Chartist Entelligence.

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION TO WEL COME FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., TO NOTTINGHAM.

The Demonstration Committee having had but three days' previous notice of the intention of their General to visit them on Monday, consequently they had immediately to commence their arrangements for his reception

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The members of the National Charter Association Notts, with a splendid band and green banner, with the six points of the People's Charter; a carriage and four beautiful greys; the Nottingham Association of Chartist Shoemakers, whose banner called forth the admiration of all; the Chartists of Old and New Basford, Radford, and Hyson Green, with band and most handsome new green silk flags scene of uncommon bustle and excitement. A man,

Bairstow, cown Wheeler-gate, Chough-gate, Caurch Side, Grey Friar's-gate, to the Railway Station; about which, and the adjoining meadows, many thousand spectators were assembled anxiously awaiting the arrival of the London train. At a few minutes to twelve the train appeared in sight, as the cheers of the thousands ran along the way, while the carriages passed swiftly through the immense forest of blistered hands, which were instantly raised in the air the moment their undaunted General waved bis band for a signal. In a few moments he was the air the moment their undaunted General waved his hand for a signal. In a few moments he was surrounded by groups of joyous friends—all anxious to shake him by the hand. He called out for to shake him by the hand. He called out for the meeting. He adversed them in his usual good earninge, when the postillious drove on. Seven excellent bands of music struck up—"See the conquer-called in the spirit of the natural of the present state of the country; said the meeting was tuited in the state of the statistical writers, assert that the postillious drove or nenough to land of England will not only grow corn enough to feed the present population, but the one asserts that the feed the present population, but the one asserts that the feed the present population, but the one asserts the feed the present population, but the one asserts that the feed the present population, but the one asserts that the feed the present population, but the one asserts two feed the present times the feed the present times the amount? Are you aware that America grows cotton, the raw material? that she has factories and the conclusion, the present state of the country; said the meeting was called upon to preside over two one new members enrolled their names. Charlism is rapidly gaining ground in this town.

The work of the meeting as a most excellent address, and at the conclusion, amount? Are you aware that she has factories and the present state of the country; said the meeting was called upon to preside over two one asserts that the feed the present that the land of England will not only grow corn enough to she field, lectured here on Monday. February 14th, feed the present state of the present state of the conclusion, amount? Are you aware that America grows cotton, the raw material? that she has factories and the conclusion, and the other four times the same of the present state of the conclusion.

ing hero comes." move in the procession, from the anxiety of the people to get a sight of their beloved champion.

The cavalcade again moved along Leen-side, Fishergate, to Cartergate, up Goosegote, up Broadstreet, Glasshouse-street, York-street. down Mans-field-road, into the Market-place. The order and splendour of the procession, astonished the middle classes; and, notwithstanding the rain terming down caring the whole morning, the spacious Market-place was seen full of people. The Corn Law Renumber of last Monday's meeting, ai which my Lord not join in the condemnation of the policy of Sir Rancliffe presided. On this occasion, however, that Robert, for he thoughs that policy would tend to forsterling little fellow, Mr. James Sweet, was unanimously agreed word the people—(cheers). Nor could he issued on each member of that locality in supmously appointed chairman. He opened the meeting entirely agree with the latter part of the resolution.

table to class legislation, and that the evils attendant on the present system can never be remedied till the resolution, whole people be fully and fairly represented in the Commons House of Parliament; we therefore pledge

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. next came forward, amid great cheering and waving of hats, to support the motion. His speech occupied upwards of one hour. One circumstance is worthy of remark, and that is, that the wet and intense cold did not cause a man to leave the meeting till the business was concluded: and this we take as evidence that the 40,000 brave souls who attended that meeting on Monday are wedded to the Charter, and determined never again to be separated from it but with their lives.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried without a dissentient voice, which speaks daggers to O'Connell, Cobden, and the

When the morning became so wet, the factions sneeringly said, "These few poor ragamnffins are turned out to meet Feargus O'Conner;" but dare any one gainsay that the meeting was one of the most orderly, attentive, numerous, and respectable ever held in Nottingham; and throughout the day it on the way to the room of the National Charter Assowas not disgraced by any of those disgusting scenes was again addressed by Messes. Philp, Bartlett, and invariably exhibited at Whig and Tory meetings.

Mr. Russell, in a very few words, proposed Mr.

The m George Harrison, of Caiverton, as a fit and proper person for delegate to the forthcoming General Convention of the industrious classes, for this district, which was seemded by Mr. Longmine, and carried

thanimously. Mr. Simmons then proposed Mr. J. B. Bairstow as a deligate for this district for the forthcoming Convention in London, which was supported, and when put by the Chairman the meeting manifested great,

The CHAIRMAN then declared George Harrison, of Calverton, and Jonathan Broadbent Bairstow, of for the district.

Messis. Harrison and Bairstow each addressed! the meeting; after which, dismissed the meeting.

kindly granted the use of some unoccupied rooms in Lincoln-street, to hold the evening meeting, and Without making any charge, for which the Chartists

of Nottingham will long feel grateful. At seven o'clock, the said rooms were crowded almost to miff-cation, and the number of people who and most reluctantly did they retire from the place. Mr. Harrison presided. He commenced the bu- lecture gave great satisfaction. siness by congretulating those present on the prominent as well as powerful position which the cause had that day ass in d in Nottingham, and then in-

Mr. O'Connon who was again received by every possible demonstration of affection. He said the a chairman, and a Chariest 100 (at least by profes- but the Charter will do. sion), but the people were not now such fools as to be esjoled by aristocratic or middle class profession. He had during the last ten years learnt to estimate the value of Wrig parents. The Whigs had the value of Wrig powder. The Whigs had keeped down the tear remarks of the Chartists of Thornton, are determined to agitate for, and accept of nething less, than the whole Charter."

ABERGAVENNY.—The Chartists of this factions on fair grounds; out that visit of the give receipt of the determined to agitate for, and accept of nething less, than the whole Charter."

ABERGAVENNY.—The Chartists of this instant, in the meaning of which is, that he wishes associates in humburging instant of the give receipt of the determined to agitate for, and accept of nething less, than the whole Charter."

ABERGAVENNY.—The Chartists of this to get Peel's place, and Peel's mind to agitate for, and accept of nething less, than the whole Charter."

ABERGAVENNY.—The Chartists of this instant, in the grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; out the meaning of which is, that he wishes associates in humburging instant, it is grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; on the give receipt of the detries of the give receipt of the division on Findivys head not fire of the yile, perficious on fair grounds; out the grounds; of the grounds; of the grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; of the grounds; of the grounds; out grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; out the grounds; out g crowded state of the ro m. Many a middle class upon them to join the Charter agitation. man present was heard to say, "Well, this is quite stifficient; I am now fully and thoroughly convinced that nothing short of the Fuple's Charter can re move the cause of the mandeld evils under which

thenation at large gross-At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's address, Mr. Dean Taylor presentes him with an address from the Chartist body of the town of Nottingham. and another expeller; adores from those noble and Pirited fellows the harrist showmakers of Nottingham, who are the first of the trades to identify them-Pelres as a body with our mighty movement.-These addresses will be found in our fourth page. Mr. Smith. of Mansfield, also presented an address

from the Charisis of this town, and during the

In a felon's cell for a libel, especially when he saw such an army of Chartists at his command as he had the repeal of the Corn Laws. As they admit the repeal of the Corn Laws. As they admit the repeal of the control of the committee had a right to been left unturned by which a check could be put upon this demonstration had been get up uton three are shown that they are not to be caught by immediately demonstrated that they are not to be caught by immediately demonstrated that they are not to be caught by immediately demonstrated that they are not to be caught by thing of any nature or kind which he saw or heard appoint the chairman. At this stage, Mr. Jack our proceedings. All places of meeting have been and the control of the con this demonstration had been get up upon three ares would better show their sincerity by immediately

outhern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 224.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENTY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

cellent bands of music struck up. See the conquer- called in the spirit of the union that had taken place goods for her own consumption, but that she supbetween those classes and the working people; and ob-The scene was new one which defies description, served that Mr. O Commor and other prominent Char. the ways all totally jammed up with living beings, tists had called for active exertions among the people to go, I will only ask one more. Do you believe the and it was several minutes before the carriage could He concluded an excellent speech amid much cheering. Mr. T. NORTH proposed the first resolution, which

pealers candidly, themselves, give us double the lution, which he did at some length. He said he could peaers candidly, themselves, give us double the number of last Monday's meeting, at which my tole my Lord nor flast Monday's meeting, at which my the condemnation of the policy of Sir Rancliffe presided. On this occasion, however, that string fixle feilow, Mr. James Sweet, was unantitely appointed chairman. He opened the meeting at which my Lord charters, and the could be proposing twelve new word the constant of the condemnation of the policy of Sir Robert, for he thou, his that policy would tend to for what feeling fixle feilow, Mr. James Sweet, was unantitely agree with the latter part of the cause of the people—(cheers). Nor could he person whatsoever shall be admitted as of the contemnation of the opening twenty the cause of the people—(cheers). Nor could he people—(cheers). Nor could he proposing twenty that the Corn Laws should be proposing to the forthcoming Convention.

Sill he would second it, as there was semething to come after that would sent the nature of the cause of the people—(cheers). Nor could he proposing twenty that the Corn Laws, should be admitted as delegate from any other association. The members of that levy of one shilling the country, and distress, in the occurrence of the country, and distress, in the occurrence of the construction. The members of that levy of one shilling the condition and distress, in the condemnation of the opinion and the condemnation of the opinion association. The members was unanimously agreed the medical to proposing twenty that the condemnation of the opinion and the condemnation of the opinion and the condent to proposing the deality of the forthcoming Convention.

Sill he would second it, as there was sementhing to come after the word to control as delegate from any other association. The members was the finite on the object of the control, and the cond the opinion and the cond the deality of the control of Mr. JONATHAN BARBER, in a next speech, pro- on to point out the position of the people; the fruits widows Jones, Williams, and Roberts. posed the following resolution to the meeting, which of the Reform Bin; and dwelt some time on the pros-

Mr. PHILP in an able speech proposed the second

"For a full and entire system of representation." He pointed out the evils of the present system. Friday evening, to hear a lecture from Mr. James Lecture ourselves individually and collectively to agitate for to which he attributed the Corn Laws, and called nothing less than the whole of the document called upon all present to struggle together with a view of getting rid of class legislation. He was much cheered

> Mr. CLARKE seconded it in a short speech, with much effect. The motion was passed unanimously. Mr. BOLWELL proposed

throughout his address.

founded upon the two preceding resolutions, calling; the people' - (cheering.) Mr BARTLETT s: conded it. It was put from the

chair, and carried unanimonsly. The CHAIRMAN made a few observations, and in reply to the repeated call for the burning of the effigy faction. of Sir Robert Peel, said the Charrists would not be a party to such senseless proceedings. He then dissolved the meeting.

A procession was again formed, and on the band striking up, it proceeded through the different streets

The meeting after this quietly dispersed. It has

CHALPORD .- Mr. Knowles lectured in the large and populous village of Chalford, on Monday; persons enfolled their names.

BRISTOL -At a public meeting, hel? at No. 56, Leicester, only elected delegates to the Convention Castle-street, Bristol, on Monday, it was resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Executive Council for their services, while sitting in Bristel, assuring them that their presence here has The worthy Chairman returned thanks for the been the means of adding to the Association, respect which they had that day won for Chartism : Upwards of sixty-six members enrolled their names from all parties by their excellent conduct, and then | during their stay in Bristol; we therefore consider the Executive Council deserving the confidence of mingham.

with the Association. STROUD.—Mr. Knowles lectured here on Wedcould not gain a mittance was reveral thousands, needay the 16th instant, in place of Mr. Campbell,

> WILLIAM ASHTON. - This victim of Whig persecutien will be liberated from durance vile on the 4th of next month, on which day the term of his imprisonment will expire.

THORNTON.—The Chartists of Thornton held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night. The foldowing the example of their champion of our liberties, O'Connor, we could match lowing resolution was unanimously agreed to:— they may join us but shall not lead.
"That we, the Chartists of Thornton, are deter-

TAILORS, RED LION, KING-STREET.-Mr. Winaley attended here on Sanday iast. After the meeting the

sum of 2s. 6d. was collected for the widows Jones, you incimation of an agreeable piece of intelligence but afterwards it is competent for any one present to form, and were soon joined by Jack, Malcolm, Rogers,

in the town. During the ensuing week Mr. Meac, of my wonted costom, to make inquiry as to the suc tion, Payment of Members, and though last, not least, Lodge, vice-president of the Anti-Corn-Law League,

at the Montpelier Tavern, the following resolution of reading of it great applicate was circulated from the spirit is breathed.

Altr. Vickers was deligated from Belper, to reasone the parties of their unbounded confidence, and the determination of this locality: stand of the determination of this locality: stand of the People's Charter; and that we view in all by the Charter.

At the Montpelier Tavern, the following resolution of the working men, first by the circulation of last day's proceedings, Mr. O'Higgins rose and said authorities against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and moved that Mr. Producted to take the chair, lectures by Mr. Acland—then copies of their specific policies against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and moved that Mr. Producted to take the chair, lectures by Mr. Acland—then copies of their specific policies against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and moved that Mr. Producted to take the chair, lectures by Mr. Acland—then copies of their specific policies against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and moved that Mr. Producted to take the chair, lectures by Mr. Acland—then copies of their specific policies against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and moved that Mr. Producted that Mr. Producted the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and said authorities against the Corn Laws—then a course of their specific policies against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and said authorities against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and said authorities against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) rose and said authorities against the Corn Laws—then a course of the had twelve members to propose—(hear, hear) r The CHAIRMAN then said, women and men of any body of men wishing to curtail or abridge the and the hawking of their petition from house to in that association, that they had secret signs, objected; when Mr. Moir suggested that Prondiced Notis, you have been called upon to shew yourselves details of the Charter, as dishonest and unfriendly house—all of which efforts obtained for them the and pass words, and they were really afraid to and Buchanan should be appointed jointly to the chair, in order to lay before your commander, and nobly to the cause of liberty and justice we have so long morner to lay before your commander, and nonly have you responded to that call. O'Connor could not regret that the Whigs had put him fifteen months select that the Whigs had put him fifteen months and passing to the cause of nonly and justice we have so long to this the document of a population of perhaps twelve or thirmeeting, until he (Mr. H.) assured them on his honour that there was no outh administered in their as he had the votes of the meeting in his favour, he quence of the opposition evinced by our middle classes, and the the whigs had put him fifteen months. in a felon's cell for a libel, especially when he saw allies, merely to carry their expediency measure—

Eenbow will preach.

Bury.—Our mertings of late have been well attended; the hall, every night, is now well filled, on longer to be the dupes of shuffling Whigs, or attended; the hall was nicely filled, with a sprinkling of ing; the hall was nicely filled, with a sprinkling of the Corn Law repealers; Mr. Cooper, from Manchester, was our lecturer, was our lecturer in a name of men who are firmly resolved particular, so unscrupationsly, is, to say the least of be the dupes of shuffling Whigs, or particular, so unscrupationsly, is, to say the least of him, but a bad Catholic, if he were to go to combine, the worth lecturer showed in a very formachest, was our lecturer, and an able lecture was delivered by no longer to be the dupes of shuffling Whigs, or particular, so unscrupationsly, is, to say the least of him, but a bad Catholic, if he were to go to combine, taking the vote for Buchanan first, taking the vote for Buchanan first, taking the vote whether Buchanan first, though the is initial to opposess, munion once a week instead of once a formight, taking the vote for Buchanan first, taking the vote whether Buchanan first, though the vote for Buchanan first, taking the vote whether Buchanan first, though the vote for Buchanan first, taking the vote whether Buchanan first was the opposess, and the vote for Buchanan first was the opposess. The worthy lecturer showed in a very formunion once a week instead of once a formight will be indicated the Whig should be vote whether Buchanan first was the vote for

plies manufactured goods as far as round the Cape of Good Hope? And, as you are in such a hurry Corn Laws? do you not think it will be necessary

for a change in the representative system. He went sum of 32.73d. was collected for the Whig-made Ministers, and to call none to her councils, but such who said that the mountain was at length being taken a decided majority was declared for the

Duffy, late of Northallerton House of Correction. a lecture on the evils of class legislation and the of class-returned Members, only intent on serving clared those Chartists deserved credit for their noble Mr. Smith Lindon was called to the chair, after People's Charter, at the Vine Inn, Canal-street, the monopolies, to which they owe their existence? stand to their principles against all the influence of Duffy was warmly applauded, and delivered an excellent address, which for wit, argument, and genuine humour, has seldom been surpassed, at times eliciting "That's spirited memorial be sent to the Queen, the cheers of the meeting, and others producing bursts of laughter. He gave a heartrending descripupon her to dismiss her present ministers, and call to tion of the treatment which was given to the Charher councils men disposed to do justice to all classes of tist prisoners in the heli of Northallerton. He explained the principles of the Charter in an excellent manner, and made a powerful appeal to his audience, on the necessity of union, and concluded amidst loud cheers. Mr. Duffy's lecture gave unmixed satis-

> MONDAY EVENING.—The usual meeting was held in Aston-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Russell in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Mason, in his usual eloquent and impassioned style. After the usual business was transacted, the meeting separated.

REQUISITION TO THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM. A requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to call

the Executive Conneil deserving the confidence of every honest Chartist." It was likewise proposed and agreed to, "That Mr. Henry Vincent is entitled and agreed to, "That Mr. Henry Vincent is entitled to the praise and estern of the Chartists of Brise and estern of the Chartists of Brise and estern of the Exchange Rooms, and to other parties for the Assembly Rooms, Theatre, Bleing all, it ockley Chape, &c. Mr. Bean most kindly granter the need from us Mr. Andrew Wardropp, Mr. Indiversity to control deserving the confidence of the South with the southern date of the every honest Chartist." It was likewise proposed our enbounded out also. Our also our college and agreed to, "That Mr. Henry Vincent is entitled to the praise and estern of the Chartists of Brise and estern of the Ch general good he is performing towards the course in snoscription of not less than one halfpenny per week; the West of England." The Association meets that the council likewise become agents for the sale every Monday night, for the purpose of enrolling of Pinder's Chartist Blacking, the profits of which members and transacting any other business connected to be devoted to the above object. The retail sellers having agreed to give one penny out of every shilling, to the advancement of the cause; we trust ling in the revenue; and how did they propose to heard at all. Some of their prepared resolutions and that they would have an opportunity of again extheir example will be generally followed. The make up the deficiency? Why, by one of the most they aid not venture to submit at all: those which posing the fallacies of this faction. The thing, we

rapid progress here; we are adding to our numbers pose of giving the people a cheap lout. According to was the National Petition. See how many signatures vear. Accordingly, a fortright ago, the city was plaevery week, and the middle classes are signing the their own accounts, the average duty on wheat it will get besides forced or forged ones ! National Petition. Some of the publicans who have since 1828 was 5s. 9d. a quarter. Now, little Lord EARLSHEATON.—We have formed here an associ- refused to sign the petition, are ready to do penance John proposed to lay on a fixed duty of 8s. a Corn Law Repealers has endeavoured to get up as ation, which is progressing rapidly. We are visiting if they can get to sign. From some of the factories quarter, which would in effect, and to all intents large z meeting la- llorday as that of to-day, but every door and every factory with our petition sheets. We have received subscriptions in aid of the Con- and purposes, he laying on an additional duty of were forced to acknowledge our numbers more Our Whig and Corn Law Repealers are signing our vention Fund, and from A B C we have received 2. 3d. per quarter, while he and his unprincipled than doubled theirs, even though they had a Lord for petition, confessing themselves convinced that nothing as their least by professed to be taking off the duty, a chairman, and a Chartest too (at least by profess but the Charter will do. Chartists, but they could not swallow the whole is it? The little cheat! he is out, and now he Charter; but we will promise them as soon as they wants to get in again upon a deceitful, hol- Democracy over Whiseery and Treachery. decide on the side of right. Before the visit of the

the whole Charter.

Williams, and Roberts.

Reading.—Since our last communication we have considerably increased the number of our members.

Some of them being persons of a neglector influence of the policy of the Chartists. On learning the form. During the ensuing week Mr. Megc. of the policy of the Chartists of the Whigs in the town. During the ensuing week Mr. Megc. of the Members and thought as the members of the policy of the Chartists. On learning the form of the policy of the Chartists of the Whigs in the town. During the ensuing week Mr. Megc. of the Members and thought as the Members and thou

numerous places adjacent. But, Sir, notwithstand society, that they had no secrets, but, on the con- was resolved to abide by it. Things were now at a who have had recourse to all manner of persecution to this demonstration had been get up upon three are the defined eiter Whese or Tories to commode and conducted; and again the king them all for their meeting.

The demonstrated that they are not to be caught by immediately and the first energy of this assurance, the platform, for we are public opinion in the way it had been expressed and conducted; and again the king them all for their meeting.

They have flocked to the platform, for we are public opinion in the way it had been expressed and conducted; and again the king them all for their meeting.

They have flocked to the platform, for we are determined not to sacrifice our resolve."

Marylebone.—Goodwyn Barmby, Esq., will lecture of Signature, there are already and conducted; and again the king them all or the front of the platform, very simply and conducted; but no sooner do the work-meeting.

Marylebone.—Goodwyn Barmby, Esq., will recommend the caught by immediately pushed forward that they are not to be caught by immediately pushed forward that they are not to be caught by indicated that they are not to be caught by immediately pushed forward that they are not to be caught by indicated that they are not to be caught by at their meeting. With this assurance, the gentles, against the sing the National Charter Association, for we are done there in the course of signature, there are already would put the meeting. Which they are to the definition to the pushed forward that they are not to be caught by and their meeting. With this assurance, the gentles, against the situlation at their meeting. While the meeting have been and their meeting. While for any nature or kind which he saw or head of Chartism, and on the pushed for a their meeting. While the meeting have been any at their meeting. While the meeting have been any at their meeting. While the meeting have been any at their meeting. While the meeting have been any at their meeting. The meeting have been any at their meeting. While the meeting have been any at their meeting. The meeting have been any at their

Lambler, Carlton, Ruddington, &c. &c.

At elevan o'clock, though the rain fell in torrents, that time there was a great concourse of people in the procession began to move after the carrisge in which were Messrs. Sweet, Harrison, Taylor, and Bairstow, cown Wheeler-gate, Chough-gate, Church Side. Grev Friar's-gate, to the Railway Station;

North Shields, Mr. Wil.

Manhood f-(Hear, hear.) He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the time there was a great concourse of people in the that time there was a great concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He also knew what others meant by manhood; but so follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the wood start in the time there was a great concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the concourse of people in the head of this place. Mr. He (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the clearned the resolution to be carried, he (Mr. U.H.) knew would start just after six to the place of meating. At the clearned the inhabitant of Hammersmith. Chairman—Well, then, as would start just after six to the place of move his addition as a substantive resolution. It was that time there was a great concourse of people in the liams, of Sunderland, delivered a long and energetic here.

Abbey Green, who formed themselves in procession and the latter was a feet of the sunderland themselves in procession and the latter was a feet of the sunderland th

Newcastle.—On Sunday evening Mr. Williams of age can inherit property, contract marriage, with take place, and that the best means of realising cetured here on persecution for opinion.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. James Duffey, of lawfully, and of as much force in law as he People's Charter the law of the land. This meeting lectured here on persecution for opinion. WOLVERHAMPTON .- Mr. James Duffey, of

posal of Sir Robert Peel, with respect to the Corn and therefore every one ought to be a Repealer. Asland endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation, by Laws, and also what measures should be adopted in This subject is too fertile. He (Mr. O'H.) should requesting the movers and secondars to retire to the Mr. T. North proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect,—
"That this meeting expresses its disgust and indignation at the cavalier conduct of Sir Robert Pecl, who had mocked at the distresses and misery of the people; and mocked at the distresses and misery of the people; and that this meeting believes that nothing short of a total repeal of the Corn Laws would be northern the first, in the affirmative; I admit the first, in the affirmative; I admit to join in the condemnation of the policy of Sir Robert Pecl's measure as proposed to the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust to injust of the country, and was only adding insult to injust to injust

as would pledge themselves to the above principles, coming to Mahomet. Mr. O Conneil had declared original motion. The announcement was received with was unanimously adopted by the meeting. Mr. Juo. his conviction, both in a letter to Mr. Ray, and deafening cheers, which lasted for some minutes A posed the following resolution to the meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Dean Taylor in his usual style of eloquence:

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress

That this meeting is of opinion that the distress of the people. Twelve members were on the platform, and took part in the proceed on the platform, and the vast assemblage on the fair and broke up about eleven o'clock. Charter; three for the return of Frost, williams, does ne propose to do :- to join the Charter; three for feargus O'Connor, and three and Jones; three for Feargus O'Connor, and three tremendous grouns for Sir Robert Peel and the equable principles of Universal Suffrage, and pro-

> which Mr. Campbell delivered a few remarks and At the conclusion, twenty-two new members enrolled Are Mr. O'Conneil's heavers so stultified as never the middle class. The vipers fostered in our own retired from the meeting. The Chairman then intheir names, several of whom took cards of memtroduced Mr. James Duffy to the meeting. Mr.
>
> The contribution, twenty-two next included in the contribution of the meeting. The chairman then intheir names, several of whom took cards of membosom are now the enemies to be watched. Let the
> bership.

defence on Monday, the 21st insteat Durham.

DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met at one o'clock on Sunday, in their great rooms, No. 14, North Anne street, Mr. William Woodward in the chair. The Chairman said that he had always felt great pleasure, and considered himself highly honoured, in prosiding at any of the meetings of his Radical Reform brethren, or to speak in more modern language, his Chartist

brethron-(hear, hear.) There were but few of the a meeting of the inhabitants to consider the pro- members of their body at that meeting, compared produced a good spirit in Bath, and has set all parties priety of petitioning Parliament for the establish with the number of those who were not in mbers, ment of the People's Charter, is in course of signa-ture. The names of a large number of voters and manliness, to venture into their meeting, after all members of the Town Council are already attached. the denunciations which had been hurled upon their night last, to a crowded audience, in the large room, the above-named patriots held their usual weekly hunters are now at a discount. The virulence of meeting do use the utmost of their abilities in supat the Duke of York, which was kindly lent for the meeting on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Fussell their denunciations of our Association has in some port of the said pertition." The pertition sheets are occasion. At the conclusion, of the lecture, twelve in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved—measure abated. The people of Ireland are no longer in course of being well filled. At the close of the "That the country be immediately requested to told, by a high legal authority and civic functionary, form district committees, in conjunction with the that it is a transportable offence to be a Chartiet vote of approbation to the delegate, the meeting was general committee of Birmingham; and that they in Iroland. Such ridiculous absurdity has had its dismissed. immediately on formation correspond with this day. We shall hear no more of that sort of stuff. committee, and this committee will give instruc- Chartism is coming into fashion. The Whigs are ing on Wednesday work, to denounce Peel's motion, tions to such committees, agreeable to a former re- out, and men are coming to their senses. The here- at which the Chartists rallied, and carried their solution of this committee." All communications ditary enemies of public liberty are in power. We amendment for the Charter by an overwhelming to be addressed to John Wilkinson, Corresponding know the worst that can betal us. We must majority. Secretary, 5, Cregos Terrace, Bell Barn Road, Bir- bo on our guard. We must take care, Dungries. The "Plague" have succeeded here asserted that the Chartists could beat the Corn Law

amazing number of somewhere about six hundred signa- commit themselves to laws by coming to this in order that the business might proceed; to this the gave, after which he invited discussion; was ferretted, and accordance of the Leaguers was ferretted, and influence to an ungrateful party, who are lawful association was an unsum opinion; many told bim at the time what I shall not overcome, as they have taken a flat of a house, the lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that the strongly exhorted his hearers to be on their guard are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that I shall not open to a count of the came of which are ever and anon throwing in their teeth that they lawful association, he knew that they lawful association was an un-opinion; many told him at the time what I shall not open to a lawful association, he knew that they lawful association, he knew that they lawful associat

can at any subsequent period of his life. What is the use, then, of shuffling and quibbling about the exact meaning of Universal with only as will make the People's Charter the law Suffrage?—(hear, hear, and cheers.) Would any one of the land." This was seconded by Mr. Juhn Coltell him the exact meaning of the terms "a petti, quhoun-Mr. Robert Malcolm said he had an amend-

BIRMINGHAM.—A very spirited meeting Tories, after which the assembled thousands quietly portionate districts, or to go on with the insane cry in Glasgow. The cloak of hypocrisy has been torn of Repeal to a Parliament which has few Repealers sunder; the people have got their eyes open. Many LECTURE - At night, Mr. James Daffey delivered in it beyond his own family-2 Parliament made up of the middle class, at the close of the meeting, dethey never count the cost or hope of success attend- in the grass" will soon become the scorn of all good WIFIGATE GRANGE. -Mr. Charles Connor, ing their wild attempt! Will they never think of men. Our petition is being signed nobly. 1,175 names from Manchester, lectured to the Chartists of Win- resharpening the suffrage, the weapon of victory, were adhibited to it in Mr. Moir's shop last Saturday, numerous audience. After the lecture, there was a rational man at one side the Channel, a mysterious, the time to surrender?—Correspondent. los. collected for Mr. Williams, to assist him in his uncalculating, and unquestioned politician at the other? (Cheers.) The motion was carried unani-

DRCGHEDA .- A Charter Association has been mously. Collectors were appointed; after which the took place last Tuesday evening in St. Aun's Church, formed here, which promises to become very flou thanks of the meeting were cordially and enthusias for the purpose of appointing directors for the ensuing tically given to Mr. Woodward. Three hearty year, &c., Mr. H. Martin in the chair. The minutes of

ral meeting of the association was called for the name be struck off the list. Each name was then express purpose of hearing the report of our dele- voted on the list separately. On Mr. Pattison's name gate, Mr. W. Carruth, who, in conjunction with being put, Mr. Murray moved that as Mr. Pattison he town of Kilmarnock, was elected as our repre- had joined the Corn Law Repealers, he was not a fit sentative in the Scottish Convention; the following and proper person to be a director of a Chartist Assoresolution was unan mously passed at the meeting: ciation. After some pointed animadversions on the con-That this macing look with surprise at the duct of Mr. P., on the vote being taken, it was all but decision come to by the delegates, composing the late unanimously carried that Mr. Pattison's name be struck Scottish Convention, as they do not believe them to off. After some other minor business was disposed of, FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The General devoted heads. The Whigs are out; there are no have represented the feelings of the people of Scot- the meeting separated. Committee of Birmingham for the restoration of more places in pello for professing patriots; place- land anent the National Petition, and that this

meeting, three new members were enrolled. After a

ARBROATH. - The Corn Law Repealers had a meet-

Exchequer minus to the tune of two millions ster- were appalling, and with great difficulty was he have been adopted, by the League, this year as formerly, council also hope that their effort in this, will meet barefaced schemes that ever minister had the they did present to the meeting were negatived in hear, was debated in the Anti-Corn Law Association; who had been announced, but could not attend. The with the cordial co-operation of the surrounding temerity to attempt—which was no less than that fine style in favour of a "whole hog" Charter reso- some were for coming fairly out and meeting the Charter of laying a duty of two shillings and threepence a lution, proposed and seconded by the working men. tists upon honourable grounds, others of the old women quarter upon foreign wheat, while at the same time. Their "Plague" petition was carried by a trick, the were afraid of "Chartist interference," and it was MANSFIELD.—The cause of Chartism is making they professed to be taking the duty off, for the pur- people voting for it under the supposition that it finally agreed that no public meeting should be held this

> ing here on Monday evening, for the adoption of the signatures at a shop in Union-street. Now where this National Petition. A resolution to that effect was petition was agreed to, we know not, and of the parmoved, seconded, and ununimously carried. Mr. Moir, of Glasgow, attended, and gave a political this conduct with that of the Chartists. They always lecture in his usual masterly style.

-As a thorough-paced Chartist I hasten to give meeting takes precedence of all extrancous subjects, Both gentlemen took their seats at the end of the plat- railway speed. Birmingham, will deliver three lectures in the cess of the Charter Petition, and the proceedings school-room attached to Hope Chapel, which las also expressed his willingness to preside on these occasions.

Camberwell and Walworth.—On Monday last, at the Montpeller Tavern, the following reso ution at the Montpeller Tavern, the following reso ution to the working men, first by the circulation of the Montpeller Tavern, the following reso ution make inquiry as to the suc inquiry as to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true but on the contrary dear to the heart of every true conditions.

In the Anti-Corn Law League, the chair, they became perfectly furious and sensible Chartist, the Repeal of the Union of the Chart, they appeared to take as much interest getting the art. The secretary, Mr. Dempsey, will now read the leart. The secretary, Mr. Dempsey, will now read the leart. The secretary, Mr. Dempsey, will now read the leart. The secretary, Mr. Dempsey, will now read the leart. The secretary, Mr. Dempsey, will now read the l

ble right,—names of men who are firmly resolved members of this society, and himself (Mr. O'H.) in to another under similar circumstances. Jack took a what is miscalled the Trade's Hall, to consider and

feelings the despist disappointment and Indignation the scheme proposed by Sir Robert Peel, for the settlement of the Corn Law; as being in, their judgment, a deliberate insult to a hitherto patient and suffering people." The motion was seconded by Mr. John Wilson, of Dundyham, and carried unanimously.-The Rev. Dr. King, in a speech of considerable length, moved the second resolution. The Rev. Gentleman was repeatedly interrupted with cheers, hisses, and confusion. He concluded by calling on them to unite for a repeal of the Coru Laws. (Cries of "No, no, never.") "That they renew their protest against any laws which restrict the importation of food for the people as unjust in principle, perniclous in every form of their

operation, and creating such feelings of irritation and

discontent among all classes, as seriously to peril the peace and institutions of the country." Seconded by Mr. John Tenant, of St. Rollox. Mr. Moir rose, and and four beautiful arreys; the Nottingham Association of Charitist Shoemakers, whose banner called forth the admiration of all; the Charitists of Old and New Basford, Radford, and Hyson Green, with Dana and most handsome new green silk finds the course of this city presented as banner alluciring in the breeze, and at intering in the same who basts of going to communion the left with what the lecturer advanced. The people's Chairer. The meeting listened with that the tween were good, but that the other man, and the day in this doctor, the meeting were list were in the tween at the total manufacture when in the people's Chairer. The meeting istended with that the people's Chairer in the important of the ti Petition.

Ouseburn.—On Sunday morning Mr. Williams addressed the good men of this place on the rights of the people, and the position and duties of the Chartists.

Ouseburn.—On Sunday evening Mr. Williams of the People, and the position and duties of the Chartists.

Ouseburn.—On Sunday morning Mr. Williams of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, of sane mind, and not convicted of any fellonious offence by a jury, shall have the right to vote for a member of parliament. Now, this is Universal Suffrage ever means of Commons does not represent either the feelings of the inhabitant of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, of sane mind, and not convicted of any fellonious offence by a jury, shall have the right to vote for a member of parliament. Now, this is Universal Suffrage ever male of Commons does not represent either the feelings of the inhabitant of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, of sane mind, and not convicted of any fellonious offence by a jury, shall have the right to vote for a member of parliament. Now, this is Universal Suffrage ever means of Commons does not represent either the feelings of the inhabitant of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards, of sane mind, and not convicted of any fellonious offence by a jury, shall have the right to vote for a member of parliament. Now, this is Universal Suffrage ever means of Commons does not represent either the feelings of of opinion that to enable the people. This meeting, therefore, is of opinion that to enable the people of the people of

TRIUMPH OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CHARTISM.—On Monday last, a public meeting called by requisition, was held at the Public Office, in this town, for the purpose of taking into the consideration, the proposal of Sir Robert Peel, with respect to the Corn and therefore every one and the basic time the cauch meaning of the terms a petil, decided a postate; a political apostate; a ment to move; it was to the effect that we denounce Repealer of the Union," and a variety of other terms. The oreatures who how loudest, the busiest little decivers about Repeal can only tell you that Repeal Jack. This amendment was received with a storm of disapprobation, to endeavour to allay which, Mr.

gate Grange Colliery, on Saturday evening, at seven before they march to the achievement of their in nine hours—all men of mature years. Had there o'clock, the 19th inst., to an attentive, as well as national rights? Is Mr. O'Connell a Chartist and been room, as many more would have signed. Is this MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Association cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor and the last meeting having been read by the secretary, and the Chartists of England; after which the meeting approved of, a list of twenty-two was put in nomina-separated, highly delighted with the day's proobjected to Mr. P. C. Murray said if Mr. Watkinper.

sisted in his nomination, he (Mr. Murray), however dis-HILMARNOCK.—On Wednesday week, a gene- agreeable the duty, would move that Mr. Pattison's

> LANARKSHIRE UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE ASSOCIA-TION.-A meeting of the directors of this association was held in the hall in College Open, on Monday evening the 21st instant. DUNFERMLINE .- On the 17th instant, Messrs, Mars-

> den and Tattersall favoured Dunfermline with a visit, and addressed the Chartists in the evening in the Masons' Ha i.

