be unionthe means of bettering their condition, and which would be the instrument of their own regeneration. For this union it was indispensably necessary that deleprovinces. In every town in England they should be formed, and the whole of these unions, directed by intelligence, would show to the world that they were

Mr. 978BAB proposed the

determined to be free. (Loud cheers.)

the strike lasts."

This resolution was received with loud cheers. Mr. TRIBE seconded the resolution.

Mr. Anderson having spoken to the resolution, it was carried unanimously, and with vehement cheering. The CHAIRMAN then stated that a meeting would be lane; and every Tuesday evening at the Prince's Head,

Prince's-street. Westminster. Mr. Walton said it was the intention of the Committee to have had a ball on Wednesday week, but. as that was Ash Wednesday, the landlord had been threatened with the loss of his license, and therefore the ball was postponed till the Monday following Perhaps it would be thought strange that they came so far from the centre of the town, but the proprietor of the room had given it gratuitously.-

Loud cheers.) Mr. WARLEY then presented himself, and was received with cheering, which continued for some minutes. As soon as silence was restored, he said he could assure them that he had attended there that night for the purpose of witnessing their proceedings, with great satisfaction. Nothing could be more grateful to his his countrymen were struggling for their rights with a determination of being victorious. In the speeches they had heard, which had been delivered for their information, were the details of grievances which the men He would conclude by calling on Mr. Gulton to move employed on the Houses of Parliament had endured: and he would ask them, and he was bold to make the appeal not only to them but to the whole of England. whether it was possible for one man to possess an honest English heart who did not sympathise with the hardships these men had endured? It was an easy thing for those who had capital, which had been accumulated by the labour of the people, to say that unions acting tyrannically. They had heard of physic being protected by the law; they might go further, and say the Church also: in fact, the aristocracy of England were united as one man against the interests of the working man: If they wanted a clergyman for their parish, could they have him? No; he was set down as a black. (Laughter.) The church said they would not have your black, but would have a black of their own. (Cheers and laughter.) Take the law, of which Mr. F. O'Conner was a member, and they knew how he had taken up the cause of the people, and so the law sert him to Coventry. (Cheers.) Suppose they wanted him (Mr. Wakley) to plead their cause in any court of law, could they have him? No. It would be a very bad thing for him if they did. But that was not to the point. Could they exercise their own will and judgment? No: because the benchers would denounce him (Mr. W.) as a black in law; they would not have his coif and gown, as it would not be according to their liking. (Lond laughter and cheers.) Take the practice of physic, and look to the Apothecaries Company. They were a voluntary company at first but they had a charter granted to them by James, and then came the 53rd of George III., by which Act any man who dared to prescribe a dose of rhubarb or jalan unless he was a member of the said society, must forfeit £20 for that very grave offence. Yet the parties who created these unions denounced the working men of Lendon as tyrannical because they had the sagacity to stand up for their own protection. Who did not feel the spirited conduct of the men at the two Houses of Parliament? they had taught even hospitality to Grissell and Peto, for they had had a dinner party, and one the Horns Tavern, at Kennington; and these men

and lunatics to give their votes. He pledged his word and honour that he had seen idiots and lunatics voting in making laws for this empire. These were the men who had denounced their unions, and were prepared to denounce them still, and who would, if they allowed them, pass laws for the abolition of all Trades' Societies. The Hon. Gentleman then went into very lengthy details respecting the Dorchester labourers. and his exertions in their behalf. The Hon. Gentleman and decisive conduct adopted by the quarry-men, in concluded an extremely long speech by calling upon them to assist heart and hand in the masons cause and then to form associations for the purpose of obinjured masens, thereby sacrificing their employment, taining Universal Suffrage, and never to rest till they had obtained it. Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR then rose and said, if the concluding advice of Mr. Wakley had been taken and acted upon some few years ago, the masons would not and we are immediately represented as objecting to the committee is addressed. have been in the painful position of being obliged to the use of machinery itself! look to that meeting for support. He rejoiced in making one of them there that night. He rejoiced the more in consequence of the last sentence he had heard

of tained a good dinner by means of the masons' strike.

(Loud cheers) He never could believe that nearly

at a season of privation and distress, without feel-

ing that they were right in doing so. The Hon

Gentleman then went on at considerable length.

urging upon them each to subscribe a weekly

sum, so that the masons might have a permanent in-

come that would last as long as the strike lasted. He

was willing, as long as he had a shilling in his pocket, to

contribute his share. The political unions in the House

of Commons were such, that he had seen, in close divi-

sions, the leaders of adverse factions bring in idiots

from Mr. Butler, when he (O'Connor) entered the had always anticipated success with respect to the room. He told them that the motion bore something question at issue, and he was now still further confi. of a political complexion, and this it was that gave him (O'Connor) so much satisfaction. As Mr. Wakley had said, it was not so much the aristocracy who of society, who trampled on the people. No truth could be plainer than the rights of these four hundred men who had given up the sources of their own maintenance rather than injure their trade, or allow these tyrants to have the victory over them. He had told Lord Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Stanley, and the rest, at the time the poor Dorche ter labourers case was brought before the Heuse of Commons, that they ought to be in the convict's dress, and going on board the hulks. They were new in a position to assert their rights, and to go at once to the root of class legislation. Mr. Wakley would be going down to the House of Commons, and he noped he would stand there the leader of these who were the master-arm of the nation. Union was necessary in order to effect triumph The King of Prussia was going down to the opening of Parliament, and would sit by the side of the Queen in that House of Incu ables. What would be think if he was told by Mr. Wakley, that in the other House idiots and lunatics voted in making the laws? He would think that one was an Hospital of Incurables, Mr. A. WALTON rose to speak to the resolution. The | and the other an Hospital for Lunatics. He (Mr. O'C.) resolution just submitted to them, condemnatory of the bad been in the Queen's Bench, and he never found ; Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Board | man there that was in debt : he had been in York of Admiralty, he trusted, would meet with their Castle amongst thieves and vagabonds and he never entire concurrence. He rejoiced at their again as found a thief or a vagabond there yet; and so in sembling on that occasion. It was a proof that they the House of Commons and the House of Lords felt the deepest interest in that struggle-that they they would never find an enemy to the poor. The present time put him in mind of that when Charles sioners of Woods and Forests and the Board of Ad- James Fix accepted office. They then contended for miralty had rendered their services to Grissell and all the six points which he (Mr. O'C.) did, but when Peto, for the purpose of oppressing the masons they got on the other side of Downing street, all they They (the masons) wrote to the Commissioners of did was to remove a few contractors from Parliament, Woods and Forests, and they sent an answer to the and deprive revenue efficers of their votes. It was like letter, stating that they could not interfere, while they the old lady when she got her feet on the fender, she did were actually holding a secret correspondence with not think the poor people could be cold. So when Grissell and Peto; and when a deputation of the C. J. Pox and his party were in office they thought the masons waited on the Earl of Lincoln, for the purpose state of the nation was not half so bad as when they were out. He concluded an extremely long speech, of all!! which we are only able to give the heads, by expressand Poto were left to do what they thought proper, and ling a hope that those men who had taken the place they were protected. The quarrymen heard of the of those in strike, would get the new Houses of Parlia-Lent built by the time the Reformed Parliament was

THE NORTHERN STAR.

A vete of thanks was then passed to the Chairman

ready to take possession of them. (Loud cheers.)

and the meeting separated.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

USE, AND ABUSE, OF MACHINERY. HUNDREDS of times has it been asserted in the enact the combination laws, but if ever they attempted columns of the Northern Star, that machinery, when to crush trades' unions, that would raise such a tempest | rightfully applied, is one of the greatest of bless ings to man, both individually and socially. Hun dreds of times have we shown how it might be made inquiries into the merits of the case. The masons had into "Man's Holiday," instead of being, as it is at at all times been ready, and were so still, to submit the present, man's greatest enemy and curse. Hundreds of times have we explained the difference in result ration, and let them know the fact. But they would upon the happiness and well-being of the operative community, arising from the use or abuse of machinery. Often and again have we declared ourselves to be in favour of as much and as perfect find the sun in darkness—they might as well expect to machinery as can by possibility be introduced, profind the great universe acting in opposition to the estab- vided it be rightfully used: and often and again have we shewn that the wrongs and miseries entailed upon the working people by the present lation. He would endeavour to show them the ex- extensive use of it arises from the fact that it is not rightfully applied; that it is most foolishly. most insanely abused.

By a proper use or rightful application of machinery, we mean such an use or application of its powers as will ENSURE to the working people their all these were under the protection of the law, and no fair share of all and every benefit arising from its

introduction and employment. By the abuse of machinery, we mean such an application of its powers as enabled John Marshall union which would tend to their own welfare and be of Leeds, in less than forty years, to accumulate to see the working people standing aloof from the other quoted, and in the following one:himself upwards of two millions of money! while classes; resisting and despising all efforts at seducit consigned those who worked the machinery, which tion from the cause they have set their hearts upon; gate committees should exist in London and through the was called his, to penury and want; to long hours, and resolutely bent upon the prosecution of their the Tory Ministers. Of course Dr. Smiles and his done with factory legislation. A leap instigated by body whence it emanates, calculated to serve the

short wages, and, by consequence, dear food! It is so plainly apparent that whatever can be When was ever such a sight exhibited to the Poliintroduced that has the effect of lessening man's tician's eye in this land before!! Never!! and it Ministers had that subject brought under their notice. monster was produced and supported avowedly be- address some expressions personal to Dr. Smiles. not that bloody and ranguine most they were represented to be, but an upright and generous people toil and increasing his means of producing wealth is because of this; it is because the working people must, of itself, be a good, that we imagine it would have banded themselves together, and undertaken The resolution was put and carried with lond not be possible to find the face of the earth a their own work; it is because of their resolute de- Smiles censured them for this omission. Not a word be "done." They laid down their oars, but quitted necessary, and perhaps it was necessary, for the

CERTAIN benefit to ALL, Workman and employer, producer and consumer, that it would be as difficult sidious ! to find an honest objector to its use.

It is equally apparent that, if the new powers, or held every Monday evening at the Craven Head, Drury- aids to human labour, supplied by machinery. be so used and applied as to confer the whole benefit upon a very few, and to inflict misery destitution and death upon the producing many, no justification for that application can be offered.

It is also equally as apparent, that our machinery has always hitherto been so applied; to the raising and gathering together of large heaps of wealth for the "great" owners of it, and to the driving from the workshop the man who had to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," and dragging into his place (where a sentient being was still needed) the hood and violence lately made by an unprincipled woman and the child, inflicting upon them LONGER HOURS of toil than the man had to endure before feelings than that of discovering that a large portion of his supercession; and involving all in a race of commercial strife, which continually takes from the wages of the work-woman and work-child, and inflicts suffering and poverty upon all who have to live

Tell us not that these things must continue! Tell us not that it is impossible otherwise to apply machinery! Tell us not that it is impossible to secure the working man his fair share of the benefit accruing from every improvement! Tell us not that were mischievous, and that the working men were this cannot be done! We tell you, not only that it can, but THAT IT MUST! And if those in power cannot find out the way to do this effectually and un-injuriously to all, they must give way to those who can. A better and more just distribution of the "fruits" of toil must be made; and if our legislators and governors be unequal or indisposed to this task, out they must come! That which is of itself one of the greatest of blessings, must not continue to be made into the greatest of scourges and curses. It and secured to all concerned.

These are our views, then, upon the general question of machinery; views reiterated again and again. for the factory slaves. We allude to them here, and set them forth in this interest, meets us only by wilful and infamous misrepresentation! We denounce those

more palpably gross. It is to the abuse alone be a right statement of the case. Many memo that the hand of legislation, to what arm that we object: none but fools would object to its rials from various quarters have been adopted by soever it may be attached, may be enabled

the rude and unskilful processes of former times, FROST, WILLIAMS, and Jones. They have cannot go on as they are now doing. Wealth cannot there may have been some forgetfulness of the pressed upon the working classes as the middle classes as it will be to prevent the invention and discovery been committed to Mr. O'Connor for pre- continue to be brought into existence exclusively for of other machinery and processes to supersede those sentation to the Queen. And yet who expects those who are already wealthy. The few cannot be now in use; and we hold that none but a besotted Mr. O'Connor upon that occasion to expatiate to permitted to continue this clutching of all the good ninny would attempt to do either.

> our means of producing wealth ought to be beneficial to the WHOLE, and OUGHT not to inflict injury averted and withheld.

These are the principles that have actuated us in deputation. our labours for the poor upon this question. We have asserted their right to a fair share of all the benefits resulting from new and improved means of national wealth, and we have strongly denounced all who denied them this right, or interfered to prevent the establishment and enjoyment of it.

It was not likely that parties acting as we have unmolestedly. Every man whose means of living ply:without labour depended upon the existence of the abuses we exposed was sure to be up in arms: every toad-eater and bribed advocate in the land People's Charter. And who complains of this! degree, (however small;) the rule of right in its movements otherwise than it has yet was sure to espouse the cause of their patrons and employers; and every means that malice and fear could invent or prompt were sure to be put in sow division in the Chartist camp! who has ma- it; that they may see all its bearings; all the have ever held it to be our stern duty to the people

They have been so! From one end of the kingdom to the other the press has had its jibe, its sneer, or its stab at poor Pil-Garlick. And yet "Pil" survives! aye, and even yet bids defiance to them

themselves into favour and good grace; to get into pressing upon Ministers the People's Charter! notions upon Land and Currency, and other Oppressed against Oppressor, for the adjustment of This is the man to act thus, when he and his matters; so the Short Time Committees, most of which the enaction of the Charter is required. offices of power and trust; and to judiciously use tools have schemed in every possible way to overthese means have failed, though! and will fail! arranged, by the Foxes, before the mover of it of all questions, and which, in reality, includes that we, who have always upheld the factory spite of all that can be done to prevent their failure! came near the meeting at all. And these, forsooth, all the others—the relative rights and powers of workers, should be accused of "fraud." of The people have at last gotten the truth so well grounded in them, that it is no longer possible to duty ! deceive. The traitors and spies are, one and all, bundled out of the camp the moment they show the

And thus will it continue to be, until the cause of the people overcomes all opposition. The principles which are now openly esponsed and convincingly advocated by the entire save this country from utter and irretrievable ruin. And the establishment of those principles is certain. the workies right, and all is done! They alone move port of which this creature has sold his miserable of their deepest hate. We wonder not, then, that was printed by Mr. Horson, who also prints the society'!

To this end have we laboured; and in this have we been successful. When did England ever before own work, for themselves, and of themselves? single human being who wo ld attempt an objection termination, evidenced i a thousand instances, to of it! It would not have served hi purpose."

"That this meeting do, individually and collectively, to machinery in the abstract; and it is also as resist all attempts to swerve them from the path declare their determination to assist the masons while plainly apparent, that if machinery were rightfully of duty; it is because of these things, that we, in

> every opposition, the principles we have laid down exhibited. respecting machinery and its use, will be triumphantly established. Its benefits will be secured to not allowed to press upon any.

THEIR CI-DEVANT ADVOCATE.

ELSEWHERE, we give a somewhat lengthy and well written address from the Leeds Short Time Committee to the working men of the factory districts, in reference to the brutal exhibitions of falsepublic writer, the conductor of a paper which in former times has done good service to the cause of justice, but which has lately lent all its little power to the millocrats and Corn Law repealers.

Our readers will find in that document a sufficient reply to the calumnious attack of the Whig splutterer on the Short Time Deputies, about not pressing on the attention of Ministers the People's Charter or the repeal of the Corn Laws. As the fermer of these objections has been also urged by some very honest but short-sighted and unreflecting persons among the working classes, we recommend the answer of the Committee to their reading. To us at least that answer is sufficient and satisfactory. They were not sent to do it; it formed no part of their duty. It would have been malapropos, and would have defeated their own purpose, without effecting any other purpose for good. They had neither power, nor right, to force upon the attention of Ministers any other subjects than those which formed the immediate subject

utterly unable to refute the reasoning we have will add properly, have considered and treated the testation and righteous resistance of the "amended" employed, and the data we have given; utterly deputation as that which this impudent scribe has Poor Law, and all their efforts for the abrogation thousand seven hundred of their workmen had dined at unable to upset the positions we have thus made thought fit to denominate it for not doing so, a of the ills of poor Ireland consequent upon the Act good : the Whig press, unable to defend the system "fraud and a hoax." He would have said "Gentle of Union, as well as every effort at redress for which at present obtains, and conscious that the men, I expected a deputation of factory workers, or individual grievances however great and galling. assaults that have been made upon it, if not count their advocates; I find a deputation of Chartists.

teracted by some means or other, will end in its If the Chartists have not sufficient confidence downfall and the establishment of another and a in themselves or their principles to trust better; the Whig organs, seeing and dread- their cause to its own merits, but must Committees, that cause is certainly not good nor poverty and want have been brought on by the would have been vilified and abused by the Whigs of factory workers against the ravages of CAPITAL; dreadful and suicidal misapplication of the immense and Corn Law repealers for having thus destroyed and the assertion of the rights of Labour in its powers of production we have at our command; and all trust and confidence in the character of public struggle with the giant power of machiforsooth we are represented as denouncing the ex- deputations, and all chance of another deputation nerv ? This is a great and wide question istence of the powers themselves! We plainly and being decently received or attended to; nor would tis one in which the interests of the poor. clearly expose the enormous abuses connected with any hound of the pack have been more loud in its both manufacturing and agricultural, are the present working of machinery; we strongly and yelpings against the disgraceful trickery and fatui- essentially bound up; 'tis one in which the feelings, forcibly "shew up" the insanity of the arrange- tous blundering of the Chartists than the "thing" affections, and sympathics of human nature are all horrors of the factory system; who have had few ments which engender and continue these abuses: against whose present ravings this remonstrance of merged and from which they are inseparable : 'tis

Nothing on earth was ever more palpably false or reflect a little, and they will perceive this to of deep and searching investigation, in order her Majesty upon the merits of the People's things of an all-bounteous Providence. while the At the same time we hold that every addition to | Charter? which would be a course just as reasonable, and just as right to be adopted, as that which the dishonest Anti-Corn-Law scribblers upon any. If this be not the case, the blessing is seek now to persuade the unthinking of the Char-dance of our productive powers, is the question of tists ought to have been adopted and pursued by this the Short Time Committees-not simply the Ten

We are quite sure, however, that this reasoning is as clear to the Chartist body, as a whole, as to ourselves. They have no difficulty in estimating the character of this new card in the hands of an old gambler. The most dextrous playing of it cannot blind the lookers-on; the "pass" is too palpable; and the buffled cheat, no doubt, enjoys mightily the acted would be allowed to pursue such a course indignant rejoinder of the Committee in their re-

"Well, but then, we are told, that the deputation did not press upon the Ministers the adoption of the omitted no opportunity of doing his uttermost to lyingly misrepresented the conduct of the Chartist eaders! the man who put words into the mouth of Mr. G. J. Harney, at the last election, for the purpose pernicious, for the public weal: that so, being all that we could have wished it. It may have of hounding on the Whig physicals to trounce his well-studied in the matters most vitally affecting lacked power, or energy, or talent, or influence: bones—put words into his mouth which were never uttered, and represented him as uttering them in Leeds, when he never saw Leeds on the day named! Envy, too; rancerous, dirty-souled, mole-spirited a man who has systematically traduced the character ing, knowing, and instructing those whom they ENVY, has been at work! Where it has not been of J. B. O Brien, and of Mr. F. O'Connor! a man who has culled from every source all that he posprudent to openly denounce, whisper has been em- sibly could lay his hands on, which would at all ployed. If a division in the consolidated ranks of serve his purpose of exciting jealousy and disunion the poor, whose cause we have espoused, and whose amongst the Chartist ranks! a man who is secretary efforts we are guiding to the establishment of the express and avowed purpose of swamping the above defined rights could be made, the enemy might | Charter agitation. This is the man to complain still continue to triumph, and wallow in his that the deputation did not do that which they were by the Charter, and therefore to be entire career. We have done so from principle, wrongly-gotten gains. Pretended friends have, not sent to do! This is the man to send his tools—two geese; two members of the Fox and Goose therefore, been employed. These have been in Society, to move at the Leeds Music Hall meetstructed to join the associated bodies; to worm ing, that the deputation be censured for not doubt not, keeps constantly before the people his cause—the cause of LABOUR against WEALTH-of the influence they by these means acquire to the reach and put downthe Charter agitation ! The destruction of the character of each and every men who moved the amendment at the Music Hali, leader of the people who is too honest to be bought, are both members of the Fox and Goose club; and it not less necessary that the public mind a means to an end, and that end the upholding of the members of the fox and distance by the state of the people who is too honest to be bought, the "amendment" so artlessly dictated by the and too independent to be unworthily used. All modest mover on the platform, was concected and are the men to complain that the deputation omitted that which formed no portion of their

"Ah! working men, you will need no spectacles to enable you to see through all this ! You will need no aid to enable you to divine the cause of this newborn zeal for the Charter, and love of the Chartist agitation !"

not have been the faults or merits of the deputa- power that this Short Time question has upon the tion, the splutter of this base hireling, about their working people, are those alone which can having omitted to mention the People's Charter, is adherence to its presecution has enshrined OASTLER. too rich to be read by any man without laughter, though calling himself "a Tory," in their very heart spite even of the melancholy evidence which it of hearts; while its desertion by O'Connell, like the -quaranteed by the fact, that they are so espoused affords of the depravity of human nature when acted touch of magic, blasted, in a moment, all his power Short Time Committee, because, forsooth, the adand advocated by the working people! Once get upon by the full influences of the system, to the sup- and popularity, and made him the deserved object dress upon which we have written these observations, intellect and wretched soul. The Committee have the mad-dogs should foam and howl at its resuscita- Northern Star. Having read the document, we have certainly made this apparent, and have exhibited it tion. They thought they had succeeded nearly no hesitation in averring that to the principles convery strongly both in the paragraph which we have nine years since in getting rid of it. They thought tained in it we subscribe in full; and that we hold

"Not long ago, the party of which the Leeds Times co-workers took care to instruct their deputation to infernal principle brought them feremost in the real interests of the working men, that we have press for Corn Law Repeal alone I and the deputa- Short Time Committees were not, however, to upon personalities. It may have been deemed

attempt has been made to engender in the minds of those who feel most keenly all the operations of ALL; its present erroneous evils will be rectified, and simple, earnest, but unreflecting Chartists; and in a the system, they best know and understand. To large mass of people there are always more or fewer | have taken this step with a Whig Ministry in office. of this character. It has been stated that the the creatures of the millocrats and Millionaires-THE OPPRESSED FACTORY SLAVES AND recommendation of the People's Charter was the things who had before testified their subservience more confidently to be looked for from this deputa- to "capital and commerce," would have been Mr. Joshua Hobson, the publisher of the Northern Star. From him, of course, nothing but the Charter could emanate. His meat, drink, and evacuations must be "the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter." This is, of necessity, talking; and it is because knaves sometimes act upon simple minds and make fools of them, that we bestow a passing glance upon it. The objection goes on the assumption that a Chartist should be nothing but a Chartist; that he should have no concern in any other matter than the Charter that he should lend himself to the accomplishment of no other purpose, however good or desirable Carry out this principle, and it would put an instant stop to all the operations of society; churches, benefit societies, literary institutions, transactions of trade and commerce, all the ordinary and necessary occupations of life, must be abandoned by every man who is a Chartist: for he who is a Chartist must be a Chartist always, entirely and exclusively. He in this argument the witling of the "Repeal"

> many look mournfully, but vainly, for the bare means of eking out a miserable life. The great question of the adjustment, and control, and gui-Hours' Bill. which, as the deputation rightly inall, its efficiency as a specific measure. This Nothing can therefore be more necessary or imwell understood; that those who are now in power shall send to legislate upon the subject. And hence,

CAPITAL, MACHINERY, and MANUAL LABOUR. We wonder not that the Leeds organ of the Millonaries should be frantic at the revival of this question of a legislative interference with the hours of labour : because they know that it is necessarily inductive to the opening-up of the whole Truly, and so we think. Whatever may or may merits of the whole question. They know too the minds of the "workies." They know that a faithful

they had choked the complaining throats of the fac- the reasoning to be conclusive and unanswerable. tory-workers with Althorp's "impracticable" Act. It is for these reasons, and because we think it, is now the paid tool, themselves sent a deputation to and that the working people would be happy to have along with many other laudable exertions of the name the People's Charter to the Ministers, as a "race of humanity." Their eight-hour-twelve-hour given insertion to it. We have omitted from the Not they, indeed! They sent their deputation to cause they "knew it to be impracticable." The We have neither wish nor need to rest our cause not their post. They protested against the monstrous Committee, in rebutting his slanderous attacks upon

As no man could at first avoid seeing that to press substitution, and sat down to watch its workings the People's Charter, under colour of a factory until its authors should be sickened by it. This has applied,—applied so as to be of immediate and their name, bid defiance to all their enemies, deputation, would have been dishonest and impolitic, been done. The "Masters' remedy" for the evils of open, or covert-bull-dog like, or wormingly in- so no man who has read the reply of the Committee | the factory system has been tried, until they themcan fail to see the "passed" card which they have selves acknowledge that it has failed, and that they Spite of every obstacle, of every difficulty, of dragged from under the "cheat's" sleeve, and thus are sick of its operation; and now, therefore, the Short Time Committees again promptly and properly take One word upon the notion which an insidious up the question which, as the representatives of

tion, because several of its members were avowed futile; and these watchful guardians of the Chartists, and especially because one of them was interests of the working many evinced not less their wisdom than their faithfulness, in seizing upon the earliest opportunity, after the accession of a new Ministry, to assert the claims of LABOUR ere the bias might be given to its purposes by the insidious applications of the enemy. They were right to have either a very knavish or a very silly mode of the first run. And they but just had it. The Masters have had their deputation, since then. waiting upon Ministers to urge Corn Law Reneal and " Extension of Commerce," which mean the further and more complete prostration of LABOUR before CAPITAL and MACHINERY. The event will prove whether Sir ROBERT PEEL and his ministry have been more accessible to the voice of LABOUR and the demand for justice, or to that of WEALTH and the cry for the upholding and "extension" of its fell domination. The Millionaire deputies said nothing to the Minister about the Charter: even the "amended Charter," though its author was one of the deputation, formed no part of their recommendations. Yet they are not consured for this omission by the our whose snarlings are directed must mind nothing, seek nothing, and accept by their bidding. Nor do we censure them. They nothing but the Charter. We don't stop to say that acted rightly and consistently in adhering to the purpose of their visit: but they should not then press has a little over-stepped himself; that it would bound on their curs upon the people's deputies, beof their mission. They were deputies from known necessarily preclude all hope of that which he affects cause they, too, acted rightly and consistently. Any-MUST BE REGULATED! It must be used within due and established public bodies; bodies composed of to be very anxious to obtain—co-operation of the thing, however, to secure the quarry. The whole limits; and its benefits must be diffused amongst men holding various opinions about the People's Chartists in the Corn Law Repeal movement; we produce of the workman's labour, the removal of every Charter; but one and the same opinion upon the don't stop to show this shallow-pated mole that it bar to the "free" ravages of CAPITAL, is the game necessity of a more efficient legislative protection offers the best possible justification for the hunted; and the whole pack, big dogs and small, policy of upsetting "Repeal" meetings, about which | will bark to any tune, so that it may be had. The No one knows better the constitution and he has so often and so coarsely abused the Chartists; diversity and contrariety of note amid their yelpplain and connected form, because it is necessary character of the Short Time Committees of the we give to his impudent but transparent "fraud" of ings bring to mind the wretched soldier writhing that we meet and destroy a dastardly attempt of factory districts than does SIR ROBERT PEEL, a "new-born zeal for the Charter," this flimsy beneath the lash. "Strike high or low; there's the enemy to inculcate a notion amongst the factory and if these gentlemen, waiting upon him in covering very willingly; but we remind our Chartist no pleasing them" any way. The Chartists adhere masters that we are weekly endeavouring to decry the character of delegates from those commit- friends upon whom the "hoax" is attempted at all proper times, and in all public meetings, the use of machinery altogether. The Whig tees, to solicit the attention of his Govern- to be played, that it would also have the where they have the right to do so, to the prac-"Establishment," utterly unable to rebut the facts ment to the evils of the factory system, had effect of neutralizing, or putting a stop to, tice of bringing forward, urging, and insisting we have adduced, showing, conclusively, that our begun to press upon his notice and attention the all their exertions in behalf of Frost, on the Charter; the "Extension" and Repeal present application of machinery is a wrong one; " People's Charter," he would no doubt, and we WILLIAMS, and JONES, all their virtuous de- gentry denounce them as insolent brawlers; Col Thompson declares them "to be impracticable." and says that he cannot work with them, because they will talk about nothing but the Charter : Mr. KNOWLES, the Chartist of Keighley, goes to Skipton to a meeting of Dr. Smiles, and other foxes, for "Extension" and Repeal of the Corn Laws; he there No Chartist was ever thus Charter-mad. No talks about the Charter, and is blackguarded. man ever thought that the promotion of all such bruised, beaten, kicked off the platform. and religious or social, or special and individual, benefits as might be attained without interposing any let or pitched headlong down stairs; and, anon. ing this, because of the sensitiveness of class have recourse to the disgracoful trick of bringing hindrance to the Chartist agitation was not a thing this same Dr. Smiles is shocked and scandalised at it here under the borrowed cloak of the Short Time to be desired. No Chartist ever thought that it was the shameful omission of duty on the part of a depunot necessary and advisable to keep actively in play tation, some of whose members were Chartists, but workings of our present system which have important enough to merit the serious attention of all such means as might combine with and strengthen who neglected to pitch the Charter into Siz Robert reduced the labouring people to that state of a great and strong Government." The deputation and uphold the Chartist agitation. And amongst PREL, instead of the business they were sent about poverty and want, that their Masters find them would have been bowed out; the Chartists would all these, where is the single one that has engaged How very shocking! and what naughty boys this wishing the Almighty would put an end to their have been laughed at by the Tories, for their the amount of public sympathy and public interest deputation were, not to afford the Tory minister at sufferings before morning;" and we show that this abortive effort to hoax the Minister; while they which appertains to this question of the protection all events the chance, with a much better grace and reason, of calling in his servants to serve them as the "Extension" and Corn Law Repeal foxes

served poor Knowles at Dr. Smiles's meeting!