ABERDEEN,-SIGN OF THE TIMES.-Many 3 time and oft have we said, that even here, in the far North, Chartism was omnipotent. Oft have we and keep within the precincts of the law, in secucing from us Mr. Andrew Wardropp, Mr. repealers hollow, but never was this so truly verified as

> carded, telling the people that the petition for the ELDEVSLIE.—There was an excellent public meet- total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws lay for ties who concected it we are equally ignorant. Contrast come out to consult the public on any such important questions, and they are not afraid to abide by their GLASGOW. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF STERN decision. We know that the people will always

but the meaning of which is, that he wishes associates in humbugging throughout the country, on any of the factions on fair grounds; but that visit the whole Charter.

the meeting we shall be happy to afford them an half full. About this time Messrs. Moir and Proudfoot cates will be inspired with new hopes, new vigour will attentive hearing. The regular business of the entered, and were received with deafening cheers. be infused into their minds, and all will proceed with NEWMILNS, (AYRSHIRE.)—At a meeting of the

inhabitants of this place on the 18th instant, called on purpose to express their opinions on the movement of the Corn Law League in Glasgow, the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and unanimously approved of, 1st,—"That this meeting pledge themselves to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, as in their opinion it gives justice to all, and injury to none; and they consider Messrs. Moir, Ross, and Colquhoun, and the citizens of Glasgow who so nobly supported them in the defence of the principles of the Charter (in despite of Whig curning and duplicity, and the traitorous conduct of pretended friends) are worthy of the thanks of this meeting." 2nd,—"That this meeting not wishing to differ with their English brethren in things of minor importance, agree to adopt the National Petition, notwithstanding their instructions to their delegate to the Scottish Convention, who voted according to the instructions given him contrary to his own

ELGIN.—The cause has been rather in a languishing

Chartist Antelligence.

GLOUCESTER.-On Wednesday week, Mr. Campbell, of the Executive, delivered a very able lecture in the Chartist rooms, Worcester-street. A few days previous to Mr. C. coming to Gloucester, the Chartists chailenged the Corn Law League to a discussion, which they at first accepted, but afterwards declined : the reason, says Mr. Joseph Sturge, the anti-Corn Law are still persisting in their mischievous and childish Secretary, being that it would destroy the objects of their agitation.

Peebles Chartist Association, Mr. Ranken, of Edinbro'. delivered a lecture in the Town-hall, on Wednesday evening week, subject-"The present state of the dressed them for some time, when the lecturer again country, its capabilities, and the prospects of the resumed, and finished a highly instructive and eloquent people." Mr. Niven in the chair, The lecturer spoke address. But then came came the tug of war. The two hours, detailing the miseries of the people, and brought forward, as the only means of placing them in the position of freemen, the People's Charter.

ECCLES.—A public discussion took place in Eccles on the Corn Laws, on Tuesday night last, between Mr. E. Williams, Corn Law Repealer, and Mr. Bell, Chartist lecturer. Mr. Andrew Ritchie was appointed chairman for Mr. Williams, and Wm. Guthrie for Mr. Bell. Mr., William Norris was chosen mederator. Mr. all except the middle class. The Forfarshire delegate Williams opened the question, which was, "Will a acted in such a manner in Dundee upon several public mere repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the country at large." He went over the usual arguments of the Corn the election, although he had been nominated months Law party, attributing all the distress in the country to before. Mr. Duncan himself was elected by some these laws, and endeavoured to prove that their repeal would benefit the working classes in particular, and if these laws were not repealed soon, the middle classes would be reduced to a level with the working classes, not have been returned, had it been a large meeting. and attributed all immorality, irreligion, and crime to We rather are of opinion that he would have been "the the operation of these laws. Mr. Bell, in a speech of man" under any circumstances. But we are certain half an hour, replied, and shewed to the meeting that that a large meeting would have given him different the evils of which his antagonist had spoken, could not instruction about how he was to act in Glasgow rebe removed by repeal so long as cur country had eighty millions of national and local taxation to raise, and machinery was substituted for manual labour; he also quoted from M'Cullock to prove that we could not bring in foreign wheat at less than three shillings below What it has been for the last twelve years in this country; he also shewed up in a masterly manner, that though our manufactures had increased twenty fold Lowe supported the adoption of the "National." It mince the Corn Laws were imposed wages had decreased; was here suggested by Mr. O'Brien to submit both to he also shewed the folly of going to the continent for the people, and leave them in signing it to judge for our food, while so much land in our own country was themselves. Mr. M'Pherson moved that this plan be capable of being caltivated. The disputants then went adopted, which was seconded. After considerable on alternately a quarter of an hour each, until eleven discussion, the motion and amendments were severally o'clock, and at the close a shew of hands was taken for put, and an immense number of hands were held up for each, that for Mr. Bell being carried by six to one. The all of them. Many are of opinion that the Nameeting then broke up.

STOURBRIDGE.-Mr. Mason lectured here on Chairman, however, declared that the National Wednesday and Thursday week, upon our present Petition was lost, and then took a show of position as regards political power. Mr. Goodfellow hands for the others. This gave the Glasgow moved the following resolution :- "That this meeting "mare's nest" the complete go by-the submitting believing that the exclusion of the working classes from of both to the people being carried by an overwhelmpolitical power is the main cause of the distress so pre- ing majority. So Dundee is to have a couple of docuvalent throughout this country, do pledge ourselves to ments submitted to their consideration, and for their mse all and every lawful means in our power to cause signatures. For various reasons we cannot much apthe People's Charter to become the law of the land." prove of this. It has all the appearance, we think, of It was seconded by Mr, James Chance, and carried division in the camp. Like a house divided against manimously.

BIRMINGHAM - CHARTIST LECTURE -A lecture was delivered by Mr. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, on Sunday evening last, at the Chartist Room, Aston-street The lecture was chiefly on the late meet gow document would not have had the slightest chance ing at the Town Hall, and the position occupied by the in competition with that put out by the Executive middle classes, and warned his audience to be on their Council. Another thing connected with this matter guard. He was warmly applanded by an overflowing we intended to refer to at some length, namely, that of sudience. Mr. Edward Browne afterwards addressed the Scotch petition having been read at length to the the meeting. He said he was about to depart the next meeting, while the other was objected to in consequence day for America, being compelled to leave his native of the time it would occupy in reading; while those land on account of the bitter persecution of the middle objecting put off more time in speechifying upon the tained in the People's Charter, the only remedy to classes. A collection was afterwards made to enable him subject that it might have been twice read in. We stop its withering effects. A discussion followed as to proceed on his journey, and, notwithstanding for- will see which of the petitions get the most signatures. mer differences, a general feeling of regret was expressed at his being forced from his home. Mr. J. Williamon behalf of the masons on strike, at the room in Freeman-street, and the meeting separated.

on Monday, at Darlaston, and were warmly applauded. have not enjoyed such a laughing treat for many a long They afterwards attended, at night, at a meeting in day. Dudley. On Thursday Mr. White attended a Corn Law meeting at Walsall, which was crowded to suffocation. Agitation is the order of the day in this quarter, so much so that our Birmingham correspondent has hardly time to write a report. Messrs. White and Mason are to attend a meeting called by the Mayor, at the Guildhall, Worcester, on Wednesday.

Executive, and have reason to hope that a strong im- bills make their appearance, than the Chartists came the traders and working classes, by their able and elc- this town. A handbill was issued by the Council of the addressed the meeting. Several new members were quent addresses, which were delivered at four different | Charter Association, headed "Justice to one and all," meetings in the Hall of Science. Dr. M'Douall returned from Bath by request, and lectured on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst, at the Castle and Ball, to a numerous and respectable meeting of the trades, were afforded every facility to express their opinions, and on Thursday evening at the Chartists rooms, 56, Castle-street; on both occasions the Doctor succeeded in the Government. It called upon the working men of the masons and other trades of the city. On Friday, a a course of policy on that occasion as would become the glorions display of Chartism took place, and Bristol proved itself not inferior to any town in the Chartist as lovers of their homes, and as ardent friends of pure movement. The cause of the excitement originated in the following manner: on the evening of Wednesday, created very great excitement and caused hundreds and before the Doctor had scarcely finished his lecture, zwo of the police entered the Castle and Ball, and had an interview with the landlady, and it is said either suspended or threatened to have her license suspended, the consequence was, that although it had been previously Mr. Wittem was called to the chair. During the Chairannounced in the placards that the Doctor would deliver two other lectures in the same room on the following evenings, he was obliged to shift his quarters; cheering of the working men, who instantly made way the Chartists of Bristol were not to be done by the interference of their own servants, and the Doctor with a the Corn Law gentry sat. The first resolution was prospirit which does honour to his character, declared his intention of holding a public meeting on Brandon Hill by moonlight, on Friday evening. Time being short, and no opportunity of issuing placards, a band of music was provided; the Doctor sent a special invitation to try to class legislation, that nothing short of a full, free, Mr. Vincent, to Bath, to come over, and he promptly and complete representation of the whole people in attended. The Chartists assembled in front of the the Commons House of Parliament, could remove Castle and Ball, paraded the city with flags and ban- the evils under which they suffer. Mr. Mason begged ners, and having collected in their route as many of their friends as were attracted by the display, arrived at the Hill, a little after eight o'clock. Here the scene was truly gratifying for we are within the mark by eloquence, showing the superiority of the Charter stating that 10,000 persons were present, amongst whom were several respectable females. Mr. Simeon was called to the chair, and having explained the reason for calling John's fixed cuty and finished a speech that completely a meeting in the manner in which the present was convened, and exhorted the thousands present to be peaceful, yet firm in their conduct whilst they were assembled to assert their dignity, he called upon Mr. Clifton, who proposed a resolution to the effect "That this meeting five minutes. At least three-fourths of the meeting adopt the National Petition." It was seconded by Mr. Copp, and it is needless to say that it was supported in the ablest manner by Dr. M'Douall and Mr. Vincent; their speeches were truly powerful and elequent, and elicited the greatest applause. The resolution being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously; after which cheers being given for the Charter, Frost, Williams, and Jones, the vast multitude formed themselves into a procession, and with band playing, fiags flying, and merry hearts, marched back to their place of rendevouz, town would be highly gratified by a visit from Mr. where they separated on hearing a few words from Mr. O'Connor. The Association increases in strength. We Vincent. There was not a single person, as far as we can learn, injured or insulted; on the contrary, the Chartists, as "merry as larks," or like men after a victory, marched in proud triumph, and when the band struck up the " Campbell's are coming," the fine fellows sung at the top of their voices, "the Chartists are coming," and "Oh! dear, what can the matter be?"

ENGISH AND SCOTCH PETITIONS.—We had a visit from that talented advecate of the people's rights, Bronanable to obtain even standing room. In consequence O'B. could make his appearance, and it may easily be judged into what state of impatience the meetingcrammed together, and locked as tightly as the stones in an arch—had arrived at. Hundreds were crying loudly to get out. It was as impossible to get out as to get in however, and all was for a time in utter confusion.

SWANSEA.—A requisition was presented to the and, being persuaded that class legislation is the in the midst of this, and just when it had arrived at mayor of this town, by the working classes, to concause of all the nation's evils, we are determined its height, the patriot appeared amidst the most deafening applause. Mr. Wm. Davidson was unanimously called to the chair, who briefly introduced the lesturer, who commenced spologising for detaining the meeting so long after the hour. It appeared that he had not been made acquainted with the proper time, or he crowded state of the spacious hall that the intended was part and parcel of that resorted to by "Finality would upon no condition whatever have detained them | speakers had much difficulty in obtaining situations | John," when he and his comrades were about being If I am made aware at any time, said Mr. O'B., that for me, in order that our principles may be discussed. I will upon no condition whatever stay behind my time. If I am not able to walk, I must be carried to the place. the meeting, and was obliged to remain in the Judge's the meeting then separated. (Applause.) He shortly alieded to the position of the Room, behind the chair, until the mayor retired from THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY progresses daily. Mr. movement, its advantages over all other agitations, the chair, which gave him the opportunity to enter, Duffy lectured here on Thursday night, and gave a and the many changes to which it was exposed; one and in seconding the vote of thanks to the mayor to soul-stirring discourse. He stopped in the room tism is exposed, he described as being the influence intended. Hundreds returned, unable to get admis- half-decided Chartists. This is news worth telling, which inexperienced young men may acquire amongst sion. The proceedings passed off in admirable order, and worth copying after; and, still glorious to rethe people, by, upon every occasion, pushing themselves and the effect has been to produce an extensive revolate, we have opened a British Chartist School for

but wears a face of bustling interest.

audience with whom he must have been unacquainted, make a happier hit than this was. Several who surrounded him upon the hustings might have learned their political characters from his lips. Indeed one or two of these lads have materially damaged our cause here, and course. It was evident from the appearance which Mr. O'Brien presented, that he could not continue, and he PEEBLES.—At the request of the committee of the was obliged, after speaking about fifteen minutes, to give way, completely exhausted. Mr. John Duncan rose, and in his usual able and effective manner adconduct of the Glasgow delegate meting in rejecting the National Petition, has been the means of creating much discontent here, and that discontent was heghtened by a knowledge of the fact that the delegates assembled (many of whom are excellent men) did not fairly repre-

sent Scotland. The Glasgow districts swamped the meeting by the numbers they returned. One of the Aberdeen delegates was returned at a meeting, the price of admission to which amounted to a prohibition tax to of March. questions that he was afraid to oppose Mr. Duncan at fifty or sixty persons! We do not mean by any means to insignate from this that there was anything wrong connected with the election of Mr. D., or that he would garding this matter. It was agreed that the Scotch (as it is termed) and the National Petitions should be submitted after Mr. O'Brien had finished his address. Accordingly, Mr. Peterkin, delegate to Glasgow from Forfarshire, rose and moved the adoption of the Scotch or Glasgow Petition, which was, of course, supported by Mr. Duncan. Mr. Henry and Mr. James

tional Petition had the greatest number. The itself. We cannot help here stating our conviction that, this plan being suggested by Mr. O'Brien, a number supported it out of compliment to that gentleman. Had the question been left to its own merits, the Glas-

son also addressed the meeting. Netice was then given entertainment was held, which was well attended. that a lecture would be delivered on Tuesday evening, On Friday evening, he was challenged to a debate by a Socialist (?) named Anderson; and our semi-Socialist, semi-Chartist, and semi-everything else, Mr. Peterkin. CHARTIST AGITATION.—During the last week there But such a debate! It reminded us of a lion sporting has been a continued bustle about the Midland District. with a pair of monkeys. If our Dandee amateurs Mesars. Mason and White attended an open air meeting were not satisfied, everybody else seemed to be so. We

> COVENTRY .- CHARTISM TRIUMPHAMT! --- On Hall, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration, the propositions made by Sir R. Peel, in the House of Commons, on the Corn Laws, and to censuring the Mayor and Sheriff for their conduct to the deputation which waited upon these gentlemen a character of Englishmen, as patriots to their country, and just government. The appearance of this bill to attend the meeting expecting the Chartists and Repealers would come in collision with each other. than five minutes after the doors were thrown open several of the Council, made his appearance amid the transacting other business, the Council adjourned. to admit Mr. Mason and his Chartist friends, to where the Corn Law gentry sat. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. D. Smith, seconded by Mr. D. Buckney, Constitution. A discussion took place on the events condemning the Corn Laws as unjust, &c. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. N. Taunton, seconded by Mr. Cash, attributing the evils that afflict this coun-

> permission of the Chairman to speak, (the chairman nodded assent.) Mr. Mason then rose and spoke for more than an hour in one continued strain of thrilling lectures, which produced a thrilling feeling througheloquence, showing the superiority of the Charter out the whole meeting. Our large room capable of Agitation over all others. He defended the rights of labour, condemned Sir R. Peel's sliding scale and Lord he was most happy in giving a delineation of church, electrified his hearers by proving that nothing short of the People's Charter, can er would benefit the country. At the conclusion of his speech, the cheering and clap-ping of hands was deafening and lasted for as much as workings of the laws of mother church and primewere tho-ough-going Chartists, and a resolution was prothe five points of the Charter." After the meeting, Mr. an unenrolled person stood. Whittem, Mr. C. Bray, and Mr. D. Buckney waited upon the Mayor, who granted the use of the Hall by another attempt made by the Corn Law clique on g-ving him two day's notice. The meeting is to take place on Honday next, when the working men of this have adopted the National Petition, and shall get it Free-trade Association of Bilston would be held in aigned by at least 10,000 persons

WE HAD A VISIT from two of the Executive, Messrs. Campbell and Leach, on Thursday night, which

highly gratified the men of this place. HALIFAX-A delegate meeting was held at this and indeed so well they might, for there was not a place on Sunday last, when delegates were present from "blue coat" to be seen, although we must own it was the following places :- Halifax, Sowerby, Ripponden, nnnecessary to be so cautious, for the men of Bristol are | Luddenden, Lower Warley, Ovenden, and Mixenden. determined to have justice done them, and that too The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, by moral and not physical means. Dr. M'Donall has Mr. B. Rushton in the chair :- "That one-fourth of laid the plan of a central committee for Bristol, mem- the contributions be handed in every month, if required, bers have been elected and sanctioned by the above to establish a District Fund, for the sending of lecmeeting. The trades are enrolling themselves in the target the description in Castle-street and Bedienselves. Mr. Vincent has promised to hold many such minster. Mr. Vincent has promised to hold many such visit this district, shall correspond with the District remarks, he stated that the business of the meeting visit this district, shall correspond with the District remarks, he stated that the business of the meeting visit this district, shall correspond with the District remarks, he stated that the business of the meeting visit this district, and by most respectable Medicine visit this district, shall correspond with the District remarks, he stated that the business of the meeting visit this district, and by most respectable Medicine visit this district and save and a wait his answer." meeting. The trades are enrolling themselves in the turers to those places where they have not yet joined in meetings during summer, and every thing connected Secretary to that effect, and await his answer." "That was entirely intended to communicate information with the Charter in Bristol looks not only promising all lecturers will be requested to produce their credento to the Free-trade Association of Bilston only; and tials from the sub-Secretary of the Association they as their business was merely of a local nature, and DUNDEE.-MR. O'BRIEN IN DUNDEE.-THE profess to belong to." "That Mr. James Chippendale as parties were admitted out of mere courtesy, that be appointed District Secretary, whose address is 31, were not members of their association he hoped, they South-street, Halifax." "That the money due to the would not interfere with the resolutions he had to put, terre O'Brien, this week. His first lecture was an. Executive be brought in every month, to be forwarded which were for the extension of trade, to relieve the nounced for Monday night, in the Thistle Hall Long to the General Secretary altogether, stating the sum working classes, and for the abolition of all monpolies. before the hour of meeting the hall was crammed to from each locality." "That all petition-sheets that are suffocation, and thousands were obliged to go away now out for signature be brought in to the Secretary for the district by the 6th of March." "That a levy of of the weak state of his health, and the fatigue of his threepence per member be made for the support of the honest castigation for their sins of commission and journey northwards, it was full three-quarters of an forthcoming Convention, to be handed in on the 6th of hour after the time announced (eight o'clock) before Mr. | March." "That the next delegate meeting be held at Ripponden, on the 20th of March, in the Charter Association Room, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the attendance of delegates from those localities that this meeting do pledge themselves never to join that have not yet joined the district are particularly in any agitation whatever that has not for its requested."

vene a meeting in the Town Hall to express their never to cease agitating, until the Charter becomes opinions on the Corn Laws, and extension of the fran- the law of the land—then, and then only, shall the chise. The mayor (a really liberal man) appointed nation be freed from the Corn Laws, and all other Thursday evening last, and the business of the meeting bad laws. The speaker went on to prove to a decommenced at seven o'clock, and such was the densly from which to address the meeting; indeed, the Rev. kicked out of office. At the conclusion of the adany particular number of my fellow men are waiting J. Jenkins, M.A., who intended to support the petition dress, the Chairman promised to meet Mr. Stiran for Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and the Aboll- at a future time, and publicly discuss the merits of tion of Property Qualification, was unable to get into the Corn Laws, to which Mr. Stiran assented, and of the greatest changes to which the cause of Char-express his sentiments, though not at such length as he until he actually enrolled with his own hand all the

betwixt one of their mushroom patriots and an old the meeting went no further than Universal Suffrage out fear of opposition.

HONLEY.—The Huddersfield District of the National Charter Association held their adjourned delegate a large meeting in the Market Place, on Thursday meeting at Honley, on Sunday last, to take into consideration the best means to provide in future for Lectures, and to arrange that all the out-townships or shewing the People's Charter as the only remedy, hamlets may have the opportunity of having a lecturer were delivered. in their turn, providing they will pay their quoto towards defraying the necessary expences. A good number of delegates attended from the various places. expressing great estisfaction for what Mr. H. Candy had done in rousing the people up to a sense of their duty in looking after their rights, which have been so long withheld. There were delegates from the following places -- Huddersfield, Holmfirth, Almondbury, Lepton, Kirkheaton, Skelmunthorp, Thurstonland, Dalton, Yew Green, Berry Brow, and Honley. They one and all expressed a determination, given to them by their constituences, not to rest satisfied until Universal Suffrage became the law of the land, with all the other points of the Charter. After all the business was gone through, the meeting adjourned to the 20th

YEW GREEN.—A public meeting was held here on Saturday last, at the Shipwreck Inn, to hear Mr. Candy deliver a lecture on the best means of obtaining repeal of the Corn or any other bad laws. Mr. Candy lectured for upwards of an hour, in which he ably pointed out the utter impossibility of either repealing the Corn or any other bad laws, until the People's Charter become the law of the land. A resolution to this effect was agreed to by the meeting. Several new members were enrolled.

CARLISLE.—A meeting of the council of the Chartist Association took place at the council room, John-street, Caldergate; Mr. John Armstrong n the chair. The following motion was brought forward by Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, and carried unanimously:—" Seeing that for some time past the usual collections had ceased, this council deem it highly expedient that the town be divided into twelve districts, (two persons to be appointed to each,) for the purpose of canvassing those persons most likely, from their opinions and circumstances, to become regular weekly subscribers, of one penny each, to the funds of the association That the collectors be furnished with books, headed by the chairman, to enter the names of those persons who are favourable to the carrying on of the association; and that the money be paid over to the treasurer weekly." It was then agreed to hold an especial meeting for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

PUBLIC LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS.-It may be observed, that a lecture is delivered in the Council Room, No. 6, John-street, Caldergate, every Sunday evening; after which discussion is allowed. There is no charge made for admission, and non-members are allowed to attend. The question for next Sunday evening is—" What is public liberty?" It will be spoken to by Mr. Armstrong; after which, any person will be allowed to express his opinions.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Shareholders of the Political Institute, Old Bailey, held their monthly meeting in the Hall of the same, an Sunday, when it was agreed by them to give a greater facility to the TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND Chartist cause—to let their Hall to the working portion of their fellow men as cheaply as possible, especially to Chartist, Teetotal, and Trade societies. IN THE evening of the same day, Mr. Fussell delivered a lecture on the enormous abuses of Church property, and the adoption of the principles con-

(to-morrow.) LAMBETH .- The Stone-masons, Drury-lane locality, met as usual, on Saturday evening, Mr. John Eaves, been confirmed, Mr. John Hawley, jun., was elected to represent this locality in the Middlesex County Council. An animated discussion then took place as to the best means to be adopted for the support of

SHOEMAKERS.—STAR COPPRE HOUSE, GOLDEN gratification.

TAILORS .-- THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET, Sono.-Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday last. few days previous, and showing that the middle classes | Twelve cards of membership were taken up, ten of which were for drapers' assistants, who, influenced and to bring them with ferce under the consideration of by the example of the tailors, have joined the Association. The monthly contribution was paid to the obtaining several new members, particularly amongst Coventry to be present at the meeting, and pursue such Executive and to the London Council. The sum of 2s. 4d. was subscribed for the "Whig-made widows" Jones, Williams, and Roberts.

MIDDLESEN COUNCIL - SUNDAY .- Mr. Seal in the chair. Mr. Wheeler resumed his duties of Secretary. Reports were received from various bodies, and fresh deputations appointed. A deputation from Marylebone was received, and the subject of their deputa-The Hall capable of holding 2,000, was filled in less tion agreed to be investigated on the ensuing Sunday. Resolved, "That the Hall of Science, City-road, be engaged for the election of delegates to the ensuing man's address, Mr. John Mason accompanied by Convention, on Monday evening, March 7th." After MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured to a

> SHOEMAKERS .- RED LION, POLAND-STREET .-M'Gregor elected delegate to the County Council.

of the by-gone week.

BILSTON.-We have thad another iglorious in-Thursday last, Mr. Duffy delivered two excellent protection of her property, in the year 1798: holding 1000 persons was crowded to suffocation; law, and state, which brought forth rapturous apgeniture, was most happy and humourous. He was

LAST SHIFT OF THE TRUCKLING WHIGS .- We had Friday, to gull the brave Chartists of this town. In compliance with a hole-and-corner meeting previously concocted, they issued printed invitation cards to their friends, stating that a meeting of the their sanctorum, stating that each invited guest was at liberty to bring a friend with them; our brave fellows get scent of their move, and determined to which a good muster attended at an early hour to printed invitation cards, they were considered unwashed, and not fit to muster with the clique of respectables. Our noble army of patriots, however, soon made their appearance in such numbers, as indoors of the sanctorum, which in a few minutes was densely thronged by Chartists of the real stamp, Here the meeting became uproarious, when Mr. John Stiran rose, and, silence being restored, proceeded to give the Corn Law Clique a severe and omission, for their last ten years of misrule, not forgetting the odious Poor Law, Irish Coercion Bill, their political hanging, gagging, and transportation Bills, &c. &c.—summing up the whole by declaring basis the Charter, with its five points unadulterated; monstration that all the twaddle now made use of

STOCKTON-ON-TEES .- Mr. Charles Connor cunning and crafty aristocracy, showing how easily the and Vote by Ballot, but was only a preliminary one. lectured here on the 16th. Several new members former was made to yield to the deep laid plots of the Our next will be held where greater numbers can were enrolled. It is requested that lecturers, prelatter. We have heard no stranger, in addressing an assemble, and we then submit the whole Charter with- vious to a visit, will announce their intention, so that good meetings may be got up.

KETTERING.—The inhabitants of this place held

HEALTH SUPERIOR TO RICHES. Away with the boast of abundance and gold! Away with the honours which fame would bestow! To have them and yet not enjoy what we hold, Can only embitter our life here below.

For drooping and lonely, to sickness a prey, And beyond the fond reach of affection to cheer, How dreary the opening and close of each day, And cheerless the change of each swift-rolling year

Ah! why then, ye weary, who taste not of bliss; Why seek not the nectar which health can impart 'Tis wisdom and life's best economy this; E'en nature entwines the sweet thought round the heart.

Is found in the health-giving PILLS OF OLD PARR Parr's Life Pills are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. Price ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes Ils. each. Full directions are given with each

Go! search for this jewel, to garnish thy brow!

The gift which true pleasure on all can bestow,

And, stranger! thou needest not seek it afar;

Just Published, No. 1, Price One Penny, (and to be continued Weekly,) of THE FREETHINKER'S INFORMATION for the PEOPLE. Subject, "An Inquiry into the Truth of the Mosaic Account of the Creation," The work will be conducted on the same plan as Chambers' Information for the People," each number containing a complete Treatise on some one of the leading and disputed questions of the day, in Religion, Political and Social Economy, Morals. Statistics, History, &c., &c.; the object being, however, more especially to furnish information to the people on those subjects respecting which Chambers and all such publishers are studiously silent. The discussion of each question will be conducted in a

No. 2 will be, "The Deluge considered on Scientific No. 3. Illustrations of Bible Characters, namely Adam, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, David Solomon, &c.

fair and dispassionate spirit.

No. 4. Internal Evidences of Christianity. Glasgow: Paton and Love: Heywood, Manches ter; Cleave, Watson, and Hetherington, London; Hobson, Leeds; Robinson, Edinburgh; Stewart, Liverpool; France and Co. Newcastle; Motherwell, Paisley; and Innes, Greenock.

I Health calls for particular attention. These confirming health. pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of wellknown symptoms arising from a weak stomach, or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the usual, and a unanimous vote of thanks was given to pit of the stomach, billious or sick head-ache, hearthim as a mark of their great approval of his instruc. burn, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals. MR. O'BRIEN lectured on Tuesday and Wednesday tive discources. The above place was crowded to giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. &c. evenings to crowded houses. On Thursday a social excess. After which, Mr. Cater announced that our excellent patriot, Mr. R. Cammeron, of Fins. giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arisbury, will lecture in this place next Sunday evening ing from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use, and apoplexy often avoided. They are highly chairman. The minutes of previous meeting having grateful to the stomach, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, gently relaxing the bowels without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulations, rendering the system at perfect ease, and the head clear. The very high enco-

The Guildhall, Worcester, on Wednesday.

BRISTOL.—We have been visited by the People's Executive, and have reason to hope that a strong impression has been made in favour of the Charter amongst to the determination to oppose the Corn Law party of the traders and Working classes, by their able and electrons and opt resolutions in favour of a total repeal of those obnoxious and iniquitous laws. No sooner did these crowded on Sunday evening.

LANE.—The large room at this honse was densely crowded on Sunday evening. Mr. Stallwood lectrons tured to the satisfaction of his audience; after they, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townstand, the traders and Working classes, by their able and electrons are considered in favour of the Charter amongst to the determination to oppose the Corn Law party of the traders and Working classes. By their able and electrons are considered in favour of the Charter amongst to the determination to oppose the Corn Law party of the charter amongst to the determination to oppose the Corn Law party of the Charter amongst to the determination. The large room at this honse was densely crowded on Sunday evening.

LANE.—The large room at this honse was densely crowded on Sunday evening. Mr. Stallwood lectrons and provide the contraction of the charter amongst to the charter among the charter among the charter among the charter among the char Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Liuney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog-gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich-mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling-ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale;
Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite,
Horrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders

paid), addressed as above. 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.

> > CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by Owing to the illness of Mr. Parker, this body were person of the name of Smithers, and calling herself disappointed of a lecturer on Sunday. Notwith-the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but standing this, six members were enrolled, and Mr. who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G KEARSLEY, of Fleet-street, whose widow found i gathering to day in the cause of democracy. On necessary to make the following affidavit, for the

AFFIDAVIT. First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her late husband. plause. In the evening, we were honoured by the services of Mr. Campbell, the justly appreciated late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, Secretary to the Executive; who in delineating the for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third-That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also followed up by Mr. Duffy, who completely killed in possession of the Receipt signed by the said posed by Mr. Hoey, and seconded by Mr. George Gilbert, the Whigs and prepared a political grave for Widow Wolch, acknowledging the having received the That this meeting do adjourn, and that the Mayor be the Tories, finishing up at the end of lecture, by the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, requested to allow them the use of the Hell to die. equested to allow them the use of the Hall, to discuss taking his pen in his hand, and never stirring while for the purchase of the absolute property of the said

> Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me, Anderson, Mayer.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effecmeet them on their own dunghill, in pursuance of tually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, gain admittance, but not being furnished with the especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are ominently useful in Windy Disduced the broad-cloth gentry to throw open the orders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and

N.B. Askfor Kearsley's Welch's Pills: and observe. none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

This extraordinary remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Coughs in a few hours and a little perseverance in its use will, in

every case, effect a permanent cure. Coughs and Colds, accompanied by difficulty of

Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relie in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseness, Wheezing, and Obstructions of the Chest; while those who have laboured for years under the misery of a confirmed Asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue

their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years. ls. 14d. per bottle.

A CHEAP WINTER BEVERAGE.

MPORTANT SAVING TO FAIMLIES. AGENTS WANTED.—EDWARDS'S BREAK-FAST POWDER (in packets, 6d. per pound) pro-duces an excellent beverage, closely similar to Coffee in flavour and appearance. It is prepared from a grain of British growth, without any mixture what-ever, and on analysation is declared to contain more real nutriment than either tea or coffee. A liberal discount will be allowed to agents, who are wanted throughout the kingdom. EDWARDS BRO-THERS, great manufacturers, &c., 99, Blackfriar's- of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unneces-

MORISON'S PILLS.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through the medium of the press, been laid before the Public, is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism.

Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire, Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivi-Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. sions are rationally accounted for; and the Frinci-Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; ples of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully Mr. Clayton, Doneaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; that to clearly Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield; Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; Mr. Bee, Tadeaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; In S. Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby; Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon; Mr. Bowmen, Richmond; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

CAUTION!

PILLS has induced several shopkeepers of mean and dishonest principles, to try to impose on the incautious various counterfeits composed of the knowledge of Grammar at all. THE extraordinary demand for PARR'S LIFE most pernicious ingredients, merely for the sake of reaping an extra profit, totally regardless of the dreadful consequences which must ensue. Observe, that each Box of the genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, on

which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE Work is holden:-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 repeating the last order for Parr's Life Pills, and but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he forwarding immediately by Pickford's Rails. In- gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the stances of extraordinary cures are continually occur- structure of the English language than can be found ring to us by their agency. One woman who had in some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette. been reduced almost to the last stage of existence by extreme asthma, was, by taking two or three boxes, restored to health. Another instance is a man who had been confined to his bed by rheumatism for sixteen weeks; quite incapacitated for walking; but by simply taking two or three boxes of Parr's arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons Life Pills can walk with all the activity and free- in the foregoing Work, dom of perfect health. I could enumerate many Other instances, but these will suffice to prove the value of the Medicine in ameliorating disease and

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

JAMES BAYNE." 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 what use of you think proper.

"I am, your obedient servant,
"E. HOLLIER." 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 years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for Tuesday last, a meeting of the inhabitants of this city the forthcoming Convention, and the masons will miums passed upon them by a large portion of the months together, and could not get anything to do was convened by the Mayor, to take place in the County not fail to furnish their quota. The meeting then public, is the best criterion of their merit, and the me good, till I took 'Parr's Life Pills,' which I am any the foreness to take into continued to Saturday next (this day). adjourned to Saturday next (this day), at half-past continual statements of their good effects from all very happy to state have nearly restored me to perseven o'clock.

Seven o'clock. "JOSHUA BALL," September, 1841.

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

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,—I beg to tender my warmest thanks for the great benefit I have derived from your invaluable Medicine. I had for several years been labouring under severe attacks of illness, from difficulty of breathing, accompanied with excruciating pains in the chest; and, although I have been under the care of several eminent medical men, I could obtain no relief. Your celebrated Pills have completely restored me to health; and I beg you will make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. I shall be happy to answer inquiries, either made personally, or by letter (post-

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, "JOHN JOLLIFFE.

" August 26, 1841."

SONNET.

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-torgotten 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 Notby Parr's Life Pills; gratitude induced her to cause administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitheir insertion in the "Nottingham Review," and other newspapers.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

to the virtues of Parr's Pilis in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hope- debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and a period to their dreadful sufferings. perfect cure. To particularise would be useless, the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma. &c. &c. These are among the Cures; and numerous and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as are the cases of Relief in Bilious and Liver Com. all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or plaints, Sick Head-ache, Coughs, Colds, and Dis- ignorance. eases of the Stemach and Digestive Organs, &c.

"From these Facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the Pills is daily increasing; pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. every person who has been benefited is anxious to recommend them, and assist his neighbour.-Enclosed is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next coach.

"I am, Gentlemen, "Yours repectfully, "JOSEPH NOBLE. " Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer. "23, Market-place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841."

IMPORTANT.—Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED, AND LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY medicine which has done so much good. In doing tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

Lins, nowever, caution must be observed, as certain ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION. but they can point out an effectual means to prevent

Purchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS engraved on the Government Stamp, in breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, im- | WHITE letters on a RED ground. Observe, also, that peded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish the name of Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, is symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use printed as Wholesale Agent on the directions which will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific are wrapped round every box. Price ls. 12d., 2s. 9d., and lls. each.

further imposition.

Instances of cures, when every other remedy had failed, are received daily.

Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Bookseller. Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Mar. Manchester ket-street, Leeds; and may be had also of Spivey, place. Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Prepared by Charles Holland, and Sold by his Agent, William Hallett, 83, High Holborn, London; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and by all the wholesale houses; and by at least one person in every town of the United Kingdom. Price Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medicine Venders.

&c., may be had gratis of all agents.

VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth. FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have

neglected the study of Grammar. BY WILLIAM HILL.

The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore sary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make

> In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example.

By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.

Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey some idea of the public estimation in which this

"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks, with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding. . . . It is

Also, Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth, PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES. Selected from the best English Authors, and so

BY WM. HILL.

Also, Price Fourpence, THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are exhibited for the memory.

Published by Cleave, 1, Shoc-lane, Fleet-street London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelsonstreet, Glasgow; and all Booksellers.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS 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 permanent and radical cure.

It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion is 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 ignoingham, who had been cured of a grievous malady rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, tution 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 tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-"Gentlemen .- Since I undertook the agency of sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin. this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that particularly the head and face, with eruptions and it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, blessing to scores of persons in this town and neight at another period producing the most violent pains bourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first,

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he

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 follow-ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the know-

ledge of a bed-fellow. They are particularly recommended to be taken

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.

Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.

Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton. 7. 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, Ivegato. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale

Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller.

Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street. Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.

Local and General Entelligence.