We have deemed it necessary to say something

upon this subject, because in some portions of the

country there may be honest Chartists, who know

little either by experience or observation, of the

opportunities of studying or making themselves acone which, Charter or no Charter, sooner or later, | quainted with the principles involved in the great Let but honest and right-thinking Chartists and at no distant period, must be made the subject | question of the struggle of Manual Labour against Machinery; and who might, therefore, lacking better information, be induced by the villanous artfulness with which the Charter has been "played" on the Chartists of the three kingdoms, having for so to adjust and regulate the framework of this occasion by the ci-devant advocate (now bitter We hold that it is as impossible to return to their object the liberation and return of society as to prevent its violent disruption. Things enemy) of the factory workers, to suppose that unswerving allegiance which is due to their ow cause, either by the Chartists of Leeds. Huddersfield, and Bradford generally, or by the many active and excellent Chartists belonging to the Short Time Committees of those places individually. in this matter. We have devoted many years to the study of this question; expended much time, much labour, and some pecuniary means, in the prosecution of such actual observance as should afford us sufficiency of facts and data for conclusions on the formed the ministry, has lost by delay much, if not | whole matter. We have lived amongst it our whole time. We have watched the rising, we have seen question will, or ought to be, the very first the development, we have noted the operation, of that to occupy the attention of Parliament so soon as system of production by inanimate machinery, which Parliament shall be made to represent the people | under the management and regulations that have hitherto guided it, has become the blight of the portant than that it should be well canvassed and poor man's hopes—the devastator of his homestead -the demoraliser of his family-the assassin of his should be made to feel and comprehend the im- connubial and parental happiness—the destroyer portance of it; and that, at all events, whether of everything dear to him, save physical they can be induced to anticipate to some existence; and which threatens, if not guided The Lecds Times man, who has done his little best or not, the discussion of it should be kept been, to rob him ere long of that too! Entertaining to swamp the Charter agitation! The man who has before the public; that the people may understand deep and conscientious feelings on the subject, we ligned the motives, aspersed the characters, and principles by which they operate; all the effects to give the factory labourer our most hearty and flowing from those principles, both sanatory and uncompromising support. It may not have been their own interests, they may, when the Charter but has not lacked sincerity, consistency nor shall have been established, find no difficulty in test- disinterestedness. It has been a support voluntarily accorded. No "scores of pounds" of the hard earnings of the factory workers have as O'Connor in his speeches and writings keeps been paid to purchase us. Without pay: without constantly in view the QUESTION OF THE LAND-the having been constituted their advertising medium; small-farm and rural population—the connection we have asserted and supported the rights of the and blending together of manufactures and agricul- enslaved factory workers, on all occasions which ture, as a result desirable to be effected might bring them under notice, throughout our understood now; as Mr. O'BRIEN, from because we believe their cause to be identical precisely the same motive and principle. we with that of the whole people; to be in fact the them excellent Chartists, all of them we have Often and again have we declared that we would reason to believe benevolently-minded men, think not give a straw for the Charter otherwise than 23 should be instructed upon this the greatest the Rights of Labour. It is a pretty thing, then, "hoaxing," of "dishonesty," because we upheld the factory workers still, by the thing who blustered for the Ten Hours' Bill when its advocates were his best paying customers and patrons, and who foams and froths about it as an "impudent hoax." "an excessively absurd attempt," "a gross and palpable fraud," now that he is stated to have been bound, for some twenty months back, to do the bidding of its enemies in return for the "chink" with which his services

A stupid effort is made to identify us with the

were purchased!

them, to make these statements, that the public much greater extent than he seems to know of. The DERBY.—The friends of this neighbourhood To AGENTS.—A great portion of the Orders of our them, to make these statements, and make the statements, and statements, stuff used is, as he says, potatoe starch, before it is might know how to value them. That, however, stuff used is, as he says, potatoe starch, before it is calcined, or made into "British gum," for the use is their business: we don't interfere with it. We by no means consider poverty to be a crime, nor the receiving of aid in any honourable undertaking to be disreputable: nor indeed does it seem that the Committee do so; their case being that the undertaking to which they refer was not reputable nor honest: but a compromise of principle, and a virtual sale of such talent as the market could command. Without interfering further with the personal retort of the Committee, than to say that at least it is not surprising, and has eartainly not been replied to; we repeat that of the address, as a whole, we most cordially approve, forty or fifty tons of the article in an uncalcined and are happy to commend it to the attention of our state, if he would "put it in" at 23 dper lb.; and, as

But whilst saying this we must also be permitted one word upon the petty attempt in the "could not take less then threepence per lb.;" so fixing of this address upon the Northern Star, because "printed at No. 5, Market-street;" to establish a general principle which would identify us with every publication that might issue from the dealer buys this stuff at 23d. per lb., and he mixes it press of Mr. Horson in the prosecution of his business 25 a general printer. A more dishonest and disingenuous assumption could not have been made. "No. 5, Market-street," is not "the Northern Star office" specially and entirely. It is Mr. Horson's general printing-office, and he of course prints for hire any safe and reputable job that may be brought to him, just as we have no doubt Mr. Frederick Hosson, of the of an infamous and unwholesome article, mixed with Leeds Times, would have been very glad to print that which is good when pure and alone. And the the address in question: however galling its contents might have been to his editorial partner, the profit would doubtless have reconciled him to the job. Surely, then, Mr. Horson, the publisher weight"!! "men of standing"!!! Out upon of the Northern Star, being himself an active member of the Leeds Short Time Committee. its being necessarily "a Northern Star address." We note this petty meanness, not because it is worth it, but because it is necessary that the people should is not to be identified with, or responsible for, everything that, in the way of general business, may be printed by Mr. Horson. The least thought will show every one that this is right and reasonable.

Leaving the Short Time Committees and their ei-devant friend, advocate, and advertising medium, to settle their accounts with each other, we reiterate our call upon the people to uphold the principles which these Short Time Deputies ably and eloquently enforced upon the attention of the Government; the enhancement of wages, the protection of Labour, and the restriction of the aggressions of Capital upon its rights. We recognise in the operation of these principles the only medium of rational contentment and national enjoyment; the only means by which the people can obtain their right and fair share of the good things which they bring into existence. We know that these principles will never be in operation until the people are invested with the power of law-making. held and exercised under proper circumstances of security; we recognise this power and these circumstances in the provisions of the CHAR-TER; and, therefore, since the promulgation of that document, the Northern Star has never "agitated," and while in our hands it never shall "agitate," for any legislative measure, save the Charter; the great means to all good ends, social and political. It has ever, and, while we controll it, shall ever, at all fitting opportunities and proper seasons, keep fully before the people the discussion of those great measures of relief to the obtaining of which the CHARTER is invaluable as a means, and without which it would become utterly valueless as an end.

DECISION OF THE MINISTRY UPON THE FACTORY QUESTION.

In the plenitude of their anxiety to bespatter the Short Time Deputies with all possible abuse, the Whig hacks and hirelings—the organs of the bone and sinew grinders-have most lustily vociferated that the whole thing was a Tory trick; that the hoax had been "get up" for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the working people, and leading them off the scent of Corn Law Repeal; when lo! in the very midst of all this jabber and "beslaverment" comes a letter addressed by Lord Ashley to the Short Time Committees of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, stating that Sir ROBERT PREL has definitely announced his intention to oppose the Bill for shortening the time of labour in the factories. We learn this from the Lordon papers of Thursday, after our preceding article was written-We give the letter :-

"London, Feb. 2, 1842. "Gentlemen,-It is with the deepest regret that I am obliged to announce to you that Sir Robert Peel has signified his opposition to the Ten Hours' Bill and I conclude, therefore, as you will conclude, that his reply must be taken as the reply of the whole Government on this important question.

"Though painfully disappointed, I am not disheartened, nor am I at a loss either what course to take, or what advice to give. I shall persevere unto my last hour, and so must you. We must exhaust every legitimate means that the Constitution affords. in petitions to Parliament, in public meetings, and in friendly conferences with your employers. But you must infringe no law, and offend no proprieties. We must all work together as responsible men, who will one day give an account of their motives and actions. If this course be approved, no consideration shall detach me from your cause—if not, you must select another advocate.

"I know that, in resolving on this step, I exclude myself altogether from the tenure of office. I rejoice in the sacrifice; happy to devote the remainder of my days, be they many or be they few, as God in his wisdom shall determine, to an effort, however laborious, to ameliorate your moral and social

"I am, Gentlemen, "Your faithful friend and servant, "ASHLEY."

We suppose that Lord Ashley will not be alone "disappointed." He will have for participators in this painful feeling all the "extension" barkers who have been splitting their throats with the cry of "Tory fraud," "impudent hoax," "dishonest" move, intended to beslaver the Tory Ministry," &c., &c., &c. We feel not at all disappointed. We know too much of Sir Robr. Peel Tale of Woe,—Under this head, a Correspondent to expect anything good from him. We know too much of both factions to expect any good from either of them; and we hold every indication of their real character to be valuable, as far as it must shew the people the necessity of depending only on them-

SECESSION OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

THE Dake of Buckingham has separated himself from Sir Robert Peel's government. The intended modification of the Corn Laws is said, by the Times to be matter of dispute. On all other points it is maintained that the Government will still have his Grace's cordial support.

TRICKS OF THE TRADERS.

ADULTERATION OF SUGAR.

From the Dublin World of Saturday, we take the following paragraph, descriptive of one of the modes by which the now-a-days "respectable" trader manages to chest a living out of the class he affects to despise, and at the bare mention of whose name he turns up his nose as he would were a pole-cat stack right smack under it :-

"The mamissture of spurious sugar, by a method which is most unwholesome, viz, mixture with petatoe starch, is carried on in Manchester and Liverpool to a serious extent, and a quantity of the article it is suspected has found its way into the shops of some of our Dublin grocers. The way to detect the infamous compound is as follows :- If a little of the suspected sugar is completely dissolved in hot water, and a few drops of iodine be poured into it, the mixture, if the sugar be genuine, will be of a reddish colour; but if adulterated with starch, it wil immediately become a very deep blue or purple, approaching black, the depth of colour being in proportion to the amount of the starch."

adulteration; but the practice is carried on to a

of calico printers. In the ordinary using of sugar the mixture is not apparent : the starch being yery soluble, it mixes with the liquid, tea or coffee, as soon or sooner than the sugar itself. The starch used for this purpose is in a fine powdered state; not lumpy," as the washerwoman's starch is. We have been aware for some time of the prac-

tice here pointed out, and have been looking for a fit opportunity to expose it. The practice is not confined to Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin. It prevails in Leeds to a very great extent! and we have reason for saying that it is generally practised y most of the "large" sugar dealers in all parts. We know of one "house" who not long ago offered to take from a manufacturer of potatoe starch, an inducement, the "house" offered to take almost any quantity; for the first forty or fifty tons would soon be disposed of. The starch manufacturer "the affair was off." The sugar dealer got the starch somewhere else, where the parties could mee: him at his price.

Now then, let the reader look here. The sugar with sugar that he sells at 8d. per lb. He thus ells the starch at 8d. per lb. too!

Let us suppose that he gives 3d. per lb. for the rubbish; and that he disposes of for:y tons of the "powder-starch" in three years. He will, by these means alone, pocket the enormous sum of £1,866. 3s 4d. !!! He will get this, as the difference between the price he buys the starch at, and the price he sells it for! and the public will have to pay him this astounding amount of money out-of their poor and diminished means, for 89,600 pounds parties that practice these things are "respectable." They are fit to be enfranchised! They are not 'ignorant" "uneducated" producers of wealth; but they are "men of character"! "men of them! the highwayman is more honest!!

The World gives a plan by which the adulterated mixture may be detected. We are glad he has done may print at his office an address from them without | so, and have great pleasure in extending a knowledge of it. We hope every buyer of sugar to retail amongst the working classes, will take core to test the article offered to him by the "great" dealers. before he purchases. He might as well have sugar keep in mind the fact that the Northern Star for his money as starch! The former will be more serviceable to his customers than the latter! The World will be surprised, perhaps, to learn that

the major portion of the article used in this adulteration, is manufactured in Ireland. There is no wonder that "it has found its way into some of the Dublin shops." There is some little of it manufactured in England; but by far the greater part, both for adulterating sugar, and, when calcined, for use at the print-works, to prevent the colours from running into one another, is brought over from Ireland. Who it was that first commenced the practice the World now exposes, we know not; out, whoever he was, he ought to be completely

To Beaders and Correspondents.

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO WRITE FOR THIS PAPER .- 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." When you sit down to write, don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing. Remember that we go to press on Thursday; that one side of the paper goes to press on Wednesday; that we are obliged to go on filling up the paper the whole week, and that, therefore, when a load of matter comes by the last one or two posts, it unavoidably happens that much of it is omitted; and that it is therefore necessary to be prompt in your communications. All matters of news, reports of meetings. &c., referring to occurrences on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, should reach us by Monday's post; such as refer to Monday's occurrences by Tuesday evening's post; Wednesday's occurrences by Thursday's post; and Thursday's news by Friday morning's post, for second edition. Any deviation from this order of supply will necessarily subject the matters so received to the almost certainty of rejection or serious curtailment, and we take no blame for it. All personal correspondence, poetry, literary communications, and articles of comment to be here by Tuesday, or their chance of insertion for that week will be very small indeed; if not here by Wednesday we don't hold ourselves bound even to notice them. Finally, remember that we have only forty-eight columns weekly for all England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; that we have no interest in preferring one town or place to another, because ours is not a local but a national paper; that we are bound, therefore, in dealing with the masses of matter which come to us, to hold the scales of Justice evenly-our first object being the promotion and enhancement. according to our own best judgment, of the success of the great and good cause; and our second, the distribution of our time and space so as to give least cause of complaint; that we are alike bound to this course of action by inclination, interest, and duty; and that, therefore, it is uscless and senseless for individuals to fume and fret, and think themselves ill used because their communications may not always be inseried, or for societies to trouble their heads and waste their time in passing votes of censure upon us for devoting too much space to this, or too little to that, or for inserting this thing which they think should have been omitted, or for omitting the other thing which they think should have appeared. All these are matters for our consideration, and for the exercise of our discretion and judgment, which we assure all parties, shall be always used, so far as we are able to perceive, honestly for the public. without fear or favour to any one, and without being allowed to be turned for one instant from its course by ill-natured snarls or bickerings.

NOTICE.—Any Stars, or other papers, sent to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to be adoressed to E. F. Dempsey, No. 14, N Ann-street, who has been elected in the room of Mr. P. M. Brophy, who has resigned.

CHARTIST ADDRESSES .- The General Secretary-Mr. John Campbell, 18. Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester. Chartist Blacking Manufacturer-Mr. Roger Pinder, Edward's-square, Edward'splace, Pottery, Hull. Secretary to the Frest. Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee-J. Wilkinson, 5, Cregoe Terrace, Bell's Barn Road, Bir-

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NORTHERN STAR-London-T. M. Wheeler, 7. Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge. Manchester-W. Griffin, 34, Lomasstreet. Bank Top. Birmingham-George White, 29. Bromsgrove-street. Newcastle-Mr. J. Sinclair, Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Binns, bookseilers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo-lane. BOOKS FOR REVIEW may be left for this Office at Mr.

John Cleave's, 1. Shoe-lane, Fleet-street London, PUBLIC FUNDS - To prevent mistakes, let it be especially noted that all monies received by our Cashier for the various Chartist funds are acknowledged by him in the column of "Notices to Correspondents," and that he is answerable only for the sums there advertised to have been received.

writes:- 'In a little village, not far fr-m Guasgow, a shopkeeper lately notized a little boy stealing a few potatoes from a measure at the door. He gave notice to a person to follow him, and learn if want was the cause of crime. The mother was nearly in a state of nakedness, no food, apparel, and but one pot in which to make ready what meat they could get by charity or stealing. This one pot was on the fire. The person who followed the boy was anxious to see what was in the pot: the mother strove to prevent its being seen, but was prevailed on to permit it. The pot contained

a young whelp, nearly boiled:!" JAMES VERNON.-We have sent his sonnet to the A gentleman to whom it was addressed. LARGE NUMBER of General Council nominations.

received on Thursday morning, stand over until nezi week. F. W. SINEON.—The report was received and inserted in an abridged form. We cannot insert all reports at full: we should need six Stars.

There is no use in people finding fault about these things: it is both unreasonable and silly. DID MR. SNELLING of Toubridge receive, about a month-since, a parcel, per post, from Mr. N Morling, Brighton, containing some pamphlets, &c.? Has Mr. Taylor of Hastings received the parcel containing petitions and petition-sheets from Brighton! If these gentlemen have received their parcels, Mr. N. Morling requests that they will drop a line, acknowledging the receipt of the same, as a doubt prevails whether

they have reached their proper destination. THOMAS DAVIS.—It is not probable that any letters intended for the Editor, and being received at the office, would not be laid before him. MR. THOMAS CLARK, of Stockport, wishes to have

his name added to the list of total abstainers. Mr. M'EWAN.-We have received an angry letter without signature, dated Glasgow, 31st January, referring to and contradicting the statement of ielegate for Govan, and enclosing what purports to be copies of certificates from "Robert Miller" and "William Thomson." We do not know the handwriting; and as the letter is unauthenticated by signature we shall not publish it.

The World is right as to the stuff used for this HARLIN. Hull.—His list of prices was not believed for the last twelve months. After a vote of ing determined a new petition, I did not see then, any days interes suffering by internal ind manation, more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment, the propriety of delivery more than I can at this moment. pres, red; he must send another copy.

having communications for the Star, or otherwise affecting the Chartist movement, are requested to send them to Mr. Thomas Briggs, care of Mr. John Moss, shoemaker, Plumptre-square, Darley-lane, Derby.

Aoney Orders to this Office—Our cashier is frequently made to endure an amount of inconvenience utterly inconceivable by those who have not multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by the negligence of parties not attending to the plain instructions so often given, to make all money orders sent here payable to Mr. JOHN ARDILL. Some orders are made payable to Mr. O'Connor-some to Mr. Hobson-some to Mr. Hill-some to Star Office: all these require the signatures of the person in whose favour they are drawn before the money can be got. This causes an attendance at the post-office of, sometimes, several hours, when a few minutes might suffice if all were rightly given-not to mention the most vexatious delays of payment sometimes caused by it. Several old agents, who certainly ought to know better, have often thus needlessly inconvenienced us; we, therefore, beg that al parties having money to send to the Star Office for papers, by order, will make their orders payable to Mr. John Andill; if they neglect this, we shall not hold ourselves bound to attend to them; if, therefore, they find their neglect to produce inconvenience to themselves, let them not blame us. iomas Hurst.—The reason why we had not a

longer report of the late Slave meeting at the Leeds Music Hall arose from the fact that no information was given to us that "the people' intended to be present, and take a part in it. It was by the merest accident that our Publisher heard of the meeting, and was therefore enabled to be present. Had the necessary information been offorded to us, the Reporter in the office would have had instructions given to him to attend. As it was, he had not, nor could he have any such instructions. He did learn accidentally of the meeting, and hurried to it as soon as his other engagements permitted; but you

such omission in future. MES PENNY.—His letter is received. M. A. Smith, Nortingham.—The notice sent can

duty.
W. G. Blatch.—To both questions "No."
MR. CAMPBELL would feel greatly obliged to Mr

Lunce if he will forward the names of the subheaton, Lepton and Poddock, to Mr. Knowles.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE, anxious to see our Whig. made widows and orphans above the reach of that grinding poverty which they have too long

been allowed to suffer under, writes:-I think the following an easy mode whereby such a desirable object may be attained, without being materially felt by any portion of our numerous body:—Our Association now extends to about 300 localities, many of which localities have several hundred members belonging to them, and others have but few. Now I would propose that each locality should contribute, weekly, a sum, varying according to its number of members, say all under twenty-five members to pay 1d. per week; above twenty five and under fifty, 2d. per week; above fifty and under a hundred, 4d. per week; and so on in proportion, reckoning 2d. for every fifty members. This would produce, I think, a sum of from £4 to £5 per week, which would raise those unfortunate sufferers above the uncertainty of public subscription, which at best is but a sorry source to be dependent on.

OHN P. RODGERS.—We are sorry he is angry; but cannot help it. We made no alteration in our Bridgeton report.

MR. WILLIAM IRONMONGER writes us in explanation of a portion of his speech at the late mason's meeting in Bath, which he says has been misconstrucd by some of the members of the Operative Musons' London Trade Society. He begs to say that the statement alluded to was never intended to apply to any portion of their society. The words in question read thus :- "At last a society of blacks was formed, and Allen thought he should be supported by that body; but he would find that the job would not be completed by other than Society men.' "The society of blacks," Mr. I says, "was not formed till long after the above society had been kindly solicited to take our places, and had must manfully refused; and I have many times declared, both in public and private, the nolle and manly part their society has taken in the struggle."

Chartists against Mr. R. J. Richardson. The Monday morning, by the watchman. late hour at which it was then received prevented its appearance in that week's Star. This week in type; but the press of matter consequent on

published a fortnight before it was sent to us. holden, he therefore of course could not attend it. cause much unnecessary trouble and disappointment. Parties wishing their proceedings reported should give all necessary information.

REAL DEMOCRAT.—Thanks for his care and

watchfulness. S., Sr. Andrews.-Any friend in London, especially if a bookseller, can procure Parliamentury documents at the proper office, Mr. Hunsard's, Turnstile, Holborn. They pass through the Post if under eight ounces for one penny: if above eight and under sixteen ounces, for twopence. The weight of each document is printed

HN ROBINSON.—There is no help for it: you must either pay the fine or go to prison. In cases of conflicting evidence it is for the jury, if there be yours, to determine which witnesses they will you were, at the time stated, sitting in a neigh-G. M'CULLOCH must stand over.

. Ross.-His verses shall appear. R. JOHN CAMERON says he sent two bales of the Northern Star to Mr. O'Higgins, by Henry Stevenson, seaman, in one of the steam boats going to Dublin, and wishes to know if they have been received.

CHARTIST MASON, BRISTOL .- We did: and we are exceedingly sorry that an accident, of which we were not aware until too late to remedy it, prepented its insertion.

COAL MINERS' UNION .- A working man of Sunderland has sent us a long letter calling upon the coal miners of the United Kingdom to join in one general union, for the protection of their labour. He accompanies it by a long list of calamitous explosions; but as he does not himself vouch for the accuracy of the statements in that list, we cannot of course publish it.

DWARD SWINGLEHURST.—We have no room. HESTER HAYES.—The National Petition is the petition of all whose names are appended to it. Their residence may either be particularised or

BRISTOL.—Mr. Simeon begs us to notice to the Bristol friends that he has received a packet of Chartist blacking, and that HE DEVOTES THE ENTIRE PROFIT to the support of the Executive. James Macpherson.—We have no correspondent

MANCHESTER VICTIM FUND.—The address and balance sheet were received on Thursday—100 late for this week.

Mr. O Connor about Mr. M'Ewen's election as MR. WILLIAM DREW TIVERTON.-By subscribing eighteen weeks, all three of you will have a medal M. Stott having resigned the situation of Secretary, each. It is to supply such clubs as yours that Mr. Edward Clayton, West Parade, Huddersfield, the plates and medals are offered on the terms now was appointed thereto. published in the Star.

printed in the Star.

Agents which should be in our office on Thursday, at latest, have for several weeks back come on the Friday; nearly all the Scotch Agents' Orders have come on the Friday for the last two weeks; this may be occasioned by the delays of the mails, owing to the weather, but there certainly is no reason why the Agents at Hull Liverpool, and even Barnsley and Bradford should send their Orders to reach the Office just at the time the papers are going out of it. ANY ORDERS NOT IN THE OFFICE ON THURSDAYS. CANNOT BE ATTENDED TO: and any papers returned in consequence of orders being late will not be credited.