CHELSEA. - PUBLIC MERTING. - A public meeting in favour of the stonemasons on strike, was held at the Teetotal Hall, New-road, on Friday, Feb. 18th, the attendance was numerous and respectable. Mr. Baron, president of the Teetotal Society, having been called to the chair, informed the meeting that they were called for a different purpose to that which usually congregated them in that hall, and that he felt it his duty to state, that by taking the chair on the present occasion he neither pledged himself or the tectotal body to the side of the masons or of their employers; they would hear the state-ments made, and act accordingly. Mr. Mac moved the first resolution, in doing which he detailed the various insults and wrongs which the masons had received from Allen. "That in the opinion of this meeting the steady, upright, and manly conduct of the masons during their long and ardnous struggle, preeminently deserves the utmost praise and additional support." Mr. Thomas seconded the resolution. Mr. Ford in an an able address exposed the manner in which the press of the metropolis had misrepresented the masons, and refused insertion to their statements; the Northern Star was the only paper which had consistently advocated the rights of the masons, and of working men generally-(great cheering.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Ruffy Ridley was pleased to see the manly position taken by their Chairman, he would not pledge himself either to the men or to the masters, but requested their attention to the statements to be laid before them, thus appealing to their judgment and not to their prejudices. Mr. Ridley in feeling and elequent language, denounced

the conduct of Allen and his employers, and moved the following resolution :- " That in the opinion of this meeting the bold and decisive conduct adopted by the quarrymen in refusing to prepare stone to supply Grissell and Peto, deserves our cordial thanks and support, and is calculated to induce in us a their power to the masons and their brethren who have made the stand of right against might." Mr. Goddard, stone-sawyer, in an excellent address seconded the resolution, and asked in forcible terms where were the philanthropic gentlem-n who advocated the abolition of black slavery, who expended twenty millions of money in that, and yet refused to notice the slavery practised under their noses at home! He was an old teetotaller, and he called upon them at their Saturday night social meeting to contribute to the support of this cause. Mr. Anderson addressed the meeting at some length thanking them in the name of the masons for the support already given, and entreating its continuance. Mr. Grosjean then rose and said, I have been requested by my friend, Mr. Goddard, to say a few father came from a country boasting its republican principles, a nation distinguished for its burning love of liberty, when that feeling seemed to be extintake much persuasion to induce me to give vent to imbibed something of the sentiments of my father. While one of the speakers (Mr. Ridley) was dilating with such eloquence and energy on the subject, I fels the spirit of my native land burning within me, against right; I felt he might have gone further, and have said it was a strike of virtue against vice, of religion against irreligion; it is a wrong notion that religious people are opposed to freedom; the the legislature. Mr. Grosjean, during his address,

BERMONDSEY .- A public meeting, to con-Ship Tavern, Long Acre, Bermondsey, on Wednesday week. Mr. O'Connor attended and addressed in the course of the night. the assembly for upwards of two hours. The rooms, staircases, and every avenue to the place was crowded to excess whilst the street was completely blocked up by an immense crowd anxious to catch the words of the speaker from the opened windows. We are sorry we cannot give even a sketch of the proceedings, as our reporter, having no information sent him, was unable to discover the place of meeting until half past seven o'clock, at which time it was impossible to procure admission. We trust the like will not again occur, as great disappointment is felt by the public when meetings of this description are not reported. The proceedings closed about halfpast nine. Mr. O'Connor was loudly cheered. Many signatures were obtained to the National Petition.

There was a collection in aid of its object.

CROMPTON.—THE MILL OWNERS AT THEIR reduce the rents in the same ratio?

ROYTON .- AFPRAY IN THE WORKHOUSE .-On Sunday week, Joseph Robinson, a pauper, was commanded by Jacksen, the governor, to clean some potatoes for the dinner, and to cut them in pieces. When he had cleaned and cut them they did not please the governor, who began in a very overbearing manner to threaten, and finally struck Robinson. The governor was brought by a warrant, on Monday, before Mr. Doby, the recently appointed magistrate, at the Rope and Anchor, Royton, and bound to keep the peace for three months and pay the costs.

POLMONT, (BY FALRIRE.)-TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE Source - i'he Total Abstinence Society held conversation completed the amusements of the evening. The company separated at a pretty late hour,
and next morning found, to their sweet experience,
that its perfectly possible to spend an evening with
that its perfectly possible to spend an evening with
the said and the such an hour; you must be a stiffened by the stiffened by the spend of the other was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the could not, however, vote with Mr. Villiers for the said presence of mind, new to the egriculture of foreign countries.

In the said presence of mind, new to the egriculture of foreign countries.

In the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the could not, however, vote with Mr. Villiers for the said presence of mind, new to the egriculture of foreign countries.

In the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the could not, however, vote with Mr. Villiers for the said presence of mind, new to the egriculture of foreign countries.

In the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the was in favour of a graduated scale of duties,
the could not, however, vote with Mr. Villiers for the back the scale of the duty,
the scale of the duty of the scale of the duty.
The sc comfort and happiness without the aid of ardent spirits, and that those who profess otherwise are either fools or madmen. Taking the soiree as a Whole, the village of Polmont has not seen its like for a while: but probably it may not be so long before they "see its like again." Aye, again and again. Much praise is due to those who were active in getting up the affair, and the ease and regularity which marked the proceedings throughthe entire satisfaction of all concerned.

value of eight £1000 forged Exchequer Bills they that they will all be called in, for the purpose of had received from him. Lord Monteagle was present, being recoined. and announced the eight bills produced to be forceries. Mr. Percival corroborated Lord Monteagle's evidence. Mr. Erle addressed the Jury for the de- brother by stabbing him in the stomach. Both parfendant. Lord Abinger said he had no difficulty in saying, that, in his opinion, there was no legal liability on the Government to pay forged bills, although there were other considerations which might induce the Government to pay such bills. He could conceive that the Government might think it proper to pay Exchequer Bills, though forged, when it was ascertained that these bills were in the hands of innocent holders, who had come by them fairly, and yet that they should refuse to pay other bills which the holders did not show had come fairly into their hands. Mr. Percival stated that the signature was not in his handwriting, and gave the elements on which he came to that conclusion. Lord Monteagle said that he did not believe the signatures to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Percival; and both these witnesses declared, that upon examining the counterfoils they were convinced that the signatures to these bills were forged, and that these were not genuine Exchequer Bills. Under these circumstances he directed the Jury, if they believed the Exchequer Bills were forged, to find for the plaintiff; if they believed that they were not forged, they should find for the defendant. The Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages,

Horrible Death from Starvation.—On Saturday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the Cumberland's Head. City-road, on the body of Frances Stocking, aged 66, who was starved to death under Devizes Gazette. the following dreadful circumstances. The jury having viewed the body, which presented an appalling spectacle, being nothing more than skin and bone, the following evidence was laid before them:greater stimulant to renewed exertions; and that Mary Adams, of No. 7, White-rose-place, White-this meeting pledges itself to give all the support in cross-street, said the deceased was in the habit of getting her living by charing, and she had known her for the last twenty years. Latterly she had been sleeping at the Refuge for the Destitute, in Playhouse-yard, being nearly starved, and having no other place to go to. On Tuesday night last she called upon her, and complained of being ill, and asked her for shelter for the night, saying that on the following morning she would try to get into the hospital. She went out that morning, and she never saw her created in the town of Chatham, early in the morn- he wrote to him because he believed he had taken part again alive. She had bread night and morning from ing, owing to a report that an inmate of the Medway in the debate upon the motion of Lord John Russell, the Refuge, but was in too bad a state to eat it. Henry Charlton, Police constable 119 G, said on his head from his body in one of the wards of the ther stated that, in the course of eleven years, he had Wednesday morning about half-past nine o'clock he establishment. Upon inquiry, it was found that the been absent but three times from the trial of Jury was on duty in Whitecross-street, and saw the man had been an inmate for some time, and was causes, and he regretted that the motion of the Noble deceased sitting on the step of a door very ill. Being confined to the sick ward, as he was labouring under Lord had been opposed, though he had no doubt upon unable to walk he procured a stretcher and took her affliction and disease, which, from the nature of his sufficient Parliamentary grounds, as it might lead to an words on this subject; and when I tell you that my to the workhouse. Clementina Hales, one of the complaint, occasioned the man to be irritable. The erroneous impression as to the frequency of his attenfather came from a country boasting its republican nurses in St. Luke's workhouse, said deceased was ward in which the unfortunate man was placed dance. in a dreadful state of destitution when brought in ; was about twelve feet square, and had in it twelve Sir R. PEEL said he had also received a letter from wine and beer were given to her, but she could not sick men, the whole of whom retired to rest at the the Lord President denying that he had tendered his guished in the other nations of Europe, still was it drink either. Mr. James, the surgeon, saw her and regulation hour. About twelve o'clock one of the resignation in 1835. preserved in the mountains and barren rocks of administered to her, but she died about eight o'clock inmates was awoke by a strange noise in the room, Mr. F. MAULE felt himself called upon, after these Switzerland; then I may assure you that it did not on the following morning. Mr. Henry James said and he immediately raised an alarm, and it was statements, to express his regret for having been led into deceased complained of a dreadful pain in her chest, found that the deceased, Joseph Anderson, had cut an error. my feelings on this subject. I believe that I have and a small blister was applied to the affected part. Warm stimulating medicine was given to her, and Mr. Rance also saw her since death; he had opened the body, and found the intestines inflated with bending position, with a case-knife lying by its side, The Speaker declared his opinion that as the peti-wind, evidently showing that she had not partaken covered with blood. The deceased expired instantly, tion was presented, and as no objection was made at the when he asserted that it was a strike of might of solid food for some time. She was beyond the Information was quickly conveyed to the master of time of its presentation, it had been received.

against right; I felt he might have gone further, power of taking any food, and he had no doubt her the house, and the surgeon of the Union was sent Mr. C. Wood contended, that having been received. death was accelerated by starvation. Verdict for. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body they were bound to send it to the committee. "Natural Death, accelerated by want and destitu- the same day before Mr. Hinde, at the White Swan; In his opinion the House generally coincided, and

bour! and yet this feeling was shamefully outraged by regret to state that one of the extensive powderthis man, I forget his name, 'lis a name which ought | mills belonging to Messrs. C. B. Curtis and Harto be forgotten. (A voice, "Allen.") I would not vey, gunpowder manufacturers, situated at Houns-have a child of mine called Allen. If the report of low Heath, exploded ou Saturday forenoon, and resides at Brompton. his conduct be correct, and I believe three hundred occasioned the loss of two lives and the infliction of men in preference to three, it is a disgrace to a serious injuries to three other persons. The explo-Christian country; it would be a disgrace even to sion took place a few minutes after ten o'clock, and the most barbarous. I say that tectotallers not the tremendous report caused thereby was heard for only here, but throughout the kingdom, should aid many miles round the neighbourhood, and occasioned and assist in this strike. This Allen, by his conduct. the greatest consternation and alarm, particularly at in debarring the men from water has attacked a Hounslow, Twickenham, and the adjacent villages, lish lady of family and fortune has been violated under principle which has worked great things in raising the inhabitants of which rushed from their houses, man to a high moral position in society. If it be fearing it was an earthquake. Immediately on the not true, let him come to our public meetings and cause of the report being ascertained, hundreds of deny it; he will have a fair impartial hearing. It persons hastened to the spot, anxious to learn the is worse treatment than is endured even by the extent of damage, when it was found that one only African slave. I do not get my living by working of the mills had exploded, and that the remaining men, but by the upper class of society; but I assert portion of the extensive premises had escaped uninthat you ought to be free; that you deserve to jured. The mill in question, which was one called a ef obtaining possession of this young lady's person and possess your liberty. I believe man was intended to corning mill, was situated on the banks of the river fortune had for some time past been in contemplation be free; the Bible assures me that it is so. I know Colne, and, as are all the crections forming the by the adventurer C., and that he had deliberately that by thus asserting my principles, I endanger my works, was a detached building. Two men were means of living; but so dearly do I love liberty, that employed in it, of the names of H. Finch and W. when I see it infringed, I am compelled to denounce Woolman, whose custom it was to commence at such conduct. Men have been known to sacrifice seven o'clock in the morning, having first had their their lives for liberty; sacrifice only the principle breakfast, and work until eleven o'clock, when they of drinking, which the aristocracy have instilled broke off for dinner. On S turday morning they into you, and you may speedily be free. I would went to their work at the usual time, at which period recommend it to every trade association, from John the mill contained about a cazen barrels of dry O'Groats to Lands' End, to give up drinking one powder, each barrel consisting of 100lbs., making a day out of the seven, and then you may raise such total of about 1,200 bs. weight. Of the cause of the a fund as would ensure you success. Talk about accident nothing positive can ever be known, neither liberty in a ragged jacket! Liberty likes to be well of the unfortunate men sarviving to tell the tale. fed; to have money in its pocket. I love liberty; I and the building itself is levelled with the ground. wish to transmit it to my children; therefore, I Three other men, named Alfred Malthouse, William make them teetotallers. Follow my example, and Calvin, and Peter Thomas, employed on other parts the voice of your complaints will soon be heard in of the works, who were accidentally in the close vicinage of the mill, have sustained most serious inwas loudly cheered. A vote of thanks was given juries from the effects of the explosion. The bodies to the proprietors of the Hall, and likewise to the Chairman; after which, the meeting dissolved. mutilated condition, and were removed to one of the sheds to await the coroner's inquest. Both men have left widows and families. Malthouse, after sider the distress of the country, was held at the lingering in great agony until Saturday evening, began to sink, and death put an end to his sufferings

HORRIBLE MUNDER.—The quiet little market town of Llanfair-caerinion, situate on the banks of the Verniew, in the county of Montgomery, was on Sunday night, thrown into a dreadful state of ex- marriage). On their arrival at Paris they took up their bounty on corn—they had shown no peculiar charges system of Bonaparte was at its height, we had imported citement, by a report that a murder had just been committed there, which upon inquiry was found, dalous proceeding, where they lived in great style, with well on towns as on the country, and the poor laws trol, a greater quantity of corn than in any previous or alas, to be true. The following, we believe, to be a four carriages and a retinue of servants, Lord and the poor laws trol, a greater quantity of corn than in any previous or were settled in a most favourable way for the landed succeeding period. He enlarged on the impolicy of interest. They were constantly heaving of protection in forcing the foreign growers of corn to exchange their tragedy :- The perpetrator of the murder and his in the French capital. It had been arranged that C. that house for various interests, but they never heard of own ploughs for our looms. He denied that there was victim were both brothers, and both shoemakers, should be caterer, and have the ordering and directing protection for the poor. In fact, the protection afforded anything of principle in the Government measure; but named Robert and Evan Davies. The unhappy of matters and the payment of the accounts, the others to these interests was nothing less than injustice to in- he was not disposed new to take away, acmurderer was, it appears, a young man of dissolute hauits, very much addicted to drink, and rather given to idleness. He came home about nine ing of which day, Mr. C. treated the servants of Miss B. and who paid in indirect taxation no less than 5s. o'clock on Sunday night in a state of intox cation, (namely)—Charlotte, her maid, Chapman, her butler, a week, or nearly half the produce of his labour. What and began to abuse his mother and sister. One of WORK AGAIN -A firm in Crompton, well-known as his sisters ran to her brother Robert's house, which having obtained at his own request, as a particular these? Or what right could they show to protection members of the "plague," have exhibited their was but a few doors from their own, to get him to favour, Miss B's permission to do sc. He also, it ap- more than this poor labourer? It was a mistake to show that wages are regulated not solely by the procharity last week by reducing the wages of their try to quiet Evan, and persuade him to go to bed. pears, made arrangements that after the performances suppose that every quarter of wheat imported would portion between the supply of labour and the demand workmen about one-seventh.—Query. Will they The pour fellow (although his wife, knowing the they should go to a restaurant and have supper, instead necessarily supercede a quarter of home-grown; but for it, but also by the price of the labourer's food. If violent temper of his brother, tried to persuade him of coming directly home to the hotel. Chapman, how such would not be the case—the consequence would be thus the reduction of the price of corn should occasion from going) went, and found him at his supper, and ever, a prudent young man, said to the maid at the when remonstrating with him about his conquet, he conclusion of the Opera, "Charlotte, I think you had beyond the reach of about one-third of the community. plunged his knife (a shoemaker's knife) which he had better return to your mistress;" and she went home to in his hand, and with which the previous moment he the hotel accordingly. About half-past twelve o'clock, that no one class of the community had the right to then noticed the argument of those who had said, that had been cutting bread, into the abdomen of his Miss B. went to her chamber, accompanied by her maid, impose a tax upon all the other classes for his ewn if by the importation of foreign produce the farmer brother, who instantly fell a lifeless corpse, in the but did not retire to bed until much later, the maid benefit. He was opposed to monopoly, which he designated by the importation of foreign produce the farmer brother, who instantly fell a lifeless corpse, in the but did not retire to bed until much later, the maid benefit. presence of his agonized mother and sister. The having sat for some time at work, and Miss B. sitting infatuated fellow exclaimed, "Oh, God!" up writing letters until about half-past two. The maid few; a proceeding quite as impolitic as it was manifestly unjust.

Dut did not retire to bed until much atter, the maid of the many for the benefit of the transfer his capital to some other business, and exposed few; a proceeding quite as impolitic as it was manifestly unjust.

Mr. MITCHELL said, he had consulted many persons rendered, but was of no avail-the vital spark hai on the night in question slept in the same bed, in confled. The chief constable of the Montgomery rural sequence of Miss B. having sat up until her feet we:e police, Major Newcombe, and Superintendent Bowen, cold. Shortly after they were in bed Miss B. thought whether they would have mederately dear bread and go so far as many desired, it was at all events a great both of whom reside in Llanfair, were soon on the she heard a noise, and told her maid Charlotte to look | moderately high wages, or low bread and low wages, spot, hearing evidence of all that had taken place. and see what it was. She replied that she could not and quoted various authorities to show that one was so their first soirce in Polmont Hall School, on the The body they would not allow to be moved until see anything, and supposed that it was the noise of a fer dependent on the other that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that one was so their first soirce in Polmont Hall School, on the The body they would not allow to be moved until see anything, and supposed that it was the noise of a fer dependent on the other that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that one was so far dependent on the other that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that one was so far dependent on the other that the labourer would not see anything, and supposed that it was the noise of a fer dependent on the other that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to show that the labourer would not seen trong and quoted various authorities to extremely well filed. After tea, the party were a verdict of manslaughter was returned against light in the room and the fire burning. Neither of them bread. One great object they should not less sight of this law; but at least the fact was that the law had entertained, and, it is hoped, edified by the senti- Even Davies. The rural police were actively enhad been asleep. Shortly afterwards Miss B. heard a in their legislation—they should always seek to render the effect of raising their rents; and so of throwing ments delivered by the different speakers, censisting gaged in pursuing the murderer, but they received noise a second time, and en looking up, exclaimed in this country as far as possible independent of foreign suspicion upon their characters. He did not know noise a second time, and en looking up, exclaimed in this country as far as possible independent of foreign suspicion upon their characters. He did not know not have not appreciately and noise a second time, and en looking up, exclaimed in this country as far as possible independent of foreign suspicion upon their characters. He did not know not have not appreciately and noise a second time, and en looking up, exclaimed in this country as far as possible independent of foreign suspicion upon their characters. He did not know not have not appreciately and noise a second time, and so of throwing noise as seco Messrs. Adams, and M'Donald, &c. The Cha'rman, day, and then within two fields of the town where out, "Mr. C. what do you do here?" He replied, produce. in an eloquent address, traced the rise and progress the transaction took place. He was discovered acciof total abstinence. Throughout the whole of his dentally by a girl, who went to fodder the cows, you or come to your assistance, whatever noise you when the company their whole of the company their whole whole of the company their whole whole whole of the company their whole whole whole whole whole of the company their whole speech he was listened to with the greatest attention, and, indeed, so were the rest of the speakers. The songs, both sentimental and comic, called forth

The songs, both sentimental and comic of the comic rapturous bursts of applause. Recitations and into custody, and committed on Thursday to take rage and present law than for the alteration he proposed to effect from resorting to the agriculture of foreign countries.

accident took place in the extensive iron-foundry, carried on by Messrs. Rennie and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars. It appears that several workmen were engaged, during the afternoon, in the for I will not remain in the same room with such a thought it was better to direct their efforts to get rid lords only, but of farmers, and of labourers. The misafit of passion: Walk out in the open air, you may arduous task of casting an immense diving bell, the wretch as you! At this moment the maid broke a of what they very appropriately termed class legislations; the alarm consespeak your mind to the winds without hurting any mould for which had been completed some hours pane of glass in the window, and both screamed "murprevious. The cauldron, which is of a very large der!" which alarmed the house. Upon some persons with other laws, perhaps equally obnoxious. The reasons for a sliding scale, for they were not circumof idleness: Count the tackings of a clock; do this size, and suspended over the furnace by means of a calling from outside to know what was the matter, he working classes, in fact, thought, with Franklin, that stances of a fluctuating character. out. Votes of thanks to the singers, &c., having powerful crane, contained on this occasion more been given, the evening's amusements terminated to than six tons of metal. and while in the act of being room, and now wanted to get rid of him." While he are not a manufactured to the manufacture was the manufacture of a fluctuating character.

for one hour, and you will begin to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro. For a fit of extraslung to the required spot, through some derange- was speaking to them the maid got the door open, and class. EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—POLMONT ment of the machinery, the ponderous vessel over- Miss B. made her escape from the room, although C. Mr. MAINWARING said he must oppose a motion expressed his indignation at the tone taken against convinced STATION.—The inhabitants of this quarter witnessed balanced, and discharged its burning liquid in every struggled with the maid, and attempted again to bolt it. which could not fail to be ruinous in its consequences the landlords by the anti-Corn Law agitators. The STATION.—The inhabitants of this quarter witnessed direction among the labourers employed, setting fire a splendid appearance on Friday last, in the pass-direction among the labourers employed, setting fire direction among the labourers employed and the labourers a spiencial appearance on rriday last, in the passing and repassing of trains on the above line of
Railway. The arrival of the first was about eleven
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and every assistance was promptly rendered to the
o'clock, consisting of one engine by way of pioneer;

and the render such that in the cried out, "For God's sake to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her night some person attempted to the best interests of the country.

The utmost alarm was occasioned by the accident, she manufacturing to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her back, but she cried out, "For God's sake to turn her night some person attempted to turn her night some person attempt Rállway. The arrival of the first was about clarest proposed by the force of the first was about clarest proposed by the force and every assistance was promptly rendered to the constraint of one engine by way of pioneer; and every assistance was promptly rendered to the constraint of one engine should be ablanced, and every assistance was promptly rendered to the constraint of the first was about clarest proposed by the first proposed b

THE FORGED EXCHEQUER BILLS.—In the Court A system called "plugging," and other devices the lady and her maid having both quitted the bed on being alarmed by his presence. It was also stated that the Governor and Company of the Bank of England kingdom to the great detriment of the sovereigns the English Ambassador had recommended that the the fewness of his wants.

The Forged Exchequer Bills.—In the Court A system called "plugging," and other devices the lady and her maid having both quitted the bed on being alarmed by his presence. It was also stated that the same way, whereas in truth his riches consisted in which it was unbecoming in a statesman to put forth, the fewness of his wants.

He owned he should have liked a still larger measure the fewness of his wants.

A SHOCKING affair recently occurred at Warrington. A man named John Taylor murdered his ties had been drinking, and the crime was committed during a sudden quarrel, when Taylor pulled out a penknife, and cursing his brother inflicted a wound which caused his death. At the inquest, which was held on Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder" against John Taylor, who was committed, on the coroner's warrant, to take his triel, at the next Liverpool Assizes.

DREADFUL DESTITUTION .- On Wednesday, J, G Ball, Esq., held an inquest at Kingscourt, Rodborough, on the body of Samuel Wood, aged 64, who was found dead on the floor. The jury, on viewing the body of the deceased, were horror-stricken at the famine-worn spectacle which the deceased presented, and at the destitute condition of the wretched abode in which he lay, without bed, blanket, sheet, counterpane, or coverlid, or any other comfort except a few flocks and some shoe-patches. It appeared that the deceased and his wife had 3. per week to subsist upon. It was also proved that the assistant overseer of the parish was written to fourteen days previous to deceased's death, and repeated applications were made from several of the parishoners, stating his wretchedness, want, and destitution. Applications were also made to the relieving officer, but without avail or effect. The tion and want of necessary food and covering'- clined te ratify.

Wages of Parliament Men .- By an Act of Parliament, in 1544, temp. Henry VIII. one hundred acres of land, at Maddingley, in Cambridgeshire, are declared to be of the yearly value of £10, and to be let to hire to John Hinde, serjeant-at-law, for that sum yearly, to the use and intent that the profits thereof should be for the fees and wages of the knights in Parliament for the county of Cambridge. In consequence of this appropriation the land was called the Shire Manor, and is so termed in the Act of Parliament.

DESPERATE CASE OF SUICIDE IN A UNION WORK-HOUSE, FEB. 12.- A considerable sensation was dent of the Court of Session in Scotland, stating that Union House had destroyed himself, by severing from motives wholy unconnected with party. He furhis throat in such a determined manner that his The debate on Mr. Thesiger's motion, relative to the head held on only by the back of his neck. The petition of Lord Ennishowen against the return from the body was found outside the bed on the flour, in a late Belfast election, was resumed, when and from the evidence of James Masters, the nurse, Mr. Thesiger withdrew his motion.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE UPON A YOUNG

A recent occurrence at the Hotel Bedford, Paris, in

circumstances so aggravated as to be almost without a parallel, has created the most extraordinary sensation among the families of the nobility and gentry of Devonshire, to many of whom she is personally known. It in the last debate, to the effect that he had sufficient them. would appear, from the facts contained in the following experience of the inutility of attempting to satisfy the 'p'ain, unvarnished" statement, which comes from one of the parties interested in the matter, that the scheme laid his plans for accomplishing the object which was so signally frustrated by the heroic conduct and reso-

lute firmness of the lady and her maid :in the county of Devon. In the autumn of last year she law; but he would tell them to remember the wrong met Mr. and Mrs. D., at Highfield House, Davonshire, and mischief they had perpetrated in maintaining it. who, after this meeting, paid great attention to her, The Hon Gent quoted the opinions of Lord Grenville in sympathy with regard to her health, which was at the grower would be a tax upon the consumer for the benewent on until Friday, the 28th of January, on the even- sent him by a labouring man, who earned 11s. a-week, and a French servant named François, to the Opera, taxes pressed upon the agriculturalist comparable to

tations, did not offer any advice of the kind stated. She is at present in town, daily receiving the visits of numerous friends, sympathising with her in the mental suffering which the outrageous and distressing occurrence has produced. Mrs. Lawson, of the Bedford, has written to Miss B., stating that C. never paid them one farthing, although he obtained £178 as that lady's share of the total expences incurred.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB 18.

Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on Monday week he would move for leave to bring in certain Bills relative to the better administration of justice in the House of Lords and Privy Council. A few petitions were presented, after which their Lordships adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Earl of ABERDEEN laid before their Lordships the treaties which had been agreed to and signed by the Ministers of the five great powers for the abolition of the slave trade. He abstsined from remarking upon the circumstances which had induced the King of the French to suspend the exchange of ratifications for the present, but explained that the two treaties which had from disease, and that death was hastened by priva- tion as that which the French Government now de-

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his deep regret that the ratification of this most important treaty should have been Law Commission for a considerably longer period than even temporarily postponed, and vindicated the Government, as well as the people generally, from the imputation of any sinister motive in the effort they were now making to abolish for ever the African slave trade. The treaties were then laid on the table, and their

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

Mr. WAKLEY read a letter from the late Lord Presi-

very foundation of Christianity is love your neigh—
EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-MILL NEAR HOUNSLOW. and Mr. Ely, the surgeon of the Union, which was bour as yourself. Is not a wife dearer than a neigh—Two Men Killed, and Three wounded.—We in conformity with the above, the Jury returned a the consideration of the Corn Laws, verdict that the deceased destroyed himself during Mr. VILLIERS brought forward the motion of which a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased was in he had given notice, in lieu of the motion of Sir Robert of oppression, and dwelt upon the tendency of Sir R.

was guilty of a breach of trust in turning the power en- consideration. trusted to them to their own advantage rather than to that of their constituents. The result of the laws imposed by the Legislature on the importation of foreign sufficient to meet the evil, as the Right Hon. Baronet people by large measures of concession. He and others

Mr. OSWALD seconded the motion, and contended

Lord MAHON contended that, as regarded the labouring classes, the question resolved itself simply thus-

districts the mercharts were ruined, the manufacturers population, dependent altogether on foreigners for

Lord J. MANNERS was glad to perceive that the de- Mr. WAKLEY said it was only in the House of Com-

Captain BERKELEY regretted that this motion had motion as a choice of difficulties. On the motion of Mr. HARDY the debate was ad-

journed until Monday. Monday, February 21.

Sir James Graham stated, in answer to some questions from Mr. Duncombe, that although the several important questions already before the House, together with the financial measures, which would as soon been concluded between this country and France in as possible be brought forward, would compel the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died 1831 and 1833 were almost as extensive in their opera- Government to postpone any measure on the subject of the Poor Laws until after Easter, it was not then their intention to blink the question, but to introduce a measure which should not only continue the Poor one year, but incorporate such modifications of the ex-

isting measure as might be deemed expedient. He declined to enter into explanations upon matters of detail, but would be prepared to lay his bill before the House immediately after the Easter recess.

THE CORN LAWS.-ADJOURNED DEBATE.

adjourned debate, observed that the duty on foreign corn was not maintained with a view to benefit the home grower any more than the duties on foreign manufactures were maintained with a view to benefit the home manufacturer: the object was to benefit all classes, and to keep the country independent of foreigners for her food. The present protection for the manufacturers was enacted by the landed classes, although it was their interest to get cheap goods; but if in those days the Legislature had been chiefly composed of manufacturers, he suspected that they would have enacted no corresponding protection to the land. Much had been said of cotton mills, sold at a great loss; but if, under the Corn Laws, mills had been built, and found profitable till lately, the Corn Laws could hardly be the cause of their late depreciation. Long, too, did the labourers enjoy good wages under the Corn Laws; and he was, therefore, in like manner, at a loss to understand how the Corn Laws could have

caused the present distress of that class. The real causes of distress were in the manufacturers themselves-in the production of more goods than could be consumed. He animadverted severely on the calumnies of the Anti-Corn Law meetings, with their pulpit agitators beating the drum ecclesiastic. If he had sent round petitions, praying for an increase of wages, he could have got twice the number of signatures which the Anti-Corn Law agitators had collected.

Colonel Fox said, he would have supported a gradual repeal of the duty; but not being prepared to concur in an immediate abrogation of the whole impost, he should abstain from voting at all. Mr. LINDSAY defended the landlords from the charge

The Hon. Gentleman contended that the House was not motives upon a subject so important as commerce; but a faithful picture of the intelligence out of doors, but he thought the interests of agriculture a still higher Captain LAYARD could not support Mr. Villiers's

resolution, but was desirous of a fixed duty. The land in this country paid a less proportion of the public burcorn was to produce an extent of distress throughout the dens than in several of the continental states. He adcountry which could not be exaggerated. In such a mitted the benevolence and bounty of the English landstate of things a small measure of justice would not be lords; he did not charge them with injustice or inhumanity, but with ignorance. The handwriting (Sir J. Graham) appeared to suppose from what he said was on the wall, and the kingdom was departing from

Mr. SMYTHE had no doubt that if the anti-Corn Law principle were pushed to the extreme, and corn put on were called impracticable men, because they asked for the footing of tobacco, the revenue would be much the total repeal of the Corn Law, but he would ask if increased; but was that a principle for a Minister to act there was anything half so unreasonable in asking for upon against such a body as the agricultural interest? the repeal of the law, as there was in maintaining for On the other hand, he would be seech the agriculturists years this very lew which was now admitted on all hands to remember how much manufactures had done for their to be bad. They should have altered the law long own rental and the country's presperity. He grieved since; the people could no longer wait, they had to hear that the people were suffering from over-pro-The heroine of this extraordinary romance of real life neither time nor temper to wait the result of their modi-duction—that is, over-industry; and he hailed this is Miss B., the heiress to extensive property, and a fications, for they were starving. They talked of the measure as the first instalment of a sounder policy in member of one of the oldest and most wealthy families wrong they would do by the immediate aboutton of the commerce. Mr. MACAULAY controverted the opinion expressed

by Sir R. Peel, that cheapness of food was not always a blessing to the people. It was always a blessing to frequently calling upon her at her residence in C-n 1815, who opposed the imposition of any restriction upon them, though not of itself alone sufficient to their hap-Terrace. Exeter. and expressing the most friendly commerce in food, and said that any bounty to the Corn piness. To show that in a country like Prussia, which, within living memory, had been so often and so wide y time in a delicate state, in consequence of the recent fit of the landed proprietor. Some very large landed the seat of war, the people were in a state of less comloss of two members of her family. They expressed proprietors had declared that this protection was fort than in this secure land, was not a proof that Prusthemselves extremely anxious that she should take a wholly unnecessary for the agriculturalist. Lord sia had no advantage in the cheapness of her food. He trip with them, urging that, as her spirits were de- Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Leicester, and other himself might just as well take the opposite extreme by pressed, it would do her good. They, on one occasion, persons of great judgment and extensive property were instancing Ohio, were cheap corn and high wages were brought C. with them, and, as it is alleged, intro- of this opinion, and it could scarcely be said that they co-existent. As to independence of foreign supply, duced him to Miss B. as a man of fortune; and a perwould not be extensive sufferers, if a withdrawal of the that it was impossible in any country where, as in Engson named H. was also introduced as an old friend of existing protecting duties should prove as injurious as land, corn is dearer than in the neighbouring states. theirs. Mrs. D. entreated Miss B. to go to London for by many people supposed. He denied that any pecu- Sir R. Peel had declared his preference of a casual over the benefit of her health. She subsequently did come liar burdens were imposed upon the land, so as to jus- a constant dependence, but he himself preferred a conto town, and was introduced to Lord and Lady W. P. tify them 'n requiring the protecting duties on corn. stant dependence to a casual one, for a constant dependence and Mrs. D. several times proposed a trip to Paris, The landowners claimed compensation in the shape of dence would be mutual. Sir R. Peel's plan allowed us which Miss B. at length assented to, on condition these duties for local taxes and for the mait tax; but access, in the years of dependence, only to those places that Lord and Lady W. P. should accompany them. On who were to compensate the people ?—they paid more where it was confessed that the harvests were likely to the 15th of January the party left London for Paris, for their beer, and more for their bread; and who was fail simultaneously with our own, and excluded us consisting of Miss B., Mr. and Mrs. D., Mr. C., Mr. H., to compensate them for this? The landowners, how- from commerce with America, where the seasons were Miss H., and Miss S. (daughter of Mrs. H. by a former ever, had shown no ground whatever for obtaining this not thus coincident. Yet even when the continental abode at the Hotel Bedford, the scene of the late scan- pressing exclusively on them. The county rate fell as into England, from the very territories under his con-Lady W. P., with their three sens, having joined them interest. They were constantly hearing of protection in forcing the foreign growers of coru to exchange their repaying him their respective shares. In this way matters | dustry. The honourable gentleman read a statement | cording to the tenour of Mr. Villiers's resolution, all

protection from agriculture, and should therefore abstain from voting. Mr. S. WORTLEY combated the opinion that the labourers would be materially benefitted by the cheapening of corn. He quoted Adam Smith and Ricardo to labourer would be left on the whole with no greater command than before over the enjoyments of life. He

on the scheme of the Right Hon. Baronet, and had found the general opinion to be, that though it did not improvement in the existing law.

Mr. C. BULLER said the great objection to the pre-

ing for that employment. Since 1821 there had been

principle of these persons would annihilate our

against a gentleman named Tomkins, to recover the now in circulation, it is stated, on the best authority, affair should be hushed up by a marriage; but Lord Mr. FERRAND read a letter, in which the facts he of reduction; but he rejoiced to see the growing tendency toward freedom of trade.

> bate was introduced by the Hon. Member for Wolver- mons that this subject was treated as difficult to be hampton, and subsequently conducted, without any of understood; the people out of doors understood it perthe asperities which attached to the subject out of feetly. Your protection was only to the landlords; the doors. The Noble Lord opposed the motion of labourers had none; they were left in a state of deplo-Mr. Villiers as calculated to produce most mischievous rable destitution. Protection had been taken from manufactures; you should have begun with food. The Sir C. NaPIER said he had voted for an 8s. fixed country was now in actual insecurity, so feverish was duty because he thought it quite as much protection the public mind on the subject. He agreed with those as the agriculturists were entitled to expect, and who thought the true remedy was to remodel the House because he thought that if they had the fixed duty of Commons. The linded interest comp ained of their they would very soon get rid of it altogether-(great especial burdens; they called the poor-rate a burden, laughter.) The gallant officer stated that according to when they ought to deem the rollef of the poor a pleahis calculations 18s. would be a prohibitory duty, and sure. The highway rate, also, was called a burden on intimated his intention of voting for the motion of Mr. the lauded interests; but it was a burden for their own pleasure and profit; and without roads he knew not what would become of rents. Tithe, too, was been brought forward, for he feared that it would rather called a burden on the landed interests. Strange that retard than otherwise the very object the Hon. Gentle- they should designate the maintenance of the Church a man had in view. He should, however, support the burden! What had the people got by the change of Ministers? A continuation of the Corn Law. He would not deny that the new law was an improvement on the old one: it would make the trade in corn more regular; but he did not believe it would lower prices by one sixpence a quarter. Your Corn Law was a curse upon the country; the master infamy of all the world. The poor had only their labour to feed them, and you forbade them to buy their food from the cheapest market. He was sent hither by 270,000 persons to demand justice to the poor. They were resolved to use passive resistance until they should get a remedy by reforming the Reform Bill. Sir R. Peel had great

fearfui one. Mr. MUNTZ doubted whether Sir R. Peel was justified in taking the government if he had nothing better than this to produce; but he was so fettered that he could not do the good he desired. The land was certainly entitled to protection, but not in this shape. Two-thirds of the labourers of this country were well paid; but the remaining third, who were employed in Mr. HARDY, who, when the House had resolved the manufacture of articles for export, were in a state itself into Committee on the Corn Laws, began the of woful destitution. He then read some extracts from a pamphiet against the Corn Laws, published some years ago, and attributed to Sir J. Graham; after which he entered into some considerations upon the connexion of the corn question with the question of

abilities, and commanded great means and powers. He

might benefit, not only England, but the whole habi-

table globe. If he failed to do so the failure would be s

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the adjournment of the debate to Tuesday.

The House then adjourned. Tuesday, Feb. 22.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hindley,

Sir ROBERT PEEL reiterated, on the part of the Government, an expression of strong sympathy with the present Government of Spain, his hope that it would be able to maintain itself free from foreign interference, and his conviction that, on the whole, it was conducive to the civilization and prosperity of the

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer stated that the Government intended to take measures to remedy the deficiency in the gold coinage. The House went into Committee on the Corn Laws;

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD resumed the adjourned debate, expressing himself strongly in favour of a re-

peal of protective duties. Mr. MARTIN entered into some statements involving calculations, showing that the landed interest bore a larger share of the public burdens than other classes of the community, such as the manufacturing. Mr. FREDERICK VILLIERS explained, that Mr.

Villier's motion, though, from the introduction of the word "now," it demanded the immediate repeal of the 75th year of his age, and was married; his widow Peel, "that all duties payable upon the importation of Peel's measure to correct the gambling so prevalent protective duties, yet, nevertheless, there was no wish corn, grain, meal, or flour do now cease and determine." under the present law. He would never act from party on the part, or either the mover or as supported to corn, grain, meal, or flour do now cease and determine." on the part of either the mover or its supporters to the change.

Sir CHARLES BURRELL quoted the opinion of Mr. Canning, that he had never heard the landlords' case answered.

Mr. POWELL agreed with Sir Charles Burrell that the discussion in the House should be conducted without asperity, but the example of it came from the opposite side of the House. Mr. GRANBY considered that while deeply sympa-

thising with the distress in the manufacturing districts, it was the bounden duty of the House to take care not to increase that distress by repealing the Corn Laws. Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL preferred a fixed duty to a sliding scale; but viewing the subject with reference to principle, and its influence on the interests of the country, he would go farther, and vote for Mr.

Villers' motion.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT was convinced, from facts which had come to his knowledge, that the Government proposition had given satisfaction to a great nortion of the agricultural community. The landed interest was denounced, both without and within the House: yet the landowners, instead of being griping, avarichous personages, were contented with a very moderate return for their outlay. Sir Robert Peel's measure would certainly not materially reduce the price of wheat in this country; but he was surprised to hear our distress, especially the derangement of the currency, attributed to the Corn Laws, when the very reverse was the case. It was not the money price of corn, but the excessive competition of labourers, which caused the distress among the working classes in this country, that excessive competition being mainly brought about by Irish immigrants. He concluded by vindicating the character of the landed proprietora. Lord DUNCAN affirmed that every hour protection to exclusive interests was kept up added to the difficulty of

our circumstances. Unjust taxation lost us America. Mr. STANTON expressed himself strong y in favour of the working classes, and would cheerfully join in any measure for their benefit. Mr. P. M. STEWART expressed his own surprise, and that of his constituency, that Sir Robert Peel had failed to perceive the connection between our pernicious commercial policy, especially our Corn and Provision Laws. and the universal distress. No wonder, after such a denial of the connection of cause and effect, that we had obtained so small an improvement on the present system. As to the peculiar burdens of the landowners, what were they? Tithe? When an estate

was bought subject to tithe, the purchaser only bought nine-tenths—the tithe was not his. Landed property contributed largely to the poor and county rates, but personal property paid heavy stamp duties, from which real property had been exempted. The account was, that there were special burdens to the extent of twelve hundred thousand pounds, and special exemptions to the extent of two millions. In 1828, Sir R. Peel had declared, that it was then quite clear that Britain did not grow enough for its in. habitants; how stood the case now, with our increased population, or how could Sir Robert Peel now reconcile his present argument, that it was worth while to pay something to be independent of other countries? In 1833, Mr. Stewart had voted with Mr. Hume for a fixed duty, with a view to a free trade in corn, and had done so along with Sir Francis Burdett; and now with a view to the same object, he would vote for Mr. Villiers's motion. Sir Robert Peel's measure might take its place on the statute-book, but the question was not thereby settled.

Mr. WOODHOUSE freely conceded, that if the Corn Laws could be proved to have been detrimental to the general interest of the community, they ought to be repealed.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON was afraid that whatever might be the number of signatures to anti-Corn Law petitions no number whatever would induce some Hon. Members to assent to their prayer. Mr. ESCOTT rose amid cries of "divide." He thought that before Mr. Villiers called on the House to repeal the present law, he should prove that it was the cause of the existing distress, and that its repeal would not preduce greater misery. Mr. EWART moved the adjournment of the debate at five minutes to twelve.

known by the name of Townsend field, to attend on

could disprove the fact of over production. He with the ragged inmates of a gaol, and you will be

"Who makes his bed of briar and thorn. Must be content to lie forlorn."

For a fit of ambition : Go into the churchyard, and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of

THE ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS MEETING IN CHURCH-STREET, MANSFIELD, TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

HONOURED PATRIOT AND BROTHER, -- We hail with the highest delight your first visit to our locality, since you emerged from the dungeon's gloomy depths, Whither the factions had consigned you, in the vain hope that they could stifle your ardour, and arrest freedom, and happiness.

Sir, the conflict that is now kercely waging between entilized their time; and the interests and intelligence of the mass of mankind has been animated and systemized by your genius, and virtue, and wealth You, Sir, have arranged the scattered elements of gressing. popular power, and taught us that the intelligence and energy inheres in ourselves by which we are to establish universal principles. Hence we are not now the political tools of the titled factions who divide the produce of our labour; nor do we waste our energies in attempting to remove particular wrongs. No. Sir. we aim at the root, the primary cause of all our sufferings-

"The monopoly of political power held by the few." Sir, your disinterested and herculean exertions would have entitled any man to our respect and deference. But, Sir, when we reflect that you were born and educated an aristocrat, and see you rising superior to the prejudices inseparable from such circumstances, sacrificing honour, rank, and wealth, and identifying yourself with the trampled, and, until lately, despised multitude, we confess that these are irresistible claims upon our esteem, our confidence, and our liveliest gratitude.

Sir, we look upon the obtainment of political power intellectual greatness to which we believe our race is capable of attaining. We hold that the proper direction of the educational and industrial occupations of crime and misery that at present degrade society. And, Sir, in connecting your name with these magnificent results, we feel that we are transmitting it to posterity, as one that will be remembered in compamionship with the names of the great and good, in amo ranthine freshness, upon when grave forgetfulness shall sit mocking on the fallen fame of heroes and of kings.

MARK LEAVELEY, Chairman.

THE ADDRESS OF THE NOTTINGHAM CHAR-TISTS TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.

HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIR.—It is with un-Taigned pleasure and respect that we now take the liberty of addressing you upon this your visit to the town of Nottingham, the dread of tyrants and the boast of slaves; and though we have not been privileged with your presence for a long time, we have been increasing admirers of your undaunted courage and persevering efforts to remove the load of mistry that bears upon us and our suffering class.

We are not men-worshippers, but it becomes us to

Respected Sir, we congratulate you upon your release. and view it as a signal triumph over the factions. We look with contempt upon those whose only opposition to truth, is by mental torture and physical degradation. and we hall your presence amongst us as the commencement of a new era in the history of the world's bondsmen—the era of right. With rapturous delight we moneys received. welcome you to the arms of your admiring countrymen, to the fervent and enthusiastic embrace of your wild. but poor associates, to the field of conflict for the Charter. Honoured Sir, we give you our full, our unreserved,

ham, to the battle of the just Sir, the principles for which you have suffered are sacred-sacred because they are true-sacred because they are just-sacred, true, and just, because they are capable of universal application for the benefits of man-

We adore these principles and esteem the man who has become the peader for the poor, and who unasked, has placed himself between the oppressor and the oppressed; and now, Sir, believe us it is not with indifference that we have looked upon your long struggle against the might of misrule. Your presence will inspire afresh the souls of the unwilling slaves—your language of living fire will reanimate and quicken the drooping sons of toil, and your bright example will say to every lover of his species-"Follow me." We are devotedly attached to your person, to the

Association we claim you as ours; and as far as our this hely work, go on, and may the ten thousand are ready to perish, encourage you in your way, and Charter) backed by your four millions of disciples, may approver of our designs? clear the den of thieves, and gain what we, the poor, are so anxiously seeking; but what Tories and Whigs, Conservatives and Repealers, are striving to keep from so promising of a great and glorious reward. us, our national redemption." May you, Sir, soon conquer your enemies and curs, and may you and we, and all our brethren in adversity soon possess our liberty, and long live to enjoy the wise legislation of a Parliament chosen by the universal people, upon the principles of the People's Charter,

... Is the fervent desire of Your brother and sister Chartists of the town of Nottingham.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CHARTIST SHOE-MAKERS OF NOTTINGHAM TO FRARGUS O'CONNOB, ESQUIRE. HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR,-We, the Charhist Shoemakers of Nottingham, hail with delight your

visit to our town, an event much desired and long to set our fettered labour free, and to secure to us and ours, the benefits of honest industry. The myrmidons of legislative power may persecute,

you of the fame you have so justly earned; but we view all with cold contempt, while we tender our small mead of praise to the man, who, above all others, has striven to place the workman upon an equality with his We see with regret the apathy and soul-less condition

by your unremitting labours soon to witness a mighty oppression and starvation of the people: being also erganic change; it is with sincere pleasure that we have convinced that no effectual remedy will be provided read from time to time, of the success of your excitions antil it be placed in the power of the people : This amongst the Trades of London, and have joyfully meeting is of opinion that the franchise ought to be followed the advice you have so often given, knowing extended to every man twenty-one years of age, of that if that advice had been acted upon by the Trades' sound mind, untuinted with crime, with the security of simultaneously throughout the country, our redemption would have been gained long age. We would endeavour to cheer you on, as the cham- out of the system."

pion of the rights of man and labour, and as far as we are concerned, will not be the last, not only to shout for the Charter, but to follow your bright example by striving to work out our own national salvation. Feargus, we welcome you to the houset some of Crispin in Nottingham, who will stick to you like WAX, labour and an inheritance in our FATHERLAND.

proceedings, and to place before you the resolutions The most agreeable part of our present duty is to

and to convince us that the labour of pass days are unbending determination of our Chartist brotherwe were generally declaimed against as the enomies

sure of our pursuit. unite for the promotion of the common good, we are the Charter. And whatever may be resolved upon, we the laws, to do so themselves and lay the blame from coming over to the Chartist camp too fast or Hall to the Chartists on all occasions, so long as they must see in far as human forestebt aided by conscious the manner than the manner

withi on reach

rapid extension of our association; as will be seen by their indidious Sheffield resolution, in which they of monopoly, are working on the old and known the statements in our address to the people, every day adds fresh increase to our ranks, and gives us greater cause to deem our efforts to promote organisation successful.

addresses, exhorted the Chartist body to union, has your progress, in the struggle for universal truth, and parted in many hearts, hitherto dissatisfied and restless, a desire to "bear and forbear." This being the case, we shall not on the present occasion particuthe semi-barbarous institutions of past ages that have larise the very few remaining cases of disagreement; but we once more invoke union and brotherly cooperation, urging these as absolutely necessary to the triumph of Chartist principles, now so rapidly pro-

> In each of the cases brought by private communication under our notice, we find every obstacle to our us. We find in it a short notice of the meeting at every length; they will stick at nothing to break in interference, but not the slightest difficulty in the way Bradford, last week, in which the Chartists upon our phalanx. Let then the people mind what of amicable arrangement by the parties immediately concerned. We hope, therefore, to be expected to say no more, and we look with confidence for a speedy adjustment of all disputes.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention is positively to assemble in London on Tuesday, the 12th of April, 1842. A desire on the part of the Executive to give full effect to the operations of the People's Parliament, has led to that no other delay will take place.

It is an error on the part of the General Counciliors and other officers of the Association, to defer matters of importance to the last moment. This neglect of duty too frequently embarrasses the Executive. | the speakers at the meeting was :as an indispensable prelude to the physical, moral, and occasions delays and postponements that otherwise would not occur.

It is therefore impressively urged on our Members, immediately upon the declaration of the Ballot, to any people by an efficient popular Government, would proceed to the election of members for the Convention ensure the absence of ninety-nine hundredths of the in public meetings, convened by hand-bills, in all peruious parts of the several districts, to raise the necessary funds, and to procure signatures to the

It is further resolved, that, all circumstances permitting, the Convention shall sit THREE WEEKS instead of ONE MONTH. This will diminish the funds required, in the proport on of £3 to each representative, and render the expences much lighter.

The people in all parts of the country are earnestly requested to abide by the electoral and representative allotments already made. If this be not the case, disagreements may occur in the assembly of the Convention, which will seriously affect the demonstration to Cornwall, Devon, and Derset, it appears, will be

unable to send a delegate. We, therefore, recommend our friends in this district to consider themselves represented by the Convention in general, and to contribute any amount of funds they can raise, to the general treasury, to assist such districts as may have a difficulty to contribute their fair proportion.

We earnestly impress on the Chartists of Scotland render honour to whom honour is due, and in so doing, the propriety of signing the National Petition, and of we have learned to unite the name of our beloved advo- sending representatives to the Convention. The cate with the principles for which we contend, and grounds of objection to the Petition are so futile, that they will not heed us, we have at least delivered take this opportunity to express our admiration and we cannot imagine they will influence to any great our own souls. extent the conduct of our Scotch brethren.

> GENERAL TREASURER. Fleet Street, London, to receive moneys for the General Convention Fund. Mr. Cleave will publish weekly in the Star, Vindicator, &c., an account of as fast as they are proposed, and stick to the

are particularly urged not to relax in their exertion passages, commending them to special notice: to obtain signatures. Taking advantage of the present tone of public feeling, they may swell the numbers immensely, and add still greater strength to the Peoour hearty welcome to the blistered hands of Nottingpla's cause.

> PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION. sentation an immense procession will accompany it to the House of Commons.

> NEXT MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE. Unless circumstances urgently require it, the Executive will not re-assemble until the Convention meets. Should their combined services, however, be previously required, one notice will be given of the time and place of sitting. GENERAL ARGUMENT.

Brethren,-On your union, your industry, and energy, depends the success or failure of this important move-Star, to our principles, and to our National Charter ment. We urge you, not with common carnestness, to heart. If the middle classes are coming out to join be prompt and zeelous, convinced that the result will humble efforts go, we will rally round you and our yield ample reward. During the whole agitation for paper in this great and protracted strggle for our rights the Charter, no time more scriously demanded your -we say, then, in the fullness of our souls "go on in most active exertions than the present. Look to the many indications of public feeling in our favour, and too serious to be trifled with; we must be sober, blessings of the widows, the fatherless, and those who ask ourselves, eight we not at this time to display a firmness of union and strength, too strong to be defied, may our found anticipations soon be realised; that you too important to be disregarded, all-commanding, and wish the whip of small cords the principles of our inspiring hope and joy in the breast of every anxious

Resolve at once, then, to take up with energy and determination, a work so honourable to yourselves, and Yours, in the cause of liberty,

P. M. M'DOUALL. J. LEACH. MORGAN WILLIAMS. R. K. PHILP. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

THE HUMBUG TRAP.

We last week warned the people against falling into the snare of the "extension" men. We have expected, and we take this opportunity of expressing this we k to laud the brave men of Sheffield. who our admiration of your persevering and gigantic efforts anticipated our caution by driving the humbugs out of their cunning fastness, on the Friday, the day before our paper appeared. The Repealers played and pretended friends by their slanders may try toprob a deep game on that occasion. The resolution they proposed was the following one:-

"Having lost all confidence in the Government and the House of Commons as at present constituted, and desizing not only the repeal of bad laws, but a guarantee for future good government, and fearing those unof many of the united trades of this country, but hope; happy outbreaks which must result from the continued

ing being moved by Paifreyman, the Whig attorney the "ash" of these gentry will be "settled." The not aware that any public announcement of his diswho prosecuted all the Sheffield Chartist victims! people will at all events find what they connection from it had appeared, we, of course, Specious, however, as was the bait, and greasy as really are. And we fear that they will took it for granted that he still conducted it, while you continue so zealously to make or procure 2 was the lawyer's red rag wrapped round it, the find all their zeal for liberal measures and the Hence our designation of it as a "prefessedly Chargood understanding for the poor, viz, wages for "lads" wouldn't swallow it. They brought out their people's rights to have been assumed for selfish tist paper"; for until Mr. R. J. Richardson shall amendment for the Charter, and the Charter only. purposes. In any case, if true to themselves, the have met and satisfactorily answered the black This is the way to do the business.

TO THE SUB-OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the people ever forget it. If these men have lost appanage of Whiggery. OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA- all hope from the House of Commons under any but a Charter suffrage, their continuance of the Repeal BRETHREN, - Again assembled for the performance againstion is absurd and useless; their whole energies of the important duties entrusted to our hands, it is should be concentrated to the carrying of the once more our pleasing duty to acquaint you with our Charter, as the means necessary to their end; if appears the following extract:we have adopted for your future guidance, and for they neglect or hesitate to do this, they afford evithe completion of the great and important movement dence that their agitation is insincere, and that their the Chartists are again on the move; meetings are In such hands, we hope to find in the Dundee already put forward, and sanctioned by your universal only purpose is to "use" the people, and then trample held every night, and a club is also in existence, Chronicle a helpmate in the good work, worthy of on and sell them.

our cause. Events, since we last met, have done men, the "Repealers," and "extension" bawlers, were sold to the members of the club at 13s. each, remembering that their own local organ is the promuch to excite in us the most sanguine expectations, as have become so suddenly converted to the Char- This is ominous, and we are extremely afraid that, perty of working men, that it is devoted to their now producing ample reward. The position into ter. Let them be deluded by these men into a joint infatuated wretches, as many are in actual want of which the several political parties of the state have agitation for Corn Law Repeal and the Charter; food; and the distress and poverty existing in the support. We were most sorry, but not at all surbeen thrown, through the operation of the firm and and we tell them now that the Repeal will be got, neighbourhood is dreadful.—Carmarthen Journal." hood, now displays clearly and convincingly the cor- while the Charter will be thrown overboard, and Now, whether this be a Whig or Tory lie, it may reciness of the policy that has hitherto marked our that then the power of the two factions will be somewhat difficult to say; but that it is a lie, conduct. But a short time since, while yet there re- be again concentrated to crush the Chartists, hatched and propagated by one or both factions has ever been; and that we shall henceforth find it mainer a lingering hope in the devotees of Whiggery, A furious sterm of persecution will follow; there can be no manner of doubt. The Welsh we were generally deciaimed against as the encinies of all good, and the pursuers only of self-interest, at and the very men who are now, in the Chartists have had enough of spy outbreaks. They fidence, and fighting by our side the battles of the the expense of a suffering people. Now, however, effert scence of their new-born zeal for the will not again be led into the snare. We have no people against fraud, treachery, corruption, and man of judgment and honesty discern our real ins Charter, moving and seconding resolutions for it in fears for them as a body; but in large public bodies the hand of co-operation is everywhere femiered, and speeches of a French Revolution character, will be there are always some individuals whose want of It lies in our power speedily to effect the fullest mea- foremost of the vanguard of "property" and "pri- penetration or of patience may make them the unvilego"; the first to prosecute, hang, drown, and witting tools of villany; and it is for fear that there our plan of action to the exigencies that exist; and transport the Chartists. Nay, we tell them that they should be in Wales but one working man of this having convinced all reflecting persons that we are even new forming their plans for the future at- character, who might be sacrificed by the monsters, never to be diverted from our purpose, we must now each; that they are now deliberately setting on their that we notice this fiend-like trick. show that where there is a sincere and honest desire to own incendiary praters to make cases of "illegal and It may be a mere Whig lie. It may be that ready to extend the hand of brotherly co-operation; seditions meetings" for which they hope to induce the the wretches think that they are carrying the But we must never be made the means to an unjust Teries to prosecute the Chartists. Let us not be hoax a little too far, and they are in end: we cannot submit to be the tools on whose misunderstood. What we mean is this. There is danger of raising up a monster in the Charter agishoulders factions and selfish usurers, shall be carried now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence to the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will yet destroy them—and that hence the seast of power; prompted only by a pure, a now a purpose among the more forward and more tation, which will be called the seast of sacred, an undying love of country and of kindred, we crafty of the "repeal" and "liberal" party, if they this "bugaboo" of physical force and secret clubs must firmly contend for the full measure of justice— caunot provoke the people to come in contact with and muskets is revived to deter the more timid

the people will be quiet enough if they house, or from mine to mine, among the moun-We rejoice to find that our having, in our several will let them-much too quiet for their gone far to subdue the spirit of dissension, and imown tools are even now palmed on the Chartists. and a rich middle class man, made one of the most violent and inflammatory speeches that we this postponement. But it must be distinctly understood not even in the maddest of the dog days of Go- single one of them should suffer himself to be led

" Mr. Arran, a Chartist, who said it was for the middle classes to say whether the rights of the people should be obtained by bloodshed or without

carefully printing the word "bloodshed" in italies! Now supposing that Mr. ARRAN did use the expressions attributed to him, (of which we require better evidence than the testimony of this rabid partizan writer before we believe it,)-what then? Why should the York Courant single out that expression; do all peacefully—as peacefully as they last week sever it from its context; and take special care to say that it was used by "Mr. Arran, a Chartist"? he aspired in the Court House; where without a Is it not clear that the fiendly purpose is to invite the attention of the "strong Government" to the strong language of Mr. Forbes, the middle-class extension man; and so to make "Mr. ARRAN, the Chartist," answerable and punishable for all his sedition? Was it not thus that poor Ashton, who them quietly, but surely—peacefully, but unmisis now languishing in Wakefield Hell, got two takeably-chuck overboard everything but the vears' imprisonment for being present at an illegal meeting though he did not speak at all?!

We are determined that if the people do at this ime sell themselves, it shall not be with closed eyes. They shall know their position. They shall see what lies before them. We will warn them; and if

If it be asked what we advise, we reply briefly-Have nothing at all to do with "Extension" or Corn We have appointed Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Law Repeal. Suffer no resolutions on these subjects to pass at any public meetings. Negative them Charter, and the Charter only. In this advice we are sustained by the delegates of South Lancashire. Our members in the various parts of the kingdom from whose excellent address we give the following " Brother Chartists, we emphatically call upon you

to do your duty. At public meetings be firm, resolute, and determined. Allow fair discussion. Act as becomes men seeking your liberty; raise no Previous to the presentation, Meetings will be held clamour or confusion,—let the middle class have in every part of the Metropolis, and on the day of pre- this part of the business to themselves,—and at all and every risk stand upon your Charter. At all meetings publicly convened, be at your post. And the best way to test the honesty of the middle class is to enforce your amendments for the Charter. Do not be juggled, allow no compromise, but by the principles which it contains.

"You are now arrived at a period when a false the Chartists, see that there be no mistake about the matter; and if they object to the Charter, then you will know what to think about them. The times are active, and persevering; every man must work as though the whole weight depended upon him.

"In order, therefore, to guard against the misrepresentations of a factious press, you must not by any means allow the Charier to be a secondary measure; nor must it be allowed to be appended to any other resolution. Try your strength at the beginning of the meeting, while the first chairman sits. Never let it be said that you elected another chairman to carry the Charter. Do every thing honestly, fairly, legally, and properly, and shall correspond with the District Secretary to that triumph, and complete victory, is sure to effect, and await his answer." "That all lecturers will be the result, and you will be held up as men deserving to be free. The middle classes have already shewn signs of retreat; follow them up, then; and armed and stimulated as you are by justice, virtue, and truth, you will oblige them to yield to a sensible and a determined people."

To these remarks we add another; and it is this; At all public meetings, not only leave the clamour and confusion to the middle-class men, but watch them carefully in language and demeanour. Let nothing

SPIES ABROAD! PEOPLE BEWARE!

" MERTHYR.—There is a report very prevalent that The most agreeable part of our present duty is to

Let the people now mark such of the middle-class hundred muskets and ammunition. No less than six congratulate you all on the irresisting progress of Let the people now mark such of the middle-class hundred muskets arrived at Merthyr last week, which were a rise to take place, numbers would join the

must see (as far as human foresight, aided by experience upon the laws, to do so themselves and lay the visit too fully. It may be that the Tories, who are now done. At the close of the lectures, several new members were enrolled, and the meeting separated. up feelings of resentment among the people in the in power, seeing nd fearing the approaching junc- members were enrolled, and the meeting asparated.

affect to "fear that outrage may ensue." Now tactics of their party; that they have employed what should the villains fear? They know that creatures to do their bidding, to go from house to tains, inflaming and exasperating the people secretly, handing them over to the "strong Government" as and pointed out to Government for prosecution in a pretext for an onslaught on the shadowy forms of 2. Write only on one side of the paper. their own organs. We select one of them for the freedom, which yet still exist though in name present—one that has an extensive circulation only. One thing is certain, that the power of the amongst, and that we believe possesses much of the people is feared alike by all factions; and that confidence of the "Repealers" and "extension" they fear it just in proportion to its reasonmen-the York Courant. That paper is now before ing calmness and organised firmness. They will go were gulled into a coalition meeting for Corn they are about. The times were never more critical Law Repeal and the Charter. At that meeting, Mr. | than now-every artifice that Hell can furnish is in Forbes, a Corn Law Repealer, an "extension" man, requisition to destroy them. Let them read and hear the spouting ravings of the Whig repealers and "extension" men at their several meetings-filled have read for a very long time. We certainly with incendiary insinuations and inflammatory never read anything like it in any Chartist speech, denunciations from end to end-while yet if but a vernmental influence and spy agitation. Not a into the folly of acting on the advice tendered to single word does the York Courant say about this him, he would find his vociferous friends to be the speech of Mr. Forbes'; but he says that among very men who, sitting on juries and grand juries. would sentence the "violent and dangerous Chartist" to imprisonment or transportation.

> Let the people then beware! Let them go right on with their own agitation for the Charter peacefully but determinedly, as they have hitherto done. Let them take care that no other agitation shall BE CARRIED ON IN THEIR NAME. Let the Charterthe whole Charter-and nothing but the Charter. until that be obtained, be their reiterated cry at all public meetings and in all petitions; but let them ejected Mr. Baines from the scat of honour to which particle of pre-concert, without a single violent expression or hard word, without deigning to waste words at all upon him, their uplifted hands settled the matter in a moment. Let them adopt this plan in every thing. Let Charter. But let them, as we always did advise. spurn from them, as a wretch who seeks only to betray them, every man who even hints at secret clubs, at muskets, at stack firing, or at any other process than that of morally and peacefully concentrating their energies for the attainment of their own rights without infringing upon those of others.

WE KNOW THAT PLANS ARE BEING LAID FOR THEIR ENTRAPMENT: AND WE TRUST TO THEIR PRU-DENCE AND PERSEVERANCE TO SEE THE INFERNAL MONSTERS FOILED AND LAUGHED AT. مدرر دردرس

CHARTIST LECTURERS.

WE know not a more decidedly useful and patriotic body of men at the present time than this. The proud position of the people as to intelligence on Money Orders to this Office. Our cashier is matters of moral and political right is owing in a great measure to their labours and exertions. But as it always happens, the lynx eye of corruption soon discovers an effective spring of action, and as soon labours to appropriate or pervert it. We have good reason to believe that there are now more than one of the tools of faction seeking to worm themselves into the graces and good opinions and confidence of the unsuspecting people as lecturers. Some living by it as an easy trade. Some pretending to follow occupations which lead them through various parts sound argument and reason defend at every hazard of the country, and to be so full of zeal for the good cause, that whenever they can get an opportunity of addressing the Chartists they embrace it; the staple step might injure the cause you have so much at of their speeches being, in some instances, specious sophistries, carefully strung together, and calculated to entrap the simple-minded into the hands of the Anti-Corn Law League; in other cases, artful and malicious tirades against the people's leaders, and laborious, though well-disguised, efforts to sow discord in our ranks; and, in other cases, rascally attempts, by violent firebrand language, to commit their unthinking hearers to the crime of "illegal assemblies," and "seditious language." All these. and a thousand other tricks as low and mean, are constantly resorted to by the enemies of justice, to retard the course of our unconquerable agitation for right. This evil may be well met by the universal adoption and practice of the plan resolved on by the delegate meeting at Halifax last Sunday.

"That any lecturer, wishing to visit this district, be requested to produce their credentials from the sub-Secretary of the Association they profess to belong

We commend these resolutions to universal approbation. They are evidently calculated to secure the

THE DUNDEE CHRONICLE.

Nothing affords us more pleasure than to be able, if we have unwittingly done or said any come from us but fair and sound argument; and if thing calculated to injure a neighbour, to afford any one of the middle class dare insult a meeting reparation. In our last number, a note to corresof intelligent working men by sly insinuations pondents appeared, having reference to Mr. R. J. of physical force, or by vapid spluttering RICHARDSON, in which we say "he is the Editor of firebrand stuff, such as many of the "Repealing" a professedly Chartist nowspaper." We have since "Extension" gentry are now using, let him be at that received a letter from Mr, Carrie, the manaonce admonished that it is seen through, and that ger of the Dundee Chronicle, informing us that Mr. "it won't do". Let the people instantly treat him RICHARDSON has now no connection with that paper; to a volley of hisses-nothing more; let the that his connection with it ceased about three weeks Chartist leaders, if any be present, instantly ago; and that it is now edited by Mr. J. O. LAMONT appeal to the Chairman, and insist on formerly of the Scottish Patriot Office, Glasgow decent and gentlemanly language being used We certainly did refer to the Dundee Chronicle cret voting, and such other matters of detail as may by the speakers. If the Chairman neglect his as the "professedly Chartist paper," of which Mr. be found necessary to the honest and practical working duty, and this truculent language be still con-Richardson was Editor. Mr. Richardson's actiqued, let the meeting refuse to hear another word, cession to that paper was made by its managers Only think of this specious piece of special plead- Let this plan be taken, and be taken all over, and matter of public announcement; and, as we were people must succeed. Their only chance of failure charges of treachery and villany distinctly preferred THE ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. We repeat our position of last week. Let not one is in suffering themselves to be again made an against him by his own townsmen, we can have no faith, either in him or in any paper of which he may have the conducting. Most gladly therefore do we make the announcement for our Dundee friends. that their paper is no longer in the hands of such a IN THE Manchester Guardian, of last Wednesday, man, but in those of Mr. J. O. La Mont, whom we know to have a considerable share of talent, and whom we believe to be as good a Chartist as can live. where each member pays a certain sum montilly, for our most cordial approbation; and we shall hope not less to see the good men and true of Scotland cause and interests, and deserving of their best prised, to hear that for some time the Dundee Chronicle has been declining. We have no doubt that its rise will be now more rapid than its decline like ourselves, clothed in the panoply of public conoppression, in all their numerous and hateful forms.

> CASH RECEIVED by James Guest, for the wives Messrs. Jones and Williams:-From the Female Chartists of Selby,

From Lewes, per G. Hoppey ... 10 0 19 6

Doncaster.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Feb. 16th and 17th, Mr. Jones, the East and North Riding lecturer, delivered two lectures in the Town Hill, which was crowded to excess, the Mayor having kindly promised the use of the Town conduct themselves in the manner they have hitherto

Brethren, -We must also congratulate you on the hope that outrage may ensue, is evident even from tion of the Whigs and Chartists for the destruction To Readers and Correspondents. George Lindsay would humbly suggest that every

BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OFALL WHO WRITE FOR THIS PAPER:-Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlinea tions 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.

Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. 4. 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 communi-

matters of news, reports of meetings, &c., &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

All personal correspondence, poetry, literary communications, and articles of comment to be here by Tuesday, or their chance of insertion for that 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 useless and senseless for individuals to fume and fret, and think themselves ill used because their communications may not always be inserted, 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. BOOKS FOR REVIEW may be left for this Office at Mr.

John Cleave's, 1, Shoc-lane, Fleet-street, London. PUBLIC FUNDS.—To prevent mistakes, let it be especi ally 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.

venience utterly inconceivable by those who have not multifarious transactions like his to attend to, by the negligence of purties 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 vexations 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 all parties having money to send to the Star Office for papers, by order, will make their orders payable to Mr. John Ardill; 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.

To AGENTS.—A great portion of the Orders of our 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 often. 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.

CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NORTHERN STAR .-London-T. M. Wheeler, 7, Mills Buildings, Knightsbridge Manchester-W. Griffin, 34, Lomas street, Bank Top. Birmingham-George White 29. Bromsgrove-street. Newcastle-Mr. J. Sinclair Gateshead. Sunderland-Mr. J. Williams, Messrs. Williams and Binns, booksellers. Sheffield-Mr. G. J. Harney, news agent, 33, Campo-lane.
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 mingham.-J. T. Smith, Chartist Blacking Maker, Tavistock-street, Plymouth.

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

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

MR. ROBERT CRUTHERS, NEWS AGENT, NEWCASTLE AND HIS ACCOUNTS AT THIS OFFICE. - We have received, by the Newcastle post, a document, pur-porting to emanate from "the friends of the Northern Star, whose names are enclosed," giving great credit to Mr. Cruthers for his efforts and sacrifices to sustain the Northern Star in his neighbourhood, and protesting, in strong terms, against some alleged ill usage of that person in reference to his accounts at this office, about which it seems there is some dispute between him and our financial manager. The document is in the handwriting of Mr. Cruthers; or at all events in the same handwriting as many letters which we have received bearing that person's signature. The "names enclosed" are upon very dirty slips, apparently cut from some old petition sheets, to the number of 112; including among them "Robert Cruthers, Shakspeare. affairs of this office are in the hands of a genaccounts between him and Mr. Cruthers, are matters with which the subscribers have nothing thanks to the Secretary and Chairman. at all to do. Their only business is to look to the fulfilment of our engagement to provide plates lectured here on the relative expediency of the Corn and medals for them. That was done by our Law Repeal and Charter movements. Discussion notice in last week's Star. We have provided was invited, but no disputant appeared. plates and medals for all subscribers; and we had through the hands of an agent who does not various topics of the "new move," is an impudent fabrication.

REUBEN FOWTHORP recommends, for the support of Charter." ought very well to spare

locality belonging to the National Charter Association do immediately call public meetings of the members, to take into consideration the present middle-class movement for Universal Suffrage. founding a resolution on their terms of a union with the above classes. Those conditions to be sent, without delay, by each sub-secretary to the people's servants, (the executive,) so that they, and the leaders in general, by having such instructions, may act with confidence in each other; and by this means, break the enchantment of trickery, so that we can properly understand each other.

SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS. written on both sides. have been laid aside: in future, all so written M'PHERSON.—Thanks for his report. We had

received one, which was in type before his favour OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENT will please take more room between his lines, and write more distinctly. It is very difficult to make out his MS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir, In your notices to correspondents of last Saturday's paper, you remind the Chartists of Great Britain of a working man obtaining two hundred signatures to the petition in five nights, after he had left his employment. In order to stimulate others to do likewise, I beg to lay before you another instance of a similar nature :- A real democrat, of the old school, aged 68. living at Chasewater, between Truro and Redruth, having a couple of petition sheets left him a short time ago, has sent them back to Truro filled up, and several hundreds more, though he has to attend very long hours in a shop. Young men of Cornwall, do you not blush?

J. H. LONGMEAD, Truro. week will be very small indeed; if not here by P.S. At a meeting of the National Charter Association, Truro, a vote of thanks was voted to Mr. Ham yn, for his valuable services in obtaining the said sig-

TYNE AND WEAR PITMEN.—Their address should be sent to the Sunderland and Durham County HEBDEN BRIDGE CHARTISTS.—We cannot give the

addresses of Chartist localities to the body generally. We should need six Stars to insert them all, without any thing else: and then they would never be read

RICHARD FRANCIS BURKE. - We have not room for his communication. DAVID JOHN begs to inform our friends of Mold Flintshire, and others, that there is a Welsh paper, called the Trumpet of Wales, a thorough Chartist publication. It may be had by applying

to Williams and John, George Town, Merthyr, Glamorganshire, Wales. THE CHARTISTS at Merthyr Tydvil earnestly request that those places which have nominated a delegate for Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, will send to Mr. David Davies Smith, George Town, Merthyr, the probable amount of money they will be able to subscribe towards supporting their delegate in the forthcoming Convention. ALL COMMUNICATIONS belonging to the Dewsbury

District must be addressed to James Fox, in care of William Robshaw, Good Samaritan Inn. Bond-street, Dewsbury. LONDON.—Messrs. Simpson, Cuffay, and Drake, treasurers to the London Council, will be happy to receive any sums which may be collected for the wives of those exiled patriots, Jones, Williams, and Roberts, which they will remit to the proper

quarter. THOMAS WELSFORD.—We have no room. W. H. CLIPTON. - We believe the letter was received, but was shut out by press of matter. Samuel Lockwood.—Our space is full.

A CHARTIST.—The sporting is not worth contracting. paper of the 26th a report of a meeting on Monday of the 7th surrent,—rather stale. STOCKPORT JUVENILES must excuse us: we cannot find room for their address. W. JACKSON .- P.O. Rock, County Tyrone, Ireland, prays for a little Star light.

FORSYTH.—We cannot publish the statement he sends. It would be liable to prosecution as a GEORGE PEAKE-The Corn Law Repealer about whom he enquires is Edward Baines, editor of the Leeds Mercury, in which the herring soup recipe appeared, with all due editorial honours. ROGER PINDER would be obliged to James Boardman, formerly of Sheffield, if he would send his address

to R. Pinder, Edward's square, Edward's-place, Hull. ROCHDALE REPEAL MEETING.—We have received a communication, signed " John Leach." on behalf of the Chartists of Rochdale in reference to thereport of this meeting in our last. It seems that the Rochdale friends think that report calculated to beget an idea that Mr. Thomas Livesey had gone over to the Anti-Corn Law camp; and they send, therefore, a long account of all the circumstances. from which it appears clearly that this is not so; that the whole affair was one of compromise on the part of the Corn Law repealers, who consented that one of their men, E. Chadwick, Esq., should second the resolution for the People's Charter, if Mr. Livesy would second theirs, denouncing Peel's new Corn Bill.