CHARLES STEWART, St. ANDREWS, can have any of the large or small Plates on the terms published in the Star. STARKEY STOKE.—The same answer.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From C., Dunkeld 0 0 6

Roger Pinder, Hull, ... 0 19 5

a friend to freedom, Leeds ... 0 1 From C., Dunkeld ...

FOR THE O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND. From a friend, Rooden-lane, per Mr. Campbell ... 0 2 6

FOR THE WIDOWS OF THE THREE WELSH PATRIOTS. From the Women of Holbrook ... 0 10 • FOR THE CONVENTION.

From C. F., Leeds ... 0 0 3 ... three Chartists, Bristol, per B. Gibson ... 0 5 0

FOR FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES. From T. M., Leeds 0 0 3 FOR MRS. JONES AND MRS. ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS.

From the Chartists of Skegby, near Sutton-in Ashfield 0 1 0

RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.—The Corn Law there just in time to see the close. The repealing manufacturers' sympathy in this district absence of our Reporter was matter of great is quite consistent with those of Stockport, Man-regret, and steps were taken at the time to remedy chester, and other places. They appear to be it. Before the meeting dispersed the Reporter anxious to feed and clothe the poor when at public present who had taken notes of the proceedings, meetings, and give them cheap bread; yet at the report, for the Star. He refused to let us have only the food dear to the working classes, but all it, giving what appeared to him to be a sufficient other necessaries, by taking a portion of their wages reason for such refusal. Thus were we left from them, under the plea of bad work, when nothing without report, except a short descriptive one is amiss with it, and by making almost every week It often happens that that which is the most winders could earn 15s per week, but in consequence obvious of all duties, gets neglected, or forgot of a reduction which has been made, they can only ten. In this case, it was clearly the duty of the earn 78.6d. at the present time. Machinery is being friends, when they had come to a determination improved, and new machinery brought into requito attend, to apprise us of such intention; but sition, and every scheme which genius can discover "what is everybody's business is nobody's busi- is snatched at, for the purpose of obviating the necesness;" and thus things get neglected. We do sity for manual labour. Servants are being disnot blame any one for this omission; we only charged by their Corn Law repealing masters who state the fact in explanation, and to obviate any have worked for them upwards of twenty years. They stop 2d. per head at one mill for broken glass, although many work not by a window, and who have never broken any. At another mill they only be inserted on payment of the advertisement | are taking as much as 2d. a bunch off the winders.

On Monday Evening there was a numerous meeting, composed of the teetotallers and Chartists, held Secretaries in the following places. viz.: - Ulver- in the large Temperance Room of this village, to stone. Milnthorpe, Kirkby Lonsdale, Settle, and hear Mr. Griffin, or Manchester, lecture on the evils Higher Bentham, to Mr. Candy. Ditto, Kirk of drunkenness, and the benefits of abstinence. Mr Barrow was called to the chair, who, after the usual Ditto, Tewkesbury, Winchcomb, Cirencester, and ceremonies, introduced the lecturer to the meeting. Tetbury, to Mr. Mason. Ditto, Nuncaton and Mr. Griffin occupied about two hours; he was listened to with marked attention, and received the applause of all present. At the conclusion, seven came forward and signed the pledge.

The people are in great poverty and want.—Cor

BERMONDSEY.—The celebration of the birth of that noble of nature, Thomas Paine, took interesting occasion. Several songs and recitations were delivered by Mr. Williams, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Moore, Mr. Goulle, and Mrs. Tanner. The Chairman proposed the health of Feargus O'Connor, which gave great satisfaction to the company.

ROTHERHITHE. The birth-day of the recitations.

MANCHESTEER .- On Monday evening, a respectably dressed young man came to the l'emdown, and walked through the house, and it was soon after found that he had taken a pair of blankets from the bed. He had no bundle in his hand when he went out, and it is supposed he had them wrapped round his body. Mr. Brown went in pursuit, but the villain could not be found.

ANTI CORN LAW FRAUDS -THE BAZAAR CHEAT. -Many foolish persons in Manchester have been lately floeced of their money by the anti-Corn Law League, under the pretence of exhibiting a bazaar. the admission to which was advertised to be one shilling; and which was, of course, expected to entitle the donors to a view of all the fine things there; but which turned out to be merely an introduction to the payment of another shilling; as the rarec show is divided into three rooms, the first of which the customer sees for his shilling; but is

NOTTINGHAM .- On Saturday night last, while Mrs. Smith, news agent, Warser-gate, was IR STOTT, MANCHESTER. - Mid day last Thursday engaged attending to her customers, some person we received a letter from this gentleman (cut stole, from off the counter, a box containing contrifrom the Dundee Chronicle,) relative to the butions for the Chartist victims. The box was charges made by a number of the Manchester found empty in Rathbone-place, Middle-hill, on

PRESTON -- AN EXAMEPLE WORTH FOLLOW-1) G.—The benevolent portion of the inhabitants of the letter (with a few observations upon it) is | Preston are relieving the distress of the poor, who are numerous, in various ways-such as solling meal, the London meetings and the opening of Par- potatoes, scup, &c., at low prices; but some deliament. compel us to defer is insertion to our stroy their charity by confining it to such and such next. This cannot inconvenience either the political and teligious creeds. The most worthy writer or the subject of the letter, as it had been example is set by Messrs. Gardners, manufacturers. Their mills have always ran full time, kept their SHTON-UNDER-LYNE. - MASONS' STRIKE. Our hands in full employment; and, in addition to this, Manchester Correspondent received on Saturday have purchased a large quantity of the very best a letter, dated Junuary 27th, and signed rice and sago, which they intended to be sold to "J. Sharpe," requesting his attendance at a their work people, at 14th. per pound, which cannot meeting on behalf of the Masons' Strike. The letter did not say when the meeting was to be other poor people, from all parts of the town and country soon besieged the manager, Mr. Jordan, He writes us that invitations have gone to him in wishing to be purchasers. This was complied with, the same vague manner, at different times, from several places. This is to be regretted, as it may comers have freely partakened it at this low price, and been served with the greatest cheerfulness, without any questions being asked whatever. Would manufacturers lay out large sums of money in articles of food for their work people, and let them have it in this way at prime cost, much good might be done. Only for ready money, no stopping of wages, or compelling their work people to purchase, as is the highly praiseworthy, all being at full liberty to

please themselves.—Correspondent. HUDDERSFIELD .- TUESDAY .- Nightly robperson being robbid, and in many cases very illtreated. On Saturday last, two or three of those one in the case, and for magistrates in cases like the sitting magistrates, and were committed. A secution swore that you were in another place, minutes, and during this short absence, a man stole obtainment of this great political right, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a large package, containing four ends of Mr. A. Campbell endeavoured to conciliate the committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefrom a targe package, committing an unlawful act. The magistrates therefore the latter, and you have no appeal cloth, measuring upwards each, value two propositions, and told the Chartists if they did Cottage, near Ayr, has been baptised Wm. Feargus £30, and notwith-tanding the immediate cry of not unite they might lose all. thief," and the most diligent search of the police. he got clear off, and has, up to this moment, eluded their grasp.

> LENT ASSIZES .- NORTHERN CIRCUIT. Westmoreland.--Appleby, Saturday, Feb. 12. Cumberland.-Carlisle, Tuesday, Feb. 15. Newcastle and Northumberland.-Newcastle, Frilay, Feb. 18.

Durham.-Durham, Wednesday, Feb. 23. York and Yorkshire. - York, Tuesday, March 1. Lancaster.-Lancaster, Friday, March 18. Liverpool.-Wednesday, March 23.

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

Huddersfield Mr. E. CLAYTON. Mr. J. W. Smyth. Bradford Keighley Mr. Knowles. Mr. Daly. Barnsley Bingley, Sheffield, and several other places, by

Mr. Smyth in the chair.

the Riding, which all other places are requested to to the Chartists of Scotland.

In that paragraph. I am ren All monies to be sent to Mr. Wm. Robshaw.

Good Samaritan Inn, Bond-street, Dewsbury. The "I have a regular monthly delegate meetings are discontinued ments": for the present; and the Secretary was empowered to call a meeting in case of necessity. Mr. Wm.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Stott for his broke up.

DUE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

ROGER PINDER, HULL.—The money due to the Executive, this week, from the cale of R. Pinder's blacking is as follows:-... ... 0 7 Mr. Wood, Sudbury

Mr. Morgan, Deptford 1 10 Mr. Johnson, Lynn ... 0 4 FISHER AND Co., HULL -For rules as follows. viz., tailors' squares :--Mr. R. Lundy ... $\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & 0 & 7 \\ \dots & 0 & 1\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$ Mr. Tomalin Mr. Dodds ... FROM S. BINNS, NEWCASTLE.-Blacking sold by F. W. Simeon, news agent, Bristol 0 8 James Chisholm, Wellington-street, North Shields ...

STOCKPORT.

CLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS OVER THE CORN LAW REPLALERS. On Tuesday evening, a large and crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of Stockport was held in the Court House, convened by the Mayor, in the course hitherto pursued by the people in attending obedience to a request of several influential mem- public meetings, called for the purpose of considering bers of the Stockport anti-Corn Law Association. to address her Majesty, and petition both Houses of highly proper." Parliament for a total abolition of the Corn and Provision Laws.

The Mayor occupied the chair; and, after opening the meeting with a few observations, and read- by amendments and discussions, holding in remembrance ing the placard, he called upon some speaker to pro- that private lectures or meetings are not to be interpose the first resolution.

HENRY MARSLAND, Esq., M.P. for the Borough, rose for that purpose; and, after scanning at some as a part of the audience, have a right to object to, of the leading Chartists, who occupied seats near discuss, or move an amendment thereon."

him upon the platform, he introduced a motion to There was this addition to Pattison's the effect—that, lamenting the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, it attributed that distress mainly to the unjust taxes on corn and provision. He dwelt upon the injustice of all monopolies, particularly upon food; and called for the union of all classes of society for the purpose of remedying the distresses under which the labouring

Sir RALPH PENDLEBURY, Knight, one of the anti-Corn Law League, seconded the motion with great confidence. He was delighted to see the spirit with which the question had been taken up by the public, question, being engaged in drawing up the Scottish was offered any sum he liked to charge for a full same time, by their conduct, they are making not and the progress it had made upon all classes. The manner in which the anti-Corn Law Bazzar had that Pattison's motion, and B ewster's addition, gave was very satisfactory; indeed, he had to wait That amendment excepted all private lectures and furnished by one of the speakers at the meeting. great reductions. Only a fortnight ago, the twist admission to the Theatre where the bemar was held. It would strike the government of this liberty to act, when it could be done with effect : as it country with dismay. They could not much longer respects Leven Chartists, both them and their delegate withhold from the people their undoubted rights. franchise to Manchester, Birmingham, and Leedsbut what was the consequence! Why the passing from them when we assembled, and I told them my of the Reform Bill. There would be such a pressure in Parliament this session on the question of the Corn Laws, that Sir Robert Peel could not deny the country an instalment towards repeal, and by the next session they would be enabled to get more than they wanted. All were alive to the gross evils of the protective system, and the encouragement of laws which precluded us from the advantages of reciprocity and free trade with other countries who are under the influence of motives quite consistent with desirous of taking our goods in exchange for their productions. He had the other day commissioned a friend of his in Liverpool to procure him a cask of South American pork and another of beef. It had arrived in Stockport; the price of the article was threehalfpence per pound, but the prohibitory duties had raised the cost to threepence per pound. Now this was a great evil to preclude good wholesome food from coming into this country except at rates equal to to the original cost of the article assure them that the meat was capital and as good as any meat men need require. He had now a piece of the bacon hanging up in his larder ready for use. and a particular friend of his who had tasted the place on Monday evening, at Waiker's Reading meat had pronounced it excellent! But the opera-Rooms. Mr. Allan Davenport took the chair on this tion of the provision laws, by excluding good meat from other countries, kept the price of beef, &c. in

this country at a rate utterly beyond the reach of the labouring classes. He wanted free trade in beef and as you are aware, allowing one-twelfth of his receipts for other provisions, and everything else, and hoped that | the support of the Executive. the working men had suffered so much by the present distress, which had arisen from the Corn Laws, and other true patriots to give the whole of the retail mmortal Paine was celebrated on Saturday evening, that they were now prepared to join heart and hand profit accruing from the sale of Mr. Pinders blacking at the house of Mrs. Hodman, by several of the with the middle class to abolish the Corn and Proadmirers of the political works of this great man. vision Laws.

During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Mr. Thomas Clarke, a Chartist, was as anxious and Mrs. Sherman, gave many beautiful songs and as any man for a union and a reconciliation between the labouring and the middle classes for the obtainment from the Legislature of justice to all. They had been too long divided; but it was equally eviperance Hotel, kept by Mr. Brown, and obtained dent that nothing could be beneficial to the nation lodgings for the night. Next morning, he came unless it had the cordial co-operation of the toiling millions. (Hear.) To prove his real desire for union, he would suggest that the proposition which he intended to introduce, should be tacked to the motion, and not be brought forward as a distinct and separate matter as an amendment, the latter being in fact the cause and the origin; the motion being the effect. In the absence of Universal Suffrage, bad laws had been made, of which the Corn Law was one. Had the people had a voice in making these laws, the evils complained of by the Houourable Member for Stockport, would not now have ex-

isted. Therefore, the absence of political power to the people was the the cause of the distress; and the Corn Laws, which he disapproved of as much as any man, were the effect. (Hear,) All that he desired was that in the proposition which is to be the voice of this meeting to Parliament, the cause should amitten for another sixpence at the door of each of precede the effect—if that was acceded, the union of both classes was at once effected. He proposed that while we deprecate the Corn Laws as being unjust and oppressive, we consider them to be the effects of the same cause which brought into existence effects of the same cause which brought into existence the New Poor Law, the Coercion Bill, the Rural Police, by George Crukshank.—The Sultan Malmoud and and a variety of other bad laws; and, further that we are of opinion that there will be no change that will permanently benefit the people until they get political power through the adoption of the People's

> he wished to go before the resolution of Mr. Marslands. He concluded by calling upon his friend, Mr. Doyle, the future representative of this district in the National Convention, to second the motion. Mr. Doyle, on rising, was received with much applause. His speech, which occupied nearly an Illustrations by Alfred Crowquill, engraved by hour in delivery, was an exposition of some of the leading fallacies of the day, and was in effect an able and woll-digested address upon political economy, Stanley Thorn. By Henry Cockton. -Some Account taking in his course the principal grievances which of a Great Singer. By a Country Cousin. With militated against the comforts of the people, and the illustrations by Leech, engraved by Crunkshank the property of the nation, until he arrived at the climacteric and the panacea for all our political evils totallers. By Paul Pindar. With numerous Illusand imperfections-namely, the principles of the trations, &c., &c., &c.

Charter as the law of the land." (Cheers.) This

People's Charter, and the indisputable right of every man, who is expected to obey the laws, to have an street; uninfluenced voice in the making of them. Mr. Corrock endeavoured to reply to the different points adduced by Mr. Doyle, but he lost his way.

He termed the cry for other remedies than that of the Corn Laws "herring trails," to divert the people from the real scent. He repudiated the idea of cultivating waste lands, on account of the great expence; money would have to be raised at seven compelling their work people to purchase, as is the per cent, while the speculation would not yield in case with Messrs. Gardners, whose conduct is return two and a half. He declared himself disappointed in the Reform Bill, and amongst those who betrayed the people, he said the late Henry Hunt was conspicuous for having retained the rights of beries in this neighbourhood are most alarmingly on freemen. He said he was favourable to an extension the increase. Scarcely a night passes without some of the suffrage, and would go with them if they would only help the Corn Law repealers. (Cries of "We've been done once.") He said he had great young, yet desperate characters, were brought before the sitting magistrates, and were committed. A hoped they would not be led astray by their ill-daring robbery was committed about two o'clock on judged and indiscreet leaders. ("Oh!") He adbelieve. It seems that your witnesses swore that Tuesday, in the open market, while the carrier from mitted that the repeal of the Corn Laws would not Honley was loading his cart, opposite the Boot and raise wages, but it would reduce the price of bread; bour's house; while the witnesses for the pro- Shoe; he had occasion to leave for about three and trusted in the co-operation of the people in the

> Mr. CLARKE said he was willing to meet the meeting half way. If they would support his proposition, he would support theirs. The want of Universal Suffrage was the grand cause of all. The son of John and Eliza Bagshaw, of Wakefield.

of a reconciliation, and therefore he should put the rison, sons of Christopher and Emma Harrison. After some delay, on the show of hands, the Mayor said he felt himself placed in a very uncomfortable situation. He was most anxious to acknow-

ledge the truth. He, however, decided that the motion of the anti-Corn Law party was lost, and thereupon declared the meeting dis olved. The Chartists gave three cheers for their victory; three for the Cnairman; and three for the Charter. After which the meeting separated.

HURBAH FOR THE CHARTER!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHBRN STAR. SIR.—I write these lines to correct a very ungenerous, because untrue, statement made regarding the votes I A levy of ld. per member was made throughout Vale of Leven, in a letter of Mr. O'Connor's addressed

In that paragraph, I am represented as the supporter formerly an extensive woolstapler. I what is called every Whig motion. To hard facts; "I have a right to state them and make my own com-

First, I supported the Petition of the English Execu- Wm. Pick, publisher of the Racing Calencar, &c., tive. Mr. M'Crae moved, and I seconded that docu- all of York. ment, and in this the instructions of Leven Chartists | Same day, at Aiskew, near Bedalo, after a long were scrupulously attended to. I voted, it is equally illness of three years and two months, the wife of true. against Mr. Lowery's amendment; and for what Mr. John Dalton, aged 71. reason? because the casting vote of the Chairman havluding people with two petitions for the same one year, four months, and fifteen days

object. I opposed Mr. Brewster's " under all circumstances motion," because I deemed it unnecessary, and out of place, considering the pe ceful features the movement was every where assuming.

The next was Mr. Pattison's non-interference motion. I will give it as well as Mr. Lowery's amendment.

Mr. Pattison's was as fellows :-"That while this Convention declares that it is the right of the people to attend all public meetings, to give a fair expression to their sentiments on every subject affecting their interests, and that it is the duty of Chartists to take every opportunity at public meetings and otherwise to disseminate the principles contained in the People's Charter, where it can be done judiciously and effectively, and it is further of opinion, that the vote of a majority, however triumphant, cannot convince the minority, it is neither wise ner politi on all oceasions to move the usual amendment at public meetings, called for the promotion of libera opinions, the alleviation of local or national distress, and the destruction of infamous memopolies." Mr. Proudfoot's amendment, and Mr. Lowrey's ad-

dition was as follows:--"That this Convention of delegates is of opinion that questions affecting the weal of the community, was

"That this meeting approves of the Chartists of Scotland, exercising their right of attending public meetings, and pressing the consideration of their principles fered in, except in the case of any resolution being put by the lecturer, speakers, or chairman, when we,

There was this addition to Pattison's motion, by

Mr. Brewster :-"That as it is right that the people should maintain their legitimate influence at public meetings, and as it may be proper on urgent occasions to bring the sufferings of the people under notice of such meetings, it is necessary that Chartists should continue to attend them. and act as circumstances may require."

Allow me to say that, although I would have supported Mr. Pattison's motion, yet I was not in along with the delegates when they came to a vote on this Petition at the time; and permit me here to assert, been supported on that and the preceding day the Chartists more liberty than Lowery's amendment. half-an-hour before he could possibly obtain meetings, except when resolutions were put to the assembly. Pattison's motion left the Chartists at are the same, prepared to take any position assigned (Hear.) The same government had denied the them in emancipating their country from the hellish effects of class legislation. I got a vote of thanks

course in that Convention. As it respects profiting by agitation, I am quite prepared to appeal to my first connection with Chartism. and let any one act ever be advanced calculated to

establish me as a trader in politics. I send this to vindicate myself from an unfair picture of facts; the only interest I wished to serve was that of the cause of political equality; and acting sincerity and rectitude, it can scarcely be supposed that I would tamely sit down and suffer a statement so palpably false to pass without a contradiction. As your paper allies itself with the cause of truth and justice, I trust it will prove itself the guardian of both by the insertion of this reply. And you will

WILLIAM THOMASON. January 29, 1842.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SHEFFIELD.

oblige yours in the cause of equal rights,

BROTHER DEMOCRATS .- Anxious to do all in my power to further the good cause, and appreciating the patriotic motives of Mr. Pinder. of Hull, I have taken upon myself the agency for the sale of the " Chartist Blacking" manufactured by that gentleman; Mr. Pinder,

I have resolved—following the steps of Mr. Lundy to the support of the common cause. As yet little or nothing has been done in Sheffield toward raising funds for the support of the Convention. I propose on and after Saturday, February 5th, until such time as the Convention shall assemble, to devote the said profit to that object. After the Convention shall have met, I will leave it with the Association to decide for what particular object connected with the cause the said retail profit shall be applied. The quantity of biacking I have

this appears in print. Brothers, I solicit your co-operation. Remember the profit upon every pennyworth of blacking by you purchased will not find its way into my pocket, but will be devoted to the advancement of the great and glorious cause of demogracy.

on hand will have been ascertained by the Council before

Faithfully yours, GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY. Democratic Store, 33, Campo Lane, February 1st, 1842.

With Twenty-one Illustrations, by Rippengille; Leech; Paul Pindar; Alfred Crowquill, engraved by P. Cruikshank and G. Cruikshank; The February Number, Price Half-a-Crown, of

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY. CONTENTS :- The Dead Diummer. A Legend. the Georgian Slave. By Isabella F. Romer.—Belshazzar's Feast.—Phil Flannigan's Adventures. By J. Sterling Coyne.-The Standard Footman. By Aldany Poyntz.-The February Saint. By The Doctor .- Jonas Grub's Courtship. With Illustrations. By Paul Pindar.—The Bullet. A Story of Italian Brigands. With an Illustration by E. V. Rippingille.-Richard Savage. A Remance of Real Life. By Charles Whitehead. With an Illustration by Leech.- The Philosophy of Drinking. With Cruikshank the Younger.-The kedbreast of Aquitania. An humble ballad. By Father Prout.-Younger .- Malachi Meagrim; a Caution to Tee-London: Richard Bentley, New Burling.on-

More Young Patriots.

Christened recently at All Saints' Church, Manhester, Charles Feargus O Connor, son of Samuel

and Anna Scott. On Sunday last, the infant daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hope, of Edinburgh, was baptised by the name of Catharine O'Connor Hope. Registered at the Registrar's-office, Shoreham, on the 10th inst., Mary O'Connor Frost, infant daugter of Thomas and Sarah Willett, of the above named

Born 6th of December ult., and since duly registered, Susannah O'Comior, daughter of Wm. and Barbara Greenwood, of Haworth. Born 15th November last, and since duly christened and registered in the Catholic church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Riggs, Feargus O'Connor, daughter of Hugh and Ann M'Merney, of Dunfermine. Born December 21st ult., and duly registered, George Feargus Bronterre Clifford, son of Charles and Mary Clifford, of Horton.
The son of Mr. William Davidson, of Ediuraal

O'Connor Davidson. principles of himself and party were "Universal Suffrage, and no surrender." (Cheers.)

Mr. Doyle expressed himself in similar terms.

A few weeks ago, was christened at St. Sepulchre's church, London, Vincent Frost O'Connor Harrison, son of George and Phebe Harrison; The CHAIRMAN having conferred with the leaders and at the same time and place, were christened of the repeal party, saw there was no probability Henry Vincent Harrison and Jesse O'Connor Har-

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at Harpham, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, Samuel Wise, Esq., cierk of the peace of the Liberty of Ripon, to Lucy, he third daughter of Francis Dickson, Esq., of Harn-On Sunday last, at the Methodist Chapel, Otley,

Mr. Thomas Thorpe, to Miss Mary Metcaife, both of Burley, near Otloy.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, aged 68 years, Mr. Robert Law, senior, of the firm of Messrs, Robert and Thomas Law, and Co., coulon spinners, gave at the Glasgow Convention, as delegate from the and manufacturers, of Ramsden Wood, Todinorden. On Monday last, aged 84, after a short illness, much lamented, William Craven, Esq. of Horbury, Same day, after a long and severe indisposition,

in the 62nd year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Clark, printer, and daughter of the late Mr.

On Monday, the 31st uit., at Bradford, after ten services for the last twelve months. After a vote of ing determined a new petition, I did not see then, any days intense suffering by internal influencion,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—At a special meeting of the Leeds Short Time 1st.-That the "Address to the working men of York-

of the proceedings of the Ten Hours' Deputation, as now read, be adopted; and that 2,500 of them be printed for immediate circulation in the mills and factories of the town and neighbourhood. 2nd.—That the Editor of the Northern Star be respect-

fully requested to give the document insertion in the columns of his paper; and that he be kindly thanked for his many former favours.

Agreeably to the 2nd resolution, I beg to hand you a Hours' deputation did, different members began to circopy of the address, and in the name of the Committee, solicit at your hands, the favour of its insertion.

> I am, Sir, Yours truly,

Jos. Hobson, Secretary. Leeds, Jan. 26th, 1842.

TICULAR.

to resort to this means of defence. with their praiseworthy efforts to secure the passing of some degree from the tyranny and power should they fail, and in replacing them with better men, than budge an inch from the people's rights. (Thunders a measure founded on the principle that labour ought of the other "classes" who have hitherto preyed than the body who now address you. To the cause of of appliause.) Did ever nation present such a spectacle to be protected.

Ever since the establishment of the Leeds Times newspaper up to within the last twenty months, that paper | hitherto been had to protect Capital, and leave LABOUR | siderations whatever. We have ever professed our | the other, a ragged and hungry people heating down galling, more demoralising, more debasing, and more you into the dust. That principle sanctioned and legisinjurious in its consequences, then any other system of lated on, you are no longer without the pale of the law! you are no longer at the mercy of the "classes" slavery the world ever knew!

of the money subscribed by you and your friends to condition.

concerned. than the Leeds Mercury himself!