J .- Hebden Bridge is a heartless fellow. Whether the circumstances which he details with so much glee and humour be "fortunate" or otherwise for the female in question, it is a matter which must have sufficiently wounded her feelings, without being thus made the subject of unfeeling

Notice.—All those towns which have not paid up their arrears to the West Riding Fund, are requested se to do without delay, to Mr. Robshaw, the Good Samaritan Inn, Dewsbury.

J. HENDERSON, BELFAST.—The question was asked as to "how we could send his plates?" His answer was, "per Paton and Love, Glasyow." They were sent immediately. STEIN, ALVA. - The parcel has gone.

S. C., LEITH.—Send 8d. more. ELMS, NEWTON ABBOTT.—The medals were sent to Mr. Cleave on the 30th of last November. FOR THE CONVENTION.

£ s. d. From the Chartists of Morley ... FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS. From the Northern Star Reading Society, Glasgow. per Wm.

Anderson ... MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Daisy Hill, near Bradford, per J, Kitchen ... 0 6 0
The 4s. from J. Hogarth, Mansfield, noticed Jan. 29, should have been 1s.

THE DEVONSHIRE CONVENTION FUND. From the men of Plymouth, per T. Smith

FOR P. M. M'DOUALL. From Mary Ann Larkin, Wallworth 0 0 6 ... The Northern Star Reading Society, Glasgow, per Wm.

Chartist Intelligence.

SELBY.-An East and North Riding Delegate Meeting was heldon Sunday, the 20th inst., Mr. R. Pinder, of Hull, in the chair, Mr. Wm. Sutherby, secretary, when the various subjects connected with the Chartist cause were calmly and carefully disstreet," "Thomas Horn, Market-street," "Thos. the Chartist cause were calmly and carefully dis-Gray, Grey-street," "William Byrne and F. cussed and a resolution pledging the delegates and W. Hume, I, Cloth Murket," and "John Blakey, calling upon the Chartists of the East and North Riding, and Great Britain generally to agutate for nothing short of the whole Charter. Mr. E. Burley. number of 112 in all, are made to "repudiate nothing short of the whole Charter. Mr. E. Burley, with disgust" a notice in our last, referring the district secretary, having arrived, gave an account readers of the Star in Newcastle, who might no of the finances, when it was observed that the disyet have received medals and plates due to them | trict was £1 in arrears; the following resolutions to Messrs. France and Co., from whom they might receive them, and to "claim their medals and plates off Mr. Cruthers." Now, supposing this list of 112 names to have been genuinely attached by the parties to the document within which they were enclosed, we can then only tell these parties that the affair is one in which we cannot interface and in which we cannot interface. cannot interfere, and in which we cannot acknow- noon."-Carried. On the motion of Mr. Smith, ledge their right to interfere. The financial delegate from Leeds, Mr. Burley retired to draw up an address to the district, which, when done, was tleman whom we know, and who we know will read and unanimously agreed to. Other business do right. Any disputes as to matters of money connected with the cause having been discussed, the meeting separated, after having passed vetes of

think that the least privilege we can claim in the KNARESBRO'. The Chartists of this place at their matter is that of saying that they shall not be weekly meeting on Monday evening discussed the pay his accounts. We said this in the most deli- and other sham friends; and then came to the followcate manner possible, not assigning the reason for the reference of Mr. Cruther's subscribers to another agent for their plates and medals. We should not now have done so, if this "repudiation with disgust" had not compelled us. We have written this on the supposition that the names enclosed are genuine signatures to Mr. Cruthers's a mere bubble." 3rd, "That it is the opinion of this decument, but there is quite enclosed. document; but there is quite enough of evidence meeting that every Charter Association ought on the on the face of the slips on which the " names present occasion to come forward and declare their enclosed' arc written to convince us that the whole full confidence in the present leaders, and their determination to adhere to every point in the People's

the Convention, an extra subscription for one LERS, NEAR OLDHAM.—A meeting, called by the month, at 1s., 6d., or 3d., which he feels sure Corn' Law repealers, was held here on Monday. epery mechanic in London, who is in employment, Resolutious similar to those of Salford and Stockport were adopted.

LEICESTER.-At a meeting of the All Saints' Open Association of Leicester Chartists, held Feb. 15th, the following resolution was carried:—"That a school be opened on Sunday, the 27th inst., and every succeeding Sunday, from six o'clock till halfpast seven in the evening, for the teaching of persons from ten years of age and upwards; admission free; the school to be held at their room, All Saints' Open, Leicester."-N.B. Any friends that feel a desire to assist us in our laudable pursuit in sowing the seeds of knowledge in the minds of our fellow men by the presentation of books, they will be kindly received and acknowledged by us at our dwellings.

ALL SAINTS' OPEN, FEB. 21.—The meeting was well attended, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—1. "That this meeting having heard of the postponement of the Convention of the Industrious Classes by the Executive (with the reasons assigned for the delay by that body) beg to express their concurrence in the above step, and trust the end sought to be attained by the delay will be realised." 2. "That at this time we deem it important to adhere to the principles of the Charter, the whole Charter, with the most unflinching tenacity, and to support, in preference to all others. those tried leaders who have conducted the agitation for years past, with so much credit to themselves and advantage to our common cause." Mr. Markham, in moving the last resolution, said, the circumstances of the country, and the altered position of parties, rendered it necessary that we should at once avow our unchangeable determination to adhere to the principles we have long professed, as the only remedy for the nation's good. The more so as various parties are now in the field bidding high for our support, and praying for unanimity, to carry isolated measures, one of which embraces an extension of the franchise. He (Mr. M.) inclined to the opinion that any drawback on our part would be a signal for the enemy to advance, and certainly destructive of our brightest hopes. Nor could he forget the long-tried opposition we had received from many of those who now courted us. He was disposed to forgive, and not to accuse; but the past should make all watchful and cautious in future. Again, another condition required was, that the old leaders should be given up—the men who had disputed every inch of ground with the enemy up the hill to the present moment. They had laboured, and fought, and suffered, and when tried they had not

been found wanting; and to give such leaders up for men who have all along opposed them—their plans and exertions, as visionary and destructive, would be to throw ourselves at once into the mouth of the lion and the paw of the bear. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Mansfield cordially seconded the motion. Mr. Bowman in supporting it, said ingratitude was the worst principle which could infest the human mind, and such a return the beast never made for continued services and favours bestowed; but to cast off our veteran leaders, would be an act of base ingratitude, stamp us with deep infamy, and the next! generation would justly treat us with contempt, and point at us with the finger of scorn. (Cheers.) Mr. Weston said circumstances had come to his knowledge, within the last few days, which satisfied his mind that a sincere desire for the extension of the franchise among the middle classes was limited to a time would blight our hopes for years to come. I advise you, said Mr. W., neither to diminish your demand for the whole Charter, nor for a moment think of giving up your leaders. Spurn the thought, and spurn as deceivers those who make such proposals to you. (Cheers.)

mach sembled in the Association Rooms, Watercotes, on sembled with Christmas roses; ab yeth contrary, I expressly stated that any other did the Contrary, I expressly stated that any one of our party had such a right. But within the bower was a beautiful of destroyed, dayanced by your confidence and support the chair, and within the bower was a beautiful or destroyed by your apathy or neglect.

Hency Harrison, Who presented a worful picture, while I would allow him what I claim for myself, the was laid with kis head on a piece of wood, and his body affect among a thes.

Hency Harrison, And Pour Carrison, Who presented a worful picture, one to him in a very to the chair, and within the bower one seming fleet. The amusement pour confidence and support the chair, and within the bower one seming fleet. The amusement pour confidence and support the chair, and within the bower one seming a fleet with the him in a conclusion, we most earnestly exhory your apathy or neglect.

In conclusion, we most earnestly ex they were making in their districts, which was body, including, as it does, many who dissent from who acted as Secretary upon the occasion, was premost cheering, in particular Hazlegrove, which not these views. only announced its forwardness with the petition, draw up his credentials and forward them to Mr. of the degistative, but may be to the laws they.

Doyle. A short address was then given by Mr. have framed, and far from entertaining no opinion what the explained the whatever upon one or two, I have the strongest midst of their joy, they were not unmindful of the destitute, that not only they could rejoice with those to gull the people in accepting parts of the Charter,

Here the Doctor absolutely confounds the Charter with Poton Murray Millowells. I with those that means the greatest of the evening; it shows that in the very midst of their joy, they were not unmindful of the destitute, that not only they could rejoice with those that rejoice, but likewise they were ready to weep week before the Convention sits.

LECTURE.-Mr. West lectured with great effect, on the difference of the whole Charter, and only pieces of it, as is now endeavoured to be put forth by the league and other parties, who wish to strangle Chartism, and usher forth their own spurious baut- the English Executive as to the Irish Repeal ques-

a meeting for the relief of the unemployed, was "has the strongest opinion" on the subject? This when it is expected that all who can make it conposted on the walls on Saturday, stating that a might lead them to think the Doctor conceited and venient will attend; the chair will be taken at eight meeting would be holden in the Court-house, on arrogant, but would not be at all likely to make them o'clock. The weekly subscription will commence Monday, at three o'clock. At that time the people look upon the Union with Ireland as a "terrible on that night. assembled, but the constable was ordered not to let grievance," if they thought differently before.

them enter the door. Thus, even under the guise of the charity, they seem conscious that their deeds are not sible unanimity should prevail among us as to the colliery of Mr. Hopwood, of this town. One of the

SHEFFIELD.—POLITICAL INSTITUTE.—On Sunday night, Mr. Richard Otley lectured to a crowded audience, on the likeliest means of uniting the middle and working classes. The lecture gave great satisfaction, and was repeatedly cheered. On Monday night, the large room was again crowded by a respectable audience, to hear a discussion on the likeliest means of making the Charter the law of the land. At the conclusion, the following resolution was past unanimously:-" That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in order to unite all classes upon a just and equitable principle of good government, and having examined all the schemes laid before the country for the above purpose, declare it as their honest conviction, that none is so likely to guarantee to all classes of this country, permanent peace, pros-perity, and happiness as the People's Charter." The above resolution was proposed by Mr. M'Ketterick, seconded by Mr. Harrison, and supported by Mr. Gill.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR REPRESENTA-TIVES IN CONVENTION.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MY DEAR PRIENDS,-At no period in the history

what they have often been told by the working men- grayvances, nor how to remedy them; and carry on

meeting for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of the petition. the Corn and provision Laws, a dismissal of Ministers,

In compliance with the requisition, the meeting was ultimo, in the Working Man's Halt. I was requested cisions."

ES CHATET AS & WHOLE GAS A SAME

was pocketing their money, that he would not advo- lish Chartists unconnected with the Association cats the Charter. The Doctor had some six or seven than members of it. reasons per week for not telling this; had he done so he must not have sat in the Convention as representative of the Bury district. No, no; the men of Bury paid the Doctor because they believed him to be a so sooner, and by that means have given the Chartists so sooner, and by that means have given the Chartists of this district an opportunity of sending one who would have advocated the Charter? for he knew well conduct, when they were not consulted in determinthat he was paid (and better paid than most of the Members of that Convention) by Chartists, who believed that he was a sincere advocate of their cause. Let the Chartists look to this, and not be again deceived, by sending men to the forthcoming Convention who are

not Chartists, as it appears they were by sending Dr. Fletcher. Let them send no man who does not openly avow himself a thoroughgoing Chartist, and one that has proved himself by his actions to be what he professes to be; for be assured that our enemies wil do all in their power to cause a split in the ranks of the people, and there will be no better place than the Conpeople, and there will be no better place than the Convention to effect that object. By unanimity, a great the commencement, he says, "You, the working they are in London, but should dishonest men are fully aware of the high opinion, I have they are in London, but should dishonest men get entertained of his (Mr. Duncau's) services in the amongst them, they will neutralise the efforts of the cause." I confess, when I read this, I did not see good men, as was the case in the first Convention, of which Dr. Fletcher was a member. I therefore call upon the members of the National Charter Association should be a matter of concern to the working men to vote for no man who is not prepared to go the whole hog, bristles and all, for the Charter.

And remain. In the cause of democracy, Yours truly, Gooden-lane, Heywood, near Rochdale, Feb. 21st, 1841.

THE NATIONAL PETITION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I deem it necessary, with your permission, to make some observations upon Dr. M'Douall's fourth letter upon this subject. As the Doctor's remarks are rather of a rambling nature, I shall direct attention to the most relevant; opinion, or too honest to propagate it if they do not leaving many which do not bear upon the question unnoticed. After observing that it is the use and exercise of

the Charter, which is to bring relief, the Doctor adds,—" I widely differ with Mr. Duncan, when he designates admitted and terrible grievances as mere proportionate share will be found south of the opinions;" and again,—" Mr. Duncan mistakes grievances for opinions." The mistake lies with the Doctor himself. He confounds existing facts with the view taken of these facts by the public; and seems to think, because he considers certain things grievances, that all must view them in a similar light! The existence of the union with Ireland is not a matter of opinion; and until the Doctor converts all friendly to the Charter to his opinions on the subject of Repeal, he has no right to mix up the very small circle, and that a single false step at this one with the other; and thereby deny many the opportunity of petitioning for the former, without compromising their present convictions regarding

the latter. The Doctor further says :- "It is idle to tell me that I ought not, or I must not, allude to the New Macclessfield District.—A delegate meeting assembled in the Association Rooms, Watercotes, on am I aware that any other did) the Doctor the greens; the chair was placed in a complete bower of

He quotes the following from my former letter. but tendered down the whole of their quota to the "As Chartists, we hold a certain fixed opinion upon Convention funds. The delegates then proceeded, the constitution of the legislature, but no one par- upon former and similar occasions. In returning according to instructions from their constituents, to ticular opinion whatever upon any of the laws that | thanks, he addressed the audience in a warm, feel declare Mr. Christopher Doyle duly elected as the ought to be proposed by it." On this he remarks, ing, and appropriate manner; but that which spread TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL member for Cheshire, to serve in the forthcoming that to such a standard he cannot subscribe, a moral charm over the whole proceedings, was the Convention, and ordered the county secretary to because as he says, I not only object to the powers contributing of a handsome donation to the poor draw up his credentials and forward them to Mr. of the legislature, but likewise to the laws they of the parish; this must be considered as the greatest

At the conclusion of the address, the delegates all declared for themselves and their associations, that declared for themselves and their associations, that opinions on certain laws. The Doctor dissents from single individual, to follow the example of the Calthey would stand or fall by their principles, and the this, and why? Because "he entertains the strongest lander brother Gardeners, the end for which it was tried and approved leaders of the people, whom it opinions," &c. Now, the Doctor must observe inserted in the public press will be obtained. seemed the intention of different parties to get rid of, it by no means follows, although he has if possible. The meeting then adjourned to the made up his mind in a certain way, that therefore every man willing to petition for the Charter has come to the same conclusion. The reverse is notoriously the case. Many would willingly subscribe a petition for the six points of the Charter, who do not agree with the sentiments put forth by

measures best calculated (after the Charter shall men, and three young females, were burned to

her Majesty, of Prince Albert, of the King of Hanover, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, been occupying a prominent place, and dwelt upon at length. These are no doubt evils; give them relief.

but in my humble opinion, (and in that of many others,) they are evils so comparatively insignificant as to be unworthy of a place in the complaints of a religious distributed backs into the characteristic field. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, or St. George 8, had a communication with the overseer of their parish, and the matter was referred to the overseer of this town; and, up to this time, he still refuses to make the second straint of the complaints of a religious of the second straints.

BRADEDIND.—Daring Robbert,—On Sanday night last, or early on Monday morning, some daring as to be unworthy of a place in the complaints of a religious of villages have a into the characteristic second. as to be unworthy of a place in the complaints of a viliain or villains broke into the shop of Mr. Wadpeople, wrenged as we are. At the same time what many consider the real grievances, those that have blasted the happinesss of myriads, are left unnoticed! I do not say these ought to have been introduced, (all important as I deem them,) but their likely to lead to their apprehension. suppression, while others of infinitely smaller moment are so blazoned, shews that much remains

to be done ere we can, as a body, possess the unani-

miry which is so desirable. I may be asked whether I would object to introducing any grievances into a National Petition? Provided they were universally allowed to be grievances, I should not; but, at the same time, it appears to me a petition is useful more as showing the extent to which the sentiments contained in it are held, than as, in itself, an argumentative doonment. The proper way, in my humble opinion, would be thus:—let the people be made fully and thoroughly acquainted with the manner in which Burnley:the present laws and institutions work to their ruin; let it be shown how other and different laws and institutions would remove the evils that effect them, as well as the absolute necessity, before the change can be got, for a radical reform in the legisof the Charter agitation were the working men placed in such a prond position as they are at the present no such knowledge is possessed by the Tories in the "cheap bread" and cheap labour scheme, are now bidding fer the people: they have often begin to the proof on the people: they have often begin to the proof in the history of the Charter agitation were the working men placed in the legistature. This done, they would, to a man, press 107. In the legistature, the same of the Convention the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the three half-pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the convention to the foundation to the foundation to the foundation to the pence out of each shilling, allowed to the Convention to the convention to the foundation to the foundation to th

mind, and untainted by crime, and the Ballot to pro-tect him in the exercise of it, have been submitted; and in some instances, as in Salford and Bradford, the

A word now as to the conduct of the Scotch delegates in the deciding upon it:-Dr. M'Donall says," I am bound to abide by the

called, and took place on Thursday evening, the 17th vote of the majority, and will attend to its de- by his own fire-side, and a "last year's pippin of his to them. by the Chartists of Bury to attend and take part in the proceedings, as it was their intention to move the Charter as an amendment to the Repealer's Universal Saffrage that in the present case, it is either the one or the resolution, but as the requisitionists had stated upon other. If the majerity were to decide that, in order best pictures of a poacher's life, we recollect to have A balance sheet will be published at the end of the best pictures of a poacher's life, we recollect to have A balance sheet will be published at the end of the best pictures of a poacher's life, we recollect to have A balance sheet will be published at the end of the best pictures of a poacher's life, we recollect to have A balance sheet will be published at the end of the left bill that the end of the left bill the end of the left bill that the end of the left bill the end of the left bill that the end of the left bill the end of the left bill that the end of the left bill the end of the left b their bill that strangers would not be allowed to speak, to gain over the Irish priests, and of course, those met with. We must not close this notice, however, the Bury men had to do their own business, which they whose consciences they have in keeping, we were all did in despite of all the difficulties they had to contend to join the Holy Church, does the Doctor mean "Richard Savage," (illustrated by Leech) which The Working Man's Hall being too small, the meet to become the possessor of a crucifix, and to go to which it commenced; the scenes are painted, indeed, ing adjourned to the Square, and commenced business and confession? He might; but I can tell him with a truth and nature which will render this story. by cindle light. After a resolution casing upon the many equally good Chartists would not. Let the worthy of a place among the best which have apliberal members to stop the supplies had been passed, imjurity decide as to the course to be pursued, peared since the novels of Sir Walter Scott. The Dr. Fletcher stood ferward to propose a resolution for saking care that their decision does not interfere account of Savage's introduction to Sir Richard the repeal of the Corn and provision Laws, in which resolution was a demand for Universa: Suffrage and the Ballot

The Decter made a long speech, in the course of which the Decter has urged me to it.) I deny that a bare the Decter made a long speech, in the course of which the Decter has urged me to it.) I deny that a bare the Decter has urged me to it. be endeavoured to prove that his resolution embraced majority ever decided upon the petition in a way to member in modern fiction. Altogether, from whatall that was valuable in the Charter; that the other prevent others of our body from considering it. The ever cause, "Bentley's Miscellany" manifests in points were more matters of detail; may, went so far as petition was concocted by one or two individuals, creased spirit and resources, and will, if it were

THE SURREY COUNCIL.—This body met and thing, and that he never advecated it; that the Execu- sentiments of the Chartist public concerning it. TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EAST AND NORTH transacted a variety of local business last Sunday tive were elected by about 1,500 persons; that a Even members of the National Charter Association afternoon. business of meetings, and doing the cause more Executive because they have a general confidence in harm than they could ever do it good. Some of this its members, it does not follow that they are to apmay be true, but why did not the Doctor tell the men prove of all its acts,) and, besides, the Doctor must of Heywood, Bury, and Ratcliffe, at the time that he remember that there were many more of the Eng-

> tition is owing to their fear of creating disunion, (though they disapprove of it,) the Doctor can, perpaid the Doctor because they believed him to be a haps, say; at all events, no fair opportunity was Chartist, and an advecate of the Charter. If the ever afforded to elicit their sentiments. To talk Charter, as a whole, is ridiculous, why did he not say of a "majority" in such circumstances is preposing what that line of conduct should be; and, without speaking harshly, the Petition has been altogether got up in a manner I trust we shall never merits, nor do I urge it as such; but it is grounds and religious liberty. sufficient, coupled with the address issued by the Central Committee against it on its appearance, all political matters to men holding higher stations in why the people of Scotland should take it up for society than yourselves, that you had nothing to do consideration, and decide as they might doesn proper. I should have liked here to have ended my letter, but

> > why the opinion held of John Duncan by Doctor M'Douall, or of Dr. M'Douall by John Duncan, nor, at all events, what it had to do with the merits of the English Petition, but should have allowed it (like many other small observations, of more consequence to the Doctor himself, than to any one else) to remain unnoticed, had not the following more grave assertion followed, as a commentary on its that a " wilfull" mistake, is no mis:ake at all, and that he has, in effect, charged me with knowingly and wilfully leading the public mind astray. need not, I believe, do more than repel the charge with indignation; and I am certain that, however they may agree or disagree with my views; those who know me will know it to be false; and I trust those who do not know me, are, (unlike the Doctor,) either too libera!-minded to believe such a charge, merely because they differ with me in believe it. The Doctor talks rather obscurely of men "throwing the mask from their faces," "political traffic," &c. I will not say but there are both "masked faces" and "political traffic" in Scotland; but I fear when the day of unmasking arrives, a Tweed. Does the Doctor not think so?

concerning it. JOHN DUNCAN. Dundee, Feb. 21, 1842.

Local and General Intelligence.

I now conclude, and unless the Doctor, or some

of his colleagues, succeed in throwing new light on

the subject, it is not likely I shall trouble you further

CALLANDER .- Upwards of forty of the brethren of the Callander districts belonging to the Doune Gardener's Lodge, with their sweethearts, extra trouble he was at in getting up the ball, likewise the prompt and ready assistance that he gave to forward their own base and interested motives, ists, as a b ody, with Peter Murray M'Douall!! I with those that weep. If the perusal of this para-

HUDDERSFIELD .- A desire having arisen with many persons of the working classes, to establish a library for the express purpose of supplying a want that has long been felt, viz., intellectual advancement, a meeting was held last Monday night, the 21st instant, when a number of persons signed their names as members; several gave donations Unartism, and usher forth their own spurious bantlings to the world.

BARNSLEY.—Neither the Whigs nor Tories dare meet the people in this town; a requisition, calling dilemma, to be told by Dr. M'Douall that he ameeting for the relief of the premployed, was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed, was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed, was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed was the strongest opinion? On the relief of the premployed was the strongest opinion?

BARNSLEY.-FATAL EXPLOSION.-On the Lepton.—Mr. H. Candy delivered an excellent lecture on the principles of the Charter, our present position, and the necessity of firmness and union to attain it. His address occupied two hours, and was the ard with great attention by an overflowing audience. His lectures here has given satisfaction. Many fresh members have been enrolled. Our thanks are due to Mr. Sykes for the use of his large and spacious room, which is ever at our call when a lecturer visits present of the charter shall men, and three young females, were burned to death. The names of the females are—Mary Day, look death. The names of age, Ann Mallisson, look death. The names of age,

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due to the Executive this week, from the sale of R. Pinder's blacking is as follows:-

BRELSFORD'S BLACKING.—Due to the Convention Fund from the sale of Wm. Breisford's blacking,

After the meeting of the Convention the three half-

that the only way to repeal the Corn Laws is first to but a desultory and irregular mode of agitation. The The new number for March of "Bentley's Miscelreform the House of Commens; and to obtain that object they must first gain the assistance and co-operation of the salvation have been held in most of the large towns in the manu- topics with him, so far as I can gather, seem to me we recollect in any one previous number. Among the advantage of knowing personally, as is the case of Almack, broker, Wharf-street, that on the Saturday facturing districts, at which meetings resolutions for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and extension of the suffrage to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound far as I can gamer, seem to me we reconect in any one previous number. Among the day of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that on the Saturday of comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that of the comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care that of the comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care the case of the comparatively small moment. Indeed, with the numerous droll contributions we may mention they may be placed previous the prisoner went to his warchouse, and care the case of the comparatively sma and in some instances, as in Salford and Bradford, the Charter has been carried unanimously.

The Repealers of Bury determined not to be behind their friends in the neighbouring towns, got up a requisition to the constables, requesting them to call a public in the extreme. So much for the original merits of the petition.

The Repealers of Bury determined not to be behind and many comparatively insignificant (Prince Albert's pension, dec.) to be unwise and objectionable in the extreme. So much for the original merits of Northallerton." The number possesses interest, Northallerton."

The number of a repeal of the petition. moreover, for readers of a more serious character, among others, "The Enthusiast at Shakspeare's Tomb," with the Great Bard sitting with his friend own graffin," his sword, and Ann Hathaway's bed, to say that every man of us was forthwith proceeds in the same vigorous and spirited manner in generous people. to say that the Charter as a whole was a midiculous and no proper means were taken to ascertain the possible, become even more popular than ever-

RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

this most critical period. In so doing we are bound to How much of their tacit acquiesence in the Pe

record the great progress which our cause is making in and North Riding district was formed, embracing only six towns; it is now our gratification to inform you that it at present embraces fourteen of the principal towns in the above Ridings. No sooner was the district formed than the spirit of democracy seemed to animate down the various prejudices and establishing Associations where it was little expected, and the day is not far distant when the men of the East and North Ridings see repeated. This, of course, is no objection to its will hold a most prominent position in the cause of civil

Brothers, you have hitherto been persuaded to trust

society than yourselves, that you had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, nothing to do with the taxes but to pay them, and in many instances you have been told you are not taxed at all; whilst it is a fact not to be controverted that near two-thirds of your earnings are taken from you to support the present system, and your having been too confiding to those in authority over you, you have given them authority to tax and oppresss you to that degree that whilst you are constantly producing food and raiment in abundance, you and your families are compelled to go short of the commonest necessaries of life. This ought never to have been. This system ought no longer to continue. Friends, the power is now in your own hands to improve your condition. If you allow the present opportunity to pass, you will be the means of forging the chains of slavery, that have so long bound you to the chariot wheels of corruption, so strong as to leave no He says, "Mr. Duncan wilfully mistakes the majority hopes of England ever again holding that high station have been married twenty-five years; I have not quent difficulty of Mr. O'C.'s communicating with for a faction, grievances for opinions," &c. Now amongst the nations of the earth which she has so long lived with him for the last four years: he did not the Star.

the Doctor must have known, if he knows anything, maintained. If you wish to see your wives and chilmake a home for me. He comes from Barton-uponLondon dren starving for want of food and yourselves driven to Humber. I have not lived with him at all since he deeds of desperation and death, "inquire not into came to Leeds. We came from Hall here. I think politics;" but if you wish to seem happy and contented, it is about three weeks since I saw him; he came to inquire the reason they are not so, and you will find where I am living, in Somerset-street. His son that class legislation is the chief and sole cause of your lived with him. The deceased was a very sober present condition, and that nothing less than the whole man, but odd in his temper; when he called at our Charter becoming the law of the land will have the house, his daughter wished to get him into the Infirpower of restoring you to that station in society which | mary but he refused to go there, saying they would your usefulness to society as producers demand.

designing parties to improve your condition, but trust | were there; we did not tell any of the neighbours, them not. Remember you have been once deceived, by being too confiding. No movement got up by any party saw him; there were two or three barrowfulls of is sincere unless it will give you the power to improve dirt and ashes. In answer to a question from a your own condition, instead of trusting to others to do Juryman, she said she had two daughters. We have it for you. Join for no half measures. Countenance had relief from the workhouse, and take in not the Corn Law Repealers, for they merely wish to washing. remove an eviland still leave the cause of that evil in

for that Charter, which will give full, fair, and free had died about hulf-past eight o'clock on Monday

propositions with all your energy; let each man endeavour to outvie the other, to obtain signatures, and and washed the deceased after his death; I saw no Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emimillions will seal the doom of tyranny.

marks of violence; his feet were tied together with grate may save themselves the expence and Let your exertions also be directed to the support of the Executive Council; in them lies great power to purrefaction. The house was the most filtry I ever addressed as above, which will be immediately

EDWARD BURLEY,

District Secretary. York, February 22nd, 1842.

district, for the purpose of sending two representatives to the Convention. Without reference to whother the key at the landlady's. My father had neither may be, it is necessary you should prepare for the a bed for twelve months, nor have I had any soap, further requirements from you, viz, your proportion or a cloth to dry myself with if I washed me. to the General Convention. By a little arrangement, and a proper understanding between the several towns in your district, the without any marks of violence, but that there was

one month, as at first proposed, your amount of contribution will be £30 instead of £36. Permit me therefore, in order to participate its collection, to suemit for your consideration the following proportions for the several towns in your

100				A	40	
Cheltenham		•••	•••	4	5	0*
Bristol	•••	•••	•••	4	5	0
Bath		•••	•••	4	5	0
Trowbridge	•••	•••		3	0	0
Salisbury	•••	• • • •	•••		0	0
Bradford	***	•••	•••	1	0	0
Stroud	•••	•••	•••	2	0	0
Gloucester	•••	• • •	•••	1	5	0
Kingswood	•••	•••		0	0	0
Frome	•••	•••	• • • •	0 1	5	0
Westbury		•••		1	5	0
Yeovil	••	•••	• • •	1	5	0
The Deverells			•••	I	5	0
Wotton-under-E	ldge	•••	•••	0:1	5	0
Winchcomb	•••		•••	0 1	0	0
Cirencester			•••	0 1	5	0
Warminster	•••	•••		0	5	0
					7.7	-
				2 9	5	U

This, it will be seen, leaves a deficiency of 15s. on the whole amount. But as there are many towns in stomach, just below the base of the heart. The the district, not included in the above enumeration, that would undoubtedly contribute something if appealed to through the press, there is no doubt the in his presence, before John Wilson, Esq., of Seacroft whole sum may be raised in due time, if proper Hall, one of the Riding Justices, by whom the old steps are taken. In behalf of the cause,

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. * Collecting books should be sent out in all the towns; many would subscribe who are not members, and at the meetings to elect repre entatives, collections should be made.

MRS. FROST.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE PEOPLE. BROTHER CHARTISTS, - During our visit to Bristol, nature than these formerly explained to the public.

Williams and Mrs. Jones have been comparatively well and other property. The cart covers were produced

assistance.

tion of her mother, who she said was pining in the lif we are incorrectly informed, we shall rectify the house, offered for sale a flat iron, which she said her mistake, but in the mean time, we recommend subscription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be opened for one month for Mrs.

cription lists to be

possible, and with as liberal a hand as our united means buy some bread. Mr. Almack refused to buy the will permit. Association, and it is only in such cases we would apply the police, and it was discovered that the girl had

In this instance, the subscription sheets should be presented to all parties who are likely to subscribe, and made her appearance with another cart cover, which it will be important for each locality to adopt any she said her father had found. She was of course

Remember the heart of the exile will be made lighter Your faithful representatives. JAMES LEACH,

P. M. M'DOUALL, MORGAN WILLIAMS. R K. PHILP.

HORRIBLE DEATH. - DEPLORABLE DESTITUTION.

isted, for two years; latterly, for about twelveioints of the man's legs seemed in a state of putre- upon other matters. faction; and altogether the appearance was calculated to inspire unmitigated horror. It may be as well to add, that, according to the testimony adduced. it has been brought on in a large measure by the voluntary act of the deceased himself. We subjoin the evidence:-

Ellen Harrison, wife of the deceased-The deceased was a whitesmith, and was 49 years of age; wo 5th. This step is adopted in consequence of the frekill him. I saw him at eleven o'clock on Monday Friends, various means will be proposed to you by night, when he was dead. My son and daughter

Sarah Cookson-I live in George-street. My mother belongs the house where deceased lived : I Ramember, friends, that if the channel is polluted last saw him slive on Sunday week; the son of the stream cannot be pure; then we would most deceased, Henry Harrison, came into our house earnestly impress you neither to turn to the right hand about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning; he threw nor to the left, but proceed as you have hitherto done the key of the house on the table, and said his father representation to the whole people, and by so doing, night, and he had done with him. I went with you may defy the upholders of tyranny, and restore universal peace throughout the land. Friends, the Convention elected by your suffrages rarely seen out; I do not know how he has lived;

said he wanted some support; he told me to go to my brother, in Meadow-lane, and ask him to let District Secretary.

Fork, February 22nd, 1842.

District Secretary.

In Meadow-lane, and ask him to let kim have some money; my brother refused. The deceased had some bread on Saturday, which we received from the relief fund; he had nothing imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them.

CHARTER ASSOCIATION, AND THE drank a great deal of water. He has not had the some bread of water. He has not had the some bread of water. He had nothing to eat on either Sunday or Monday, except a potato. He had not had some bread on Saturday, which we received from the relief fund; he had nothing imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them.

Ship. Capt. Register, Burthen. To sail. PEOPLE GENERALLY, IN THE COUN-TIES OF SOMERSET, GLOUCESTER, budy off, and have sold all we had to get something to eat; we have been half pined. I went and told my mother the same night; she came down about FRIENDS,-You have been united in one electoral eleven. I went with my mother and sister to clean There being no further evidence, the jury returned a verdict that the decrased was found dead,

amount necessary may easily be raised. The Con-vention being only to sit three weeks, instead of The jury, before separating, expressed a stro The jury, before separating, expressed a strong opinion on the filthy state of the whole of Back some situation of the building in which the poor fellow had been domiciled. This property, we understand, belongs to Mrs. Barnett, in Georgestreet. We think the attention of the Improvement Con missioners should be drawn to the subject.

> LEEDS.—A SON STABBED BY HIS FATHER.—An residing at that place, and his son William Hill, a collier, about twenty-seven years of age. It seems that the son went home about a quarter-past eleven o'clock, the worse for liquor, and began quarrelling with his father, who was eating some bread and meat | for supper, which he cut with a clasp-knife. The son struck at the father, and according to the statement of the mother, who unfortunately was the only other person present, and who cannot be examined as a witness on the matter, he knocked him out of the chair upon the floor, and was about to repeat the man was remanded to prison to await the event of

Another Serious Case of Stabbing,—We regret to say that another life has been placed in great danger, in this town, by the unmanly use of the knife. On Sunday evening, a quarrel, arising out of some family differences, took place at the house of Mrs. Brunton, the Horse and Jockey, in Hunslet Lane, between two men named James Thompson and Thomas Clough, the former a son of the late Mr. Thompson, hackney coach proprieter, and the latter now, it is affirmed, the owner of the coach formerly belonging to Mr. Thompson, and which, it is alleged, he purchased of Mrs. T., who sold or transferred it in consequence of her son's conduct we conceived it to be our duty to visit Mrs. Frost, out towards her. Quarrels have frequently occurred street. of respect to her husband, and from sympathy to her in consequence, and on Sunday evening, from words self and family. It came to our knowledge that she is they came to blows, when Thompson, unseen, drew still surrounded with difficulties, but of a less serious a kmfo, which he plunged into the abdomen of his opponent, and caused a tremendous gash. We have conceived it necessary to appeal to the He was instantly secured with the knife in his pos-Chartists in behalf of a family which has suffered so session, and surgical aid was at once called to the

warded to Mrs. Frost. cart cover, which she said her mother had also sent,
We desire to remove all her difficulties as speedily as her father had not come home, and she wanted to cover, but gave her fourpence, and desired her to We are fully aware of the many calls made upon the send her mother. Ho then mentioned the matter to given a false account of her residence. Mr. Almack saw no more of her until Wednesday, when she given into custody, and then it turned out that the iron had been stolen from her mother, and that other things which she had sold at other places had also been stolen. George Jordan, a fruit salesman, said, by the assurance that his family are protected by a the cover first effered for sale belonged to him, and lations which occasion disease, at the same time was stolen from under his cart in Vicar's Croft, on Saturday evening, his back having been turned not invigorating the whole system, by these means more than five minutes. James Coleman, also a establishing health on a firm foundation. fruit salesman, owned the other cover, which was stolen from his cart in the Crost, on Tuesday even-R K. PHILP.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

HALSHAW MOOR.—Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, lectured in this village, on Monday evening. After the lecture, we enrolled ten new members.

DARLINGTON.—Mr. Charles Connor lectured in the Social Institution, Park-street, on Tuesday week.

Institution prisoner had been prisoner had been ample directions, post free, by sending Fourteen the turpitude directions, post free, by sending Fourteen Prostage Stainps, in a pre-paid Letter of Hosson, Star Office, Leeds.

Applications for Agency will be attended W. And the terms sent by return of Post, by W. And the terms sent by Post and the terms of the te

THEATRE -Mr. Hooper, the manager of Leeds Theatre, opens for three nights, we perceive, next ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AT SELBY,
FEBRUARY 20TH, 1842.

On Wednesday morning an inquest was held at the Court House, Leeds, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Honry Harrison, a white-smith, forty-nine years of age, who died on Monday truth and justice, it becomes our duty to address you at this most critical period. In so doing we are bound to

ENUMERATION COMMITTEE .- .- The Enumeration this district. It is now but five months since the East months, without any furniture, and almost without Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday evening, food. His son, about nineteen years of age, has adopted a petition, praying for a repeal of the Corn resided with him; and though his wretched and Laws, an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, filthy appearance at the inquest excited a thrill of short Parliaments, no property qualification, and horror, there was a degree of becoming behaviour payment of members. This was an amendment and superior intelligence about him which excited to a resolution merely to repeal the Corn Laws, and the people, and with energy and determination most tion was entered into for him by the Jury, and plan It was the intention of the Committee, had some clothes were promised him by the worthy the correctness of its report been disputed by Some clothes were promised him by the worthy the correctness of its report been disputed by Coroner, and shoes by Mr. Wright, Briggate, one of the Jury, Mr. Brown, of the Prince of Wales have instituted a second inquiry into the coneating-house, also, another of the jury, desired him to attend at his house every day for a basin of soup. It is to be hoped he will deserve these favours, and ridiculous tables; published in the Mercury, as to the be enabled to get into some employment. When the Overseers' revised report, but which they totally Jury proceeded to view the bedy, the scene which repudiated, and of which he himself has since bepresented itself was discusting in the extreme, come ashamed; and, as the Committee's report has although pains had been taken to cleanse the wretched been more than corroborated by the reports of the hole of some of its filth: to attempt to describe it visitors of the Relief Committee, it is intended to would be impossible. The body, when first visited, bring the labours of the Enumeration Committee to was laid upon ashes, with a block of wood to support a close. On Tuesday evening next, the delegates the head. There was not a particle of furniture; are requested to attend at the Committee Room, in the walls were black and fithy in the extreme, and order to determine upon the appropriation of the the shutters had been kept constantly closed. The funds remaining in the hands of the Preasurer, and

> THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR. MR. O'CONNOR has given the Proprietor of the above Publication directions to state that he will commence a series of articles in the Circular, No. 57, which will be published on Saturday, March

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; and all Agents in l'own and Country.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM

AND VICINITY. MRS. SMITH, Democratic and General News Agent, Warser-gate, corner of Queen-street, in returning Thanks to her numerous Friends for the Favours she has received from them, begs to inform them that she intends commencing News and Coffee Rooms, on the 26th of February, and hopes by perseverance and attention to business to merit their support in her additional Establishment.

N.B.—She will also carry on the Newspaper and Bookselling Trade as usual.





C. GRIMSHAW AND CO. 10. GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL.

Friends, the Convention elected by your suffrages will shortly assemble to take charge of the great National Petition. Rally round them and support their has lived in the house some time.

| DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICANSHIPS | Propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy; let each man endeators of the propositions with all your energy is a proposition of the propositions with all your energy is a proposition of the proposi Elizabeth Windill-I live in Back George-street, dated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second

Huttlestone, 620 1050 Feb. 25th. MONUMENT Chase, 503 ELI WHITNEY, Harding 540 900 Mar. 3rd. 950 Mar. 10th. B. AYMAR Carver, 435 300 Mar. 15th. TROY Follansbee, 533 950 Mar. 19th. FOR NEW ORLEANS,

BORNHOLM Mason, 490 650 Mar. 5th. Will be despatched punctually on the appointed Days, Wind permitting.

The "Monument" and the "B. Aymar" will each take ten respectable Passengers in the Captain's Cabin, at £6.6s. each, finding their own Provisions. Apply as above.

George-street, as well as of the peculiarly unwhole- JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE SIXPENCE EACH, A SELECTION of HYMNS and PSALMS, for A the Use of the Working Men's Churches. Sold by John Cleave, No. 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

The Publishers of these Hymns and Psalms have endeavoured to avoid all Sectarianism, and to make such a Selection as seem to them calculated to unite unpleasant affair occurred at Halton, in the parish all good men into one universal brotherhood, and of Whitkirk, near Leeds, on Wednesday night week, to give offence to none. Should any pecuniary between an old man, a labourer, named Francis Hill, advantage be derived from the sale of this Book, it will be devoted to the promotion of the mental and moral improvement of that class for whom the Publication itself is designed.

> With Seventeen Illustrations, by Leech, Crowquill, and George Cruikshanks. The March Number, Price Half-a-Crown, of BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

chair upon the floor, and was about to repeat the assault, when the father, in self-defence, struck him with the knife he was using on the side of the stomach, just below the base of the heart. The father was of course taken into custody, and on Thursday afternoon the son's examination was taken Thursday afternoon the son's examination was taken in his presence, before John Wilson, Esq., of Seacroft Hall, one of the Riding Justices, by whom the old Shakspeare's Tomb. By H. Curling. With Illustration by Leech.—The Enthusiast at Shakspeare's Tomb. By H. Curling. With Illustration by Leech.—The Enthusiast at Shakspeare's Tomb. trations, including Shakspeare's Sword, and his the wound. On inquiry yesterday we learnt that bed.—Miss Dogsnose. With an illustration by the young man was doing well.

Leach—The Heidelberg, By Hagedorn—Tommy Leech.-The Heidelberg. By Hagedorn.-Tommy Doddy; or, the Grand Pageant. By Abraham Elder.
—"The Old Familiar Strain." By Dr. Shelton
Mackenzie.—The Barber of Northallerton. By Drinkwater Meacows.—The Legend of Babicombe Bay. By Dalton.—Aunt Sarah's Ghost.—The Philosophy of Physic. Edited, with Illustrations, by Alfred Crowquill, engraved by Cruikshank the Younger. The Banquet Hall of Death. By the Author of "Stephen Dugard," &c.—The Saddle. with Illustrations. By Paul Pindar.—English Country Scenes. By Martingale.—The Wassail

Bowl, &c., &c. London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-

CHARTIST PILLS.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

The many Medicines lately offered to the public would have prevented the proprietor from advertising these Pills (although convinced of their efficacy), did he not feel it his duty to give his suffering fellow Charists an opportunity (by their affliction) to for-

ward the cause of Democracy, and assist the families of their incarcerated brethren. To no one is health so important as to the Working Man, when deprived of it his means of subsist-

dis ases, but their use will avert much of the iliness usually affecting the Working Classer. The Pro-prietor has witnessed with pleasure their extraordinary efficacy in numerous instances of loss of appetite, head ache, heart burn, palpitations of the heart, bilious and nervous diseases, pains in the stomach, and other symptoms indicating an imperfeet action of the Digestive Organs.

To those of sedentary habits whose trades confine them in an unwholesome atmosphere, and perhaps for hours together in a continued posture, thereby inducing habitual costiveness, indigestion, and nervous debility, they are strongly recommended and have been found of essential service, as they enable the system to throw off those morbid accumu-

Until Agents are appointed generally, those pering. It also appeared that the prisoner had been sons who wish to try them can receive a box. with

BIRMINGHAM. TOWN HALL MEETING.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting, called by requisition, was held in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 18th inst., the Mayor in the chair. Previous to the opening of the Hall, the street adjoining was thronged with groups of men of all classes, each being eager to

secure a good position. The Committee Room of the Hall was also thronged with the requisitionists, awaiting the opening of the door leading to the organ gallery. It should here be mentioned that the most unfair and dastardly conduct was resorted to, in order to exclude the Chartists from the hustings-the respectables taking care that only some six or eight tickets should find their way to the Chartists, so that there was a difficulty in procuring tickets for Mesara. Leach. Campbell, Mason, and others, although upwards of 300 had been issued.

At eleven o'clock. Mr. O'Connor arrived in town, and met several of the most active Chartists at the house of Mr. Porter, Moor-street, from whence they proceeded to the Town Hall. Shertly after eleven o'clock, the door which leads

from the Committee Room to the organ gallery was opened for the admission of the favoured few to the front seats. The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the rush to the side galleries was such that they were filled in a few minutes. The people flowed in like a tide to all parts of the building, which was soon filled. Various were the surmises that were passed from man to man through the vast assemblage, as to the policy that would be adopted by the Corn Law Repealers, as it was understood that an arrangement had been entered into by them with Mr. Joseph Sturge on the previous evening, and that a declaration in favour of the People's Charter would form a prominent feature in their proceedings.

At the time appointed for the commencement of the business, the Mayor, accompanied by the other parties who intend to take part in the proceedings, made their appearance in the centre of the organ gallery, and were londly cheered, after which

The MAYOR (Mr. Samuel Beale) proceeded to read the requisition calling the meeting, when Feargus O'Connor. Esq., entered the gallery, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the meeting. He then attempted to advance to the front, and was assailed by some scores of the so-called respectables, by the most infamous epithets, and not content with foul words, they even threatened violence, and swore they would murder him if he persisted in his attempt to advance; they then formed into a strong compact body about ten deep, the mure effectually to prevent him ar any other person favourable to the Chartists, from getting within hearing of the speakers, the consequence of which was, that they could not hear a single sentence by being kept so fir behind; suffice it to say, that a mole ruffianly set of blackguards could not be found in her Majesty's dom'nions; yet, those men have the impudence to talk of

the " vio ent physical-force Chartists." When the uprear caused by the parties in the gallery had subsided, the Mayor proceeded to address the meeting. He said he was sorry that the use of the Hall could not be obtained on an earlier day in the week; that was the first time he had the honour of presiding over a meeting since he entered on the duties of his office: he hoped the proceedings would be conducted with temperance and moderation, and stated his wish to conduct the business with fairness and impar-

Mr. Alderman WESTON then stood forward to pro-

"That for a long time past the trade and commerce both masters and workmen have, in consequence, been surrender their unjust emoluments to the honest dein a state of unprecedented sufferings; that those suf- mands of an oppressed and suffering nation—(cheers.) laws, adds insult to injury, by its mockery of relief; British constitution they are entitled."

Mr. WESTON said that the proposition he had read ever moved. Five months had elapsed from the time fend their country, had an undoubted right to be reprewould rather live under a government of the working classes than that of the plundering aristocracy, and

Mr. Alderman Van Wart seconded the resolution in a short address. Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD then addressed the meeting at some length on his usual topic, the Currency Question, and endeavoured to justify his conduct for supporting that which he formerly repudiated. He was

received very coldly by the meeting. Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL made a long speech in favour of the resolution, and hoped that they would all be unanimous that day. He rejoiced to find the middle classes taking up the Suffrage question, and congratutated the meeting on the numerous signatures which were being appended to Mr. Sturge's declaration, and read a note at the conclusion which informed the meeting that Mr. Joseph Sturge's document lay in the committee room for signatures.

The meeting then set up a universal shout for O'Connor, which was endeavoured to be drowned by the respectable 'conciliating' gentry in the organ gallery; but it was no use; "O'Connor, O'Connor," resounded from all parts of the building; and when it carried. was clearly perceived that opposition was useless, the Mayor was instructed to put the question to a show of hands, when nearly every hand in the immense building was held up, with the exception of the few

rabid ruffians in the gallery. Mr. O CONNOR then stepped into a raised rostrum in the centre of the gallery; and on his appearance in he believed that the House of Commons, as at present front, was hailed by thundering applause, which was repeated several times. The gallery gents tried with all their might to hinder him from being heard, but it was useless; for their miserable squeaks were drowned by the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. This was the grand object of the day; one party being determined he should not be heard, and the other, namely, the working men, being resolved he should have a hearing. Mr. O'Connor commenced by thanking the Mayor for his courtesy; and said, that if any man had reason to feel proud on the present occasion, he was that individual; as it proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that his services were appreciated by those in whose behalf he had exerted himself so long. He had not come there to divide them, as had been asserted by some of the party behind him. But if there was to be a union, as they seemed so much inclined to act with the working men, it should be one of principle—(hear, hear);—for he was determined not to give one jot of his principles. He was glad to find that the people of Nottingham were proceeding in the right road, not for the purpose of protecting the interests of a fraction, but to assert the rights of all. How dare any person state that he wished to cause division, when he had uniformly expressed his conviction that the interest of the shopkeeper was closely bound up with the working man, who was his best customer. From the position in which he was placed he could not hear any of the speeches which were made, but he had heard one of the speakers refer to the poverty of the country, whilst no mention was made of the heavy taxes which were wrang from the nation. He had been called a physical force Chartist and a firebrand, but he could stand before that meeting, the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th, and that evening it at liberty, if they went for this, to delude and divide he do so-(loud cheers.) He would never give up one twelve o'clock. The next morning, shabby looking annual Parliaments? If they got this measure, and iota of his principles, and if union was to take place, the placards announced the meeting, stating it was called stopped short of the rest, they might have septennial Charter must be the foundation stone—(cheers.) They by "The Operative (?) Corn Law Association," (an Asociation," (an Asociation, or triennial Parliaments; and they might send representation to the enemy in advance. Sir Robert Peel had sociation, by the bye, never heard of before in Sheffield) tatives who, once there, would laugh the people to brought forward his seaped pigtail sliding scale, and "to consider the best means of repealing the Corn scorn, as in times gone by. Let them stick to the that was his plan of "Corn Law Reform." But the Laws." The parties calling the meeting no doubt Charter, and contend for annual Parliaments, that if differed from him, and Lord John Russell differed from matters all their own way; mercover, an intrigue had was important and essential. He would pay for Memand spurn their offers. He was under greater expence which was the seducing of the Chartists, or at least the those who had property. Take away the property quaby att-nding that meeting than any person present. He Chartist leaders, into supporting a humbug resolution lification, and every fit man might be elected. He did not thrust himself upon them, but as he was there for Universal Suffrage and the Ballot. They were said, let them send the man that the people chose, be ne would boldly declare his principles. That was, the partly successful, and yet, despite of all, the "whole his property what it might. The poor man, whatever charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less—(loud hog" men triumphed; the people showed they were his learning and powers, could not go to Parliament if a union took place it must be an honourable one. Whiggery is fallen in Sheffield, and all who would ex- now, men who often had no qualification but money. proper character, as self-respect was the only ornament fall and perish with it in its rottenness.

which could ennoble them. The Reform Bill had failed

-it had been destroyed in the details, -the excitement

third session after its enactment. Therefore, if they

men should be sent into the House of Commons to look

who had spent more of his own money in the present

struggle, and received not one farthing in return. He

ing classes; but if they would go for the Charter, they might all go to bed and he would have meetings of 500,000 at Manchester, Glasgow, and the other large towns, which would hurl despotism from her throne, and establish the liberty of the people in its stead-(cheers.) The present system had brought the working classes to such a state of misery that they were scarce able to live: but let Sir Robert Peel's quarter-day depend on the working man's Saturday night, and they would soon see the alteration. He contrasted the state of affairs in America with that existing in England. In America the Government were bankrupt whilst the people had plenty; but in England the Government was wallowing in wealth whilst the people were starying. He did not wish for a distribution of property,

but he wanted every man to have the equal protection of law, so that the same punishment should be dealt out to the nobleman who shot the poor man's hen as to the poor man who shot his deer. In the advocacy of the people's rights he would not be intimidated. He defied the dungeon, the dock, or the scaffold. He sought equal justice for all, and thought that as Lord Cardigan was tried by his peers, it was only right that the working man should be tried by his peers also. He had not heard the resolution read which was before the meeting, and, consequently, could not make any observations on it, but he hoped that whatever they had done, they would stand by principle. He looked for no benefit for himself; all he desired was

that their liberty should be first established, after which he would willingly retire; and, when he flually departed from the scene of political strife, it might be written on his tomb—" Here lies the body of one who worked, without pay, for the people, receiving only their gratitude as his reward." Mr. O'Connor then retired, amidst loud cheers from all parts of the building. His speech, of which this is a mere outline, was admired by all present. At this stage of the proceedings, it was expected that

the Chartist body would bring forward an amendment, but, as it was understood that the intention was to move a petition to the Queen; and, as there had been such an outcry against the tyranny of the Chartists at their former meetings, it was thought best to allow the resolution to pass, as they had a requisition to the Mayor in course of signature for the adoption of the National Petition: in fact, there were various opinions on the matter, some insisting on an amendment, and others against it, as they thought the principles of the Charter was fairly recognised by the parties who had and speeches.

unanimously. founded on the resolution. Mr. JOHN COLLINS seconded the motion in a brief address, in which he asserted that the principles

lution. Mr. MASON then came forward and said, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, although he was comparatively a stranger to the people of Birmingham, he could not refrain from offering a few remarks on that occasion. It was quite evident, a time had arrived when a great change must take place in the constitution of the government of these realms. Sir R. Peel had now proved how far he was disposed to relieve the sufferings of the working classes: his proposition, for a modification of the Corn Laws, not only indicated his opinions on this question, but it also proved, that he (Sir R. Peel) was prepared, as a leader of the aristocratic faction, to defend every other usurpation and privilege of this pose the first resolution, which was to the following feudal order—(cheers.) Yes, but there was a power in the people, when directed by intelligence, for the ac- They had learned by the experience of the past, that

ferings are either traceable to, or grievously aggravated [He (Mr. Mason) felt a degree of pleasure at witnessing therefore he lost his power. They had now a Dr. Peel, by the laws which restrict the importation of food; that the middle classes coming forward to recognise the who had proposed something he thought would remedy would not for fear of censure refrain when it was his the Ministerial proposal for the amendment of these universal enfranchisement of the working men, as a the distress, and that was to slide them into the grave great organic principle in the constitution of governthat the certain prospect of such an amendment ment, whatever might have been the conduct of that by a majority of the pre- class to them, the working mer. He was as an indivi-House of Commons, affords irrefragable dual ready to forgive, if they were honestly prepared to proof of the necessity of putting an end to these, and do the ingenious suffering mechanic and the hardy other evils of class legislation, by such an extension of labourer justice—full and complete justice. He conthe Parliamentary Franchise as shall secure to all ranks tended for justice not for any one class—no; he would of the people that full, fair, and free representation, to resist the disenfranchisement of any class, however which, on the principles of Christian justice and the wealthy, equally as he would resist the rich dispossessing the working man of the elective franchise. He contended that the land-owner, the merchant, the agreed with his own views more than any which he had manufacturer, and the shopkeeper, had all an inalienable right to a legitimate protection; but they had no that the member for Tamworth had undertaken to right to immolate the legitimate rights of millions to proprovide a remedy for the sufferings of the people, and mote their private interests (cheers.) They desired justice, now he declared that they were beyond the power of and by all that was sacred in human nature, they remedy. He denounced him as a quack, and said he would have it—despotism should be resisted wherever ought to make way for those who could bring ferward it existed, he would resist the tyranny of a democracy, a proper remedy. He agreed most cordially with that equally with the tyranny of an aristocracy; they heard part of the resolution which declared the right of the much of a spirit of union which was to exist among whole people to the elective franchise, and said that them from that day forward; he hoped that a great and every man who centributed to the taxes, who was honourable compact would be formed by the respectable amenable to the laws, or liable to be called on to de- members of society; he hoped that day was now at hand when England—yes when England should behold sented in the House of Commons, and stated that he the great Charter of British liberty conferred upon her people; he hoped that day would be memorable to the heartbroken slave, that the hard-working mechanics scoffed at the idea of working men being too ignorant to would have cause to bless them as great instruments in promoting their liberty; he hoped, however, these gentlemen would not attempt to strangle in detail, the great principle they had recognised, who would attempt to deny the qualification of many of the working men to sit in Parliament, some of the brightest and most glorious spirits which have adorned the human race, surung from the working ranks of society-(cheers.) Before I retire, let me enjoin you, if these gentlemen intend again to aid us in in this struggle, to watch with caution their every step; weigh in your minds every sentence they utter; investigate seriously and dispas-

> of making it. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Douglas moved that the petition be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, and be presented to the Queen by the borough members. Mr. BOULTBEE seconded the resolution, which was

for the patient hearing you have afforded me, and may

this beautiful land soon present a people as great as

The meeting then called for Mr. P. H. MUNIZ, who addressed them briefly. He proceedings, but as he was called for he would tell them the reason why he had not joined the anti-Corn Law Association. He was then of the same mind as formerly: constituted, would never repeal the Corn Laws, and that it was useless to petition them. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the speech of Mr. O'Connor, although he had found fault with him formerly. He moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor. Mr. EDWARD BROWNE attempted to address the

Repealers, and not suffered to proceed. The motion was then put and carried unanimously, after which three cheers were given for the Charter, and

the meeting separated. It will now be seen whether the parties who have thus admitted the right of the people to full, fair, and free representation, will keep good faith with the Chartist body, and go for the whole Charter without shuffle or equivocation: if they do attempt any sort of trick or subterfuge, their existence as a political party in Birmingham is at an end, for their baseness will then be tolerated by the working men. They have now a chance of again falling into the ranks of the people, if they are really honest; if they prove, by their future conduct, that they are not so, they ought to be scouted from

SHEFFIELD

the presence of the men they have tried to betray.

DEFEAT OF THE CORN-LAW REPEALERS AND SHAM-RADICAL HUMBUGS.

TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

of the people had subsided immediately after the pass- there must have been little short of ten thousand people

ing of that measure, and all its effects vanished at the assembled. On the metion of Mr. SHELDON, seconded by Mr. wanted a union, he would require that thirty working HOOLE,

EDWARD BRANLEY, Eq., was called to the chair, of the rich, but they claimed the right for themselves after their interests, and take care that justice was done. and said,—Feliow-townsmen, I could have wished He exhorted them, by the remembrance of the five Why did they taunt him with causing disunion between that some one older than myself had been called upon hundred who suffered in the gaols of the country for the the middle and working classes. Where was the man to occupy the post of Chairman, but I will endeavour, cause of Chartism-by the memory of Frost, Williams, Gentlemen, to do my duty, and obtain a patient hear- and Jones, let them contend for the Charter. He being for every one who may address you. The question sought them, by their duty to posterity, to contend for above all men ought not to endeavour to perpetuate was, how are we to get rid of the Corn Laws? ("The the Charter, and they would fetch back their expatriated division, for he was interested in bringing it to a con- Suffrage—the Charter!") Not by addressing ourselves countrymen, which he feared, without it, they would not chasion, as it was well known he derived nothing but to the reason or the justice of the legislature. Have get. (Loud cheers.) incorrent labour from the position he had take 1 up. they any justice ?-(No.) Not by appealing to their Mr. Julian Harney said, it was not his intention Nevertheless he would still stand by the people until humanity. Have they any humanity?—(no, nc.; No, to take up their time at length, after the able and they had established Universal Suffrage, Annual Parli- Gentlemen, we must do the work for ourselves and by excellent address of the last speaker—a working man aments. Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, curselves—(Lond cheere.) All party distinctions must of their own order ground to the dust by the classes Equal Biectoral Districts, and Payment of Members— be abrogated—all class-interests must cease—" Each for above him—not clothed in purple and fine linen, or Equal Risectoral Districts, and Payment of Members— be abrogated—all class-interests must cease—" Each for above him—not clothed in purple and fine linen, or late midshipman of the Cambridge, whose case has and those were desired by every working man in the all and all for each" must be our motto—(cheers.) I rolling in luxury;—still, he was "a man, for a that." excited a good deal of attention, was on Friday

"That this meeting has learned, with the greatest indignation, that the sufferings of the working classes, and the embarrassments of their employers in the mannfacturing districts, will receive no alleviation from any measure proposed to Parliament by the present Government. but that, on the contrary, their distress is met by an insulting proposal to perpetuate the bread tax, and thereby to keep up the first necessary of life at a famine price, for the exclusive benefit of the aristocracy.' Mr. HOOLE seconded the resolution, which was

carried unanimously. Mr. PALFREYMAN, who was received with loud cries of "Where is Holberry?" replied he would answer the rules of the profession, he was bound to undertake apply, acting not in a personal but in a professional capacity. He had opposed Universal Suffrage on those steps; but having seen petition after petition rejected by men not chosen by the people, and now even some of the Whigs voting against Lord John Russell's motion,

and no less than twenty-eight of the Liberal members absent, including Mr. O Connell and Mr. Shiel, of whom he must hear some good account before he could pardon their absence, what was to be hoped for? The necessity for a change was established, and let them all unite to demand an extension of the Suffrage. Let that be united with the Ballot; and as to minor points, let them be passed over until these were carried, which would give the power of carrying all the rest. He did not propose this resolution as a concession. They had been driven to it—(cheers.) How? Not by external circumstances, but internal. The argument had been forced home by strong necessity; and now they were willing to unite with the mass of their countrymen, in the demand for Universal Suffrage. At Manchester, a large meeting, comprising the wealthiest merchants and manufacturers of the place, had passed a resolution, declaring their conviction that there could be no permanently good and impartial Government until the Suffrage should be Universal. The resolution he had

"Having lost all confidence in the Government and the House of Commons as at present constituted, and desiring not only the repeal of bad laws, but a guarantee got up the meeting assenting to it in their resolution for future good government, and fearing those unhappy outbreaks which must result from the continued op-The Mayor then put the resolution, which was carried pression and starvation of the people: being also convinced that no effectual remedy will be provided until Mr. SCHOFIELD moved the adoption of a petition it be placed in the power of the people, this meeting is of opinion that the franchise ought to be extended to every man twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, untainted with crime, with the security of secret votof the Charter were fully recognised in the resoing, and such other matters of detail as may be found necessary to the honest and practical working out of the principle." (Cheers, and cries of "The

to propose was as follows :--

Charter." Mr. JOHN SHELDON seconded the resolution. Mr. SAMUEL PARKES came forward and moved the

country, are but the natural fruits of class legislation, them unless they were satisfied with them. Without hereby declare that they will be content with nothing a dissentient voice—(no, no)—without a dissentient short of the full representation of the people as provided vote, then, they were agreed to, and then he conveyed for in the People's Charter, which, as the only remedy the resolution now proposed to the parties with whom for national wrongs, they demand to be adopted whole he had conferred. After that came a note from Mr. and entire, as the law of the land,"

complishment of any great measure of justice—(loud both factions meant to keep them in slavery. Lord of Birmingham have been most seriously depressed, and cheers)—a power which ultimately will compel them to John Finality had proposed a remedy for poor John Bull, a flour, sugar, and timber powder; but it would not operate on the diseased state of poor John, and gradually. Let them consider that both factions were who made a boast about having the hog and the whole determined, by united heart, head, and hand, to keep the people in subjection to abominable laws. Lord John congratulated Sir Robert Peel that they were not disagreed on the Poor Law. The Tories, on the hustings, had professed to be prepared to alter it; but he was glad Peel was not for having recourse to that change. He congratulated him also, that they were agreed on every law that tended to degrade and injure the people. They had to-day another proposed remedy. A motion was proposed respecting the monopoly of legisla-There was such monopoly ;-they opposed it, and meant to abolish it—(cheers.) They had been told of the character of the Corn Laws, that it was opposed to the law of right, of nature, and of God; but

though he had not the learning of a barrister or a lawyer, he thought there was as much a curse connected with other laws as that. The New Poor Law was opposed to the law of God. God said, whom he had joined let no man put asunder; yet, by this law, a man loving his wife, must, because of his poverty, enter a bastile, and be parted from his wife. God commanded every man to train up his children in the way they should go; but the Poor Law Guardians said, we'll train them for you. Thee go that way man, thee that way woman, and thee that way child. That law disgraced the character of this professedly Christian, but practically infidel land. He would now try to dissect the resolution proposed by Mr. Palfreyman. It said, "Having lost all confidence in the Government and the House of Commons as now constituted." The parties who proposed Universal Suffrage and the Ballot had lost all confidence in the present Government. Why? He did not believe they ever had much, but the little they had was lost, because they had not repealed the Corn Law. Had they done so, the gentlemen would not have lost confidence in the Government,-their rock of confidence was gone for ever, dashed to pieces by the wave of public opinion; and he hoped that, by the energies of the people sionately every sentiment and speech which falls from no rock of confidence would stand, but in the full their lips-thear, hear.) In conclusion, I thank you rights of man. The resolution went on, "Desiring the repeal not only of bad laws." What laws did they mean? It was vague. Lord J. Russell and Sir Robert heaven has designed, and our own intelligence is capable Peel, and many aristocrats, thought the Poor Law not bad; many thought the Corn Law not bad, and the Game Law not bad. Though God had given all beasts and birds to man for food, the aristocracy, because they possessed the land, claimed also the birds and the fish. Did this resolution point out what the bad laws were? Did it tell all the bad laws. [Chairman: That would be very difficult.] No doubt it would, for even the Judges who tried the expatriated said that he had no intention of taking any part in their Frost, Williams, and Jones, did not understand them; and how, then, should the people understand them ! The resolution went on, "and anxious to avoid the unhappy outbreaks that must result from the continued oppression and starvation of the people." They perceived here that those worthy characters professed much sympaty with the working classes. Did they think so before the Corn Law received its decisive blow for the present session, when Cobden urged on an attack on the people in Stevenson's equare, because they exposed the deceit of the League? No; the parents of Whiggery and their meeting, but was shamefully hissed by the Corn Law offspring were alike. Who sent spies, informers, agitators, to urge the people on, but the Whigs? Who paid secret service money to urge the people to break the laws, and then banished them to distant lands? Were they anxious to avoid outbreaks? Then let them come forward as they ought. The resolution continued -"Feeling convinced that there can be no effectual remedy till the power is lodged in the hands of the people. They knew this as Chartists, and had supported it throughout the three kingdoms, and the anti-Corn Law League had opposed them. (No, no.) They had told them the Charter was not their right; but before they so transparent, that they can never again expect to be had done, they would have the whole hog, bristles and all-(cheers.) Having next read the part of the resolution relating to the Suffrage, he said—That they did not object to it. It was the right of every man. Black-

stone declared that taxation, without representation, was against right and law. But they would have the whole Charter, and with united voice, demand their rights. "Together with the privilege of secret voting, and such other matters of detail as may be found necessary to the henest and practical working of the principle." What were the matters of detail? A builder

wanted his foundation firm, the cement good, and all prepared for a perfect structure. But here was a vagueness. Why might not the gentlemen have The news of Finality Russell's defeat reached here on added the other points of the Charter? It left them and ask, Where was the proof of those assertions? was announced, per bellman, that a public meeting the people. What were the matters of detail? What He had never flinched from his principles, neither would would be held in Paradise square, the day following, at would Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot do without Corn Law Repealers had different plans also. Mr. thought that Friday was a day so inconvenient for the they had a bad servant they might turn him about his Christopher was in favour of one plan, Mr. Villiers working classes, that they (the Repealers) could have business, and elect a better. No property qualification both. But the people would fling back their schemes, been carrying on for some days previous, the object of bers without qualification, but he would not pay for cheera) What was the position of the people? They true to principle, and were not to be deluded by those without a property qualification. Get rid of that, and were now invited to unite with the middle classes, and who had deceived and trampled upon them before. they might send men who were qualified, and not as The working men should look upon themselves in their tend to it a helping had are justly doomed to share its It was necessary to have "paid Members," for if he were well paid, he would do his duty: he would be On Friday, Feb. 18th, by eleven o'clock, the people bound to do it; and if he neglected, might be discarded. began to muster in the squire, and by half-past twelve, He would not occupy their time by referring to equal electeral districts. Let them not be led astray by the motion

of to-day, but ask gentlemen to agree to the Charter, which was tangible, and embodied the rights of every man. They did not want to take away the privileges

country. (Lord cheers.) The people of Birmingham now make way for the gentlemen who are to propose He had advocated nobly the rights of his order, and morning released from the Marshalses by order of It should have been 267,463, an important error of to the merriment of the lookers on, than to the supported an amendment for the Charter, whole and the Lords of the Admiralty. supported an amendment for the Charter, whole and the Lords of the Admiralty.

Mr. BEALE came forward to move the first resolu. entire. They were called on to assemble to consider ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE LEICESTER the decision of the House of Commons on Lerd John Russell's amendment. They were to protest against the Government and its measures. They all agreed in denouncing the effect of class legislation. It appeared they all agreed as to the cause of the removing the cause—(cheers.) Mr. Palfreyman said their adhesion to Universal Suffrage was a concession forced from them. By whom? By the Chartists-(loud cheers.) Six months back, Lord John Russell appealed to the country on the 8s. duty; and if the Chartists had given their support, the duty would have been carried, and they would never have heard of Universal Suffrage or the total repeal of the Corn Law. This was be cause the people had refused their support to the repealers; and if the repealers had got what they desired, the people might have gone to the dthat question. Had they ever known him refuse to for anything they cared—(cheers.) He was asked defend any person who placed his case in his hands? By of language had the repealers used? Did this the cause of prosecutor or prisoner, whoever might first motion receive the sanction of the anti-Corn Law party?-(loud cries of "No, no, no.") He was told it did not. Thus, if they had passed this resolution, supposing it pledged the middle classes, they would be humbugged. Did the Independent, the organ of the repealers, support Universal Suffrage? Would it support this humbug resolution? Would the Iris? If so, was suddenly converted; for it said on Tuesday, that they had nothing to hope from the Chartists, and treated them with contempt. But they were not contemptible. and would have the Charter, whole and entire, and nothing short of it-(Great cheering). He asked the sudden converts, and those not yet converted, if they could hope to carry the Corn Law Repeal without the enfranchisement of the people? Lord John Russell's motion had been lost by a majorify of 123, and there would be a greater majority against Mr. Villiers's motion. Then, what had they to hope for, unless they stuck to the Charter, and established the sovereignty of the people on the ruins of the aristocracy? (Cheers.) The power that would give a total repeal of the Corr Law. would carry the Charter entire. They were told the Reform Bill was but a step, and the Reformers would not cease till they had established Universal Suffrage. If the people lent their power to the Re-

pealers, they would find, if they got the repeal of the Corn Law, they might whistle for the Charter. Let them wait a bit. The people had waited, and could afford to wait-not because they did not want cheap bread and meat, but because they want d right above all. Let them stand by the Charter entire. They now occupied a prouder position than ever, and if they waited awhile, the middle class must join them, and it would become the law of the land-(cheers). He seconded the amendment. Mr. OTLEY said, he should not have spoken, but

that he heard the cry, "Otley, it won't do." (Inter-

ruption) He had served them faithfully, he had advocated their interests, and supported their views, whenever they had called upon him to do so. But he wished to explain the position in which he stood, and then he would leave every candid man to judge of it. He had no connexion with any party but the working classes. He had received an invitation to meet some working men, whom he supposed to be conected with the Free Trade Society. The original resolutions were "That this meeting, aware that the Corn Laws and not agreed to by him, but he laid them before the every vile law which disgraces the statute-book of this Chartist Council, advising that they should not adopt Harney, saying that they had changed their minds, and objected to the resolution. But he had pledged himself to the support of that resolution, and now he would give his reasons for thinking that such a course selves by themselves—thear, hear, bisses, and interhog, even if they had it in their mouths, would pretend scruples of conscience, and spit it out again-(dis-

approbation) They might hiss, but in twelve months they would be of his opinion. Mr. JONES, the North Riding lecturer, who was loudly cheered, said Mr. Otley had professed to be in favour of the whele Charter, now if Mr. Otley and those who acted with him were satisfied that the other points of the Charter were the necessary details, they would if they were honest men abandon the motion and support the amendment—(cheers.) In years gone by when theworking classes relied on aristocratic leaders, they were deceived; and the present movement was merely contrived to pitch the present Chartist leaders him, he must have a guarantee that he should not be could have no security but the Charter—(hear, hear.) They had no chance of retaining the proud position they now held, if they gave in one iota. What made the working classes make this concession? They were promised Universal Suffrage, because it was said it was origninated this meeting would, if they succeeded, shame on him; if he deceive thee twice, shame on thee." They had been ones betrayed, and deceived; but once bit, twice shy, and they never would be humthey should get a better; and so on from time to time, till they got the Charter, hog, bristles, and all.—(cheers.) Let the middle classes come forward for the whole measure of justice, and he would go with them. Let them not give support to the Whig faction, till they would concede all their rights. If they took less than they now abandoned their position, they would in after countries. years regret that they had not carried the whole when

enjoy the blessings of freedom. He was determined, the law of the land-(cheers.) was only to be obtained by the united exertions of the agitation and had an interest in prolonging injustice-(groans)-by men who lived by the injustice. Such men had not the same interest in obtaining justice that those men had who lived by their labour (cheers from the Repealers and groans from the Chartists.) He cared not for their frowns and hissing; for them he had run the risk of sacrificing his domestic comforts. He cared for the frowns of no man. He challenged any man to show that he had ever received a farthing for any service he had rendered, while he had, at the same time, the opportunity of following his occupation; and he asked who, among those to whom he had alluded, could say the same ?-Mr. Gill retired, amidst the loud and general disapprobation of the Chartists,

Whigs and Corn-Law Repealers. Mr. HARNEY wished to ask a question: Who did Mr. Gill mean by "paid tools?" Mr. GILL: Mr. Harney is a paid tool of Feargus O'Connor's (tremendous groaning, hissing and confusion.) Mr. HARNEY said he would not now interrupt the

which the meeting had been called (loud cheers.) Mr. PALFREYMAN said a few words. The CHAIRMAN then took the sense of the meeting, and declared the amendment carried. This announcement was received with loud and repeated cheers. Full two-thirds of the meeting held up their hands for the "whole hog" amendment. On the motion of Mr. HARNEY, seconded by Mr.

Jones, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Chairman for his impartial conduct. The CHAIRMAN returned thanks and retired Mr. HOLYOAKE was then called to the chair. Mr. HARNEY called on Mr. Gill to substantiate his to add, very justly attribute to the deluded emissaries charge, but lo and behold the valiant denunciator had of those who profit by our wrongs, and who have a

vanished, having made his exit by a back-door of the direct interest, a life annuity, in the continuance of building, from the steps of which the speakers had addressed the meeting. A Mr. M'KETTRICK stood forward to speak for attack upon Mr. Lowery, have since been provided for Mr. Gill, but shrunk before the fearful storm of disapprobation with which he was assailed.

for the Charter and no surrender, the meeting dissolved. The Corn Law Repealers amused themselves by burying two bundles of rags intended for effigies of the Duke

Mr. HARNEY then briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Jones moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Har-

and Peel; had the Chartists done this, they would have been denounced as dagger and torch men. In the evening, a meeting was held in Fig Tree-lane, the room was literally crammed, and hundreds could not

gain admission. Mr. HOLYOAKE addressed the meeting, most ably showing up the fallacy of "union with the middle class." Mr. HARNEY followed in a lengthy address.