How is this? What is it, that can have caused such

the paper. Now, where did Dr. Smiles get his money to " put into the concern," to enable him to become "half-pro-* * * *

Where did he get the money from? Ay! thereby hangs the tale. Two Factory-lords of Leeds found the money! They exacted certain conditions before they did so, as to the line of policy the paper should pursue: but they found the money! They insisted that Dr Smiles should be would be kept: and he was admitted. Twas the and degradation unheard of and unparalleled before; money wrung from your sweat and bones, that kept it was for the purpose of establishing the right of the the Times in its present hands, to betray you and your

The conditions which were exacted by the moneyfinders were, that Corn Law Repeal should be worked death in a thousand shapes before submission to the inso as to make it take the precedency of all other meadignities and degradations applied as the "test" of sures amongst the working classes, and that the manu- poverty; it was to establish the right to be in the land, factures should be defended from the complaints of those who grosn and smart beneath the " monstrous tyranny" of the Factory system!

the present conduct of the Leeds Times. From the Mercury we do not expect fair-dealing. By

him we have always been most bitterly and unscrupulously opposed. But his conduct now, bitter and uncompromising an enemy as he is, is mildness and PAIRNESS itself, when compared with that of the The labours of the deputation we recently sent to

himself hampered up. Unable to meet their statements right, by reason, and by justice. and arguments, he is compelled to resort to the next ing upon the deputation lots of abuse. Amongst other poses of the Tories.

were received, and as to what passed at the several interviews. To have told other than what they have, would not do this; because they would not sacrifice

the old cuckoo cry "Tory trick" is raised! It is no doubt galling to these men that Tory Minis-Lord Melbourne, who, as principal Secretary of State,

out of the mess. were never uttered, and represented him as uttering them

And is not a solemn inquiry of this kind needed? Is in Leeds, when he never raw Leeds on the day named! it not necessary? Are we incessantly to be stunned. a man who has systematically traduced the character of by the babble, and din, and confusion worse con-J. B. O'Brien, and of Mr. F. O'Connor! a man who has founded, arising from theorists and surface-skimmers his hands on, which would at all serve his purpose of of the evil, and alone know how to apply a remedy? exciting jealousy and disunion amongst the Chartist Is this war of words to be endless? Are we to have ranks! a man who is secretary to the Fox and Goose endless crimination and recrimination, and abuse, and that which they were not sent to do! This is the man sive remedy?

served his purpose.

Apropos. Who sent that deputation? Whom did they represent? The Leeds Anti-Cern Law League. And who constitutes the Anti-Corn Law League? How were they chosen? Have they had the sanction of a public meeting? and are they a duly recognized public body? Answer these questions, pray, Dr. Smiles. That deputation returned. Instead of all agreeing upon a regular Report of their mission, as the Ten culate different statements as to what the Minister had said, upon whom they had waited. Some of these statements, made to serve, not the Tories, but the Whigs at the expence of truth and fair-dealing, were so outrageously and shamefully FALSE, that other members of the deputation felt themselves bound publicly to contradict the statements, and deny that the language im-TO THE WORKING MEN OF YORKSHIRE Whig deputation acted! and because our deputation GENERALLY, AND OF LEEDS IN PAR- did not follow the dishonourable example; because they the adoption of the People's Charter! They proposed meeting of at least 4,000; he put both Charters and the alone belonged to the occupiers of the soil, was during would be carried or not. Every means was used to confined themselves to strictly speaking the truth, they a mode by which all parties, Charter was nannimously carried. the commonwealth, held on condition of the payment get Mr. Bainbridge to withdraw his amendment, but

TICULAR.

The brazen attemps now

The deputation are also charged with not having bearing and judgment. Does any one want more?

Ticular.

The schoolmaster was indeed abroad, and the people of a steady and unvarying tax, and from all further without effect. After much discussion, those lovers of bearing and judgment. Does any one want more? were not to be caught in any trap, neither Poor Law, obligations landowners were released. This obligation, fairplay determined to put the original address, with made, by those who ought to act differently, to injure whispered a word respecting that system of class legisus in your estimation, and to retard the measure they lation, which is the cause of the evils under which the and fears the light! as well as ourselves have so long demanded, compel us country labours. This is a pure misrepresentation! The deputation represented that the working people The present "Ten Hours' Agitation" commenced in had had no hand or part in the bringing on of the evils course they took. What the Ministers may do in these of catching the people just after the incarcerating up- people.—Nonconformist the latter part of the year 1830. From its first com- they complain of; they represented that their position is matters, we know not. But this we know, that if they wards of 400 of their best friends. (Hear, hear.) He mencement up to the present hour, some of the members such. as to leave them entirely at the mercy of the possess not the virtue and courage to grapple with these was to appear to-morrow, for the fifth time, in the of the Leeds Short Time Committee have been uncess. Capitalist, who does with them whatever he thinks great questions, and grapple with them, too, in such a Court of Queen's Bench. He had never travelled a ingly engaged in it. From that period up to the proper; they represented that the accumulation of evils way as will benefit the distressed working people, they mile or eat a meal at the people's expence; and if the present, Leeds has never been without a regular from this cause had now become so great that they will soon have to give way to others who are able and Lord Chief Justice were to say to him to-morrow, you organised Short Time Committee; and you, the work- could be no longer borne; they boldly stated that the willing to remove the burthens from the backs of a shall have the Charter, if you will take it when people organised Short Time Committee; and you, the work could be no length bottles, and you, the work could be no length bottles, and of time had come, when something must be done for the trodden-down people. A very short time will show shall arrive at twenty-one years and three days, or you by mether Eve's fatal vice, curiosity, runninging your assembled, accorded your confidence to that Committee, working people as a class; and that that something whether they have this courage or not: and none will shall go to York Castle for five years and pay a fine of thanked them for their exertions, and bid them go on must be a measure calculated to protect them in more readily join in hurling the Ministers from office five thousand pounds, he would choose the latter rather private desk, if it happen to be commodiously open,

has been the known, the accredited organ of the Short entirely at its mercy! Thus showing that it is to class-Time advocates. Its columns have always been at their legislation alone to which we are to ascribe the evils service. Scores of times has its Editor eloquently and the labourer has to endure! commendations of the deputation. Then look at the recommendations of the deputation. The look at the recommendations of the deputation. triumphantly pleaded the cause of the poor oppressed Then look at the recommendations of the deputation. factory children. Sceres of times has it met and confuted | They did not prescribe the Ten Hours' Bill as a "final the steel-hearted and Mammon-prompted objections of measure!" but distinctly named it as a beginning! the enemy. Scores of times has it lashed the Mercury That measure involves the principle, PROTECTION TO for its known subserviency to the owners of machinery LABOUR; and this is the secret of the great opposition cause we contend for, PROTECTION FOR LABOUR, is failed. They were now coming out for that. (Long. and capital; and scores of times has it asserted that the and loud cry of the Leeds Times man and his fellows. measure of protection sought for was necessary to snatch They know that if this principle be sanctioned, away one shall have our support. The other our opposition. on Monday; the shoemakers on Tuesday; the weavers the infant factory worker from a state of slavery more goes the power of the manufacturing "class" to press

advance the Ten Hours cause. His articles have been It was expressly stated to the ministers by the and the system has, at last, reached those who have than ever, yet the milliograph complained of distress, reprinted from its columns, because deemed worthy of it; deputation that the Ten Hours' measure they recombine reports of meetings have also been ext-nsively mended to be passed, would not do anything like the circulated when reprinted; long advertisements have good it would have done if passed ten years ago. And been inserted in his paper and paid for; and every why? Because the excessive competition produced by our attendant upon our present system bear it with an ill now a gambling affair—a game of chance which had

Working classes, as far as this question, at least, was our machinery fifty per cent during that ten years; your cries long since uttered. True, that these things Machinery had driven people from their birth place and that our machinery, if worked no more than ten are so! and that heaven and earth are to be moved to to compete with the men of London. It would be better Now, however, the scale is turned! Now, the Leeds hours per day, was more than equal to the glutting of all procure an "extension" of the system which has for those in employ to pay those out than allow them to Times violently opposes the measure he before so gul. the markets in the world. The ministers were, therefore, already plunged ALL into difficulty and want. True, act as a reserve for the masters. Mr. O'C. then passed lantiv defended! Now he treats the agitation of the duly warned that the adoption of the Ten Hours' mea- that these things are so! YET BE PIRM! A little an high eulogium on the musons for their patriotism. Ten Hours Bill as a fraud; and though it was com- sure would not be anything like a remedy for our many time longer, and the groundwork for your redemption | He (Mr. O'C) was we I tried, having been many years menced twelve years ago, he says it is but just started evils; but that it would be will be laid! A little time longer, and the cause you before them. He left it to them to say had he ever for the purpose of superseding the anti-Corn Law agita. | an earnest that the working class, as a class was at last | have so earnestly and so perseveringly fought for will been found wanting? (Loud cries of "No, no;" loud tion! Now he is more violent in his denunciations | cared for; that it would be received in that spirit; but | be triumphant! PROTECTION FOR LABOUR must be | and reiterated cheers.) Labour would not, or did it more base in his insinuations, and more shameless in his received only as a beginning of a series of measures of had, or you must be prepared to run still further down require to be represented without the other classes were omitted?—That communication will be too late next wood came forward amid loud applause, and showed lying, respecting us who have maintained our integrity, justice and protection which the condition of the opera- the road of competition and commercial strife, your also represented. A drunkard recled along the road the tive community loudly calls for.

New Poor Law, in the same spirit, and for the same set out upon it! Reflect! what will be the end, if you and why, because if a teetotaller was to be found for a time, and politics ought to be your principal object— Gold! millowners' Gold!! Free Traders' Gold!!! object. That law is avowedly founded on the principle The man has been purchased by the enemy! He must that the poor man has no right to live in the land of his birth; that nature has doomed him and his progeny to Is this true? It is. Here is the proof. About starve; that she has provided for him no place at her twenty months ago, the conductors of the Leeds Times table. The old original Poor Law of Elizabeth was had gone almost as far with it as they could. It did founded on the principle that the poor man had a right not pay its expences. It was offered for sale. It was to the first take from the soil. No landlord could get in the market. A bargain was made for it, and a a farthing of rent, until the occupier had first paid up price agreed on, by some parties connected with the his rates? and the rates could be laid to any amount, working classes. Had it come into their hands, it even to the entire swallowing of the entire produce, if would have become more Democratic, and more Ten the necessities of the poor required it. Under that Hour-ocratic, (if the latter were possible) than it had law, too, every man reduced to poverty could force a maintenance; not a starvation-point existment—but a But here was an opportunity for the enemy not to living maintenance. Under that law, Poor Houses were miss. To get hold of an " organ of the working clas- unknown; there never were any such degrading things ses" and turn it to their own selfish purposes, might thought of. The poor man was to be relieved at home possibly end in turning the way of thinking amongst when he needed it. No "test" of poverty then! no subthe working classes themselves; or it might, at least, mitting to conditions then, which bespeak the absence produce division in their ranks. At all events, the of all independence and manly feeling; no requiring thing was worth the trial. The necessary steps were that a man must prove that his spirit is completely taken. It was forthwith announced that Dr. Smiles bowed down; that he is utterly coved; that he is no had been admitted a partner in the proprietorship of longer a man, before they would grant him relief. He could force a good maintenance when sickness, or accident, or infirmity, or want of work, brought him to poverty. That was the principle of the Old Poor Law prietor?" He is not known to have had any of his own. of England. The principle of the New one is a complete negation. He cannot force a maintenance; he has no right to be in the land; if relieved at all, he must submit to degradation the most complete. Against such a system every good feeling and every principle of justice wages eternal war; and it was in that spirit, and for the purpose of removing one of the most odious evidences of class-legislation, -odious in principle, admitted partner, as a guarantee that those conditions edious and harsh in its operation-producing misery

working man to live in the land of his birth, and to stop the career of desolation and death throughout the land,-for who of spirit but would welcome and to arrest the monster's lash by which the naked back of honest poverty is scourged; it was to do these things that the deputation pressed for the immediate Here is the cause of the change! Here is the key to epeal of the New Poor Law, along with the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill, as an evidence that, at last, the poor should be cared for; that their interests should be in somewise attended to; that their wants and require-

ments should be in some measure satisfied. The Ten Hours' Bill contains the principle that LABOUR NEEDS PROTECTION. The old Poor Law of Elizabeth contains the principle that THE POOR HAVE A RIGHT TO BE FIRST KEPT BY THE LAND. The Ministers to press upon their attention the measure we establishment of these principles will form a groundwork are organised to watch over and promote, have strangely for the working men to work upwards to that com-

excited the ire of this purchased gentleman. He findul jurtable and plenteous condition which is theirs by But were these all the recommendations of the depubest mode of warfare, imputing bad motives, and heap- tation? Did they suggest nothing more? Yes! The the bearing of the principles of the Charter; they immediate appointment of a committee of inquiry, would, then, be enabled to give their judgments fairly things, he charges them with "artfully beslavering" formed of practical men of all parties, for the purpose on the principles brought before them. That Governthe Ministers they waited upon, to serve the party pur- of endeavouring to ascertain the cause of the poverty, ment originated from the people in America, was quite misery, and discontent now in the land. A committee true; but was it so in England? How was it here? What are the facts of the case? The deputation have that should go honestly to work to fathom the ques- Why, it originated from a bauditti of petty tyrants, reported the conversations as they took place, as accu- tion; that should examine into the workings of all por- and on this basis was monarchy established. We had rately as they could. We have reason to believe they tions of our present system, upon all classes: that now oligarchies of landlords, millocrats, millionaires, have only told the truth, as to the manner in which they should examine more particularly into the workings of who each and all claimed to be the people; but the machinery, especially during the last fifty years; that millions were not the people. He agreed that all ought should receive evidence and take the statements of all to be represented. The millions were regarded as would have been TO LIE: and because the deputation parties, workman and master, labourer and employer respectable so long as they served the purposes of churchman and dissenter, Whig, Tory, Radical, and faction—(hear, hear)—like the ass, so long as they honour, conscience, and duty to the vile purposes of Chartist. A committee that should examine into, and carried the load. (Hear, hear.) We complain that the an infamous party, they are abused by the Leeds Times report upon, all the measures of relief that are proman and his compeers as besisverers of Torjiam; and posed. A committee that should endeavour to go to will not do; no, if they did, it would cement the as ever the root of the matter, and devise, from the schemes before them, a plain, simple, but comprehensive meaters should have admitted working men to a friendly sure of relief, adequate to the removal of the evils it conference, when they remember the conduct of the Whig has to supplant, and adequate to the establishment and securement of plenty and contentment throughout every refused to see a deputation of working men, though sent workman's house in Britain. Such was the recomby a Yorkshire West Riding meeting! The recollectimendation of the deputation; and what more do the tions of these things may be painful; but the Whigs owners of machinery and their advocates want?! Are press upon the Ministers the adoption of the People's rely on the justice of his case. He dare submit his Charter. And who complains of this? The Leeds claims against all comers. The advocates for the pro-Times man, who has done his little best to swamp the tection of labour dare do the same. Who, then, is Charter agitation! The man who has omitted no op- afraid? If the Corn Law repealer is, he will dread the portunity of doing his uttermost to sow division in the encounter! If he is conscious that he rests his case Chartist camp! 2 ho has maligned the motives, aspersed upon baseless theory and specious fallacies, he will the characters, and lyingly misrepresented the conduct shrink from examination. But not so the man who of the Chartist leaders! the man who put words into feels the confidence arising from truthful conviction. the month of Mr. G J. Harney, at the last election for He dreads no inquiry. He courts it. He knows his

culled from every source all that he possibly could lay dogmatically contending that they alone know the cause Cinb, a society formed for the express and avowed denunciation, and proscription, instead of going to

purpose of swamping the Charter agitation. This is work like men determined to ascertain the cause of our the man to complain that the deputation did not do manifold evils, and to apply an efficient and comprehento send his tools, two geese; two members of his Fox It was for the purpose of securing a FAIR HEARING men who moved the amendment at the Music Hall, are to cure, their extent, their depth, and their cause, men who moved the amendment at the Music Hall, are to cure, their extent, their deptin, and their cause, both members of the Fox and Goose club; and the "amendment," so artlessly dictated by the modest mover on the platform, was concected, arranged, by the Foxes, before the mover of it came near the Foxes, before the mover of it came near the passionate inquiry may demonstrate that the Charter their proposed meaning four millions of signatures on its bosom;— granted instead an impost on wine, cider, beer, and amendment. The state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— granted instead an impost on wine, cider, beer, and amendment. The state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— granted instead an impost on wine, cider, beer, and amendment. The state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— granted instead an impost on wine, cider, beer, and amendment. The state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— granted instead an impost on wine, cider, beer, and amendment. The state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— or relief will at all apply, or whether it would the most unbounded and hearth taxes. This, it must be confessed, was a passionate inquiry may demonstrate that the Charter appointus. See the effect of Whig finality in 1832, a plant of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— or relief will at all apply, or whether it would the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— or relief will at all apply, or whether it would the most unbounded to a depth or relief will at all apply or whether it would the state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying four millions of signatures on its bosom;— or relief will at all apply or whether it would the state of the country was indeed to adopt the carrying f the Foxes, before the mover of it came near the passionate inquiry may demonstrate that the character appointus. One the enect of whigh and Tories, neld on meeting at all. And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan of Home Colonization, or both united, majority was found to oust the boroughmongers; in selfishness which they have since produced in such knew the charitable disposition of many of the in-same day, to rejoice at the christening of a Prince of meeting at all. And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan or home Colomization, or both united that which may get us out of our difficulties, and enable us to formed no portion of their duty!

And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan or home Colomization, or both united, may get us out of our difficulties, and enable us to late, a majority of 91 was found to uphold those very deal effectually with that disorganising power which has rejoiced in paying his commute the burdens upon their duty!

And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan or home Colomization, or both united, may get us out of our difficulties, and enable us to late, a majority of 91 was found to uphold those very deal effectually with that disorganising power which has the first public meeting held by the formed no portion of their duty!

And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan or home Colomization, or both united that which may get us out of our difficulties, and enable us to late, a majority of 91 was found to uphold those very deal effectually with that disorganising power which has rejoiced in paying his was the first public meeting held by the formed no portion of their duty!

And these, forsooth, are the men to alone, or a plan or home Colomization, or both united that which may get us out of our difficulties, and enable us to late, a majority of 91 was found to uphold those very deal effect of the christening of a Prince of the profusion. They commute the burdens upon the profusion of the in
And these, forsooth, are the men to alone the profusion of the in
Based at the christening of a Prince of the in
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Based at the christening of a Prince of the in
Based at the christening of a Prince of the in
Bas Ah! working men, you will need no spectracies to already worked such revolutions in our habits, cushands from the present, for their late exertious in the cause of the that body, and we have no doubt it will have a good

examination will dare to complain.

Does any one want less? He is conscious he is a quack.

upon them! They showed that the evils complained the working people are we wedded. To that cause as we did at the present time? Here we had on the of arose from the fact that, all consideration had will we continue to adhere, spite of all political con- one hand the rich and powerful oppressors united, on selves willing to receive aid in this cause from all and all opposition; and why? Because they registered this course of action we are determined to adhere! No go with us, we will try if there is not another most in-

rate of wages and state of being still and still con- other day; a gent said "there, O'Connor, that is one of They also pressed for the immediate Repeal of the tinually deteriorating, as they have ever done since you your men, would you give him the suffrage? He would; have not gone half-way yet !!!!

Heed them not who cry that many of you would be glad to get ten hours work now! That is a very shortworking more than ten hours? Would it not be better repeal the Corn Laws. This, they also say, will bring Jones when read by Mr. Whitehorn; it was the convic minutes intermission for rest, meals, education,

while the push lasts, and then have to stand idle till another push comes? With every determination to meet the foe in whatever shape he may present himself, and with a firm hope that the time is not far distant when the measure we have so long asked for, and over and over again proved the necessity for, will be given us,

We are, your's faithfully, THE LEEDS SHORT TIME COMMITTEE.

CHELSEA.

A public meeting was held in the Commercial Rooms, Royal Bath Gardens, King's Road, Chelsea, for the adoption of the National Petition, on Wednesday, January 26th. The front of the place of meeting was illuminated by variegated lamps, forming a large P. C., the initials of the People's Charter. The spacious building was well filled.

At half-past seven o'clock, Mr. S. FORD was unanimously called to the chair, and in a few brief sentences requested a patient hearing for all who might present themselves, and called on Mr. Whitehorn to read and move the adoption of the

Mr. WHITEHORN said it gave him great pleasure to do so, because it contained equal justice for rich and poor. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. L. H. LEIGHS seconded the motion. He said as one of the working classes of this great community, he seconded it with great pleasure, embracing, as it did, the six points of the Charter. We certainly had no wealthy or titled aristocrat to preside over our meeting; it was, nevertheless, a most numerous and respectable meeting. The day had gone by for idle pomp, useless glitter, and expensive shows. He would be brief, be cause he was sure they were anxious to hear that great and good man, Feargus O'Connor, who was present. (Loud cheers.) But he would, nevertheless, explain House of Commons do not tell us what they will or people together. We had been disappointed by all parties, how was the present state of things kept up? by classlegislation. (Cheers.) A large army, and a most expence; but when the people become enlightenedwhen in every cottage was to be found an English of the meeting.

adopted.

the Tory Ministers. Of course Dr. Smiles and his co- our former calculations, upsetting all our former arrange- lent themselves to the worst of purposes. (Hear, hear.) A word of explanation may not be misplaced here. could it be believed that in such a country as England workers took care to instruct their deputation to name ments, introducing new habits, and changing the In his practice as a barrister, after baffling all other wit. The origin and nature of feudal service may not be the People's Charter to the Ministers, as a measure of whole aspect of society; and yet we know scarsely any nessees, he had found them with their notes carrying a generally understood. Committee, holden on the evening of Jan. 22d, 1842, relief; of course they took care that the Ministers had present, eight of the members, the following resolutions that subject brought under their notice. Not they, we it is already almost too powerful a customer for any Government to grapple with. On one hand stand was fast approaching when royalty itself would not feel came the lord paramount of the soil. He divided it Law Repeal alone! and the deputation never mentioned the advocates for an unlimited extension of it, stouties comfortable, unless the people were happy—unless the among his comites, or associates, to whom he granted, shire," in reply to the foul and unmanly attack of the Charter! Of course Dr. Smiles censured them for contending that it has been an unmixed good to all people were placed in a position to become consumers, however, only the occupancy of it, reserving to the the Editor of the Leeds Times, and in justification this omission. Not a world of it! It would not have parties connected with it; and on the exchequer would always be empty. In 1840, their crown the fee-simple or proprietorship. In return for the working people, loudly calling out for measures of petition was presented, signed by two millions, and the the right of occupancy and usufruct, these military regulation and restraint; for it has anatched the blanket Speaker, who ought to be neutral, threw his weight a sociates were pledged to render important service. from the bed, the beef from the cupboard, the coat in the scale, and overbalanced the two millions. They defrayed the expences of jurisdiction within their from the back, and the child from the home of the would now double the number, continue their steady several districts—they maintained order, and were working man, and doomed the father to unwilling course, and beat the Tories as they had beaten the bound to furnish forth a certain number of men with idleness, while it imposes upon the infant toil unceas- Whigs. (Cheers.) The Government was as well aware arms, equipments, and food, in any military expedition ing, destruction of health, loss of limb, and premature of what they were doing as they did; it was necessary commanded by the monarch. They held their estates death! Is no inquiry needed here? Should we not that we show our strength—then mere "Reformers" from him as the proprietor, with an express view to ascertain what really have been the workings of this would go with us. The Whigs admit their mess was the performance of these duties. We need not run tremendous power, whether for good or evil, or both; spoiled; believe him the Whigs would rather return through the history of that process by which the estates and to point out the one, and the means of escaping to power for an abridgement of the franchise than for were first held for life, then for two generations, and from the other? And can any plan better adapted for its extension; but let us determine they never shall subsequently became hereditary property—nor need we he should never shrink from advocating; and certainly accomplishing this object be hit upon, than that suggested by the deputation? If so, let us hear of it! Mr. O'C. then most eloquently and laughably anatomised tenure. It may suffice to say that the proprietorship of Chartists) for doing the same, were covered with obloque Till one is broached, let no one complain! And none the Midland Counties Charter, smid the loudest apbut those who are afraid to submit their nostrums to plause of the whole meeting, showing the fallacy of its that in place of feudal homage and burdensome services occasion did seem to him an opportunity for bearing provisions. He had been to Leicester, and asked for a land tax was imposed. That which was once held witness to these principles, for which if they let it pass Away, then, with the canting cry that the deputa- Mr. Biggs, who had denounced him in his absence; but upon condition of furnishing aid to the king in his now, they might be called to account hereafter. tion did not press for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, or for he was not to be found. (Hear, hear.) He there had a military undertakings, and which on that condition Corn Law, or any other humbug. He supposed Mr. upon the restoration of Charles the Second, the illegal out noticing the amendment, which was eventually Biggs agreed with the poet, who said the best time to convention of the landocracy immediately abolished—done, although Messrs. Bainbridge and Soly protested Such then, Working Men, were the recommendations court a widow was on her return from her husband's freed their own estates from incumbrance, and threw against such an unfair proceeding, and urged that it of the deputation, and such were their reasons for the funeral; but he thought Mr. B. would have no chance the burden, in the shape of excise taxes, upon the was not an address from the inhabitants of Yeovil, but

charges of "Tory tools," or charges of "Whig tools," innential party learning wit—the trades. (Loud cheers.) shall divert us from it. The man who will support the They had tried everything save the Charter, and had our friend. The man who opposes is our enemy. The continued cheering.) He had to address the masons Working Men! we call upon you to be true to your- on Wednesday; and shortly the tailors. He should selves and to your cause! It never was in so good a then have an opportunity of telling the trades how position as it now is! True, the miseries you have to machinery affected them-it was art against nature. endure are appalling! True, the operations of our pre- (Hear, hear.) The people's actions relative to the free Besides this, the Leeds Times has had accres of pounds who have reduced you to your present deplorable sent system have brought you to absolute starvation! trade fallacies had amply compensated him for all True, it has inflicted suffering incalculable upon you: his sufferings. There was more money in the country means taken by the friends of Short Time to extend his present system, and the immense aid given to needy grace, flounder about, and cry out most lustily, for been going on for the last twenty-five years. Taxacirculation, and establish his paper as an organ of the speculators by the joint stock banks, had increased getting what a deaf ear and indignant denial they gave to tion had increased, and would continue to do so.

> your reasons, without time to explain them. N.B.candidate he would be sure to get his vote; and so were Litterary articles ought to claim a part of your attenyou to extend the Franchise to thieves, &c., they would tion;" till, with forlorn gaze, you measure with your not vote for thieves, knowing them too well. (Loud sighted view of the question. Are there not some now laughter and cheers.) The Charter was the sunshine of fully exclaim eye the extent of the columns of your paper, and wistliberty, it would moralise the whole; it was the lever for more of you, if that work was more equalized? that would raise man to his proper sphere. He thanked Ten Hours would do that, if it did nothing more! them for the kind and enthusiastic manner in which Besides, the Corn Law Repealers say they are going to they had received the names of Frost, Williams, and us another "roaring trade." Will it not be better, tion that he should live in the memory of working men then, to have the Ten Hours' Protection beforehand, so that induced him to make such strenuous exertions. that we can be sure that the greedy portion of the Mr. O'C. then showed the glaring injustice of the conmanufacturers do not again work our children to death! viction of Frost, Williams, and Jones. The ignorance When we had a "roaring trade" before, they worked of the juryman, Christopher Johns, who declared he infants for eighteen hours continuously, with only thirty did not find Frost guilty of high treason, but of being in Newport; however we should not get them back and recreation! Will it not make our next until we could send out a frigate with the Charter colours roaring trade" last longer, if we run our mills only thying. Respecting the Dorchester Labourers, he had ten hours a-day, and not run them day and night, told the ministers that they ought to occupy their place in their colonies instead of them. He had aided in restoring them and the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and he would bring back Frost, Williams, and Jones. (Great cheering.) Dont let them mistake; he did not mean to do it himself; he must have their aid-(hear, hear)the millocrats with their millions complained of poverty and wanted the repeal of the Corn Laws; but they would never go for the Corn Law repeal if they were gratulate the Queen upon the birth of a son and sucto have the Charter with it. (Hear, hear.) He would cessor to the British throne. Many of the respectables put all the League in that room, and go blindfolded and clergy of the town and neighbourhood attended. into a meeting of working men, and pick out twenty and also a few of the working classes. The Portreve support in furtherance of their desirable objects." men possessing more talent than all the League combined. The League was to have a meeting on the 8th of the meeting. W White, Esq., in a short speech, in all who may be willing to become collectors for the of February; he would meet them, and convince the which he culogised the town for its great loyalty, pro- Convention fund, be furnished with books for that purpeople, that they (the League) were the only mono- posed an address of congratulation to her Majesty, pose, and that they be requested to report progress to polists. They were about to have a little parliament of which was seconded by the Rev. W. A. Robinson. their own-the Convention. (Loud cheers.) He had Previous to its. being put from the chair, Mr. Bain. by Mr. Frankland, "That the secretary be instructed now performed his duties. Mr. O'Connor now showed bridge wished to offer a few remarks. He rose for the to procure twelve collecting books for the purpose, and cards of the Association, and called on those present purpose of moving an amendment, and in doing so,

> > be happy to come and address the men of Chelses. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Mr. MATHERS then read and moved the address to the Queen in behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. GUTHRIE, in seconding it, eulogised the character of Mr. Frost, with whom he had been personally beg most respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on to request them to support the prayer of the petition acquainted; it was put and carried unanimously. seconded the motion, "That Feargus O'Connor, Esq.,

present it to her Majesty;" this was carried unani mously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

RAISING THE WIND. sufficient dose of stimulant necessary for securing the rose and spoke as follows:revival we need; and, secondly, if we could, we

liamentary history will set them right.

MISERIES OF EDITORS

1. A kind visitor, whom you would make almost any sacrifice to rather than offend-without the least ill resorting to your composition drawer, on the ground of intimate acquaintance; deranging and inspecting manuscripts, when you had as lief he had intruded into your wife's dressing-room; or peeping over the cases, and interrupting compositors, to see the original articles, which you did not intend to show him, or anybody else, except through the medium of the

2. Receiving a manuscript, of which it seems doubtful whether the writer intended to represent European, Chaldaic, or Chinese characters; and, after patient attempts to decypher the hieroglyphics, resorting to the author, and hearing his unfeigned expression of estonishment that you did not find all as plain and legible as a new tin pan.

3. Just as you are in the busiest part of your daily duties, in preparing your paper, having an obliging call, with a very verbose communication of a private nature, which you are required not only to receive, but to hear read, amid the din of other calls-" Proof is ready!"-" Waiting for proof, Sir!"-and the prospect of a late paper, and subsequent complaint in anticipation grinding on your feelings. 4. Inquiries-" Who wrote that article?" when

you have no fair right to inform, when it seems unkind to refuse, and incredulous to say you do not 5. In a busy moment receiving a personal lampoon. which you are resolved not to publish, yet wish to give

The writer, full of the justice of his cause, and perfectly incredulous that there are two sides of a question. 6. A modest request from a good friend, just as your paper ought to be at press, that you would prepare a special article for his particular view. 7. And lastly, for the present, a quick succession of complaints, such as-"Why was our advertisement Mr. Clark was re-appointed to the chair. Mr. Stall week.—The other papers have that news more in defail the misery, wretchedness, and crime caused by the -I wonder you should publish so many light articles, and leave out commercial ones—This is an important

"Ye Gods! annihilate both time and space, And make us printers happy."

POSTCRIPT-Another dreadful misery.-While you are collecting news from a dezen or twenty different papers, when you have to keep in your mind's eye the leading features of all, to have your papers misplaced, and your arrangements all broken in upon by the busy interference of half-a-dozen goodnatured, friendly loungers, who after having agonised your feelings into a high fever, retire, one after another, humming a tune What's this dull town to me?" or giving some other indication of their idle propensity or negligentatre.-New York New Era.

Chartist Entelligence.

YEOVIL, SOMERSET - A meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held on Tuesday last, to conwas called to the chair, who briefly stated the object the auspicious event of the birth of a son and successor Mr. R. RIDLEY moved, and Mr. WARMINSTER to the British throne, but we trust it will not be conwhich we offer these our united congratulations, if while request. we rejoice in your joy, we cannot refrain from expressing our deep sympathy with those who weep. It is scarcely necessary to state to you, most gracious Sovereign, that poverty, misery, and human degradation prevails to an alarming extent, in every part of this our favoured land, and which if not speedily removed. When we are urged to make any sacrifice with a view | will, in all probability, lead to results the most fearful o get rid of the existing Corn Laws, there is an implied to contemplate. Believing that those evils are caused assumption in the exhortation, that by attaining that by class legislation, and being earnestly desirous of and we should save the country from impending ruin. securing virtue, happiness, and tranquility to your The patient, say some, is in danger of instant death. Mojesty's subjects, as well as protection to your Doubtless, perfect health can only be restored by a Majesty's crown and dignity. We humbly beg of your course of alteratives which shall act upon the constitu- Majesty to adopt such measures as shall destroy the tion: but there is no time to carry prescriptions of this monopoly of political power, and do ample and equal character into effect. The country is sinking from justice to all classes of the community." Mr. Wills exhaustion. Let our first efforts be directed to a briefly seconded the amendment. G. Harbin, Esq., revival of her trade and commerce, and we may then agreed that great distress prevailed, but thought that it proceed at leisure to the great work of political reform. was foreign to the object of the meeting to bring it for-To this we have but two objections; but then they are ward at the present time. Several other gentlemen formidable ones. First, that we cannot muster up a followed in the same strain, when the Rev. H. Soley The Rev. H. Soley said he had considerable hesishould proceed so very leisurely to amend the contation in putting himself forward on the present occastitution, that ere long the patient would be as bad sion, afraid that, from his having been so short a

time an inhabitant of the town, it might be deemed They may doubt this who look upon class legislation presumptuous in him to offer any observations. Neveras a thing of recent origin, or who imagine they see in theless, he could not remain an indifferent spectator our present restrictive system no more than " nature | under circumstances that appeared to him of considerpensive rural police was maintained at the public ex- erring from herself." A slight acquaintance with Par- able importance. He could not help feeling that it was of no slight value to couple with their address of From the first moment of the installation of what we congratulation to their Soveraign an expression of their Chartist Circular, and the Northern Star-(loud cheers) may call the landed interest in the supremacy of power deep sympathy with the millions, who were suffering -then would despotism cease. (Reiterated cheers.) until the present time, our legislators have pursued in every corner of the land. It seemed to him they should not require the deputation TO LIE to get them they afraid that before a committee so constituted, Mr. L. then eloquently denounced the atrocious Poor their selfish ends—have aimed at increasing the value would not be deing their duty if, while their hearts and for such a purpose, they could not make out their Law Bill, and lashed alike most unsparingly Whigs and of their ewn property, at the expence of those whom were full of pity for the unfortunate, as he truly bewe are told, the deputation did not case? The Chartist will have ne such fear. He dare Tories, as its supporters, and concluded amid the cheers they were called to govern, with a systematic pertina- lieved they were, their words were indicative only of of the meeting.

The motion was then put, and unanimously beginning to end—"from morn to dewy eve," has been the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh, and they consistent. With untiring real they have kept before must beware lest silence on the subject of such suf-FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., now rose, amidst the them one object—self-aggrandisement; with unwearied fering should give rise to the belief that either the sufmost deafening applause, again and again repeated assisting they have pursued it. Baffled in one instance, fering or the sympathy did not exist. If they really grumbling that "if they return to the chase with new alacrity—omit no deeply deplored the condition of their countrymen as it gives me great pleasure to meet so numerous a body of opportunity—spare no vigilance—overleap all the land-deserved, they could not help availing themselves of much for the received of the condition of their countrymen as it get cheap bread. The surface of the sympathy did not exist. If they really grumbling that "if they folks would not come and deserved, they could not help availing themselves of much for the received of the condition of their countrymen as it get cheap bread they just must go and buy dear." So my fellow men and women on this my second appear- marks and hedges of justice-turn this whole country such an opportunity of making known their sentiments ance among you. Whether shall we attach greatest into one vast hunting ground, in which the people are in a quarter whence relief might possibly flow. But it the month of Mr. G. J. Harney, at the inst election for the purpose of hounding on the Whig physicals to claims will be heard. He is convinced that the justice importance to the meeting of yesterday (the Royal trounce his bones—put words into his mouth which of his cause will stand out fully apparent.

Augustic for the purpose of hounding on the Whig physicals to claims will be heard. He is convinced that the justice importance to the meeting of yesterday (the Royal the victims, laws the hounds, and pelf the end of the was said, the present was not a fitting occasion for the with wonderful rapidlty in this part of the Country christening), or to the forthcoming meeting of Parliament? he was sure the Windsor meeting was not with- transactions designed to transfer property from the ruled address now proposed. In reference to that point, he Charter. A public meeting was held on Tuesday out its good effects upon the people. Only think of the to the rulers. Our Corn Laws, our Money Bills, our would quote the precedent of the Wilts county meet- evening, in the large room of the Association, at the prefuse and lavish expenditure, while thousands of the Stamp Acts, our Excise Duties, our Enclosure Bills and ing lately convoked for a purpose similar to the wealth-producers was perishing of hunger. (Hear, Game Laws, the Church, the magistracy, the army, the present, when the Earl of Radnor had moved an amendhear.) Now, history, science, literature, and the arts navy, Colenial Governments—all tell one tale, the rule, ment relating to the existing distress, and although staunch advocate of the rights of man, who stated at had found their way among the people, he was sure or rather the misrule, of monopoly.

other places may not in general have adopted such a some length the objects of the meeting, and pledged these tidings that the Royal tables literally groans Singularly enough, the origin of this power, the course, it seemed to him peculiarly natural and right himself, as far as he was able, to ensure every one a with the weight of gold; and that the streets were car- power of the greater and lesser landowners, was uncon- that, while they rejoiced with those who rejoiced, they fair hearing. Mr. Spring moved the first resolution petted for reyalty to walk on, while twelve thousand stitutional. The Convention of Peers and country should not forget also to mourn with them who wept persons were perishing in Paisley alone—would spread gentlemen, which assembled on the restoration of like an electric shock—and it would be found the Charles the Second, and proceeded to abolish every the sacred emotions of the heart were the only subjects mind." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Harris. schoolmaster had not been abroad for nothing. It is so enactment of the Commonwealth as illegal, was never difficult to give a name to a Prince that all this fuss summoned by the King's writ. Under pretence of would withdraw his resolution in accordance with the which the people labour are caused by class legislation. to send his toels, two geese; two members of his Fox and Goose Society, to move at the Leeds Music Hall meeting, that the deputation he censured for not pressing upon Ministers the People's Charter! This is the man to act thus, when he and his is the man to act thus, when he and in virtue of which they owed to the commutation land tax.

It was for the purpose of securing a FAIR HEARING diment to give a name to a Prince that all this resolution in accordance with the people labour are caused by class legislation, for all parties, that the deputation recommended this suggestion of Capt. Harbin if such should appear to be of miles. But in this christening he read signs of the policy which had prevailed from the conquest in 1066. The decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the fully and fairly represented in the Commons Household them to be, nor such a numerous body of lamp gazers; and in virtue of which they were naving the monarch, they changed the constitutional suggestion of Capt. Harbin if such should appear to be of miles. But in this christening he read signs of the policy which had prevailed from the conquest in 1066. The decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the fully and fairly represented in the Commons Household them. There was not that they will never be removed till the people are the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting, and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided wish of the meeting and the use of the decided is the man to act thus, when he and his can be applied. It may turn out that corn Law repeat wont to be, nor such a numerous body at lamp gazers; and in viscos the middle classes had begun to find they were paying exempted themselves, and the commutation land tax tulatory address throughout the country coupled with National Petition was moved by Mr. Harris, who read to overreach and put down the Charter agitation! The they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the evils they must first shew that they know the every congra- by Mr. Elliott. The third resolution, adopting the middle classes had begun to find they were paying exempted themselves, and the community to the middle classes had begun to find they were paying exempted themselves, and the community that the middle classes had begun to find they were paying exempted themselves, and the community that the middle classes had begun to find they were paying exempted themselves, and th weeks the Petition would be presented to the House, in lieu of such services they refused to re-enact, but regret if the meeting were indisposed to adopt the thereon, and was seconded by Mr. Hemsly. The whole

long-famed for its industry, its enterprise, and its various natural resources; hundreds of thousands would be in need of elemosynary support? He need refer but to one item of the wrengs suffered by the working millions, namely, the Corn Laws, to show that that they were cruelly and most unjustly treated, and it was because he saw that the working classes were not protected by others, and were not allowed to protect themselves, that he fel it was of so much value to call the attention of the Sovereign to the duty of a government, to legislate for the benefit of the whole, and not for a few. He knew that he had been accused of interfering in political matters, but in the face of that meeting he must disclaim belonging to, or having any connection with, any political party. All parties ought to be able to look upon the ministers of the Gospel as their friends, which would not be the case if thy were identified with any one of them, but there were great eternal principles of right and wrong, which he trusted As it was doubtful whether the original address of only a few individuals. They carried it by a show of hands. The result of this meeting has created a great sensation in the town, and all cry out against the unfair proceeding of what are called the "gentlemen" of

DARLINGTON.—The Chartists of Darlington held their weekly meeting in Biggs' long room, when a vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Mr. Stiran and the Chartists of Bilston, for their heroic conduct in carrying their amendment against the Vicar and churchwardens for attempting to carry a church-rate.

KENT.-PROGRESS OF CHARTISM.-A public meeting in furtherence of the cause was held in the spacious room of the Compasses Tave:n, High-street, Chatham, on Thursday last. The meeting was called for half-past seven: at that time the room was densely crowded. Mr. Clark was unanimously voted to the chair. He requested a fair and impartial hearing for all who might present themselves. Mr. Stallwood, from London, was engaged, and would address them. He was sure. in accordance with Chartist usage, if any had an objection to offer, they would be patiently heard, and fully answered. (Cheers.) Mr. Stallwood then rose, and was most cordially received. He exhibited to them, in a manner not to be mistaken, the principles of the People's Charter, showed the inconsistency and fallacy of the Midland Counties Charter. the absurdity of Sturge's declaration, and the mischievous tendency of free tade under present circumstances—most clearly demonstrated the practicability of the Chartist principles, refe ring to Norway, Switzer. land, &s., as indisputable proofs—showed the immense mass of corruption, tumult, convulsion, and bloodshed caused by the present system—and that the only remedy was to place political power in the hands of the people-and concluded an argumentative and eloquent address, amid the loudest applause of a delighted audience. Opposition was courted, but none offered. The Petition was adopted, and received many signatures. The Chairman announced that Mr. Stallwood would lecture on the ensuing evening. Severs members were added to the locality, and the meeting

ON FRIDAY EVENING, the room was again filled present system—the inefficiency of our own "institutions" for the present time—that there was no such a place as the Commons House, the House so called being a junior House of Lords—and the great necessity that existed for a change. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. The Chairman eloquently supported the views of the lecturer. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman. A considerable addition was again made to the petition. and several converts entered the National Charter Association. Although this locality has only been in existence nine weeks, they have had two lecturers down from London-held four large meetings-and obtained six hundred signatures to the National Petition. All that is now required is the presence of Feargus O'Connor to make Chartism fashionable here. Then hurran for the cause in the Government Borough

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, in the Chartists Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market. Mr. Crothers having been unanimously called to the chair. The secretary read the minutes of last meeting, likewise some letters which he had received from Leeds, respecting the O'Brien Press fund, and one from York, when the following resolutions were agreed to unanimously. Meved by Mr. Cockburn, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, That this association highly approve of the exertions of the youths (in connexion with our body) in their endeavours to get up a reading room and debating society, and we do hereby promise them our hearty Moved by Mr. Cockburn seconded by Mr. Dees, "That the Council weekly." Moved by Mr. Dees, seconded that none be considered duly appointed to collect withwho were not enrolled to enrol themselves forthwith. he could assure them that it was not out of any cap- out a mandate, signed by the secretary, on behalf of He would take his leave, assuring them that he would be always found at his post; and should at any time feeling to the gentlemen who drew it up, not out of by Mr. Cockburn, "That a deputation of three be any want of loyalty, nor a desire to disturb the una- appointed to wait upon the two members of Parliament nimity of the meeting, but from a feeling of duty to for this Borough and present them with a copy of the the many thousands of his suffering fellow creatures to National Petition (adopted at the public meeting in the his country and his Queen. The amendment was as Guildhall, last week, with the mayor in the chair,) and fol ows :- "That we your Majesty's most loyal subjects a copy of the People's Charter, each respectively, and in their places in the House. If they should have left for London, the secretary was instructed to forward sidered as detracting from the affectionate loyalty with the copies to their addresses in London, with the above

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS NOT A POLITICAL SUBJECT.—The Chartists of Blaydon waited some time age upon the managers of the Primitive Methodist Chapel to request the use of the chapel to hold a Chartist meeting in, but received in answer that it was an unalterable law with the society, that the chapel could not, on any account, be used for any political object whatever; but what was the surprise of the good men and true of Blaydon when, upon going abroad on last Tuesday morning, the village and environs were placarded, announcing that Mr. Liddle anti-Corn Law lecturer, would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws in the said chapel, on Wednesday evening. Wednesday came, and so did Mr. Liddle; the Chartists were there too. Mr. L. finding himself in a country village, thought he could make them awallow any nonsense he might be pleased to eject; opened out in a regular tirade of such hackneyed abuse as the League generally resort to, when they think they can do so with impunity; but the men of Blaydon were too old birds to be caught with chaff; they offered to discuss the subject with him; but he very wisely declined. The meeting, which was a bumper, came to the unanimous conclusion, that all the evils with which society is afflicted is owing to class legislation, and that nothing but a full and free representation in the state can ameliorate the present deplorable condition of the industrious classes. After giving three hearty cheers for the People's Charter; three for F. O'Connor, the friend of the people; and three for Mr. O'Brien, the meeting separated. This said Mr. Liddle placarded the walls of Newcastle, announcing his intentions of delivering a course of lectures against the Corn Laws in the Ranters' School-room, Nelson-street, on Tuesday evenings: admission 2d. each. How many do you think attended his first lecture? exactly four, in cluding himself and the person appointed to take the twopences when they came. Of course there was no lecture; and after waiting nearly an hour, and seeing no more prospect of any twopences, he walked away grumbling that "if the folks would not come and much for the prospects of the Plague. TONBRIDGE, (KENT.)—The cause is progressing

Chequers' Inn, for the purpose of adopting the National enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no enable you to see through all this! You will need no then they held their late exertious in the cause of the poor. But there was something better than charity, but the people; but neither the sabre of the people; but neither the people; b able to afford it to others, and if justice were done them, much neglected.

THE SCOTTISH CONVENTION AND THE puffing and blowing like a miniature steam engine, all; and consequently, the people were originally the which we shall not waste our time, or seek to occupy subjects. It thus plainly appears that the petitions of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. letter in the Star of 15th January. As one of the Conrention whose decision the Doctor reviews, and as one I the resolution he impugns, I will with your permission, answer the query. From the briefness of your be equally ignorant of "the objection" with the Doctor, and it is right they should know it. The matter in dispute naturally resolves into two

1st. The original merits of the Petition.

2nd. The propriety of protesting against it after the steps which had been taken in proceeding with it. As to the first of these, I never had any doubts, nor have I yet; the introduction of certain matter into it rielates a principle, which if it be not alluded to, may

prove fatal to our movement. Those great principles upon which the Chartists are agreed, which formed the substance of the document from which they took their name, and which constitutes a bond of union between thousands who differ upon other subjects, refers solely to the constitution of the legislature. Nark that. They leave each and all subscribing to them free to hold what opinions they may, as to the measures which it would be proper to pass, if once that constitution was obtained.

In this, and in the truth of these principles, lies our strength; our creed excludes no man, be his opinions upon every other point what they may, provided he subscribes to the equality of man, and would "do unto others as he would that others should do unto him." In our ranks we may with consistency number Repealers and anti-Repealers, anti-Poor Law men, and Malthurians, O'Cornorites, O'Brienites, Owenites, Cobbettites. Churchmen, Dissenters, or no Church at all men. and others I need not mention, differing in their views of political economy, merals, and religion, wide as the poles asunder.

This being the case, and I dely any one to dispute it. it is manifest that as Chartists we should never mix up with these our great and fundamental opinions, others which are only entertained by a section of our number (no matter how large or how small that section) and which are repudiated by others every, whit as good Chartists as themselves.

The party doing so, set up an unwarrantable standard of Chartism which will debar many from going along with them. As Chartists we hold a certain fixed opinion upon the constitution of the legislature, but no one particular opinion whatever upon any of the laws that ought to be possessed by it.

The petition framed by the Executive of the National Charter Association violates this rule broadly and unquestionably. It expresses a fixed opinion upon certain laws, on which as a body the Chartists are not agreed. Does it follow because a man is an anti-repealer or a Malthusian that he is not a Chartist? No. Many may be sincere in both. Why then introduce into a petition, framed for the Chartist body generally, opinions nowise inseparable from Chartist principles, and from which many, who would otherwise be disposed to subscribe to it, may feel called upon to dissent.

I hold that, as individuals, every Chartist has a right te express and propagate his opinions, but he has no right, be his position what it may, to fix these his peculiar opinions to the Charter and exclude all who may not feel disposed to approve of the addition. This the framers of the petition have done, and for this reason I for one have felt myself called upon to protest against it.

God knows I am no Malthusian, nor am I an admirer of the inhuman New Poor Law, but that signifies nothing; others, who may conscientiously subscribe to the Charter, may be both; and if I mix up my opinions on these points with the Charter, I put all who differ from me in a false position; they must either subscribe what they do not agree with, or not at all. This is my objection. I have heard that all the de-

legates express their opinions in public, and not a few of them in private; and I can assure Dr. M'Donall that this, with very few exceptions, was the opinion of all, even of many who voted for the amendment. Whether the Doctor or his colleagues will meet this objection, time will show. As to the propriety of protesting, there is more difficulty in deciding. But let us stand to our principles, and leave expediency to the Whiga! To commit a false step is bad—to persist in it is worse. The Doctor contends that we, the men of Scotland, should not dissent "from the rest." It is with pain we do so; but circumstances may arise which will leave us no alternative, unless we choose to admit a mode of proceeding which will prove fatal to our movement. The Doctor says-

"If our principles are exactly the same, then in practice your leaders, or a majority of them, have seceded from the spirit of the Charter; and have virtually laid it down as a rule that in petitions the minority have a clear right to rule."

There is a fallacy here-" Our principles are exactly the same," only in so far as these are comprised in the Charter. On other matters they are not "exactly the same," but very different; and it is from the Executive shutting their eyes to this fact that the misunderstanding has arisen. The Doctor is mistaken in saying that the "minority" seek to rule, and that they have "seceded from the spirit of the Charter." We gave the petition framed by the Executive our best consideration. We viewed it as the production of men to whom we owed not a little; but we viewed it as such only-(for the Doctor must remember that the constituents of the Executive are confined to the members of the Associations of which they are office-bearers)—and we found it wanting. We seek not to dictate to others, but we claim the right of judging what we shall adhibit our own names to, and what not. Had the Exeentive stuck to the Charter, and that only, there should not have been another word about the matter, but since they chose to introduce other and different questions, they need not be surprised that some of their brother Chartists refuse to sanction the digression. I lay no stress upon the fact that we were never con-

sulted. We ought to have been, no doubt; and had We been so this discussion might have been spared: but were the Petition otherwise unexceptionable, this would never have been noticed. The Doctor errs when he says we objected to intro-

ducing grievances because other countries-not ourselves-felt them. Who ever said so? or how has such an idea entered his head? We objected to those grisvances, not because we do not feel them, but because they are (the Repeal of the Union for instance) grisvances which many Chartists consider no grievances

The Doctor wishes the men of Scotland to protest against the decision of their "leaders." He does not know, it seems, that the decision was not that of their "leaders," but their own. That with nardly an exception, every delegate had his particular instructions from his constituents on this very point, and that in some instances they were in opposition to the delegates own

The Executive, I am aware, are elected because the members of the association have a general confidence in them. They have a carte blanche given them as to their acts and deeds, and consequently they may act in a manner which their constituents may refuse afterwards to sanction. But the Convention, whose proceedings the Dector impugns, was differently constituted, whether better or worse, I leave for your readers to judge

In conclusion, I am glad the matter is so calmly and rationally taken up. In Scotland it has caused no initation of feeling, for very little: In England I trust it may be so too. The Doctor seems not to be aware that upon the merits of the Petition the Scottish Con-Vention were almost unanimous in condemning it: with very few exceptions, even those who voted for it, now that it had been taken up, expressed them-Elves hostile to it, and would, had they been consulted at first, have voted against it.

I am, &c., JOHN DUNCAN.

Dundee, Jan. 24, 1842. MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR.

writer will deem himself complimented.

the two above named important commercial and mann. Your enemies are before you; you have no choice, save spirited proprietors are justly entitled to the support of in your bosoms; you have your bleeding country sinkthe Public for their enterprise and perseverance. Cering beneath the pressure of her wrongs, and cailing tain palpable abuses, however, are permitted to exist on you to rescue her from misery; you have the hand which militate very materially against my own order, of fellowship stretched out by millions of the working and prevent the working man from obtaining his full classes of Great Britain; and, above all, you have the and legitimate share of the benefits accruing from this invincible spirit of liberty cheering you on to the Expeditious mode of travelling; as I shall, with your leave, endeavour to shew to the satisfaction of your numerous readers, by the following incidents which henceforth, to have fair play;" and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth, to have fair play; and I see no reason why henceforth which henceforth which henceforth hence have recently come under my own personal observation you should not act on the same principle, and, by your and experience. The like annoyances I have good own exertions obtain that justice for your country which reason to believe will continue to be experienced by the has so long been denied by the aristocracy, and reoperative class, to which I have the honour to belong, tarded by the temporizing measures of interested indiuntil some powerful effort is made to aronse public dividuals and "knavish politiciana."

from your pen, in reference to our strike at the New Opinion upon the subject, and efficient measures be

The first question then which you should ask your- Houses of Parliament, and other public works, which

taken to counteract the spread of such enormities. following my vecation at Dewibury, and have been in of "law and religion" in opposing our present engaged, and not strictly true; we therefore, now ask, the habit of returning home at the close of each week, to spend the Sunday. During the winter I have generally availed myself of the train which leaves the Dewsthe habit of returning home at the close of each week, rulers?

forthwith to take their places.

should have believed him, as it was I could not. ine, which, as I am informed, are the only vehicles of such a disgraceful construction used upon any railway in England; and if it be true, as I have seen it stated somewhere, that the third-class fares have raised more the man in a position in which he had the power to every means at our disposal, public inquiry into them. money than either the second or first, I think the public serve his country and himself; here we find him obey and preferred, through the medium of the Sun, Morning is imperatively called upon to demand an alteration. On Chrismas Day I rode down to Wakefield on the seven o'clock morning train, and the third-class passengers were not then even allowed the privilege of riding had no tyrants to trample on him, for all were equal; no in a "waggon;" but were actually pent up in a cattle overwhelming misery to bow down his spirit, for all truck, and had to effect their ingress and egress by clambering over a five-barred fence about a yard and a

I am, Sir, sincerely yours,

A journeyman-printer. Dawsbury, Jan. 25, 1842.

half high.