A MEMBER of the association moved the adoption of the following resolution:-"That this meeting highly approves of the result of to-day's meeting in Paradise-square, and return their called upon to act together, like one man, than the sincere thanks to those friends of the cause who so present time; to sink for ever all minor differences, to nobly and unflinchingly advocated the rights of the people as embodied in the People's Charter." The resolution was carried unanimously, a large num-

ber of members were enrolled, and the greatest enthu-

siasm prevailed. RELEASE OF MR. ELTON. - Mr. Edmund Elton. CHARTIST MEETING AT ALL SAINTS OPEN TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

FRIEND AND BROTHER, -It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we embrace the opportunity which your visit to this place has afforded us, to present you with this tribute of respect and fraternity, from ourselves and the body which we represent.

Having been long and ardently engaged in the holy struggle to restore to the people of this country the possession of those inalienable rights, which had been forcibly or fraudulently wrested from them, we have been often led, during our warfare, to east the eye of pity and commisseration upon the condition of our still more unhappy brethren in the sister Island. We bekeld you in a condition of slavery the most abject; of sersism, which words are incompetent to express. Without the necessaries to support life in a land flowing with milk and honey, we saw you driven by thousands from your father land, the homes of your birth and infancy,—dear as the vital blood to your hearts, -in search of those means of existence abroad, which your remorseless tyrants denied you at home; whilst every endeavour on your part, to amend your wretched condition. was met on the part of your tyrants by military subjugation, enforced by the unanswerable arguments of the bullet and the bayonet. Aware that the real cause of the continuance of this unutterable misery, was the political ignorance of the great mass of the people, we sent over that the Chartist body in this country, sympathized with their sufferings, and wished to assist in their alleviation; but the brutal emissaries of those who profit by your wrongs—who saw in this fraternization the exposure of their tyranny, and the downfall of their usurped power, were instigated to endanger the life of our friend, and forcibly expel him from your shores.

station among the kingdoms of the earth, till her population. These opinions have been thundered in your ears by our matchless friend, your own Fear- the consummation of our wishes. gus O'Connor; and they are responded to by the mouth and from the heart of every real Chartist in

the empire. We rejoice in spirit, and our energies are awakened te learn that, at the last, a phalanx of patriots have arisen amongst you, encouraged and led on by yourself; who, thoroughly sensible of the insults and injuries inflicted upon your unhappy country, have determined to combine and persevere for their redress. You have discovered the real cause of these manifested evils, and the only efficient remedy for their removal. Already the dark clouds which have so long enshrouded the gem of the ocean—the Emerald Island, have begun to disperse, and we here and there have a view of the lovely horizon.

was the best. He challenged any man to show that God of justice are your encouragement, and the hearts so much improved, and "demands," as we are informed, of your friends in England are with you. Let us be- an explanation from Allen on this matter. come as brethren of one family, united in an indisso- At Plymouth and Dartmoor, circumstances are much ruption.) He had never courted their praise, and he luble bond of unity for our common welfare. Let us the same as when we last reported, otherwise than that for ever abolish the petty distinctions of soil and name duty to tell them the truth. He believed that many and be recognised as one, by our union in pursuit of the to our members for means to take them home, and they eternal principles of truth and justice, and our untiring endeavours to obtain the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number; which ought to be the end and aim of every member of society. Finally, let the Charter be our motto, and no surren-

der our unalterable determination. By order of the meeting, JOHN BOWMAN.

T. R. SMART.

The following reply to the above was returned by Mr. O'Higgins :-FRIENDS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS,-The kind. eloquent, and friendly address with which you have overboard—(checrs.) He would hold out the hand of honoured me, has placed me in such a novel position friendship to any man, but if they would unite with that I feel at a loss for suitable terms to give expression to my gratitude and thankfulness, for so high, individualism be abandoned, and sociality and union deserted when his partner's object was gained, and they so valued, and so signal a mark of your appro- exist amongst us. Let none think that what is now

I am not so vain as to imagine, for a mement, that so humble an individual as I am, is at all deserving of If any think differently, let them reflect, and the phithe distinguished compliment which your kindness has lanthropy which nature has implanted in their bosom. bestowed upon me. At the same time I must confess will teach them that oppression and contumely should right; but were not the other points of the Charter that it is with pride and pleasure I receive your manly be abjured and annihilated from whatever quarter it their rights?—(cheers.) He believed that those who and independent address, in that spirit which I am may spring. Let each individual then shake a hand sure you intended, and which enhances its value; not with each other individual, each pledging himself to the hand them over to either faction. Let them remember as a personal compliment, but as an earnest of that other to aid by his subscriptions, influence, and exertion. the Quaker's adage-" If thy friend deceive thee once, spirit of amity and fraternity, which it is your wish, the masons on to victory, and as well as the wish of every real lover of public liberty, to promote, foster, and cherish between the people of Great Britain and Ireland. It is the efforts which I bugged again. Standing out as they had done, they have, from time to time, been making to disseminate compelled the middle classes to come to Universal Suf- amongst my countrymen, those kindly feelings which frage and the Ballot. Let them reject this offer, and you so cordially entertain for them, that has recommended me to your notice. I have ever looked upon it. as essential to the enfranchisement of the working classes, of both countries, that their interests should be common, identical, mutual, and clearly understood and concurred in; and I am thoroughly convinced. that a bond of brotherly affection between the people of the whole Charter, their kopes were blasted for years to Great Britain and Ireland would accelerate the happicome. The people were now prepared to compel the ness and prosperity of both. But how black must the middle classes to adopt any measure they chose. Having | heart of that man be, who exercises all his power, all compelled them to offer Universal Suffrage and the his eloquence, and all his influence, to sow discord, Ballot, they would compel them to give the whole. If hatred, and religious bigotry between the people of both

The principles of the People's Charter, or Radical they had the opportunity. Their destiny was now in Reform, for they are both the same, were early intheir own hands, to remain in slavery for years, or stilled into my mind by the writings of your immertal countryman, the late William Cobbett, M.P. for no matter what course of policy others pursued, to have Oldham ;—a man whom I have every reason to nothing but the Charter, hoping speedily it would be know was one of the soundest politicians, the most sterling and incorruptible patriots that any country Mr. GILL said he too was for the Charter; but it ever gave birth to,-a man who, as a sincere, steady, unflinching friend, a good father, and a good husmiddle and the working classes, and not by the paid band, set an example to the world. Had he been teols of a party (hisses and disapprobation.) The Char- spared to us, Ireland would not, now, be in that state ter would never be established by men who lived by ef political ignorance and degradation, which you so truly and forcibly describe, and so feelingly deplore. During his visit in Ireland, in the autumn of 1834, he opened the eyes of the peop'e to the true causes of their sufferings, and he pointed out to them, in a manner, and with a sincerity, more like a father than a visitor, the real, the only mode of redressing those grievances effectually. His lectures,

his answers to the numerous addresses which were presented to him, and his public speeches, were all so clear, so lucid, that even those who were considered the most ignorant of the people, began for the first time to understand the value of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, and Equal Electoral Districts. But it pleased the great mingled with faint applause from his new friends the Ruler of the Universe, to take him away in a few short months after his visit to Ireland, and before he could bring before Parliament those abuses and crying grievances, of which he took as much pains to obtain a thorough and a personal knowledge. This blow, this irreparable loss to the Radical Reformers of Great Britain, and his Irish Radical pupils, saved course of the proceedings, but he challenged Mr. Gill to the tyrants of both countries that exposure which

make good his charge at the close of the business for was prepared for them; and left Ireland at the mercy of a gang of unprincipled political place-hunters; men, while they had the Repeal of the Union eternally upon their lips, were only using it as a means to an end, which end was the open and undisguised sale of the Counties and Boroughs to the opponents of Repeal, for place, pension, and emo-

It was while Ireland was in the market, the sale was going on, and the Repeal of the Union, in abeyance, the idea must be repudiated, that what the capitalists that your missionary, Mr. Lowery, visited Dublin, and ved at the hands of some of the citizens, you very generously, and, permit me those wrongs. It is now notorious, that most of those who led on the cowardly, and I regret to say, brutal by the Whig Government.

The treatment which Mr. Lowery received, and the

compliments which were publicly paid to his assailants by the Lord Lieutenant, and the threats which were ney, which was unanimously given: and three cheers held out against those who should have the temerity to having been given for Feargus O'Connor, and three advocate, or even countenance, Chartist principles in Ireland. retarded the advancement of those principles, frightened the timid but well-meaning, and gave impunity to the unprincipled place-hunters. Any attempt to disseminate true political knowledge, under such circumstances, appeared to be Utopian. A favourable opportunity at length presented itself; the Chartists. who were kept together by a few venerable patriots, aided by their indomitable secretary, P. M. Brophy, embraced that opportunity, and notwithstanding the disgraceful and unlawful efforts which were made to assail and crush them, yet they have prospered— Chartism has taken root in the land—it has nearly surrounded the kingdom, and is ramificating in the

Midland Counties. In conclusion, permit me to say, that there never was a period when the Chartists were more imperatively increase the number of their friends, and to weaken by all lawful and constitutional means, the power of their enemies. Depend upon it, that the day is not distant when every sound thinking man in the empire, will be proud to call himself a Chartist. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

THE POPULATION of Glasgow is erroneously stated nearly 10,000 in stating the population of that city. amusement or profit of the collecter.

THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND

NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOL-WICH DOCKYARD.

To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland No man possesses natural and inherent wealth within himself—he has merely a capability of labouring of producing.—therefore if a man possess any created wealth—any capital—and has never made use of his capability—has never laboured—never produced, the wealth which he holds in possession -cannot rightly belong to him. It must belong to some persons who have created it by labourwho have produced it, and been acquired by him

through the existing fraudulent system of 'unequal

exchanges.' Capital is not self-existant." BRETHREN.—Twenty-two weeks have passed away ince by "insults, wrongs, and contumelies" we were driven to strike against our late employers, who not only refused to redress our grievances, but gave open countenance to the unfeeling author of our wrongs. During this long period, notwithstanding the many privations we have endured, and the formidable conclave of capitalists and class-made authority arrayed against us, we have perseveringly devoted our time and exertion in that direction appearing to us best calculated to destroy the cause of the insufferable, indignant, and contemptuous treatment unto which we our talented and indomitable friend, Mr. Lowery, to had been subjected. To manifest that we are capable endeavour to enlighten their minds, and convince them of discriminating between becoming humility and debasing submission, and to enforce from those for whom existing usages of society compel us to toil, treatment more consonant with the feelings of reflecting minds. and due from one man to another.

To aid us in this moral contest we have received unparalleled support from the trades, and some small portion of the public, especially those located within We lament that the deluded followers of those, who the immediate vicinity of the scene of action, where to serve their own selfish purposes mislead you, have all the circumstances of the case are fully known, and not yet had their eyes opened to the imposition which which is not only an evidence of the justness of our has been practised to deceive them. They have told cause, but that it is clearly perceived its result will you that the Chartists a e your enemies, and the ene- materially affect the interest of the working community. mies of repeal. We throw back into their teeth, with and should stimulate our brother operatives in the indignation and contempt, the base falsehood. The provinces to renewed exertions in support of a contest, men who are waging war at home against class legis the first of its nature which has ever taken place—the lation, can never tamely consent that their brethren in first strike ever entered into where pounds, shillings, Ireland shall be cursed with a mock legislature. We and pence has not been the principal matter in disknow that with a miserable minority in the English putc. Yet, notwithstanding all the aid we have re-House of Commons, Ireland will be no further cared ceived, and continue to receive, and all the exertions for. than to rob it for the aggrandisement of the aris- we have made, the "gold"-en power with which the tocracy of both countries, and their hungry and un- working classes have supplied their opponents the principled satellites; and we also know and feel, that capitalists - who, however much they may appear to she can never enjoy her rights, or take her proper differ on other subjects, are perfectly agreed to prostrate in them every faculty of the human edifice, that affairs are managed by a legislature of their own, it may obsequiously minister to their sordid avarice, freely and fairly elected by her whole adult male added to the apathy and division of themselves, has, up to this moment, so operated against us as to prevent

> It is, however, with no small degree of pleasure we inform you that at Woolwich opposition is daily becoming less formidable; the "incapables," as they finish up their jobs, are making their exit.

At the Houses of Parliament, as far as our information extends, a general reduction of wages has again taken place; a circumstance in perfect keeping with their proceedings at Woolwich, preliminary to the introduction of piece work, which resulted in the "mutiny" reported in our last sheet. There is, however, a circumstance connected with this, which did not transpire at Woolwich. Mr. Peto, contrary to custom this business in the firm being to attend to the country works) has interfered. He cannot understand how masons could be worth more wages when strangers Go on, then, bravely, boldly, fearlessly, and we to the work, and during the short days in winter, than doubt not, ultimately, successfully. The words of the after some months' practice, and the days and season

> would leave; this has most properly been refused. At Penryn our turnouts are reduced to fifteen.

Upon the whole, circumstances are daily tending to our advantage; every day brings with it cheering omens; and we do not hesitate to predict, from minute observations of our antagonists' movements, that they are making preparations, if our ranks continue unbroken, to render us that justice they have unavailingly used every imaginable stratagem and misrepresentation to withold

To secure it, however, unity of purpose and of action continues indispensible: The world, as was manifested at the ball for our benefit on Monday evening at the White Conduit House, has left off single hornpipes, and dances sociably in gay quadrilles, so if we are even now, when at its threshold, to be borne on to victory, must ostensibly our case is not also his, because he may not be immediately affected by it. It is the cause of all

"The mighty multitude shall trample down The handful that oppress them."

Desirous of destroying the necessity for strikes by cemeving the cause from which they spring-namely, inequality of labour and inequality of exchanges, we solicit your consideration of the few lines at the head of this address. The truths there developed are indisputable. Man possesses every "capability of labouring-of producing," in connection with his fellows, every thing ssential to his comfortable existence, and no man has a right to that which he does not produce, for which he does not render an equivalent to its producers. This is a fact admitted by all who have written on the subject yet how different is the existing system of society, the great mass being subject to excessive toil, the produce of which the few dissipate in luxuries and idleness never labouring, never producing, except indeed it be misery and contention amongst their victims.

We have it from high authority, and the oracles of that authority are incessantly ringing it in our ears, that He who does not labour neither shall he eat," conclusive evidence that those only should refuse to work, to labour, to produce, who can live without eating and drinking, and that none other were intended to be idle. But, under the present usages of society, those who are idle not only eat and drink, but with sordid avarice consume the very vitals of those who produce it for

The groundwork of this system and its tendency has been examined, and resulted in the erection of a science called political economy, and which lays down three elements as essential to the comfort and happiness of human life, namely-" That there shall be labour, accumulation of labour, and exchange of labour's produce;" and be it understood that these conditions are laid down by these economists as general in their application; no reservation of class or grade is made. It is, therefore, laid down, as an absolute condition of existence, that there shall be labour, and that that labour shall be universal. Contrast this with the present system of society.

These economists, in telling the productive among the other classes of the community to accumulate, add insult to injury; the evacion of the condition—that labour shall be universal, presses them to the very earth. Under existing usage they cannot accumulate, not because they are idle, intemperate, or ignorant, but because the accumulations of former generations, which should be applied to the benefit of the present as a whole, are usurped—their advantages enjoyed by classes and iadividuals. On the subject of exchanges, we think too much

attention could not be given. The infraction by the capitalist of this condition, contributes more than all other causes combined to the maintenance of that inequality of condition so much felt and ceplored by the working classes. Man can have but two things to exchange-namely, labour and the produce of labour. It is, therefore, the duty of those who do labour, who do produce, to enforce in their exchanges mutual advantages. In considering this part of the question, appear to give in exchange for the workman's labour was generated either by his labour or his riches. He never laboured—he never produced. It was originally obtained from the labours of the workma:, and by a fraudulent system of unequal exchanges, is even now daily taken from him.

From a review of these circumstances, it must be obvious that to remove such a destructive state of things more than the isolated endeavours of a more fraction is indispensible." Individualised habits must be abandoned—the energies and means of ALL must be blended each must work for all, and all for each; and the influence of such union would soon dispel the evils resulting from the present unnatural system of society; the result of every day's labour would add a fresh stimulant to exertion; sound morality and domestic happiness

established. " And every man in every face. Would meet a brother and a friend." Again, most heartily thanking all for their exertions

increase, co-operation instituted, and building societies

in our behalf. We beg to subscribe ourselves, Gratefully yours, THE MASONS' SOCIETY. THOMAS SHORTT, Sec. 6, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road.

Lambeth, Feb. 16, 1842.

A-BRIDGING A TOLL .- A party of "navvies," being at work at one side of the Thames, and lodging on the other, hit upon an ingenious plan for reducing the bridge-toll. They deputed one of their party to inquire of the collector how much weight s man was allowed to carry, and whether any sort of weight was allowed. The collector answered "Carry what you choose, and as much as you can." They took him at his word, and assembling the whole force on the bridge, they divided the party into two in the account of the late census returns at 257,592, sections, and one carried two through the gate, more

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

This important meeting, which was adjourned a fortnight ago, was held on Sunday last, in the Charfist Boom, Brown-street, Bast Manchester. The delegates, who had many of them to come a long distance, amembled at eleven o'clock.

Delegates present :- Mr. William Gresty, York-street, Manchester; Mr. Wm. Grocott, Brown-street, Manchester; Mr. Reuben Hague, Lees; Mr. Thomas Lawless, Oldham; Mr. John Mason, Mossley; Mr. Roger Gregory, Middleton; Mr. Wm. Guthrie, Eccles; Mr. Henry Waters, Miles Platting; Mr. John Harris, Ashton; Mr. Thomas Cheetham, Stalybridge; Mr. Davies, Leigh; Mr. Henry Nuttall, Redfern-street, Manchester; Mr. James Cartledge, Warrington; Mr. Wm. Beard, Bolton; Mr. John Butterworth, Milnrow; Mr. Charles Bowman, Openshaw and Droyleden; Mr. Themas Rankin, Salford; Mr. Nicholas Channing, Wigan and Chowbent; and Mr. David Ogden, Failsworth.

Mr. WM. GRESTY was called to the Chair. The Secretary read over the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed, and also a number of letters bearing upon the business of the meeting. Each delegate then paid his queta of money towards the Convention fund. The money affairs being satisfactorily settled, a

understanding with the Chartists of this county, it is the cates of the Whigs nor the Tories have ever attempted who are continually condemning and calumniating one opinion of the delegates representing South Lanca- to analize the points of the Charter; neither the Whig of the best friends the working man ever had—namely, with Mr. L. or any other person friendly to the immediate the chair, an immense forest of hands was shire, that it is requisite and desirable the whole of nor the Tory press have ever properly discussed the Feargus O Connor. We have tried him, watched him; diate repeal of the Corn Laws, with accompanying held up in its favour,—at least three-fourths of the Lancashire should join in engaging lecturers, and to principle, but have invariably, in a cowardly and unjust and, hitherto, in every undertaking, found him to be a measures, the effect which their success would have Corn Law repealers on the platform also holding up transact all other business connected with the Chartist movement in the county; and that the Secretary do forthwith correspond with the sub-Secretaries of the North on the subject, and the same to be laid before the next delegate meeting."

Mr. Cartledge then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Nuttall, and carried unanimously:--

"We the Delegates of South Lancashire pledge ourselves not to be parties to any compromise with the Corn Law League or any other body of men, but that we will stand by the Charter, the whole Charter, and to agitate for nothing less, and that a Committee be chosen to draw up an address to the county to that shire should in our opinion act at all the forthcoming meetings, and at any deputations which they may for who might wish an interview with them."

Messrs. Griffin, Cartledge, and Grocott, were then never considered it worth reading. elected to draw up the aforesaid address. After a long discussion on the propriety of having a

following resolution was carried unanimously. business it shall be to keep up a continual correspon- we depend upon our abilities alone, but because to give them such information and instruction as they in their judgment may deem best calculated to forward the good cause in which we are engaged; and should anything of importance transpire they shall immedistely communicate the same to the Secretaries of Lancashire, accompanied with such information and advice as they may think necessary. And we urgently call upon every member in the county to hold themselves prepared to second the exertions of their Council sonation, bribery, forgery of election certificates, and in every legal way, and so to act as the case may able to prove a three months residence as a householder require."

The following persons were elected as the Committee, Shearer, Waters, and Rankin. The Sectetary was then ordered to write to Liverpool

and a few other places who are in arrears, requesting them to come forward as early as possible. A Deputation was next introduced from Delph. Saddleworth, who stated that they were situated betwixt the two counties, and wished to know whether they should join Lancashire or Yorkshire, The former

being more likely to render them assistance by sending them lectures, &c. It was moved by Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Grocott and carried, " That they join Lancashire." After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary for their disinterested and veluntary services, the Dele-

gates dispersed. The next Delegate meeting will be held on the last Sunday of next month.

the United Kinodom.

bled, consider it to be our duty at this very important real power, the real protectors, defenders, and greatperiod of our agitation, to give you our opinion and ness of the nation ought to have a voice in the laws advice on the proud position which we hold in our gi- of their country—so that their labour, which is the gantic struggle as a party for political freedom. source of all wealth, which produces everything valu-But a short time ago, the factions who were striving able in society, without which the world would be an for the contents of the mess-trough, would not allow universal desert, might be protected, equally with its

yon, in their narrow, short-sighted, prejudiced, and child, the capital. contracted craniums, to have the least power. They calumny, abuse, and misrepresentation. But by your and inefficient, upon the same principle that we would a perseverance, your determination, your firmness, your scabbard without a sword to shield. arguments, numbers, and adherence to principle, you have compelled them, though reluctantly, to change draw you from the one great object to which you are short memories and truckling principles. attached, have at last—thear it, ye Chartists, and let it assistance and co-operation of the industricus millions, and more especially those who are denominated Chartists. Had they been honest and sincere towards the Chartists -had the Whigs performed their work whilst in power, the sufferings, imprisonment, death, and transportation amount of confidence can we place in them, after their step, only coming forward to court our support through mere necessity, and not from principle?

They wished to attract our attention by forming an Association for Household Suffrage, when they had Payment of Members we think necessary under the found that persecution nor imprisonment would neither lead or drive us from our scent of the Charter. Our the most efficient guarantee for the faithfulness and inleaders met them honestly and fairly, and beat them at Leeds.

the Manchesler Times, as a sort of feeler, put forth an and the stability of the immutable. No contrivance, educational standard for the franchise, instead of that no shuffling, no threats will ever induce us to give them laid down in the Charter. We exposed that, and of up: we presume to say they are just, and the course it would not take. The working millions con- only way for either enemies or professed caived that they ought not to be deprived of their birth. friends to lead us from them is, first of all, right, when the system of class legislation had pre- to shew that they are contrary to touth, Vented them from learning the mechanical arts of writing not our rights, and also impracticable. Till they have and reading—that is, the system was calculated, in done so we shall remain firm, through evil and good the first place, to make them ignorant; and, accord- report, sincere admirers and advocates of those prining to the notions of this Solon—this would-be ciples. patriot and public instructor, they must re-main slaves, in consequence of such ignorance, time, is in an awful and truly alarming state, that a more unjust and unreasonable project could not have those principles will save it from inevitable ruin if emanated from a despot, much less a liberal man.

They next brought out a declaration for what was it, except among a few high Whigs.

Another gentlemen of the Midland Counties, who tolerated. thought he would prove himself more willy and cunning in the system of political juggling—a skilful nery, have all been monopolised by the middle and general of the thimble-riggers—in order to prove that higher classes, and made to work against the interest; intention of giving a lecture on the Corn Laws, in the members of the National Charter Association; and coaxing—brought out a new Charter, forsooth! which, profits, and competition, will ruin any nation, however instant. Soon after seven o'clock the chapel was lighted be imitated by the whole of the united trades of for a few days, made a great noise in his own neigh. powerful and prosperous it might once have been. We up, and Mr. Liddle, in the presence of about a dezen, this town. bourhood, and afterwards died after hard kicks—unla- want a power to regulate these affairs, that they may commenced his lecture in the usual hackneyed strain NEWARK.—Mr. J. Linney, from Manchester,

born since its last dying groans. The whole of their attempts having been frustrated, a party, was truly pitiable—to obviate which, and do all he can to put a stop to the present corrupt raise a kind of ferment, and to extricate themselves system.

number of men who were merchants, tradesmen, manu- of a patriot, if trying to mend it, than he who runs factorers, inhabitants, and working classes of Man- away. the working and middle classes had joined for a Repeal of the Corn Laws.

tory, and unworthy of their support. Their next step was to pass resolutions, calling upon and to give to every man of twenty-one years of age, to Parliament, and likewise the Ballot.

framed according to these resolutions, came out, behold, thy faults I love thee still." to our astonishment and disgust, these parties, who had In conclusion, Brother Chartists declined to have any participation in their Mesars. Barratt, Ridgway, and Ford, Manchester. so recently become so honest—these new converts to call upon you to do your duty. At public meetings to and a host of manufacturing leeches, who suck the recent exhibition, and attempted burning of Sir R. liberal principles—these men who wish for the cooperation of the Chartists—had deceitfully burked, or
rather emitted to mention a word about either the Suffrage or the Ballot, the memorial only asked for part of the business to themselves, and at all and every labouring classes less wages. But the time was when factious purposes; and they feel that they have sup- Mr. Turquand, Copthall-court.

Why all this scheming, planning, and capering?

First, Household Suffrage: Second, Education Suffrage: Third, Complete Suffrage;

Fourth, Twenty-five years' Suffrage;

Fifth, the Charter Suffrage and Vote by Ballot.
Why simply and truly because you were determined not to budge from the Charter—because you were wedded to these undying principles contained in that imperishable document called the People's Charter, and were resolved not to make any or the least compromise. or to join any party who would not go at once for a full measure of justice; then take credit for your firmness, integrity, and honesty; you now see that every step Chart r; do every thing honestly, fairly, legally, and protecting themselves? you have taken has been a judicious one, and that by properly, and triumph, and complete victory is sure to Having thanked the meeting for the courtesy they had a perseverance in the same line of procedure you will be the result, and you will be held up as shown him whilst making his few remarks, he sat down a perseverance in the same line of procedure you will be the result, and the result applicable. squirrels hopping from bough to bough you will and, armed and stimulated as you are by justice, virtue, compel them to come out whether honestly or not for and truth, you will oblige them to yield to a sensible every thing you desire. You have obtained too great a and a determined people : and, above all, be sober triumph to give way; your cause is just, and ought to Those who can adopt the total abstinence pledge, do; The money affairs being satisfactorily actively and ought to long discussion ensued, which terminated by the passing be espoused by every working man who loves himself, and those who cannot, be as sober as you can; but, at of the following resolution:—

of the following resoluti object to our priciples who is a lover of liberty. No must please himself in that respect. one will refrain joining us, but he who is content to We beg of you, in parting, to prove every man, beported indiscreet act of an isolated Chartist, without he has exerted himself past expectation; and for that ten miles of Newcastle. and held it up to their hearers and readers as a speci- us to-morrow, we shall give him his deserve, and any which was carried unanimously, not even one of the

every good institution or society in existence. These respect all other leaders; but as he has of late been parties have been in the habit of attending bar par- made the butt—as the cry has beeen so oft repeated, lours, tempererance hotels, and other places of resort; when the Charter was mosted they have turned up form the middle classes of the pledge of our firm retheir noses and treated it as beneath their notice, only solve, namely, that we will not leave the men who have to make it frightful and appear impracticable, and proved faithful; and that we will immediately discard when taken to task, when questioned as to whether from our ranks any man who can be proved a traitor. effect, giving instructions how the Chartists of Lanca- they had ever read that document, they have replied in If the middle classes wish the confidence of us and you, the negative; and the only reason these biggoted busy let them do what Feargus has done for the movement bodies,, these fops of politicians, these great and wise and they shall have the same respect. Go on, then, the future have with the League, or any other party would-be-statesmen and legislators could assign for lads; be united, and we conquer—divided, and we fall. their willful ignorance of those principles was, that they | The Charter! the whole Charter!! and ne surrender!!

discription of critics, these great Solomon's, or of any maintain them, regular correspondence with the Members of the Con- of our new-professed converts, we will give them a vention while sitting, for which purpose a Central Com- brief sketch of the Charter, accompanied with our have a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogother mittee should be formed to sit in Manchester. The reasons for agitating for it, leaving ourselves open ollowing resolution was carried unanimously.

to meet any man or body of men to defend

"That a Committee of persons be appointed whose it, either with pen or tongue; not because

dence with the Members for Lancashire while sitting, the principles of the Charter are just and right founded on truth and require only a plain and unvarnished tale to make them produce conviction in their favour, in the minds of every man who is not blinded with prejudice and self-conceit. As the first grand point of the Charter, we advocate Universal Suffrage, liable to the following conditions -That the voter be a male, twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, unconvicted of crime, not guilty of per-

or lodger. The above is the Universal Suffrage of the Charter-Messrs. Griffin, Cartledge, Grocott, Davies, Knight, a suffrage for the virtuous only, from which the perfidious traitor to his country's rights would be excluded -a suffrage discriminating, equitable, and just. What we advocate is a right founded upon the princi ples of nature. Politically speaking, we see no differance in man at birth, there is none at death, and then surely if God and nature has made no difference in their entrance into the world, and going out of the world, there ought not to be any in their voyage

through the world; but the contrary has been the rule,

thousands, nay millions by our unjust laws and class legislation have been born slaves, lived slaves, and lastly, have died slaves. It is that which has induced man to become a tyrant, and likewise made slaves. No man has ever attempted to shew why the industrious mechanic, or the labouring man should be deprived of his birthright. St. Paul said "those who did not work, neither should they eat." Common sense would suggest that if any portion ought to be excluded, it must be those idlers and drones who The Address of the Delegates of South Lancashire to their fatten upon the blood and bones of the people. And Constituents and the Charlists generally throughout those industrious millions who labour for their livingthat portion of the community who are the real pride BROTHER CHARTISTS,-We, the delegates assem. the real prop, the real strength, the real wealth, the

Vote by Ballot we advocate, deeming it the only safetreated you with scorn and contempt; your measures guard of the poor but conscientious voter-his only prowere wild and visionary; in fact, you were considered tection against bribery, corruption, and intimidation: unworthy of their notice,—except to receive their but we resist the Bullot, without the suffrage, as useless

Weadvocate Annual Parliaments, because they would preserve more closely the connection between the electheir tone and behaviour—they having found that all tor and the representative, prevent bad Government their schemes, talent and wealth, were insufficient to arising from corrupt Ministers and senators troubled with

We agitate for equal representation, as by its introbe proclaimed through the length and breadth of the duction the constituencies, in some cases so disproporland)—admitted that we are a party, and a very pow- tionately numerous, would be reduced; in others, so erful one. They have, in conclave, made a declaration, diminutive, would be multiplied, so that Harwich, that they cannot accomplish their object without the with its 156 electors, should not send an equal number of Members to Parliament, with the thousands of West-

minster. &c. We advecate the No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, on the principle that it is neither the extent of a man's acres, or the depth of his purse, of the Chartists would have been prevented. What that qualifies him for a egislator; but that political integrity, mental intelligence, moral superiority, and being so long beating about the bushes, and, as a last unswerving consistency in patriotic devotion to our common country, form infinitely more important—nay, indispensable qualifications for the senator and the

statesman. operation of a No Property Qualification Parliament, as tegrity of the representative.

These, then, are our political principles. They are An editor of this town-namely, Mr. Prentice, of abstractedly just; they partake of the eternity of truth

adopted. There are sufficient elements and materials in termed complete Suffrage; but this, like the other two Great Britain to make the people happy, comfortable, "bids," were rejected. The Chartists would not be again prosperous, and free. Under a wise Government every deceived. The consequence was, that it only tended to human being might be put in possession of a good show their weekness and shuffling. We met this at education, good food, good clothing, and good shelter; the cutset, and exposed it, and very little is said about and the Government knowing this, and having the opportunity to do so, not doing it, ought not to be

The money, the law, the land, the press, the machihe was a masterpiece in the art of deception and of the working classes. High rents, high taxes, large Wesleyan Chapel there, on Saturday evening, the 19th we trust that the example set by that body will soon mented, dishonoured, and almost forgotten-nt least, work for us, instead of, as now, against us; and until of the League. We have not heard a word either about him or his new we have obtained such power we shall remain, not as we are, but, bad as our condition is, we shall go worse. having heard of the intention of Mr. Liddle to attempt was crowded to excess, he very ably went through There are the same circumstances at work now which and perceiving that they were fast, and in a weak and bave brought us to our present condition, and will, if of Seghill, had just arrived about seven o'clock, and no new members were enrolled. and perceiving that they were fast, and in a weak and not checked, bring us still lower and lower; hence some had they entered the village than it spread like and the naughty Chartists cuffing them in trying to the necessity for every right-minded and honest man wildfire that the Chartists had come to oppose Mr. make them honest out of the House—their position as to arouse and declare, and at once, that he will

out of their manifold blunders and difficulties, and to We are aware that hundreds every menth are leaving offer another bait, a few great and liberal souls, about; the land of their birth to seek sustenance in a foreign half-a-dezen in number, assembled on Friday, the country, not being able to obtain a living in their own. Ith inst, at a Temperance Hotel in Manchester, and If it could be avoided we would, for our part, much said, and was answered yes, providing he would confine and impressive manner traced all the miseries of the drew up a declaration, demanding the Suffrage and the rather they remained at home, and endeavour to reform drew up a declaration, demanding the Suffrage and the rather they remained at home, and endeavour to reform himself closely to the subject. Mr. Cockburn then working classes to the great monopoly of class legis-shire, March 4, at the Bulls Inn, Nuneaton, Warwick-vigour.

Ballot, setting forth that it was the production of a their own country. He who stays, acts more the part commenced by exposing the fallacy of Mr. Liddle's lation. He then showed that nothing short of the shire, April 5, at the Three Tuns Inn, Atherstone, at It is a

chester. They employed a number of men to stand at lt certainly is a cruel system which forces industrieus of the working classes, and laying before the at the end of streets to obtain signatures, who said that people to leave the country; because nativity, birthright, brothers, sisters, wives, children, relations, facture, in all its departments, had increased in quanfriends, and neighbours, all conspire to bind and en-The Chartists, who are ever on the alert, who have dear us to our common country; and we adept the watched their tricks, saw through this puff, and set it language of a well known and real stirling patriot, down as only consistent with all their other moves. Who said, "that although my country is cursed Consequently, the obstinate, ignorant, and silly Charby by tyranny, its natural beauties defaced by misrule and hand-loom weaver earned £1 6s. 8d. per week, but in tists rejected it, denounced it as vague and unsatisfac : oppression, its aspects of grandeur blurred by the 1840 there were manufactured 460,000,000 lbs., being withering grip of close legislation, its fair daughters twenty times the quantity manufactured forty-three and free sons transformed into slaves, its once glorious her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers, and call institutions, subverted and substituted by coercion, to her council men who would abolish the Corn Laws, through political inequality, social distress, domestic discord, universal we tchedness, and life-consuming facts tending to prove the same position, and continued. of sane mind, &c., a vote for the election of Members drudgery is the lot of the many millioned helots, though O Parliament, and likewise the Ballot.

When the memorial, which ought to have been guage of my heart, I exclaim, "My country, with all

Ministers who would repeal the Corn Laws.

Now, fellow-countrymen, whether Chartists or not, liely convened, be at your post, and their work is of a convened, be at your post, and their work is of a convened that we can trust such men as these?

Interpret the time was when lactious purposes; and they nave supported the time was when lactious purposes; and they nave supported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the working men had the ported the factions too long; they are now busy labour was protected—when the work is of a labour was protected—when the work is of a labour was protected—when the work is of a labour was protected—when th

see that there be no mistake about the matter, and if things he wished to see restored—a change which a to the secretary of the Anti-Corn Law Association, they object to the Charter, then you will know what to repeal of the Corn Laws never could effect, and which that a number of tickets might be granted for our think about them—the times are too serious to be the people never need expect, until the people were admission to the hustings. This was for some time trifled with—we must be sober, active, and persever- fully and fairly represented in the legislature, and con- refused,—but at length granted. A few minutes ing. Every man must work as though the whole weight cluded by asking Mr. Liddle the following questions, depended upon him.

In order, therefore, to guard against the mirrepremeans, allow the Charter to be a secondary measure, machinery? nor must it be allowed to be appended to any other resolution—try your strength at the beginning of the meecing, while the first chairman sits. Never let it be said that you elected another chairman to carry the

even inquiring whether the statement be true or false, reason, if thousands of the middle classes were to join and apply this test to any society, either political, reli- But though we admire him for his firmness and consis- namely :gious, or benefit, i we were to identify the actions of tency, we do not worship either him or any other man, men with principles, we might condemn by the same rule but respect him in proportion to his patriotism. We "Throw Feargus overboard," We therefore wish to in-

We remain, yours in the cause of justice, pledged until eight o'clock this evening, would have the goodness to the agitation, determined, knowing our rights, to to preside on the occasion, to which his Worship replied We take our leave of you, by declaring that we will nights.

and down comes the citadel of corruption. Signed on behalf the delegates assembled, WILLIAM GRIFFIN,

WILLIAM GROCOTT,

JAMES CARTLEDGE.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. John Shaw, clothdresser. Mr. Matthew Buckley, clothier. Mr. John Woodhouse, do. Mr. Charles Boothroyd, do. John Roberts, slubber.