We readily give insertion to the above letter; for the conduct of the managers of the Railway he names. towards the poor, is grossly insulting and shamefully indecent. The "management" on this "line" is Brown has correctly stated that the waggon vehicles used on this railway for the transit of the poor, are the only things of the kind in England! and truly disgraceful things they are!! The name "waggon" is insultingly affixed to them by the Directors; and they are without seals, and the bottom bored full of holes, like a cullendar, for the purpose of producing a "draft" of cold air upwards, to make the occupiere of them as uncomfortable as possible! And this is all the "accommodation" which these Manchester Directors can afford to the working classes! Then the passengers by them are required to be at "train," or they "cannot be booked." No Porter is allowed to aid them in putting any luggage they may have into the carriages; nor are the "waggon passengers" allowed to go into the "waiting-rooms,"

no matter how long they may have to wait for the "train," or for what purpose they may wish to retire. The waggons are without spring-buffers, in despite of the recommendation of Sir Frederick Smith, the Government Inspector! And indeed, for that matter, this "miserable" management could not afford to let their " second-class carriages" have this valuable and necessary precaution against accidents. Their "second class" were at first, every one of them, actually without spring-buffers; and a good portion of them are so to this day!

paragraph has lately gone the round of the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Herapath, of the Rail-"Leeds and Manchester," who provide no seats at and made a ruin of your country. all for by far the greater number of their passengers! human teings each! and ask himself what would be the fate of the passengers in the case of an accident like that at Sonning Hill cutting?! The gingerbread things of carriages would be smashed in an instant!! They are the most rascally-made things ever seen; and would afford no manner of protection against the disastrous effects of only a slight collision !

The Leeds and Manchester line does not pay." are glad of it. It never ought to pay, until the "management" learn to treat their passengers some thing like human beings.

Contrast the "management" on this railway, in respect to accommodation, with that on the "North Midland." On the latter you find good, strong. roomy, easy carriages; every "class" having springbuffers; the "third class" being equal in that respect to the "first class" on the Leeds and Manchester line. and moreover provided with good seals. Contrast this pany," with the rascally "waggon" of the ' Leeds and Manchester;" and see in the two a vivid representaton and woollen districts! It is notorious that in the there is justice in-each treatment. cotton districts, the comforts and conveniences of the and the difference is exhibited in the accommoda-

their line. Still the accommodation on the "North Midland fline" is not what it ought to be; far from it. We lately

ter Railway" are concerned, the sooner the "Direct ceive you. I have shewn you the nature of a Governtors" collect them together, and make a public ment in which the people are the rulers; and I trust benfire of them, the more creditable will it be to you are convinced that justice with the aristocracy, is them !- ED.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

public spirit.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-Having in my letter of the the Tories in the late Parliamentary election struggle, political regeneration. it now becomes my duty to point out the necessity of legislative body from amongst the people.

You must bear in mind (as you will see by my letter) of getting rid of their false friends, the Whigs, and a not hesita e to set your hand to the People's Charter, ple's Charter to become a legislative enactment, as the love of fair play," that the Chartists aided the Tories; and believe me I am sincerely of opinion there is no only efficient remedy for the existing distress, also therefore, I must not be accused of inconsistency, when other means in your power by which you can be poli- praying for a free pardon for Frost, Williams, and I state my opinion on the necessity of their removal. | tically saved. I state my opinion on the necessity of their removal. It is true, that by the power of the Chartists you have Irishmen, your duty calls you at the present—you to be by him presented to the Queen It. been placed in a peculiar position; they have confronted you with the enemies of your country and your creed, them, they are your avowed enemies—onward and you leaves, which I have just have a for Finsbury, to be by him presented to the Queen. It appeared to be well pleased. I enrolled a dez n mem. The audience have now but one enemy to contend with—you know appears from the following letters, which I have just have after my leaves. and thrown down the barriers which separated you from conquer, backward and you fall. Remember what they received, that he did not think proper to present the your hereditary foes. So far they have served you; inowe you—remember what you fight for—remember your address himself, but contented himself, by sending the asmuch as henceforth you will have a clear stage to act beloved Ireland is the stake to be won or lost, and save same to the Home Secretary. Had we known such to Sir,—If you will be kind enough to give the follow- upon; you will no longer have the fawning sychophant her as become you from the merciless grasp of her have been the intention of the Honourable Gentleman. ing exposure of a piece of flagrant unfairness, a place in or skulking assassin to flatter or betray you. No: the tyrants. Tell them they have lorded it over you long most certainly the address would never have been sent the succeeding number of your excellent paper, the Chartiets have driven them from the field, and have enough—that you are tired of their justice, and that to him, because it was sent under the impression, that placed you in that position in which you must grapple you are determined to obtain the power to legislate for he would have personally presented it; for we had Eince the opening of this railway, many advantages with your oppressors, and fight the battle for political yourselves. have been afforded to persons having to travel between equality as becomes you. There is now no excuse; facturing towns, and the intermediate places; and the victory or defeat; you have the spirit of your fathers

selves is, What is the duty we owe to our country? appeared in your columns of Wednesday, the 26th ult. I reside at Wakefield, but have for several years been and the second should be, Will we be justified in point prejudicial to the cause of humanity, in which we are

bury Station, at Thornhill Lees, at twenty minutes to triotism, to rescue your country from degradation and and true side of the question. by Station, at Thornhill Lees, at twenty minutes to state of lock, p.m.

On Saturday evening week I was detained in the scale of nations; but to the latter it will be necessive. The same before the same before her, if it was properly and respectfully for the guarrymen who, in various localities, manifest read to the station, a foot-path on the bank of the first, and, by dint of exertion, succeeded in arriving form place to place to

NATIONAL PRITION OF THE EXECU. from the effects of so hard a run,) but it was coming up law makers; and those whom they appointed as officers your pages in animadverting upon. Suffice to say, that, at a slackened speed at some fifty or sixty yards' to watch over and administer those laws, were respondistance. Elate with the hope of having conquered, I sible to them and subject to watch over their control. "Fellow countrymen, - What are the real grounds of darted into the office at the precise instant that it When men found it necessary to establish forms of the objection?"-Dr. P. M. M. Douall to the men of stepped, and found, to my momentary gratification, a government to regulate the affairs of society, and number of individuals taking tickets. With as little strengthen the bond of mutual interest which was delay as possible, I presented myself at the window, essential to the well-being and security of the commuand asked the clerk for a third-class ticket for Wake- nity, and appointed judges and officers to administer SIR - With these words Dr. M'Douall concludes his field. The young man reiterated my question, and was and execute the laws which they had agreed to obey. overheard by a gentleman in the office, whose name they did not at the same time delegate the power to understood to be Mr. Pearson: this personage such judges or officers of adding to or taking from those ing, and purely moral means—by "surrounding those" gention whose decision are produced in passing snappishly exclaimed, "You can't go in the third laws, or intend that such officers should set themselves who, in ignorance of the sacred duties of man to man, class by this train!" I appealed to him a second above the laws which they were appointed to be the time, hoping he would exercise a little elemency, (as I | guardians of, in opposition to the will and the power of past nine) but he again pertinaciously refused to oblige the people elected for their wisdom, honesty, and inme; I therefore pocketed my money, along with the tegrity, and whose only qualification was their superior as the present, founded on misrepresentation, and class passengers supplied with tickets, who proceeded power to make, alter, or change those laws whenever legality, but I think it can scarcely be called justice. appeal; the power of life or death, banishment, fines, their hands, and was exercised according as their judg. country." I cannot conclude without adverting to the "wag- ment dictated; and thus they enjoyed that ennobling gons" provided for the third-class passengers upon this prerogative which nature intended they should be in not used "misrepresentation." We preferred several possession of

Here then we have a brief outline of the origin and nature of democratical Governments. Here we see ing to laws, save those which he had a veice in making, and giving support only to such institutions as were necessary for the benefit of the Commonwealth. He were interested in promoting the prosperity of the country; nor was be the victim of rapacions bigotry as all were in possession of liberty of conscience.

Time, however, brought with it a fearful changemen became apathetic, and resting in peaceful security and happy content, neglected to watch over their interests or guard against the inroads which were made upon their liberties by designing, ambitious, and unprincipled individuals, who from time to time watched for opportunities to place themselves above their fellows; and thus, the people through their own faults allowed their power and their happiness to be wrested from the most miserable of any in the kingdom! Mr. their grasp, and became the tools and the slaves of

their numerous and tyrannical neurpers. At one time ambition swayed the sceptre, at another, bigotry reigned predominant; and ever as the people became more oppressed, their oppressors became more determined to crush them. Some times the people awoke to a sense off their prostrate condition and would make an effort to shake of the yoke from their necks. and then they too frequently found that they were losers by the contest, and that their blood only tended to cement their bonds more firmly together. At others, they raised their voices, and in their moral might the "station" ten minutes before the departure of a lave often conquered, had they acted firmly and been more wise than credulous; for upon such occasions, when the people were likely to obtain the liberty they sought for, and when their oppressors were on the eve of a defeat, a third party would spring up, and taking advantage of the excitement of the one, and the weakness of the other, succeed in introducing themselves into power, having first silenced the people with promises to better their condition, but basely deserting them, and forgetting their vows became even greater tyrants than their predecessors; the people finding, when too late, that they had been duped, and only exchanged one set of tyrants for another set worse And this, my fellow-countrymen, has been too long the position in which you and the people of Great Britain have been placed, and which you are now called upon

The liberty of Ireland has been infringed on, and she the late accident on the "Great Western" not one reckless tyranny of an aristocratic faction, who by lection for him, to enable him to procure food for himpassenger suffered that was sealed at the time. If | treachery, deceit, and bribery, became your masters, | self and his sick wife. this be so, what does it say to the managers of the and deprived you of almost every vestige of liberty,

to shake off.

The Tories and the Whigs became the gamblers in Let any one go and look at the infamous things they the political market, whilst you were set up as the insultingly call "waggons;" and see them crammed, stake, regardless of your misery so they could but enrich as they not unfrequently are, with fifty or sixty themselves at your expence. Where, I would ask, is the justice in entering your neighbours house, and robfather-violating the bosom of chastity, and gloating over the mangled corpser of a once comfortable home? Where is the justice in plundering you of your birthright, and denying you a voice in the making of the laws which govern you? or is it justice to have one set of laws for the rich and another set for the poor? such laws, they having been framed without your consent or approval? Did you make the law which carried fire and desolation throughout the length and breadth of the land? or was it by your authority that your fathers and your brothers were suspended from gibbets in front of their own doors for the would-be crime of loving the land of their birth, and breathing a prayer for her welfare? Was it justice which forced you to give up all you possessed, and reduced you to "third-class carriage" of the "North Midland Com- the condition of a starving province, and steeped you to the lips in poverty and wretchedness? It was not justice. Heaven does not sanction—earth does not tion of the workings of the factory system in the cot- approve-nor can Irishmen be ever led to believe-

The power which would rob and murder, is not working population are the least attended to or cared justice. The hand which could clutch the assassin's for of any part of the kingdom; and this indifference is knife and bury it in the bosom of its victim, is not also developed in the "management" of the "Leeds and the hand of justice. The power which monopolises Manchester Railway." That "management" is a cot the resources of the country, and leaves you to pine, ton one,—the managers being cotton-lords! In the and drag out a miserable existence, is not, cannot be woollen districts the factory-system, though bad enough allied to justice. The power which could, raise a debt God knows, is not as bad as it is in the land of cotton; on the nation, and compel the people to pay an enormous interest to those who raised it is not justice. tion the "North Midland (woollen) management" Nor will you act justly by yourselves or your country, have provided for the working people carried upon unless you rise up in your moral might, and demand political equality. What have you to hope for? Will they who have so long persecuted and oppressed you, become more gentle and kind in their dealings with saw, with considerable satisfaction, in one of the you, or do you suppose that those who, with your own papers, that the directors, in conjunction with those money, purchased muskets, bayonets, halters, and fort of their "second class passengers," by making you, will now repent of their deeds, or make restitution their carriages something like those on the "Grand of their ill-gotten gains? Will they, can they give Junction" line, to close in with glass. This is very you back your fathers or your brothers, your wives and desirable, and is no more than ought to be. Its your children, from their cold, but honourable graves, adoption will be a decided improvement on the or cancel the blood-stain which pollutes their guilty brows? Will the aristocracy, which has for hundreds give his signature three times to one petition. Well, let carriages are very open, and consequently very uncom- of years fattened on your misery, and who yet deem fortable in that respect. But we don't hear that you "aliens in blood and country," receive you into they intend to enhance the comfort of the "thir: their friendship, and treat you with the courte y which class" passengers; and we think they might you deserve? Will they voluntarily give you back soon and easily do so. We would suggest your birthright, which they have unjurtly and most to them that they place a cover, or awning, over tyrannically deprived you of, or restore your country every one of their open passenger carriages, to to the position in which they found it? Will they protect the passengers from the hot scoria from the (unless they cannot help it) give you back the Union engines, from rain and snow, and from the drippings which they treachercusty obtained, and which they of the tunnels. This would cost them very little, fraudulently retain, in spite of all your complaints and and would be very serviceable. And if, at the same | murmurings? No, my fellow-countrymen, the prowltime, they entirely closed the ends of the carriages, ing wolf is not more savage in his nature than the leaving them open at the sides only, they would stil aristocracy of these countries; he is, in fact, less rapamore enhance their comfort; and not make them cious, for he only follows the instinct of his nature. too comfortable. We should like to see the "North Your oppressors never did intend, nor do they now Midland" lead the way in this matter-that of pro- intend to deal justly by you; it is in vain to viding well for their poor passengers. Sure we are hope for justice from them; therefore, you they would lose nothing by such an exhibition of true must obtain it for yourselves. You have already seen that their promises are not to be de-As far as the "waggons" on the "Leeds and Manches- pended on, and that they never flattered but to de-

but a cloak to cover their villanies. Is there one amongst you can dispute my assertions; or, is there an Irishman who denies that the aristocracy are the enemies of his country and the cause of her misery? Who amongst you will any longer temporise with either 2...d ult. explained the reason why the Chartists aided party, or hesitate to work out, and that quickly, your

I have now only treated on the legality of opposing that it was not for love of them, but for the purpose your objections rest, and those once removed, you will honest men to her Councils, who would cause the Peo-

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

THE MASONS ON STRIKE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB.

SIR.—The following letter has been refused insertion in the Times, as also all the other daily papers, unless

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. SIR.—Our attention has been arrested by an article

to its destination when I reached the station-house yard, first instituted for the mutual benefit and protection of of love," "mounted" or otherwise, are questions upon her, that she may be able to judge of the wishes of her advance, and not retrogade.

estisfied with the justness of our cause, we are as determined now as at the first moment, and shall persevere, by every lawful means, to succeed.

To "die of atrophy," that is, from the want of nourishment, is what we do not fear, the period of a "consummation so devoutly to be wished for" by our oppo- viz. the right of petitioning, is nothing more than nents is "very remote;" and respecting "club law" or solemn farce! New Police" law, the one we abhor, and the ether we have no intention to offend. It is by sober, reflectpassively submit to insult and cruelty, "with a moral and social influence" that we intend to pilot ourselves son, answer the query. From the barrenders must knew the next would not arrive until ten minutes the law makers. The first judges were men whom the to the desired haven. Contrast this with the following paragraph in your article :- " But for such a movement insult, and had the mortification to see several second- abilities and virtue. The people, as a body, had the forming part of a systematic attempt to establish a dangerous and unconstitutional tyranny, we have no comthe interests of society required, and beyond their passion or sympathy; and repeat that it must meet with transported, reasonable grounds for their being recalled? Now, Sir, this conduct may be considered railroad tribunal or against their sovereign will, no man could no compromise, but be put down thoroughly and Is not the opinion of five of the judges of the land unflinchingly, even though its progress were only to that their sentence was illegal, reasonable grounds that Had the gentleman alluded to said "You shan't go," I or imprisonment, rewards, or punishments rested in be checked by a general stoppage of trade throughout the mercy should be extended to them? Are not the hun- Star of the 15th ef January, in the behalf of the Whigh

> Our business now. Sir. is to shew that we have serious charges against George Allen, foreman to consistency! Tis too much! Messrs. Grissell and Peto, our late employers, and which they refused to redress. We then courted, by nity in deigning even to hold converse with them; and this, Sir, is not much like "misrepresentation," or a desire "to establish a dangerous and unconstitutional

The following, Mr. Editor, are the charges we allege against George Allen; we are prepared to submit them to any just arbitration, and to be content with

the result :-1st Locking up the pump, or rather the door leading to it, to prevent those under his control from getting a drink of nature's beverage, with a view to compel us to buy beer of an inferior quality from a house he visited and until we strongly remonstrated, was the only one permitted to bring beer on the works.

2nd. One of our shopmates had the unwelcome intelligence from Manchester of the decease of his mother: he informed Mr. Allen (the foreman,) of his wish to go and see her interred, stating that he would have to be absent for a week or a fortnight; when Allen informed him, if that was the case, he might stop away altogether; with an assertion that he (Allen) would not keep a job de uanded their emancipation from slavery, and might open for any man that length of time under such circumstances.

3rd. It has also been quite customary for Allen to order, in the most domineering manner, many a good tradesman to "pick up his tools and be off," before he had been many hours on the job; also for the most trifling mistake, have been discharged at a moment's notice, without the least consultation as to whether they were blameable or not. Again, one of the men had his leg broken by a fall from a scaffold, and on his return to his work, expected, of course, as he had been lamed in the service of his employers, that they would continue to give him work. But, no; Allen immediately discharged him, with an execration that he wanted none such d-d hobbling fellows as him there.

4th. The same foreman told one of our shopmates who had been at home ill for some time, and whose wife was also very ill. on his return to work, to go about his business, as he (the foreman) did not want any men way Magazine, had communicated the fact that a: has been victimised to the cupidity, ambition, and there of his description. We immediately made a col- bellies of the poor, and to reduce them to subsist or

5th. Another of the men had been called from his work to attend the death-bed of his wife, and when he doled out in their Bastiles. came from that scene to his work, he was told to go back and die with her, and be damned. In fact, his their concurrence with the caterers for the stomachs of general conduct has been so bad, as to be quite un. the workies and those of the do-nothings. bearable; and, to terrify us, he has made a practice of threatening to discharge two or three dozen bing it of every thing it possesses—murdering the of us at a time, if we even complained of such food of the working man. Nay, the heterogeneous mess Horncastle, that on on the farm of Mr. Betts, of conduct.

These, Sir, are facts which we are at any time prepared to prove, and, as there is convened on our behalf a public meeting to be holden at the White Conduit House, on the evening of Monday next. the 31st instant, we solicit the attendance of Messrs. Was it—is it just, to punish you upon the authority of Grissell and Peto, George Allen, or any of their agents in their behalf, when and where every facility shall be afforded them to lay their own statement before the public. We are, Sir,

Yours respectfully, THE MASONS' SOCIETY. THOMAS SHORTT, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Having been informed of the following facts of fare constantly includes this excellent polage, the named John Hammond, an American by birth, and by persons upon whose veracity I can depend, I deem recipe for which I obtained by special favour. I sub-it right that the world should be made acquainted join the necessary proportions for a party of a dozen executed on the 2nd of April, 1781, for the wilful therewith, if you can spare a corner for the purpose. persons.—Skin and entirely clean out the insides of murder of Wilfred Berwick.

One of the persons to whom I allude is a hearer at the three fat fowls, or chickens, according to the season;

A Poon MAN named Roger General Baptist Chapel, Queenshead. It seems an Anti- let them be well washed in warm water; put them into in Westminster, on Tuesday, (within the sound of Corn Law petition had been provided for signature by a stew pan for an hour, covered with strong veal broth, the Bow Bells, which at the time were ringing a the congregation meeting at that chapel. The clerk and add a good-sized bunch of parsley. Take out the merry peal in honour of the christening of the Prince announced this at the close of the service, and informed fowls, and soak the crumb of two French rolls in the of Wales) from want of, as the jury who hald an his hearers that all who had signed before had done so liquor; cut the meat off; take away the skin, and inquest on the body declared, "the mere necessaries as inhabitants of Queenshead, and now they were to sign pound the flesh in a mortar, adding the soaked crumb, of life." His bird was in the cage, dead from want as "members of the congregation." My informant hap and the yolks of four hard boiled eggs. Force this of food. pening to "carry-in' was again met, at the warehouse, through a coarse sieve, and put it into a quart of cream with an Anti-Corn Law petition! which he was that has been previously boiled; re-warm for table. asked if he had signed. As he had done so during Observation.—If you desire to have a small tureen of some former year, and not wishing to fly in the face of this royal preparation upon an economical plan, parhis employer in these difficult times, he replied in the boil a couple of fowls, use the wings and breasts for a ther, a young woman of about nineteen years of of other railways, intend to greatly enhance the com- gibbets, and erected prisons and dungeons to immure affirmative. Oh! but you have not signed as one of fricassee, and make your soup of the legs, necks, and our workmen, and we must have your name here. So backs, taking care that your consomme of yeal is sufit appears the very righteous, honest, and disinterested ficiently strong to make amends for the absence of fowl, and in height about four feet nine inches at the repealers have hit upon this very ingenious plan of and following the previous directions in all other highest part, and two feet six inches at the lowest multiplying signatures:—a man is to sign as an INHA- respects."—Atlas.

> done all. I have also heard that a renegade Radical and Republican, of the name of Carlisle, has been hawking a repeal petition during the past week. His method of obtaining signatures is quite unique, and well worthy of imitation! Carlisle enters a house. Well, is your husband -your father, at home? (as the case may be.) No, he is out, or he is asleep in bed. What is his name? which having learnt, he begins to write without cere mony, tel ing persons, who happen to witness his praiseworthy readiness to sign for other people, (who, poor unfortunates, might otherwise have no opportunity of I last addressed you, Holmfirth, Honley, Huddersfield, praying Parliament to grant them cheap bread,) and Bradford, and Sheffield. who, busy-body like, cannot refrain from making the Northern Star.

> Corn Law petition, you send a prayer to Parliament to that mine were garbled extracts failed to make his give a full swing to capital against labour, without at the appearance. I addressed the people of Holmfirth in the same time requiring that labour shall be duly protected. largest room that could be had for about an hour. Mr.

Bradford, Jan. 28, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—I consider little apology is necessary, to induce you to afford a small space for the following remarks in ke people's paper.

About two months ago, an address was got up in this displacing that party, and establishing in their stead a the arist cracy, and will, in my next, endeavour to con- place, to the Queen, showing the great distress that vince you that religion does not sanction deeds of tyranny existed in the country, stating that distress to be caused and oppression. I know it is upon these two points by class legislation, and praying her Majesty to call

Jones, and all politicas prisoners. many suspicions that a number of the people's petitions

The following are the letters above alluded to :-"The Albany, Jan. 28th, 1842. "DEAR SIR,-I beg to enclose to you the official answer to the petition to her Majesty, from the inhabitants of Lasswade, which you did me the honour to transmit to me for presentation.

have never reached her Majesty.

" I remain, " Faithfully yours, " T. S. DUNCOMBE

" Mr. W. Daniells." "Whitehall, 26th Jan. 1842. "SIR,—Secretary Sir James Graham, having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Frost, Zephiniah Williams, and Wm. Jones, I am directed to express his regret, that there is no sufficient grounds to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.

"I am, Sir, "Your most obedient humble servant, " S. PHILLIPPS.

the peeple have to pass through the ordeal of the Home | writers request that they wish to have a scarf each, of Secretary—if they please him they are presented, if not, the same pattern that is to be worn by the members they are rejected, and her Majesty hears nothing at all of the Executive, and suggesting that the individual about it. I ask, is this to continue? Are the people's who manufactured them should publish his address, in petitions to be rejected at the will of a Secretary of order that other persons might have the opportunity to State? If so, the long boasted privilege of Britons, purchase the scarfs.

It will be perceived that the principal part of the petition is not mentioned, that of the country's distress, the Charter, &c. Ah! Sir James, was it because we wished her Majesty to call honest men to her councils, that our petition was rejected? For the only reasonable inference to be drawn is, that it was rejected, because not one word is said, in the official answer, of its being presented.

Sir James says, there is no reasonable grounds for him to recommend the exiled patriots to mercy. Is not the fact of their being illegally tried, and illegally

pretended friends, or opposing foes.

I am. &c. WILLIAM DANIELLS. Lasswade, Jan. 29th, 1842.

MORE TRICKS OF THE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR, SIR,—The League are manifestly undone; and are

shadow of their defunct notoriety. They wish to make a noise in the land by procuring a a repeal of the Corn Laws. But they have "fictitious ignatures in order to induce" the Parliament to believe that the people are really in favour of the Whig panacea. Some sit in public-houses with their sheet, pint, and directory, and manufacture four columned sheets at one shilling each; Others walk round the town, calling at every petition stand, and appending a "fictitious" name at each turn. One of these useful personages, yelep'd GREVESON, residing in George'sstreet, has, in his perambulations, called twice, and, in mistake, signed the National Petition; in one case affixing the name of the late Mayor of the Borough. On discovering the fraud I erased the names attached by this officious member of the Fox and Goose Club, and shall take care, should be repeat his visits, to show him the propriety of attending to the sale of his fents. We have no need of "fictious" signatures to the

National Petition, as we have a quantum sufficit of veritable Chartists to accomplish our own work. Permit me, Sir, also to ask if the Corn Law repealers can be sincere in their desire to abrogate those Police Office, where he was detained previously to ws, when they breathe not a word about the infernal New Poor Law, which was enacted to pinch the starve on "a coarser sort of food"? Certainly, their ingly, with their taciturnity on the short allowance Again, their consistency is gloriously displayed in

One of the Corn Law repealers—yes, one of their oracles—tells us that the following ought to be the the frost was so severe in the neighbourhood of

is to suffice for "FIVE MEN":-Four ounces of rice 1d. One ounce of bacon One onion Pepper

Now, that is, the "BIG LOAF" for FIVE working men. That is the recommendation of the god of the League.

But what do they say about the following dish for a state pauper? Not a word. The chief do-nothing is to consume the fat of the land to any extent, without ployed in a field near Washwood Heath were rewell as on the above :-

and the admiration of the world." Yours truly, WILLIAM RIDER. Leeds, Feb. 1st, 1842.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER DEMOCRATS, - During the last few weeks our progress has been most rapid. I have visited, since

I was sent for expressly to Holmfirth, in consequence remarks thereon, that he cares for neither them, nor of the unjust and unfair attacks made upon me, in consequence of publishing my pamphlet on the Corn Laws. Working men, remember, when you sign an Anti- Discussion was allowed. The gentleman who stated Beardsell, a young man about nineteen years of age, was a material witness, formed one of the Court, next addressed the meeting, on the necessity of the repeal of the Corn Laws. The discussion was conducted and judge—an anomaly which the law will not that Mr. Cunningham, an Irishman, was in the chair. Hastings, was removed to London on Tuesday last, The room is capable of holding 700 persons, and was under charge of an Admirally messenger; and we crowded to excess, and hundreds upon hundreds had to go away, who could not get admission. On the night after I lectured in the National Charter Association Room, Upper Wortley. I had an excellent audience, and enrolled eight members at the conclusion of the discourse.

On Saturday night, I addressed the Honley Chartists. The room was very full. At the close of the meeting I again enrolled a considerable number of members. I attended the delegate meeting on Sunday, and gave

some necessary information to the delegates. I atcause generally.

The enamelled cards will be forwarded next week: and remarkable. - Cambridge Independent Press. those parties who have prepared for the bronzed

our address to be laid before the Queen, that she may tical Institute, in the afternoon. There was a very the commitment was prenounced. The defendant

I have had two or three letters stating that the

I shall again address you next week, after I will have visited Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Rugby, Northampton, London, and Bristol.

I am, yours, In the good cause of Chartism, JOHN CAMPELL, Sec.

Sheffield, 31st January, 1842.

HE FEMALES OF HOLBROOKE TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRE-LAND, IN BEHALF OF MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS in the cause of liberty, permit us to call your attention to an appeal in the dreds of petitions in their favour, reasonable grounds made widows of the Welsh patriots, who it appears are why they should be pardoned? Answer, Sir James! in a very distressed state and having nothing to depend Then only think of Sir James Graham talking of his on for their support, but what little they can obtain by their own limited exertions. Mrs. Jones considers her-In conclusion, I would ask, when are the wishes of self neglected by her husbands pretended friends. the majority of the people to be treated with respect? Have you responded to this call? if not, hasten to do When they set a proper value upon themselves, and so; for remember their husband's were banished for act accordingly. When they declare themselves inde- their devotion to that good cause for which so many Advertiser, and other of the daily and weekly press, to pendent of priestcraft, and are no longer nose-led by have been made martyrs. Their only crime consisted submit the whole case to arbitration; a deputation the clergy. When members of one trade drop reviling, in their hatred of tyranny, oppyesssion, and injustice; waited on Mr. Grissell, and informed him that we insulting, and thinking themselves better than the with a determination to have the comforts of the poor would concede our request, if, by the evidence of members of other trades, and when they form them-Allen's victims and others who had witnessed his unselves into an hely band of brothers, and adopt for the call from Mr. Wilkinson aroused yeu to a sense of feeling conduct, we proved that his conduct towards us their motto, "All for one, one for all." When they your duty? The claims of the destitute and disconsohad not been such as we had attributed to him. Mr. get rid of their local and national prejudices, their late widows, at this time, are imperative. We are Grissell refused, asserting that he had lowered his dig- | jealousy and acrimony, and place confidence in each aware that unsolicited gratitude is the most valuable, other; then, and not till then, will they be respected, but consider it better late than never. Come then to and their petitions treated as they should be, and then work in good earnest, and make amends for the past by would they be able to carry their Charter in spite of working double tides for the future. One million of pence amounts to the considerable sum of £4166 13s. 4d. To raise this sum would only require one penny from every six families in the United Queendom. Surely, if every exertion was made this sum might be raised which would not only place them beyond want for ever, but we are inclined to think, would restore the patriots back to their country and friends. Recollect what a few pounds the last Convention cost the country, who by their able exertions obtained a level vote in the House of Commons; and had it not been for the castsir,—The League are manuestry undone; and are ing vote of that marble-hearted wreich, the speaker, necessitated to employ trickery and fraud to retain a in all probability ere this, they would have been restored to their destitute and disconsolate wives and numerously signed petition in this Borough in favour of families. Come then, ye good and true, stain not the Chartist banner with ingratitude, but show your hatred to tyranny, injustice, and cold blooded despotism by doing all that lies in your power for its victims. We particularly request that the females of every place where Chartism has taken root, will appoint individuals to wait on all whom they conceive might be prevailed upon to give something towards relieving these much njured and heartbroken individuals. We think if this plan was carried out effectually, it would be attended with good effects. Though living in a remote village on one of the frigid mountains in Derbyshire, we pledge ourselves to do our duty, and hope all good Chartists will do theirs.

> TAKING PHYSIC.—" Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dosem takes his physic reg'lar," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why so?" "Cause he's getting well so precious fast."-American Paper.

> DEATH FROM DESTITUTION. - On Saturday night. a poor man named Luggan, died in the Glasgow being sent over to Ireland, his native country,-Resormer's Gazette.

> AFTER THE CHRISTENING crowds of persons dinped their handkerchiefs in the font, in order to preserve a sort of imaginary relic of the water of the river Jordan, in which the Prince has been baptised, This water was brought over to this country by Mr. Scoles, of Argyll-place, who in the year 1825 travelled in the East. [Superlative fudge !] FORTY "BLACK CROWS."-On Tuesday se'nnight,

> Benniworth, forty crows were taken alive by the hand, their wings being so frozen as to prevent their flying .- Lincoln Mercury. A PEW DAYS since a case of rather a novel character

> came before a court at Eye, the complainant being a lady of high respectability. She stated that she was riding on the Queen's highway with a gentleman (a schoolmaster by profession) that he committed a misdemeanor, which at length proved to be only an affectionate salute with the lips. The defendant having nothing to plead in his own behalf, was fined five shillings, and dismissed, with a strict charge never to commit the like again. On Thursday morning last, as the workmen em-

NEW "INVENTIONS" FOR OBTAINING SIG. an allusion being made to it by the League. However, moving a quantity of earth for the embankment of NATURES TO TOTAL REPEAL PETITIONS. here it is, and let the people look on this picture as the Birmingham and Derby Railway, they discovered two skeletons environed in chains. It "THE QUEEN'S FAVOURITE SOUP .- The royal bill appears that they are the remains of two soldiers, A poon MAN named Roger, 70 years of age, died

WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, blacksmith, at Gairlow Bank, parish of Kirriemuir, was, on Saturday week, transmitted to the gaol of Forfar, charged with having confined his daughter, Susan Fairweaage, not altogether compos mentis, in a wooden crib, measuring in length about four feet ten inches. point (constructed in an out-house there), from the Will the people submit to such insult on the part of 9th ultimo to the 1st current, amongst a quantity of give his signature three times to one petition. Well, let the Leaguers and such extravagance on the part of state straw, and without sufficient clothing. When she it be so, we will beat them hollow when they have cormorants? If so, let us fold our arms and pray for was released by the officers of justice, it was found the annihilation of the "envy of surrounding nations that, from want of attention to her, the very straw in the crib had become rotten. She had become so emaciated, and was in such a state of debility, that she was unable to walk. We understand the case is at present under investigation.-Montross

Count-Martial Law.-A court-martial has been recently held at Malta on Mr. Elton, a midshipman of the Cambridge, for an act of mutiny towards Captain Woodford J. Williams, commanding the Stromboli steam frigate. Mr. Elton is sentenced to an undefined term of imprisonment, inasmuch as his six months' imprisonment is to commence on his arrival in England. Suppose then the Admiralty thought proper to order him to be kept in Malia harbour, on board the flag ship for twenty years, he would, in that case, be virtually imprisoned for life—this the law would not allow. Again this young gentleman is entitled to his immediate disand thus appeared in the character of prosecutor admit of. Mr. Elton, who came to England in the much fear, that during the time he was in that ship he from impetuosity of temper, greatly committed himself. We mention this, only to account for any want of mercy which the admiralty might have been disposed, under the circumstances of the case, to have shown towards him; still his friends, who are powerful, (he being a nephew of Sir Abraham Elton. of Clifton.) have their remedy by applica-

graph. DEATH FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE -On Wenesday I arrived in Bradford, and met an old friend, Mr. by so singular a circumstance that we cannot forbear Smyth, a Chartist of the right sort. I addressed the giving it publicity. It appears that he some time people in a room capable of holding 1,200 persons, and since made or mended a pair of shoes for Mr. Wm. although the evening was remarkably rough yet there Kempton, lay clerk of Ely Cathedral, a corpulent was an excellent meeting. In the Bradford district, man; that, through the shoes being too tight, or a there are 800 members enrolled, and they ordered 300 small nail perforating the sole, Mr. Kempton was more cards. Bradford has nobly done its duty to the lamed, mornification ensued, and his life was in danger. Having been informed that this was all On arriving home, on Tuesday, such is the position owing to him, produced such an effect, that he we occupy, that there were 127 letters before me: I became at first melancholy, then raving mad; when went to business immediately. Forwarded all the death at last, put a period to his sufferings. The plain cards that were required by the Association extreme sensitiveness of poor Prior was, indeed,

tion to the Lord Chief Justice.—Humpshire Tele-

RELEASE OF BERNARD CAVANAGH UNDER A WRIT cards must excuse me for not being able to send them of HABEAS CORPUS. - Bernard Cavanagh, the fastas yet.

I return thanks to those gentlemen who have forwarded me the different newspapers and periodicals.

One of those papers, called the Kent Herald, has got in gimpostor, was brought up before Lord Denman and the judges of the Queen's Bench, on Monday, under the writ of habeas corpus, directed to the keeper of those papers, called the Kent Herald, has got the whole of the National Petition inserted in its that officer, setting forth the commitment by the columns, and the Editor says that all future agitation mayor, was read. The commitment stated a conmust be based on that document. Several papers now viction under the Vagrant Act, and a sentence of began to say there must be an extension of the Suf- three months' imprisonment. Lord Denman inquired if the case had not been argued and the Now, my friends, we must adhere firmly to our prin- commitment declared to be bad, and upon Mr. James Now, my friends, we must adhere firmly to our prin-ciples. No truckling, no half measures—let us be firm and united, and, depend upon it, the increasing difficulties of the middle classes will induce a many of them to assist us in the great and sacred struggle we are engaged in.

Commitment accuarcu to be day, and upon ivir. James (Cavanagh's counsel) replying in the affirmative, said—"Then let him be discharged." The Solicitor-General rose to argue the question; but Lord Den-man observed that the court was not one of appeal from the decision of the learned Judge (Williams, in "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P."

In answer to this I beg to inform Sir James Graham, that his opinion was never asked! We simply wished me. I addressed the Sheffield Chartists, in the Poli-

bight.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

BIRMINGHAM. - DELEGATE MEETING. - All towns in Birmingham district are requested to send dele- James Eastwood, gates to the meeting to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at two o'clock, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, as the Bute Arms, on Tuesday next, to oppose the probusiness of the first importance will be transacted. SHEFFIELD -National Charter Association Fig-

at ten o'clock-Sunday Morning. The Council will at Hollingworth; and on Monday evening, at manimously. meet at two o'clock. MR. JULIAN HARNEY will lecture in the above

room on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock. Subject—"The Queen's speech." THE FEMALE CHARTISTS will meet in the above Monday night, at eight o'clock. room on Monday evening, at six o'clock. Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE will lecture in the above

room (Fig-tree-lane) on Monday evening, at halfpast seven o'clock. Subject-" The Character, Duty, and Destiny of the Working Classes." THE MEMBERS of the Association will meet in the above room on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven

Manchester.-On Sunday evening, Mr. Bell, of Salford, will lecture at Redfern-street; Mr. Crowder, at Brown-street; Mr. Dunavan, at Strand-Storer, at York-street.

RAICLIFFE.—Mr. Booth will lecture here on Sunhere on Monday evening. STOCKPORT.-Mr. Griffin lectures here on Sunday

evening. SHEFFIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE.—Rev. W. V Jackson will preach three sermons next Sunday, and lecture on Monday evening.

Wednesday evening, in Hope Chapel, Trowbridge, evening next, at seven o'clock precisely. Mr. on "The fall of Jerusalem."

Mr. John Leach will lecture in York-street, address the meeting.

Chorlton, Manchester, on Sunday next; on Mon- Leeds District.—Lectures will be delivered in on Wednesday, in Hollinwood; on Thursday, in lows:—Mr. Fraser in the Association room, Cheap-Middleton; and on Friday, in Mossley. ROCHDALE.-Mr. J. Mitchell, of Stockport, will

lecture in the Association Room, Yorkshire-street, Sunday (to-morrow) at half past two in the afternoon, and six in the evening. LEIGH.-Mr. J. Webster will address the Char- 13th inst.

tists of Leigh on Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. MANCHESTER.—There will be a meeting of the General Council in Manchester, at Brown-street Association Room, on Sunday, the 13th of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it is expected as

many will attend as can make it convenient, as there is some very important business to be transacted. BILSTON.—A meeting of delegates will be held in Bil-ton on Sunday, February 6th, when delegates from Walsall, Darlaston, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton will be expected to attend.

BURY -Mr. Michael Roberts will lecture at the Chartist room on Monday evening next. LEICESTER.-Mr. Cooper will preach in the Mr. Knight delivered a lecture on the origin and duty Shaksperean room next Sunday night.

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. J. Leach, President of the to be taken at seven o'clock.

day, the 6th February; and a members' meeting on meeting next Monday.

10th, at Sabden; Friday, 11th, at Barnoldswick; Saturday, 12th, at Colne; Monday, 14th, at Harwood; Tuesday, 15th, at Burnley; Wednesday. 16th. 18th, at Baxenden; Saturday, 19th, at Chorley: and on Monday, 21st, at Blackburn.

HONLEY.- A tea party and soiree will be held in the Chartist Association Room, Honley, on Tuesday next. Tickets for ladies 8d.; ditto for gentlemen, 10d.; admittance after tea, ladies 2d.; gentlemen 3d. Tickets to be had of Mr. John Horsfall, and the Council, Honley. Daisy Hill-Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, will

preach here on Sunday afternoon, at two; and Mr. the evening. A collection after each service, to out having to go on a fruitless errand. defray the expence of fitting up the room.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Charles Connor will deliver a lecture on on the rights of labour in the Charter Insti- signatures which has not been passed at any public tution, on Sunday next, to commence at six o'clock meeting that we are aware of. In addition to this, circumstances will permit. It will be seen that the ON SHROVE TUESDAY, a ball and other entertain-

ments suitable for the passing of a few hours in tion, to commence at seven o'clock. Admission, members 34. each; non members, 6d. each—the sur-

HAZEL GROVE.-Mr. Joseph Carter, of Stockport, will lecture here to-morrow night, at six Mossley.-Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will

lecture here on Sunday next. Subject-" The distress, cause and remedy. DERBYSHIER-Mr. Bairstow will preach at at Burton on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock.

LEEDS.-Mr. Frazer will lecture in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, on Sunday evening next. In the afternoon of the same day, a discussion will take place, on the most proper means to be adopted by

MR. Knowles' Route for the ensuing week-On Monday, the 7th, at Gloncester; Tuesday, the 8th, at Painswick; Wednesday, the 9th, at Nailsworth; Thursday, the 10th, at Uley; Friday, the 11th, at Stanley; Saturday, the 12th, at Chalford; Sunday, the 13th, at Stroud.

SURREY COUNCIL.—The adjourned meeting of this body, will be held on Sunday next, at 1. Chinawalk, on business of great importance. Any member of the General Council, residing in the London district, is requested to attend to render every assistance at this important moment. Chair to be taken at three o'clock precisely.

UPPER WORTLEY.—The Rev. Wm. Hill will lecroom, near the New Inn, Wortley Moor.

held in the Chartist meeting room, Swan Coppice, on assembled outside, and informed them there was no course, threw up their caps for Royalty, and a few Sugday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It is meeting to be held, as they considered the place too idle, silly people congregated to see the Prussian particularly requested that every association will small for a meeting of that description; in addition send delegates, as business of importance will be to this, the landlord declared he would not allow a brought before the meeting.

On SUNDAY EVENING next, Mr. Lees will lecture in the large room, at the Star Coffee-house, Goldenlane, at seven o'clock.

lington road, Charlestown, at six o'clock in the peal of the Corn Laws, and then refusing DUKENFIELD.—The Chartists of this place are wered their call. Mr. Finn next addressed the

Suneay afternoon, at two o'clock. Mr. John Bradley, principles being examined by the searching eye of of Hyde, will lecture in the evening, at half-past five reason and common sense; he would not treat the two o'clock, and in the evening

Thomas Ibbotson, of Bradford. MR. W. Jones the East and North Riding lectorer will visit the following towns during the ensuing week, viz. Monday, the 7th, at Bridlington; 1797, there were few, if any, power looms; but at Tuesday and Wednesday, at Scarborough; Thursday the present time there were about 130,000 the present occasion than the resignation of Lord North in 1781 and his subscience of in the Association Room, Fossgate, York.

delegate meeting will be held at Selby, on Sunday, glanced at the extension of manufactures on the the 20th, of the present month, at half-past ten continent, and stated that France, Germany, Russia. o'clock in the forencon.

Mr. HENRY CANDY'S ROUTE FOR NEXT WEEK .-Monday, February 7th, Holmfirth; Tuesday, the repealed, and trade should increase in consequence, sth, New Mill; Wednesday, the 9th, Newsome, at eight o'clock; Thursday, the 10th, Dalton, at eight o'clock; Thursday, the 10th, Dalton, at eight o'clock; Priday and Supercede manual labour. Mr. Wilkinson o'clock; Priday and the guestion might be compressed into a but about the compressed into a but a bu o'clock.

that in the afternoon at half-past two, by Joseph meeting that in consequence of the evil effects of Bray; and at six in the evening, by Henry Candy. clas s legislation, of which the Corn Law is one Herwoon.—Mr. Wm. Bell, formerly of Manches-bearing upon the great bulk of the middle and ter, but now of Heywood, will deliver a lecture in working classes of this country, there exists a the Chartist association room, Harley-street, on great necessity for the entire people to possess an Monday night next. The Chartists will hold a ball equality of political power, to enable them to exercise in the same room, on Saturday the 12th inst. Tickets a constraining influence over their representatives, 3d. each, to be had of Mr. Thomas Wrigley, News and thereby prevent them passing unjust laws; and

MR. MASON'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK .-Birmingham, Freeman-street, on Sunday evening; will effect the same." This was seconded and carried Wednesbury, on Monday evening; Darleston, on unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Tuesday evening; Nuneaton, on Thursday evening; Chairman, three cheers were given for Frost, and Coventry, on Friday evening.

Ma. W. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK-Nottingham, Sunday evening: Ilkestone, Saturday evening.

On Tuesday, the 8th, a grand tea party, concert, and ball, will take place in the same room. Tickets, at the Shipwreck Inn, on Wednesday evening, Mr. tented themselves with merely enacting that congentlemen, 10d., ladies, 8d. each, to be had of Mr. David Gledhill in the chair. Mr. John Ashton tractors should be ineligible, and disqualified from C. Wood, John Horsfall, Brummall Dyson, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded sitting in the House of Commons, and that four o'clock. ABERDARR.—A public meeting will be held near

posed rate on the inhabitants. MR. DOYLE lectures this evening at the Angel tree-lane. The Youths' Association will meet here Inn, Mottram ; to-morrow, at two in the afternoon,

Glossop. BRADFORD, NORTH TAVERN.-Mr. Arran will lecture on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. GREAT HORTON.—Mr. Smyth will lecture here on

THREE PIGEONS.-Mr. Ainley will lecture on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Bowling Back Lane .- On Sunday evening, at five o'clock, Mr. Brook will lecture. MANCHESTER ROAD.-Mr. Ibbotson will lecture at

Mr. White's, on Sunday night, at six o'clock.

THOMPSON'S HOUSES .- Mr. Ross will lecture on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. TEA PARTY AND BALL.—The female Chartists of Manchester Road are getting up a tea party and ball at the house of Mr. J. Sharp, the Queen's Arms street; Mr. Smithurst, at Miles Platting; Mr. Inn, for the benefit of the four Chartist victims,

Messrs. Peddie, Brook, Walker, and Naylor. The whole of these have suffered two years' imprisonment in various Houses of Correction, and the two lowing persons:—Mr. Ibbotson, Mr. Smith, Mrs. gave great satisfaction to his audience, and received to principle by acquiescence, while others, who Smith, Messrs, Heaton, Brook, Burrows, Carrodus, 2 vote of thanks.

that locality.

Stallwood, from London, and other advocates, will by the Whiglings, but it was "no go."

day, in Failsworth; on Tuesday, in Newton Heath; this district on Sunday, (to-morrow night,) as folside. Mr. John Smith in the Association room, Holbeck. Mr. Longstaff at the Black Bull, Wood- river that was frozen ever, the ice suddenly gave not as tests of principle; and I think I can give house, and Messrs. Chambers and Stonehouse in the Association room, Upper Wortley. Each lccture to commence at half past six o'clock. Mr. who a few weeks since had his shoulder dislocated. John Smith will lecture at Holbeck, on Sunday the and consequently has not been able to work for the

> WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Richards has been lecturing here with some success. BORY.—Mr. Brophy lectured here on Monday

> night last, to a crowded audience. DROYLSDEN .- Mr. Brophy lectured here on Tuesday evening to a crowded meeting.

needay evening, at eight o'clock, in the Charter As- the Corn Laws, but through the evil influence of sociation room, Howcroft. LONDON.—THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET, Sono-Square.—The tailors of the above locality held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, when

of Governments. BRADFORD .- COUNCIL MEETING .- On Mon-Executive, will lecture in the Working Men's Hall, day night, the Council met at Mr. Coroduses, for Circus-street, on Sunday evening, February 6. Chair the dispatch of business, the following resolutions were agreed to:-" That the sub-secretary write to LONDON.—There will be a lecture at the Albion the Northern Star, cautioning all lecturers in future Coffee-house, 3, Church-street, Shoreditch, on Sun. from coming to Bradford to lecture, unless they first insert in the Star, two days at least previous to their Wednesday, the 9th of February. There will be no | coming; and further, that all lecturers should write | to the sub-Secretary of this district, four days prior pretences. NORTH LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Lund's route:—Mon- appointment either to the lecturers or to the people day, February 7, at Lancaster: Tuesday, 8th. at in future." "That every council-man shall give one Preston; Wednesday, 9th, at Clithero; Thursday, week's notice at least of any motion he may wish to O'Connor and Mr. White, for a libel in the would again have lost me. make, except such motion involve urgent business at Todmorden; Thursday, 17th, at Bacup; Friday, full Petition Sheets shall be brought to the next apology. council meeting, on Monday next, and that each locality be instructed to make immediate arrange-

ments for completing the Petition." BRADFORD MOOR.—On Monday night last, Mr. Hodgson went to lecture at this locality, but there was no meeting called. This is the second time lectures have been announced at this place; the lec turers have gone, and have had to come away as they went. This is not as it ought to be. If the night be inconvexient, the council ought to have Joseph Hammond, of Four Lane Ends, at six in it changed: the lecturers have work sufficient with-

> Bradford have sent a petition round the town for and as much of the Parliamentary proceedings as our the petition lies at most of the manufacturers' warehouses for their workpeople to sign.

mirth and jollity, will be held in the above institu- place on Sunday evening last, to a numerous and attentive audience. WHITE ABBEY.-On Monday evening last, the Satcliffe moved, and was seconded by some one in the meeting-" That it is the opinion of this meetnever be better in their circumstances until the thinning of their ranks, and the finding of new faithful and loyal people. People's Charter become the law of the land; and modes of occupation for capital, by a war in which I am confident that you will participate in the we are determined to use every legal means to it cannot help involving us with America, and satisfaction which I have derived from the presence obtain the same." Mr. Smith ably supported the probable also with France. The formula "right of in this country of my good brother and ally the King Burton-on-Trent, on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) various clap-trap questions proposed by designing at six o'clock. He will lecture at Newhall, on Mon- and interested parties, and besought the working purposely introduced into it to affront America. day evening. Feb. 7th, at seven o'clock. At Swad- men to support the following resolution:-" That and make war inevitable. lincote, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock; and the people are the legitimate source of all wealth and power; and it is their own fault, if they do

not emancipate themselves out of the thraidom in which they are placed." LIDGET GREEN.—The Chartists of Lidget Green met on Monday evening last, in their room, at the people, when the Charter becomes the law of the eight o'clock. The meeting was very numerous; Mr. Wm. Fox was elected Chairman. Mr. Ainley, a local lecturer, addressed the meeting in a speech

tists, according to custom, attended in good time, but were told they could not be admitted until eight o'clock. Some of them, however, were determined they would not be done, so they pushed forward to refer our readers. gain admission, but were repulsed with violence, and two constables were sent for from the Court House, to prevent them entering. They, nevertheless, rethe evening, at the National Charter Association nine o'clock, it was agreed to send a deputation to know what they were about to do. The deputation meeting of that description to be held on the prethe premises serving as a rostrum. The Chairman of it. gave the Corn Law repealers a severe castigatiou Ashron.—On Sunday next, Mr. Thomas Storer for their improper conduct; after having will lecture in the Charter Association-room, Wellinvited all who were favourable to the rerequested to meet in their room, Hall Green, on meeting, and stated that he was not afraid of his

then, entered at great length into the question of machinery versus labour, and stated that in the year, and Friday, at Malton; and on Sunday, the 13th, looms or more; and just in proportion as trade had increased, in the same ratio had Delegare Meeting.—An East and North Riding been the demaid for machinery; he rapidly and America manufactured more cotton goods than all Britain put together; and if the Corn Laws were o'clock; Friday, the 11th, at the Rose and Crown said the question might be compressed into a nut shell Inn, Longwood, at eight o'clock; Saturday, the 12th, and, therefore, he would be brief; he went through at the Waggon and Horses Inn, Out Lane, at seven a great many of the refuted anti-Corn Law League's arguments, without noticing the arguments made while the principles advocated were no more or use of by Mr. Flinn. Some further discussion tock less than the whole Charter as now contended for by Honley.—On Sunday, to-morrow, two lectures place, and at the close Mr. Wilkinson moved the will be delivered in the new Chartist Hall, Honley, following resolution, "That it is the opinion of this that nothing shers of the principles contained in the People's Charter being made the law of the land,

the repealers, accepted the challenge. Mr. Flinn,

when the meeting seperated.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Chartists of this place met on Monday, when a committee was ap-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on his visit to this

Nelson-street.—On Sunday last, the discussion on Charlism and Socialism was resumed by the Charlists of the above place. Messrs. Flinn, Kell, and others ably contended on behalf of the Chartists. A deputation from the Socialists maintained that their principles are more practicable than the Charter. The subject was again adjourned to next Sunday night.

SWAINE GREEN .- The Chartists of this locality met at the house of Mr. Webster, the Royal Oak Inn, on Monday night last; Mr. J. Kitchen was called to the chair. Mr. Brook lectured for about an hour and a quarter, and gave great satisfaction.

CHARTIST SILK WEAVERS .- Feargus O'Connor, WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Moggwill deliver a lecture Esq. addressed the Broad Silk Weavers of London, at Monmore Green, on Sunday morning (to-morrow) at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Bethnal at half-past two o'clock, to the colliers residing in Green, on Wednesday. The room was packed and sufficiently thankful to her Majesty for having which involves a subject of the most serious wedged, till not another could by any possibility get another as of the constituent body who gave him his pointed out for the consideration of the House those consideration, the Corn Laws. I am quite sure The evils resulting from the State Church," and on Wadnesdey evening in Hard Charlet Transported to the Charlet Transported to the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who gave min ms pointed and the constituent body who she had been so graciously pleased to direct their attention, and which so deeply any length into the subject of them. A resolution was nature to the constituent body who she had been so graciously pleased in. A resolution was pleased to direct their attention, and which so deeply any length into the subject of them. A resolution was nature to the constituent body who she had been so graciously pleased in. A resolution was pleased to direct their attention, and which so deeply any length into the subject to direct their attention, and which so deeply any length into the subject of the constituent body who she had been so graciously pleased in. A resolution was attention of the constituent body who she had been so graciously pleased in the constituent body a Mead will lecture in King's Mead-square, upon tion of the National Petition will be held at the ing the silk weavers to the Charter. The National manifested. Some little opposition was attempted to the proposition of the late administration was an particularly alluded to the subject of the Corn preceded by a statement from myself that I

> way, and they were plunged in the river and you a recent precedent in support of my argument. drowned. The father of these boys is a poor weaver, In 1834, the Whigs were defeated upon the Irish

support of his family. SOWERBY.-ROBBERY.-Early on Wednesday morning last, the shop belonging to Mr. Wm. Kenworthy, of Mill Bank, in Sowerby, near Halifax, was robbed of about thirty stones of bacon, a gun, some bread, beer, money, and other property.

STICKPORT RELIEF FUND.—The following are the particulars of the relief given during the last fort-BOLTON.—Mr. Brophy lectured here on Wed- which Stockport furnishes, produced, not mainly by in office. class and other bad legislation :-

Number of families relieved within the first named week, ... 3,706 Number of individuals, 15,893 Amount of relief given in provisions £374 9 0
Average relief per family... ... 0 2 01
Number of families relieved in the last 0 2 01 week, Number of individuals, 3,763

upon the charity, and obtaining relief under false of the Corn Laws.

SECOND EDITION.

Star Office, Friday Morning. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

WE have neither space nor time, owing to the early period at which our arrangements compel us peech like all its predecessors abounds in many words about nothing. We have all about the Queen's son, STANNINGLEY.-Mr. John Arran loctured at this the King of Prussia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the of which the following is a copy :-King of Persia; the Celestial Emperor gets his share of notice, and a treaty is said to have been

The statement of the finances and of the expenditure of the country, and the question of the Corn Laws, are recommended to immediate notice; as their alleviation. In fact, the whole contour and communicated to Parliament. character of the speech is precisely that of all the Of the proceedings in the Houses we have neces-

We are very glad to see that the people had more sense than to carry into practice the disgraceful reture on Tuesday next, at half-past seven o'clock in got in, when the lights were put out. At nearly | She seems to have been permitted, as was right, to go peaceably and quietly about her business. A Government of China. HALIPAX .- A district delegate meeting will be were admitted, and in a short time spoke to those few soldiers, pensioners, and other paid parties, of importation; but of the people generally, those who had work were much better employed in mindwas immediately elected outside, a high wall near fully as the people find out and feel the cost

> FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE PEOPLE. As the Northern Star does not attach much importance to the construction of cabinets, or the retirement of individual members of administration, it may occur that the abandonment of the Peel Ministry by the Duke of Buckingham would be in that assembly. Mr. C. Wilkinson, on behalf of leaders to which I have long looked as the last hope of the combined strength of faction. When cases of this nature occur, we naturally look to the old almanack history for precedent; and in the present occasion than the resignation of Lord North, in 1781, and his subsequent acceptance of State of the Finances, and of the expenditure of office under the Government of the Duke of Portland. the Country. in 1782, when he filled the office of Home Secretary, his old and implacable enemy, Charles James Fox, being Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A very brief notice of the history of those days, to shew the strict analogy to our time, may not be unimportant.

In 1780 a great number of noblemen and gentle- for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised men, of the landed aristocracy, and being Members the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales. of both Houses of Parliament, signed a declaration of political principles. The Duke of Richmond, in the Lords, and Charles James Fox, in the Commons, were the leaders of those principles; the people.

by various delegates, whose petitions were rejected, and at length the North administration was defeated and beaten upon the following motion of a Mr. Dunning in the House of Commons:-Resolved-" That the power of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be dimi-

These principles were urged upon the Government

Upon the resignation of Lord North, the wealthy Lord Rockingham was directed to form an Chairman, three cheers were given for Frost, Rockingham, and, as a matter of course, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter, had then, being in power, the opportunity of carrying Housin. Tuesday; Lambley, Wednesday; and Carrington, on Monday evening last, for which he received a no farther than a mock motion for reform, and did Woolsack, was agreed to. not resign upon being left in a considerable minerity The House then adjourned.

YEW GREEN.-A public meeting was held on their and the people's question. No, they conby Mr. James Robinson, "That this meeting is of revenue officers should be disqualified from opinion that taxation without representation, is voting for representatives. Upon the death of unjust and contrary to the ancient constitution of Lord Rockingham, Lord Shelburne was created our country, and therefore pledge ourselves never to Prime Minister, and being defeated upon his address cease agitating until the People's Charter become from the Throne, he resigned, and was replaced by he law of the land." The resolution was supported the Duke of Portland, under whom, as I have stated by Mr. H. Candy, the Chartist lecturer, and carried before, the base coalition of Whig and Tory was formed. Lord North, the old Tory and champion of Monarchy, and Charles James Fox, the old Repub- to be early brought forward. pointed to make arrangements for the reception of coalition, we never heard a word of the Charter, ex-Gracious Queen is about this moment delivering; cheers.) but I have seen an analysis of it in this morning's Times, and from that we at once learn the reasons for the resignation of the Duke of Buckingham, and also become acquainted with "the tricks of the the usual address in reply. In the course of his retrade." The resignation of the Duke, who is the marks he thus indicated the course of the Govern-

Now. we know what the word consider in

result will be. This will be the result. Sir Robert

will be excluded from the "mess trough," implied, if not a direct assurance as to your policy Church question by the Tories; and in 1835 Sir Robert brought the same question before the House, bidding five per cent more of a reduction in tithes than the Whigs had bid in the previous session; but the question of tithe, not being the real "casus trough," "no," said the Whigs, "we won't take that from you." So then I prove, from two im-

everal parties have been prosecuted for imposing sition be formed upon the single question of repeal

THE RULE to show cause why a criminal infor- slight pleasure of paying all the costs on both sides; months of solitary confinement.

Sign AWAY, THEN. The "rich oppressors" will unite; so must the "poor oppressed." I am your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1842.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Parliament was opened on Thursday afternoon to go to press, for lengthy comment on the "opening at two o'clock, by the Queen in person. After the THE "PLAGUE."-The Corn Law repealers of of the ball." We give elsewhere the Royal speech, delivery of the Royal Speech both Houses adjourned

during pleasure. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House re-assembled at four. The Lord CHANCELLOR read the Queen's Speech,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled with-

Wales. I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the

general tranquillity.

The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly in-

laid before you. I am engaged in negociations with several Powers.

tile operations against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military Forces, encourage the hope on my part published within these few days, written by the would otherwise have had to wait till next week. that our differences with the Government of China direction of the Noble Lord at the head of the Colo- We believe the dispatch evinced in this instance is will be brought to an early termination, and our nial Department, declaring that no such scheme of unequalled. mises. Thus ended the affair inside. A Chairman | ing it. The rage for pageantry cools down wonder- commercial relations with that country placed on a extensive emigration is entertained. (" Hear, hear, satisfactory basis.

> GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. The estimates of the year have been prepared, and

will be laid before you. I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposieconomy, to make that provision for the service extensive scheme of emigration at the public ex- who has left nine children, and a youth aged thirof the country which the public exigencies require. pence, I for one must disbelieve it. ("Hear, teen, named Smith. Several, however, were got out STANNINGLEY.—Two lectures will be delivered in the evening at half-past five.

Stanningley.—Two lectures will be delivered in the same manner as they the Chartist room, on Sunday, in the afternoon at two o'clock, and in the evening at six o'clock, by discuss the question of repeal with any gentleman leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders to which I have long looked as the leaders looked averting it.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

I recommend to your immediate attention the I recommend also to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of

Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the Laws which regu-

other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

I have observed with deep regret the continued The sufferings and privations which have resulted Government as a legacy to their successors, from it have been borne with exemplary patience or to the country." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I feel assured that your deliberations on the

attention, will be directed by a comprehensive Lord (Russell) in passing the Address; and, after regard for the interests and permanent welfare of regard for the interests and permanent welfare of some observations on the "foreign questions" in-all classes of my subjects, and I fervently pray that volved in the Speech, turned foul upon the Short they may tend in their result to improve the national Time Committees' Deputation in the following resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

The address was seconded by the Earl of Day their own measure; and how far did they effect it ! The House was subsequently addressed by Lord HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before Western Division of Cornwall, in the room of who called upon me, and they certainly deceived me Lord Falmouth now called to the House of Lords. so far that I thought they were deputies from the

Notice was given of several ministerial measures lican, filling the two principal offices. After this he should move that the House resolve itself cept in these gloomy seasons, when the Whigs were into a Committee of the whole House for the purpose the publication of such interviews with the Minisat the bleak side of the treasury. And now to my of considering the laws which affect the import of point. I have not as yet read the speech which our foreign corn. (General cries of "Hear, hear," and

The Queen's Speech was then read by the Speaker. The Earl of March, (son of the Duke of Richmond,) in a very unmeaning sort of speech, moved "knight of the farmer," is owing to the fact of a recommendation from the throne to CONSIDER the question of the Corn Laws, with a view to their agree that it is necessary to turn the attention of ulteration.

Now, we know what the word consider in a marks in this indicated the country the country. The speech refers to the finances of the country, and I think all will agree that it is necessary to turn the attention of Parliament to the subject, and not to allow the expenditure to exceed the income. I think that it Royal speech means, and we may judge what the would be very difficult, under existing circumstances, to effect any reduction of the expenditure. (Hear.) TAXES WILL BE NECESSARY"!!!!

night, up to Wednesday, to the starving thousands any measure of relief which will keep the Tories regretted to say that that distress was now frightremuneration; as unless that were done, he felt conat no previous period were the people so fully entitled to our sympathies and assistance as at the present to her Majesty has never been shaken or forgotten -their confidence in the wisdom of Parliament not been unfounded. (Hear, hear.) With these few remarks I beg leave to second the Address." addressed at some length by Mr. Ewart. plus, after defraying the necessary expences, to go this place held their usual meeting in the Association Room, Gracechurch-street; Mr. the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade.

Which treaty, by-the-bye, we have not the least the measure of my domestic happiness—and has Government had found it imperative to consider doubt, magure its plausible estensibility, has for its been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate measures of relief founded on the principles embedded ing that the labouring classes of this country will real purpose the amusement of the people, the attachment to my person and Government, by my in the late "Great Commercial Reforms" of the Whigs. Amongst other things he said:—During the recess we have had various measures proposed, and obtain the same." Mr. Smith ably supported the resolution, which was carried; he denounced the various clap-trap questions proposed by designing search" question appertains to this treaty, and was gentlemen, after several interviews with different members of her Majesty's Government, by which considerable theatrical effect was produced, and in ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be posed, but it now appears from a letter written within these few days by a Noble Lord. I know There shall also be laid before you a Treaty which not whether he be present or not-(hear, hear, The Plague—Handbills were last week issued by the Pisgue announcing a public meeting of the by an absence of promise, and an evidently studied by the Pisgue announcing a public meeting of the by an absence of promise, and an evidently studied by an absence of promise, and an evidently studied the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the ourable Gentleman who, I believe, is actuated to the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the ourable Gentleman who, I believe, is actuated to the concluded with the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the ourable Gentleman who, I believe, is actuated to the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the ourable Gentleman who, I believe, is actuated to the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the ourable Gentleman who, I believe, is actuated to the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the same Powers, together from Lord Ashley, who was in the side gallery)—and with the same Powers are same as the same Powers are same powers as the same Powers are same powers are same powers. by motives not less sincere or praiseworthy, than that actuating the Noble Lord, but who acts sarily given but a short sketch, to which we must tercourse with the Court of Teheran has been fol- with more wisdom and more caution, has now

lowed by the completion of a Commercial Treaty declared himself ready to oppose any Ten Hours' Friday morning, we had laying before us an with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be Bill; and I rejoice to hear it, because I believe that Express Edition of the Sun, containing the whole if any measure for the limitation of the industry and of the debate in both Houses on the Address! labour of our manufacturers should be even enter. Great credit is due to the spirited proprietor of commendations of the Whig press to hoot and insult which, I trust, by leading to conventions, founded tained by Parliament, it would cut at the root of that paper for the efforts thus made to solved that if they were not allowed to enter, no one else should. After eight o'clock, a great many struggles took place for admission, and some few shown the lights were put out. At nearly shown of shown of minuted as was right.

| The public in possession of information and some few shown of our national prosperity. (Loud cheers.) At the government of our national prosperity. The public in possession of our national prosperity. I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you another time we were told that the Government of the papers was sent to Leeds by special train. One of the papers was addressed to us, with Mr. Young's the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the considered an extensive scheme of emigration as of the papers was addressed to us, with Mr. Young's a measure well calculated to alleviate the compliments; for which we beg thus publicly to The uniform success which has attended the hos- distress of the country-that a vast number thank that gentleman. This has enabled us to give of people were to be transported at the the conclusion of the debate, including Sir Robert public expence to the colonies. A letter has been Peol's speech, to many thousands of readers, who

from Lord Stanley.) The Noble Lord seems to contradict me. I know not whether I am to conclude that some such scheme is still entertained, but if so, at all events we have heard no mention of it. If the subject should be brought forward, I shall for one be ready to discuss it; but until the Noble Lord tion, while you enforce the principles of a wise gives notice of his intention to propose some such You will have seen with regret that, for several hear," and cheers.") Then, again, during the reyears past, the annual income has been inadequate cess, I have frequently heard it contended that a peace, you will carefully consider the best means of be supported by a so-called Conservative Govern- improvement in the market yesterday; on the conment, and that if they did not repeal the law, they trary, the demand was limited, even at the very would, at least, abolish the Commission; but when lowest prices yet known, with a tendency to further I look to the last appointment which has been made | decline in some articles. The country trade is also, to that Commission, an appointment which does equal we regret to state, exceedingly inactive; and lond credit to the Government and to the Secretary of complaints are heard on all sices of the small amount State for the Home Department, and one of which of business now doing by the parties engaged in it. I highly approve, I cannot but say, that nothing could be such a complete practical refutation of the notion that the present Government would repeal the New Poor Law than that appointment. (Loud cheers.) I am glad to find that the Right Hon. Geutleman, disclaiming all these empirical propositions for relieving the distress of the country-propositions in my opinion only calculated to enhance those distresses—has adopted those sound principles which have been propounded by all theoretical writers, and by all men who have at all studied the subject—principles on which the measures proposed by the late Government were distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. founded, and which have been left by that names on the Retail Sale.

This brought out various important matters which will occupy your House that he was to have the aid of the Noble Sir Robert Paul, who, after congratulating the manner:-"Sir, I am rather surprised that the Noble Lord (Russell) should have spoken with Lord Rockingham was directed to form an administration; that is, he was created Prime The Marquis of Abbrecorn in a long speech, such asperity of the social deputies. It is perfectly Minister. Charles Fox and a majority of moved the address to the Queen, in reply, which true that I, for one, had an interview with a then Chartists held office, under Lord was, of course, an echo of the speech. deputation from the manufacturing classes in the north I do not know what course the Noble Lord would have had me to pursue with respect to seeing them. RATCLIFFE-BRIDGE.-Mr. Griffin, of Just thus far. The being in office themselves they Viscount Melbourne, the Earl of Ripon, and other Does he think that it would become a person in my Monday, to attend a public meeting; Old Basford, Manchester, lectured here to a numerous audience, considered equivalent to the Charter; and they went Noble Lords, and the address being put from the situation to have declined an interview, without first inquiring into the character of those who had requested that interview? I had no notice of the

names of the persons; nor did I inquire into them and let them have been who they might, I should have received them without the slightest inquiry of their political opinions, if I had, as I had at that Mr. Pendarves moved for a new writ for the time sufficient leisure to do so. I saw those persons Sir Thomas Freemantle moved for the following new writs:—For Leominster, Bandon Bridge, the University of Dublin, King's Lynn, and for Liverpool.

So is that I thought they were not only deputies from the working classes, but they were well acquainted with the business upon which they called upon me. I conversed with them, but I was no party to the publication of the report (Hear, hear.) I was never consulted, and I never expected it would be published. (Hear. hear.) I must be allowed to say that I deprecate extremely

ters. At least they ought not to be published without ascertaining from the Minister, whether he acquiesced, because the tendency of these publications is this, it discourages that free and confidential intercourse which is so desirable—the change of a word in what is stated by a Minister at such interviews makes the greatest difference as to the intention of the speaker. A question may be put for the purpose of obtaining information, and the Minister may answer it, considering it to have a very different tendency. (Hear, hear.) I state broadly that I was surprised when I saw the report, and perfectly innocent of the intention of deriving any advantage from any dramatic effect it was calculated to produce; and I can assure the House that until I found PRESTON.—On Tuesday evening last, the Charter Association room, at the back of the Golden what is called relief than the Whigs have profirst named have each thirteen months longer to Cross, Church-street, was crowded to excess, to posed; and, with this proposition some of the lead. Eccles.—Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, will lecture stay. Tickets, price is each, to be had of the fol- hear a lecture from Mr. Henry Swinglehurst, who ing Whigs will hope to prove their adherence meet our difficulties promptly and boldly. New working men. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With respect to the Poor Law. I think the Noble Lord WM. BECKETT, Esq., of Leeds, seconded the might at once have put an end to the apprehensions will fall back from primitive Whiggery and join the Address. He alluded to the various topics touched that had been excited by paragraphs in the news-Chartists, as a torch and dagger opposition. This, upon, and, in remarking on the internal policy to be papers, when he considered what had recently oc-Laws — (cheers)—of the finances—(cheers)—and would, on the first day consistent with the conveniwould, on the next assurance as to your poincy the Whigh affected the commerce of the House, submit the views of her Macopens out here. The Whigs, as a body, will not be satisfied with any measures of re
to the finances, he was persuaded that no indito the finances, he was persuaded that no indi-On Saturday morning, as two young boys were lief proposedby the Tories as a body. Those vidual in that House would desire that system ject of the Corn Laws, and I must now postpone amusing themselves on the ice, on a part of the questions are but raised as trials of strength, and which allows the expenditure to exceed the revenue altogether the discussion of any subject connected should be continued. (Cheers.) With regard to the Corn Laws, he congratulated the House that presented to me of bringing it in the regular at last a day had been fixed for the discussion of that most important subject. (Opposition cheers.) He immediately brought under the consideration of the hoped, whatever might be the result of that discus- House the whole question of the commercial and sion, a due regard would be paid to the interest of financial condition of the country, and to have subthe agricultural labour of the country, at the same mitted it at once to the knowledge and consideratime that a proper regard was paid to the com- tion of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I am precluded, belli," but the real cause of quarrel being the " mess mercial interest This led him to say a few words however, from taking such a course by consideraon the state of that part of the country with which tions connected with the public service. On the from you." So then I prove, from two important precedents, the facts; firstly, that a coalition is likely to take place; and, secondly; that the Whigs are not likely to be satisfied with the ministry was then suffering was then suffering that the Was connected, and which he had pointed out to the Majesty's Government I gave, when the ministry six months ago. The House had heard the House separated under the impression that the statements made of the awful distress under which that part of the country was then suffering the her Majesty's Government, an assurance that that recess should be occupied by us in a careful conin office.

I attended two triumphant meetings last night; one of the silk weavers, in Bethnal Green; and workhouses to show that applications for relief part of the Government, to review all the another of the hatters, in Bermondsey; a glorious were greatly increasing, and were in many instan- great questions connected with our commercial and spirit, firm determination, and resolve to stand ces made by persons who had been formerly in a financial condition. (Hear, hear.) I undertook by the Charter. Petition sheets signing in all state of comparative prosperity. (Hear, hear, from also, that when Parliament reassembled, there directions, and everything in vigorous motion the Opposition.) He would refer to the charity and should be no unnecessary delay in bringing the subdirections, and everything in vigorous motion the Opposition.) He would refer to the charity and for the coming campaign. Onward, my boys; Visiting Societies to prove that many were now ject under their consideration, but that the Government applicants to that charity for relief, who had, not long ago, been themselves dispensers of charity. Sign, Sign, Sign, Sign, Let the Opposition know and the regretted to be obliged to state that the coming in pringing the sub-ject under their consideration, but that the Government, would be prepared to submit to the House its views, and the practical measures by with the proposed. see what are the real principles and determination that in his opinion pauperism was advancing in to carry those views into effect. That pledge I am Relief in provisions, ... £376 18 0 of the pressure from without. Upon the strongest this country. (Hear, hear, from the Opposition.)

Average relief per family, ... 0 1 112 question the real opposition will be formed. Ours the rejoiced that measures for remedying these delay in bringing those questions forward than the twee prosecuted for imposing the extinguish the League, else will the Opposition of the time which is essentially necessary for the due management. Right Hon. Baronct, in whose Government the nagement of the public service. I propose, with House had such confidence, and he hoped that those respect to the financial policy of the Government, as I have got over the Rugby parson, with the measures, whatever they might be, would provide for soon as a sufficient vote of supply shall be taken in the regular employment of the poor and their proper a Committee of Ways and Means, at once to proceed to the statement I have to make. I vinced there could be no permanent prosperity for do not ask for the postponement of the Budget until Northern Star, on Mr. Anstey, one of the masters I have now to request that the reporters of the this country proves, I all the service of the year be voted. I do not ask for a which cannot be postponed. This rule shall not of Rugby School, was discharged yesterday week; Star will abstain from meddling with private cha- think, that Parliament has often been called together postponement of what is called the Budget, until affect motions arising out of discussions." "That all the defendants having satisfied Mr. Anstey with an total Petition Sheets shall be brought to the next apology.

The defendants having satisfied Mr. Anstey with an total principle is involved; in great emergencies; and happily, also, history that period of the year when it usually takes place, and then I don't mind a few hundreds, or a few proves that the Parliaments of this country have So far as concerns the Government they are now been equal to the difficulties by which they were prepared to state their views upon the subjects to surrounded. But, Sir, I shall venture to say that to which I have alluded. (Hear, hear.) As I said before, I should have wished to state those views simultaneously, so that the House might judge upon moment. The people have suffered deeply, but they the whole of them at once. But I think it would be have suffered patiently. (Hear, hear.) Their loyalty inconvenient that her Majesty's Government should inconvenient that her Majesty's Government should postpone the consideration of the measure on the Corn Laws until they were enabled to propose a continues unabated, and their hopes in the ability resolution in a Committee of Ways and Means, of the distinguished and talented Administration, That advantage, therefore, I must forego, and I which now presides over the destinies of the country, shall bring forward, in the course of next week our are still strong. (Hear, from the Ministerial beaches.) proposal upon that subject. As soon as in a Com-Sir, the only hope or wish which I entertain in miteee of Supply, the estimates, or such a seconding the Address, so ably moved by the Noble portion of them as shall be immediately ne-Lord, is that it may receive that approbation from cessary, will have been voted, I shall then, on this House to which it is entitled, and that it may the earliest possible day, in a Committee of Ways lead to other wise resolutions and proceedings on the and Means, state the views of the Government upon part of this House, which may prove to the people the financial policy to be adopted, interposing 20 that the reliance they have placed in Parliament has other decay whatever, except such as may be necessary for a consideration of the estimates which may be presented to the Committee of Supp y. I trust The address having been put, the House was ad- the House will at least approve of the fairness of the course which we mean to pursue. I again, on the part of my colleagues, say that we are prepared to redeem the pledge which I gave before these paration Hargreaves was called to the chair. Mr. Robert Which treaty, by-the-bye, we have not the least the Prince, my son—an event which has completed as far as was yot indicated, Sir Robert Peel's of the House last session. After having carefully considered those subjects-after having instituted such inquiries as we thought advisable, we are now prepared to submit to the House these measures which we think the interests of the country require. We shall submit them in that manner in which they can most conveniently be brought under the notice of Parliament, and supon the responsibility of the Government. They are the measures which, looking at the various and complicated interests of the country-looking at the extreme difficulties of our present position—they are the measures which, in our most friendly relations with this country.

It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the also a revision of the laws which regulate the registration of electors: the sufferings of the people are Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual encouraged the hope that the Government would and other measures for the rollief of the distress of merely glanced at, but no mode is recommended for suppression of the Slave-trade, which when the adopt the measures of relief which they had protected at, but no mode is recommended for suppression of the Slave-trade, which when the adopt the measures of relief which they had protected at, but no mode is recommended for suppression of the Slave-trade, which when the adopt the measures of relief which they had protected at the country, and for the promotion of its industry, which may be proposed by the Opposition. (Cheers.) After a few words from Mr. Villiers and Mr. Estcourt, the Speaker put the Address, which was agreed to.

After some further notices being given, the House adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH .- By ten o'clock on

FALLING OF THREE HOUSES AND LOSS OF TWO Lives .- On Thursday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the greatest consternation and alarm was created in Drury-lane, in consequence of a report that ten lives had been lost by the falling of three houses in Charles-street, Drury-lane. On making inquiry. however, it was ascertained that only two lives were lost, viz. a man named Millar,

ESSRS. STILTON AND SMITH will under-W take to supply their Chartist brethren and friends with an excellent BLACKING, giving 20d in the £1 to the Executive on Wholesale Orders, and 5s. in the Pound on Retail Orders, in the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. As a check, the parties ordering Wholessle to send a copy of such Order to the Executive : and the local Council in Plymonth to keep a check in

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