Mr. Bramwell Dyson, clothier, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Christopher Wood, woolstapler, sub-Secretary. SHEFFIELD .- YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION, FIG TREE-LANE.

Mr. John Speed, stag-cutter, Mill-lane. Mr. William Dyson, pen-blade-grinder, Russell-Mr. John Arnold, hook-maker, Chester-street. Mr. John Gill, silversmith, Lambert-street.

Mr. Thomas Armitage, cabinet case-maker, Rockingham-street. Mr. Joseph Nadin, stag-cutter, Barker pool, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Woodcock, cutler, Bread-lane, sub-

Secretary. DARLINGTON. Mr. Thomas Elliot, bookbinder. Mr. Andrew White, do. Mr. Wm. Mather, woolcomber.

Mr. Thomas Waugh, labourer. Mr. Joseph Oxley, tailor. Mr. Wm. Bainbridge, labourer. Mr. Wm. Whitker, woolcomber. Mr. Charles —, woolcomber, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Nicholas Bragg, grocer, Priestgate, sub-Se-

Mr. Lewis Harp, cotton-spinner. Mr. Thomas Wood, engine tenter. Mr. Squire Lees, Shelderslaw, cotton-spinner. Mr. Rubin Haigh, mechanic. Mr. John Beaumont, cotton-spinner. Mr. Joseph Greaves, tin plate worker. Mr. Enoch Sykes, Shelderslaw, mechanic. Mr. James Dawson, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, tailor, Beech Hill. Mr. John Dooker, weaver, Fisher Garden. Mr. Thomas Sewell, weaver, Parsonage Yard. Mr. John Mothersdill, jun., weaver, Tinkle-

Mr. Thomas Johnson, weaver. Savage Yard. Mr. George Williamson, weaver, Savage Yard, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel Buck, weaver, High-street, sub-Se-

GLOSSOP. Mr. Abraham Wood, weaver, Green Vale. Mr. Wm. Batty, spinner, Little Moor. Mr. John Sinnister, shoemaker, ditto. Mr. James Owen, weaver, Green Vale. Mr. Ephraim Bealy, weaver, Howerd Town. Mr. Charles Wood, co-operative store keeper, Howerd Town, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Hall, tailor, Glossop, sub-Secretary. LEEDS. Mr. Wm. Pybus, jun., Brougham-street. Mr. Thomas Fraiser, Cumberland Buildings. Mr. John Sanderson, Chatham-street. Mr. William Brook, Kirkgate.

Mr. George Walker, Richmond Road. Mr. Wm. Butler, Giles-street. Mr. V. R. Westlake, 57, Chatham-street. Mr. George Hobson, Mulberry-street. Mr. Thomas Wilson, George's Court. Mr. Thomas Shores, East-street. Mr. Thomas Dixon, Sweet-street. Mr. B. Knowles, Bowling Green Court. Mr. Matthew Garbut, Windsor-street. Mr. Neil Graham, Sweet-street. Mr. Michael Longstaff, High-street. Mr. John Smith, Regent-street. Mr. Andrew Dick, St. Peter's Hill. Mr. Thomas Greig, Templar's-street.

Mr. James Haigh, School-street. Mr. Samuel Swain, Brougham street, sub-Trea-Mr. Henry Stonehouse, New Paradise, Jack-lane,

sub-Secretary.

NEWCASTLE.

Messrs. Ceckburn and Sinclair, from Newcastle, Liddle's humbug, and to that event Mr. Liddle owed having anything like a meeting. Mr. Liddle pretended to lecture for upwards of an hour. When he finished.

tity exported for the last forty years, and yet the wages of the operative manufacturer had decreased; for martyrs, when the meeting dispersed. instance, in the year 1797, there had been manufactured 23,000,000 lbs. of cotton, at which period the years previous, and yet the hand-loom weaver's wages was only 5s. 6d., little more than one-fifth of what he earned in 1797. He then enumerated various other It was true that the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Buccleuch, and many

convince us that they only wished to make tools of us to obtain repeal? Would such men as those give us to political power if they could? What other motives can they have—what designs but those of deception and intrigue? What is the reason of all this maneuvering? Why have they been driven to this sort of conduct? Why have they been driven to the satisfaction of nine-tenths of the the that there is a satisfaction of nine-tenths of the they have and the usurer, and after having laid before the meeting several tables to Mr. Cooper by the Corn-Law repealers in the contrasting the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and price of provisions at the time, with the rate of wages and pric to none of which he deigned to reply, viz-

1. Would Mr. L., by any legislative enactment, enasentations of a factious press, you must not by any ble the labourers to proscribe the increasing power of

2. Would he place our labourers in competition, as regards wages, with the labourers on the Continent? 3. Would he assist to give the labourers the power of

protected, because if men we e plentiful they would the Corn Laws, and all other monopolies which sooner give a bonus to the master than be without em-ployment. oppress the people, have their source in class legisla-tion; and this meeting further expresses its firm ployment.

discussed, as the conditions on which they held the was received with immense cheering by the assem-"That, in order to come to a clear and brotherly remain a mere servile slave. Indeed neither the advo- fore you condemn him or despise him. There are men mical to the interest of the masters to be said there; reasoning, as well as elegance of figure and expresupon which Mr. Cockburn said, teat he would discuss sion, seconded the resolution; and on its being put manner, pointed with scorn and ridicule to some resterling patriot; one who has made great sacrifices; upon the labouring classes at any time or place within Mr. Sinclair then moved the following resolution,

men of Chartism. Now were we to adopt this standard, other man who merits it the same as he has done. Plague daring to hold up his hand against it, was manifested by the assembly, and three cheers were "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr.

Liddle for having successfully proved all our evils to be the result of class legislation, which can never be removed until the people are fully and fairly represented in Parliament."

The Plague wishing to try their hand in Gateshead, called a public meeting to be held on Monday, at twelve o'clock at noon; they met at the appointed time, and so did the Chartists. As soon as the Mayor, as if by natural instinct. took the chair and had opened the proceedings, by the Town Clerk reading the placard, Mr. Sinclair asked the

he would not, for he was frightened to come out at Mr. Sinclair then said, that as a working man he felt it incumbent upon him to move an adjournment. The Mayor stated that the meeting was got up for the benefit of the working calsses, and yet he was the first of all the mayors of Gateshead who denied the people the opportunity of attending without making a sacrifice, which they were ill able to afford. He would then

"That this meeting adjourn until eight o'clock this evening, so as to give a majority of the industrious classes an opportunity of attending and hearing discassed those subjects to which the Plague attached so

much consequence." It was met by an amendment, "That seven resolutions and a petition be proceeded with in lieu."

Mr. Sinclair protested against such a course Upon its being put from the chair, upwards of twothirds of the meeting held up their hands for the ad-) street. journment, but the worthy Mayor declared otherwise, upon which Mr. Sinclair protested against 5, at half-past one, April 1, at eleven, at the Court of tive System require the most cautious preservation; his decision, and told his worship he would lend Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Shou- and the debility and disease resulting from early inhim his spectacles if he was deficient in the bridge, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, discretion demand, for the cure of those dreadfu organ of vision, but he would neither allow Frederick's place, Old Jury.
him or any one else to cheat him out of his William Smith. Rotherhi

Mr. Sinclair moved, as an amendment, that the conduct of the Mayor does not deserve any thanks, March 4, April 1, at eleven, at the Thompson Arms | their constitutions, or in their way to the consummaand that the vote of thanks be postponed until he Inn, Sunderland. Solicitors, Messrs. Swain, Stevens, tion of that deplorable state, are affected with any returns to his senses, and learns to give equal justice and Co., Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Messra of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, to honest working men as he would wish others to do to himself.

Mr. Sinclair's amendment was carried.

The working classes of Gateshead met opposite the Town Hall, at eight o'clock (the hour to which the mid-day meeting had been adjourned), but were denied admission. The Superintendantess of Police informed Messrs. Cross and Sinclair that she was informed by the authorities that there was no meeting to be held there that night, but declined to state the name of that authority-upon which the assembled multitude hald a public meeting in the street, appointed Mr. Cross as Chairman, and a solemn protest was unanimously agreed to:—1st. Against the false decision of the Mayor; 2nd. against any petition purporting to emanate from the public meeting, being in Gateshead, and that the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the protest to Mr. Ferrand (whose speech appeared in last week's Star) to he by him presented to the House of Commons. Carried unanimously. Mr. Sinclair moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Kirker, and carried unanimously: "That, in the opinion of this meeting, all the misery

which infests the industrious classes (as we have seen to-day,) owes its whole existence to class-legislation and that nothing short of a full and free representation in Parliament can remove that misery." Carried una-The meeting then adjourned to the Chartists' Hall,

Cloth-market, where the Chartists held their meeting; Mr. Dees in the chair. The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting. Mr. Johnstone brought forward his vote of censure on the conduct of Mr. Painough, and his expulsion from the Charter Association, until he learns to behave

himself. Carried. Four shillings and threepence was handed from the 'good men and true" of Benton-lane End, for the Convention fund. L. L. H. G. S. paid in six shillings and eightpence to

the Convention fund. NORTH SHIELDS.—A public meeting was held here on Tuesday last, at Mr. Thomas Gray's, the Future Admiral, Wellington-street. Mr. Morris having been called upon to preside, briefly opened the meeting by introducing to them Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, who gave a first-rate lecture on the principles of the People's Charter, calling upon all who heard him to come and sign the National Petition. The place was crowded to suffication. Mr. Williams was well received, and a number of persons joined the Association after the proceedings of the meeting. All persons having cards of membership not accounted for, are respectfully requested to do so immediately. All petition-sheets are expected to be transmitted to the Secretary, Mr. James Sinclair, 3, Pipewell Gate, without delay.

SALISBURY.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this place on Wednesday week, a resolution was passed unanimously, that the Chartists of Salisbury are determined not to countenance any agitation that has for its tendency anything short of the People's Charter. A Charter evening school was opened here on Monday last, when twenty-five boys were

admitted. COLNE.—The cause of Chartism goes bravely on. We have of late had several able and talented lec- Mr. Pennell. turers amongst us. who have given a great stimulus to the glorious principles of justice and equality. The street, March 8, at half-past one, April 5, at eleven, at cordwainers of this town had a meeting of their the Court of Bankruptey. Selicitor, Mr. Hogard, Pa-Mr. Liddle had placarded Seghill, announcing his trade, at which they decided, as a body, to become ternoster-row; official-assignee, Mr. Groun, Abchurch-

delivered a very able and soul-stirring lecture here street on Wednesday evening, Feb. the 16th. The room to impose upon the credulity of the good men and true the principles of the Charter and at the close five

BARNARD CASTLE. - On Friday night last. a public meeting was held in Mr. Lockey's school room, which is capable of holding nearly 300 persons, and which was well filled. Mr. Maycroft, of West Auckland, addressed the meeting in a brief Mr. Cockburn rose and asked the lecturer if he might but argumentative speech; he was followed by be allowed to make a few remarks upon what he had Mr. Binns, from Sunderland, who in a very able statement, in which he said the greater the amount the People's Charter would remove and prevent a recurt twelve. Solicitors, Mr. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness export trade of the nation the greater the comfort rence of those evils which at this time press so London; Mr. Baxter, Atherstone. of the working classes, and laying before the heavily on the working portion of society. A vote meeting certain statistics, shewing how the cotton manuof thanks was given to the speakers and to the March 2, April 5, at twelve, at the George the Fourth ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, Chairman, three cheers were given for the Charter, Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Parsons and three for F. O'Connor, and three for the Welsh Benn, Mansfield; Mr. Deane, Lincoln's Inn fields,

> CIRENCESTER.—Mr. Knowles, the county lecturer, delivered an address here on Friday evening, on the first principles of government, to a very good audience. On Saturday morning he delivered a splendid lecture of two hours duration, on the present distress of the country, its cause and remedy. in the large room, at the George Inn, Fairford, which was very much crowded. On Sunday evenining Mr. Knowles lectured in the Market-place, Cirencester, to a very good and attentive audience.

after one at noon, from five to seven thousand people were assembled, and the mayor (Thos. Stokes, Esq.) came on the hustings, and took the chair. He was surrounded by Messrs. Paget, J. Biggs, Harris, Chapman, I. Hodgson, Fielding, Rawson, and other principal manufacturers, with Dr. Noble, Rev. Mr. Mursell, &c. &c. Messrs. Cooper and Bairstow, together with nine Chartist friends, occupied the front of the hustings, to the left of the mayor. The repealers put two resolutions to the meeting, and no opposition being offered, passed them quietly,—about two thousand hands being held up for each proposition. Mr. Cooper then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion, that

their hands by way of approval. When the negative was put, only about five black-gloved hands on the hustings were shewn,—and the mayor instantly declared the resolution carried. Intense enthusiasm then given for the Charter, three for the mayor, and three for O'Connor. This is the first open evidence of a disposition for conciliation among the middle classes of Leicester. An earnest wish to see the Charter passed into a law, has long been known to Charter passed into a law, has long been known to functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the exist in the minds of a few; but these very indivi- cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganizaduals have hitherto complained that we prevented On this occasion, a substantive resolution was deraised for the Chartist resolution, as compared with the shew for Corn Law repeal, ought to convince the Mayor, if, in the event of an adjournment being carried time, departed,—with what eventual success, remains to be seen .- Mr. Bairstow delivered an eloquent sermon, to a crowded audience, in the Shaks-

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 18.

Cornhill, wine-merchants, to surrender March 1, at nating the wholesnme street him mort. half-past ten, April 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bank- possess constant in the court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. So icitor, Mr. Ruck, Min- and unhappiness; undermaning to harmony; cing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall- and striking at the very soul of human intercourse. Samuel Lane, Hoxton Old Town, victualler, March

William Smith. Rotherhithe, miller, March 1, at rights, upon which the Mayor resigned his seat, Mr. | twelve, April 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Brocket moving a vote of thanks for his conduct in Basinghall-street, Solicitors, Messrs. Druce and Sons,

Billiter-square. John Thompson, Sunderland, chain manufacturer, Wright, Sunderland. William Stiles Goodeve, brickmaker, March 1, April

at one, at the Dolphin Inn. Chichester. Solicitors, Messrs. Blackmore and Senior, New Inn, Strand; and Messrs. Raper, Johnson, and Freeland, Chichester. James Andrew Butler, Loddington, Northamptonshire, machine-maker, Feb. 25, April 1, at one, at the Cross K-ys Inn, Northampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Wing and Twining, Gray's Inn-square; and Mr. Hewitt, Northampton.

William Curtis, King's Lynn, Norfolk, commonbrewer, March 2, April 1, at eleven, at the Duke's Head Inn, King's Lynn. Solicitors, Mr. Pitcher, King's Lynn; and Messrs. Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple. James Coles, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, apothecary, Feb. 24, at three, April 1, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Newport. Solicitors, Mr. Allen, Lincoln's Inn-

fields; and Mr. Matthews, Pontypool. William Fisher, Lincoln, wharfinger, March 4, April 1. at cleven, at the Castle and Falcon, Newark-upon-Trent. Solicitors, Mr. Lee, Newark-upon-Trent: and Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Harcourtbuildings, Temple. William Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder, Feb. 28

April 1, at eleven, at the Royal Hetel, Plymouth. Solicitors, Mr. Mantle, Blackfriars-road; and Mr. Edmonds. Piymonth. William Schofield, Oldham, machine-maker, March , at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; and Messrs. Whitehead, Barlow, and Rad-

cliffe, Oldham. George Brown, Carlisle, draper, March 17, April 1, at eleven, at the Coffee-house, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancerylane; Messrs. Humphreys, Cunliffes, Charlewood, and Bury, Manchester; and Messrs. Law and Bendle,

Carlisle. Edward Haworth, Manchester, merchant, March 7, April 1, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Arney, Charlotte-street

Bedford-square; and Messrs. Bennett, Manchester. G. H. Hope and J. Markham, Liverpool, brimstone-

refiners-R. Gardner and W. Atkinson, Manchester, merchants-G. Brook and W. H. Kaye, Huddersfield, den, and J. Lord, Colt Mill, Lancashire, woollenprinters-M. Bridge, H. Bridge, and J. Bridge, Bury, and W. M'Kinley, Manchester, engravers to calicoshire, stuff-dyers-S. Flood and M. Jackson, Leeds, tage. surgeons-H. Hitchen and P. Hitchen, Chorley, Lancashire, joiners-H. Clayton and T. Clayton, Hebdenbridge, Yorkshire, confectioners-T. Renny and W. Brown, jun, Liverpool, oil-cloth manufacturers-J. Broadbent, J. Broodbent, and J. Broadbent, Longwoodedge, Yorkshire, merchants-T. Hinton and T. White, Northowram, Yorkshire, stone-merchants.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 22.

BANKRUPTS. Joshua Darwin Gandar, victualler, Brydges-street, complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded Covent-garden, to surrender March 3, at two, April 5, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, Heathcote and Holmes, Coleman-street; official assignee,

Charles Vandergucht, silk-mercer, Quadrant, Regent-George Donaldson, watch-maker, Pall-mall, Westminster, March 9, at two, April 5, at the Court of Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known

John Pilling, innkeeper, Lancaster, March 9, April 5, at one, at the Royal Oak Inn, Lancaster. Solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew, Johnson, and Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; Blackhurit and Son, Preston.

Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Solicitor, Mr. Aplin, Banbury, Oxfordshire. 5, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, ations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly Mr. Tattershall, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London: Messrs. Hoole and Marples, Sheffield. John Parkes Hope, builder, Atherstone, Warwick- and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and

John Parsons, maltster, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. London John M'Lean, merchant, Liverpool, March 12, April 5. at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester.

Solicitors, Messrs, Holden and Clarke, Liverpool; Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancerylane, London. John Davies, oil merchant, Liverpool, March 15, April 5, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors,

Messre. Holden and Clarke, Liverpool; Messre. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancery-lane, London. chester, March 10, April 5, at twelve at the Com- a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. James Cockburn, merchant, New Broad-street. March

Ought we not to be sceptical? Is it not sufficient to amendments for the Charter. Do not be juggled, allow exactions of the taskmaster and the usurer, LEICESTER.—After the savage treatment shewn Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s, in a Scaled Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s,

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES
of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both
sexes; leing an enquiry into the concealed cause
that destroys physical energy, and the ability of
manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:
with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local
and constitutional WEAKNESS NERVOUS and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co.,

Consulting Surgeons. Leeds and Birmingham. Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Comptonstreet, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired tion of the Generative System, whether constitutional them from shewing it, by proposing amendments at or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising Corn Law meetings, and thereby creating "disorder." from Syphiltic disease; and is calculated to afford from Syphiltic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in termined on instead. The vast majority of hands solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state. Leicester "Liberals" that nothing less than an agita- and that nervous mentality kept up which places the tion for the whole Charter will now avail with the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of people. If they fail to evince such a conviction, we life. The consequences arising from this dangerous shall revert to our old policy of proposing amend-ments,—from which policy we have thus, for the first time. departed.—with what eventual success, re-deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodinto a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation quent sermon, to a crowded audience, in the Shaksperean Rooms, on Sunday night; and Mr. Cooper
lectured on "Forms of Government, and the principles of the People's Charter," in the same rooms,
on Monday night.

which nature wisely instituted for the preservation
of her species; bringing on premature decripitude,
and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries
with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with dis-Henry Rogers and Frederick Rogers, Finch-lane, gusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impreg-

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generaevils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to uccessful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to her and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impedi-

ment to maternity. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility. or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s.

bottle is saved. Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 44; Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-

mingham. Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. & L. PERRY AND Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be woollen-cloth merchants-J. Clarke, R. Lang, A. Asp- a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the Lancashire, corn dealers. -J. G. Copley, G. Barrow, country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which printers-E. Wainhouse and J. Wood, Newlay, York- will entitle them to the full benefit of such advan-

> May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

> Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible n the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the

as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Drake, Bouverie-street, throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer-Fleet street; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. Edward Harper, grocer, Steeple Claydon, Bucking They have effected the most surprising cures, not hamshire, March 8, April 5, at ten, at the George Inn, only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Solicitor, Mr. Aplin, and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Seth Flitcroft, ironmonger, Liverpool, March 4, April Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcercalculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness. counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak

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

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham. punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven Joseph Banks and Joseph Burgess, drapers, Man- till One. Only one personal visit is required from to give such advice as will be the means of effecting means have proved ineffectual.

Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with

Porthcoming Charlist Meetings.

BIRMINGHAM.—DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—The members of this Committee are requested to meet at the Association Room, Aston-street, on Tuesday evening next, on business of vital importance. The meeting will commence at eight o'clock.

DELEGATE MEETING .- A delegate meeting will mingham district are requested to send a de-

LONDON.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture on Sanday evening next, at the Three Crowns, Richmondstreet. Soho. Mr. T. M. WHEELER will lecture at the Star

Coffee Honse, Golden Lane, on Sunday evening SHOREDITCH.—A lecture on Chartism will be delivered at Albion Coffee House, 3, Church-street, livered a lecture on the progress of the people's Shoreditch, on Sunday (to-morrow) at eight o'clock in the evening; and a member's meeting will be

held at the same place on Wednesday, March 2nd, Colne.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, lecture on Monday evening, on "the Horrors of the vill deliver a lecture on Standar (this can) in the at eight o'clock in the evening. will deliver a lecture on S-turday (this day) in the Factory System." The lecture was loudly ap-Chartist lecture room, Windy Bank, as eight plauded. Above twenty members were enrolled; o'clock in the evening; also, in the same place, on and the greatest enthusiasm pervaded the meeting. Sunday morning at half-past ten; at Barnold-wick. The room was crowded to sufficiation, and hundreds

Mr. Edward's Route for next week:—On Mon-but excellent address, moved the adeption of the day, the 28th inst. at Upper Warley; Tuesday, the following resolution:—"That this meeting views, 1st of March, at Lower Warley; Wednesday, the with extreme regret, the abandonment of principle 2nd of March, at Luddenden; and on Thursday, the on the part of some of the Chartist leaders on Friday 3rd of March, at Midgley.

WALWORTH.-It is earnestly requested that the members of this locality would aftend on Monday evening next, Feb. 28th, at the Ship and Blue Ceat Boy, Walworth Road, as business of importance will be laid before them.

Bradford.-On Sunday next, Mr. Smyth will lecture at the North Tavern, at six o'clock. o'clock, Mr. Brook will lecture.

BRADFORD MOOR.—Mr. Arran will lecture on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. DUNKIRK STREET.-Messrs. Edwards and Ainley will lecture at Mrs. Shephera's, at eight o'clock, on Monday evening next.

LIDGET GREEN.-Mr. Ibbotson will lecture at this place, on Monday evening next, at eight Armitage in the chair, when a short address was de-

ton; and on Friday, at York.

Coxhoe; Friday and Sunday, at West Auckland. | cel of the National Charter Association." tine, of Keighley, will preach here, in the open air, the meeting adjourned. to-morrow noon.

the Working Men' Hall, 5, Circus street, New a very good audience each night; a considerable Town, on Sunday evening next. The chair to be portion of the middle class was present.

Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartists Chapel, on Tuesday next. Doors to be open at half-past seven o'clock, and the lecture to commence

MR. O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM. - According to a letter addressed through Mr. White to the Chartists of Birmingham, Mr. O'Connor will visi: this town on Wednesday, March 2nd, and continue here for three days.

Stroud Charter Association, will be held on Monday next, at seven e'clock, when business of great is wished that every member will attend.

evening next. Tailors.-A meeting of the United Tailors'

bodies will be held at the Social Institution, John street, Tottenham Court-road, on Monday evening

district is particularly requested to send a delegate, classes had been formerly betrayed, and explaining as business of great importance will be transacted. the principles of the People's Charter in a manly The meeting to commence at two o'clock in the after- and straightforward speech, which was loudly WIGAN.-Mr. James Dewhurst, from Bradford,

will lecture in and around Wigan, for all the next fortnight, in order to agitate for the whole Charter and nothing less. All are alive in this quarter ; they are determined for the whole hog, bristles and all. Dewsbury.-On Sanday, February 27, Mr. II. Candy will deliver a discourse upon the frauds and impositions of priesteraft to commerce at half-past. Mason should be heard, asked all those who thought six at the large room, over the Congressive they could not conduct their own business to hold

Mr. CANDY WILL LECTURE at the following places: then put to the meeting, and carried almost unani--On Monday next, at the Association room, mously amid loud cheers. Mr. G. Davie then moved Barnsley; Taesday, at Staley Bridge; Wednesday, the adoption of the National Petition, which he read Mottram; Thursday, Hyde; Friday, Stockport; at length amidst the applause of the meeting, and Saturday, Hazel Grove; Sunday, March 6th, Strandstreet Association room, in the evening at halfpast six; Monday 7th, Oldham; Tuesday 8th, Saturday 12th, Queen's Head.

present position of the people and how to maintain some curious remarks on his saintly hypocrisy. The it, as well as to shew up different parties who pre- Mayor then asked whether any person had any thing tend to be friends, but who are in reality enemies.

will be held at Mr. Tucker's, Westbury, on Sunday, 6th of March, when delegates from Bradford, Trowbridge, Molksham, Holt, Frome, Warminster, Monkton Deverill, and other towns and villages will be brought forward, at half-past ten o'clock.

men of Rotherhithe will take place on Monday evenforming a Rothernithe Charter Association; chair to cheered throughout. Mr. George White was next be taken at eight o'clock by an old Chartist.

Bradford.-The Chartists of Bradford have views, and principles of Chartism. He adverted to the Sun Inn, bottom of Ivegate. The Counciliors that there was no means of rectifying the abuses of and the lecturers meet, we understand, in the said misgovernment, except by placing power in the hands room en Sunday next, Feb. 27th, at two o'clock in of the people; and after reverting to various other the afternoon, to make final arrangements for the topics in which the people were interested, he retired new plan. It is earnestly requested that every one amidst loud and repeated cheers. The Chairman

if the weather permit, he will preach on Nottingham Democratic Chapel. On Monday evening, he will lecture at the Butcher's Arms, Newcas le-street; on Tuesday, at likestone; Wednesday, at Stepleford; Stevenson. Mr. Blackwell seconded the motion, and on Saturday night, at Carrington,

Hartley-street Association Room, Heywood, on would be for signatures in the Market Hall, and the Saturday, the 5th of March. Tickets of admission, meeting separated. twopence, to be had at Mr. Thomas Wrigley's, Chapel-street.

LAMBETH.-A lecture will be delivered on Tues-

Southwark.-Public meetings take place of the

two o'clock in the afternoon.

Sunday evening, and at Halshaw Moor, near Bolton, on Monday evening. SHEFFIELD.-Mr. Woodcock will deliver a lecture to the Yenth's Association, in the room, Fig Tree-

lane, en Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

An address on "the duty of the people in the present crisis," will be delivered on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock, in the room, Fig Tree-lane, Shiffield.

HALIPAX.—P. M. Brophy will deliver a lecture on Sunday next, as a x o'clock in the evening, in the Association Room, at Swan Coppice. A Public Meeting will be held at Westminster, on Friday next. Air. O'Connor will attend, and

address the mediag. BRADFORD -- Mr. Brophy, from Dublin, will lec-

SHEFFIELD.

have arisen from their lethargy, and the cause is advancing with giant strides. Peel's "sliding scale" is forcing scores of the middle-class into our ranks, whilst the gallant "workies" are determined to abate not one jot of their demand for equal rights and be held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday equal laws. Figtree-lane room has been densely next, at two o'clock, when all places in the Bir- crowded every evening during the last forinight, and every evening has seen a glorious addition to our pairiotic band. These are the triumphs of principle; the chaff is now sifted from the wheat; the people know their false friends and treat them deservedly as enemies. We are rallying the masses and winning the respect and adhesion of the honest portion

and entire, the law of the land. LECTURE.-Mr. Joseph Linney, of Manchester, decause," on Sunday evening last, in the National Charter Association Room, Fig-tree-lane. The room was filled in every corner. A large number of memat half-past two in the afternoon, and at six o'clock could not gain admittance. At the conclusion of in the evening.

the lecture, Mr. Gill rose, and, at the close of a brief last; and while censuring them, cannot too strongly express their satisfaction at the noble conduct of Mr. Julian Harney, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Jones; who, in defiance of open enemies and covert foes, gained a glorious triumph for the people by the adoption of the Charter, whole and cutire." Carried unanimously. Messrs. Harney and Parkes briefly addressed the meeting. On the motion of Mrs. Ward, a member of the Female Association, se-WHITE ABBEY.—On Monday night next, at eight conded by Mr. Willey, the thanks of the meeting clock, Mr. Brook will lecture.

were given to the council for their strenuous exertions in promoting the interests of the association. Mr. Evison moved, seconded by Mr. Wright, a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which being given, the meeting adjourned.

Youtus' Association.—The Chartist Youths met in their room, Fig Tree Lane, on Sunday last, Mr. livered by Mr. Nadin.

Selby.-Mr. Jones lectured here on Tuesday and MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Wm. Benbow will lecture at Wednesday evenings, in the Market-place, and had

Chartists in the ensuing Convention.

convened by the Mayor, on the requisition of 1000 the meeting adjourn to Suphenson's square. This electors and householders, was held at the Guild- was seconded by one on the platform and carried hall, on Wednesday last, the Mayor (Edward Evans, without dissent; and a general rush was made down Mr. Fisher seconded the same. Mr. George Davie. DEWSBURY DISTRICT.-A district meeting will be a Chartist, then stood forward and said that the re-

Mayor, instead of putting the question whether Mr. fix, at the large room, over the Co-operative they could not contain their own business to the contains their bands; this caused much ill feeling in the meeting. The amendment moved by Mr. Davis was the most dejected looks of the Corn Law Repealers. Mr. Martin Griffiths seconded the adoption of the petition. The Rev. Mr. Redford then stood forward Rochdale; Wednesday 9th, Todmorden; Thursday and expostulated with the Chartists on their unloth, Hebden Bridge; Friday 11th, Mytholmroyd; reasonable conduct, and hoped they would not persist MACCLESTIBLE.—Mr. West will lecture in the said if they persisted it would not be unanimous, was crowded, and an excellent impression was made Association Rooms, on Sunday evening next, on the He was laughed at by the meeting, and treated to in favour of the cause. else to propose, when nobody appearing to move any and departed from the platform amid the yells, Platting.

Bradrond, Wills -A county delegate meeting groans, and hisses of the working men. Mr. J. D. Stevenson, a Chartist shopkeeper, was then unanimously called to the chair, and, after passing

engaged a room in Butterworth Buildings, opposite the Reform Bill as a decided failure, and shewed then put the National Petision to the meeting, and it Mr. DEAN TAYLOR'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING Was corried unanimously amid loug cheers. A Week. On uneay afternoon next, at two o'clock, resolution was then come to that the petition be Forest; and in the evening, at six o'clock, at the assemble in London. On the motion of Mr. White, then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr.

introduced, and spoke at great length on the objects,

he continues to defend the glorious principles con- augured well for the sure and triumphant victory of The meeting then adjournd to Monday night next, BOLTON.-Mr. Griffin will lecture at Bolton on tained in the "cople's Charter." 4 That the thanks right over might and faction. of this meeting are one, and hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. in defending the principles of the

Charter in the midst of 300 traitors and Whig assassina." A most alarming fire took place on Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, which Redditch. The damage amounts to nearly one sideration the distress of the country, and likewise thousand pounds. It is not ascertained how the

fire occurred.

BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting was held at the Ship Charter; but this did not satisfy the "whole hog" Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lane in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Emes, of Lionel-street, on the complete suffrage question, who read copious extracts from the Nonconfermist. He advised the people to keep a strict eye on the middle classes, as he was doubtful ture at Brauford, on Wednesday evening next, at of their sincerity. Mr. Emes was warmly applauded. A deputation was then appointed to endeavour to THE COUNCIL have succeeded in taking a room, procure the Town Hall. A committee was also being Mr. Wm. Bell, late of Salford, for the Char-the other, we are sorry to say, fell down the pit, in which to note their meetings, situated in Butter- appointed to act in conjunction with the members tists, and Mr. Edward Williams, of Ecoles for the which is nearly one hundred yards deep, and was worth Buildings, San Bridge. The Council are re- of the General Council, for the management of the Corn Law Repeal rs. The discussion was conducted iterally shattered to atoms. An inquest was held quested to meet n x: Sunday afternoon, at two requisition, drawing up resolutions and otherwise very peaceably and orderly, and at its close, the out the body on Wednesday last: the Jury, after Geleck, for the purpose of making a new plan for conducting the forthcoming meeting. After the meeting evinced almost unanimously their deter- hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of "Acor-

over the natives. It was attended by Dr. Smiles or any future Government, will legislate for the and Mr. Councillor Whitehead, for the purpose of persuading the Boestonions to pitch into the Tories through Sir Robert Peel, and to raise the Whigs

BRADFORD.—At a numerous meeting held at the again, at the expence of both people and Tories, North Tavern, Wapping, on Monday evening, it was of Providence from reaching the habitations of the perience, that nothing but the principles embodied to him, for which he was very thankful. in the People's Charter, can save the nation from utter destruction." Moved by Mr. Elley, seconded John Arran, from Bradford, delivered an able and

Brock, and Wm. Whitehead. MANCHESTER.-GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER ON WED-NESDAY EVENING.—The Chartist Town Council of this town, according to an agreement with the requisitionists, succooded in obtaining the Town Hall. King-street, for the purpose of holding a public meeting in. As soon as it was settled about having Mr. Jones, the East and North Riding lecturer, Female Association.—The Chartist Females met the Town Hall, the members of the Council waited will visit the following places during next week, viz: in their room, Fig Tree Lane, at six o'clock on Mon-upon the Mayor, Mr. Brooks, and other gentlemen, was but thinly attended.

On Monday, the 28th, at Hull: Tuesday, the 1st day evening last, when Mr. O'Connec's letter was to ascertain whether they would contribute any-late the fair supporters of the Charter.

Mr. Brooks, and other gentlemen, was but thinly attended.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Brophy lectured here on Tuesday thing towards the expenses. The deputation was processed very courteensty, and the subscriptions dience. At the close several new members were were such as to clear the Council from having any- curolled. The Trades.—Mr. Julian Harney addressed the thing to pay either for the Hall, or placards. The

John Bayley maved the first resolution, "That it is a vote of thanks were passed to the lecturer, and the opinion of this meeting, that the inparalleled the people went away highly delighted. Middleron.—Mr. James Leach, of Tib-street, been nominated delegate to represent the Aberdare the resolution, which was put to the inceting and carried unanimously. As this time people were shouting "adjourn" from all parts of the room, and it was announced that the landlord in the square WORCESTER -TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM IN Would allow his room for the speakers to speak from THIS CITY .- A crowded and enthusiastic meeting one of the windows. Mr. Dovle rose and moved that

Esq., banker,) in the chair. A vast deal of coquet- the landing. On arriving at the square, where a STROUD.—A meeting of the members of the ting by the middle classes to win over the working men, dense crowd was congregated, Mr. Schoffeld adstroud Charter Association, will be held on Monday was tried and proved in ffectual. The Chartists being dressed the multitude through the window, showing next, at seven e'clock, when business of great determined to go the whole hog, the Whigs there- how both Whigs and Tories have described the people, importance will be submitted to the members. It upon determined to move their own resolutions, and and in his humonrous manner elicited loud applause. the Charlists were equally determined to make Mr. Leech, in an excellent speech, moved the next WHITECHAPEL -Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at theirs. At twelve o'click, the Mayor was unani- resolution," That this meeting is of opinion that the the Earl Grey Castle, Luke-street, on Monday mously called to the chair, and after the placard only effectual remedy for putting an end to the banecalling the meeting was read by the Town Clerk, ful influence of class legislation, and thereby remov-Mr. Hardy, late candidate for the representation of ling the distress of the country, is to have immediately the city of Worcester, moved the first resolution, passed into a law the six points of the Popule's Captain Corles seconded the motion; the resolution Charter, namely, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Bailot. next. Feargus O'Comor, Dr. M'Donall, and others was put from the chair, and carried unanimcusly. Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification for will attend.

Mr. Elgie, solicitor, moved the next resolution, Members of Parliament, Payment of Members, and the division of the country into Electorial Districts." Mr. Joseph Linney seconded it, and it was carried persod. held here, in the large room, over the Co-operative solution was not sufficiently explicit, and after unanimously, followed by loud cheers. Mr. James Stores, on Sunday next, when every locality in the dwelling on the manner in which the working Wheeler addressed the meeting for a short time, and was followed by Mr. Tillman. The Chair- tained here. The work goes bravely on. The man then introduced Mr. Brophy, who, on association room is open every Saturday night, at coming forward to the window, was received with seven o'clock, for singing, dancing, and reciting, and cheered, he moved that the words "as defined in loud cheers. Mr. B. speke at some length, and is well fitted up for such amusements. An effort the Charter as the only means of securing Repeal. the P. ople's Charter" be added to the resolution, was followed by Mr. Doyle, in moving and second- has been made by the Corn Law Repealers to induce Mr James Williams seconded the amendment. Mr ing the ollewing resolution :- "That it is the Chartists to join them for the Suffrage, the Mason, Chartist lecturer, then presented himself to opinion o. this meeting, that any agitation for other Ballot, and form Law Repeal, or to let them go on the meeting, but the Mayor objected to his address, measures short of the principles stated in the pre- with their repeal agitation unopposed, both which ing the receing, and on Mr. Mason remons rating vious resolution will never be of any permanent proposals the virtuous and right-minded Chartists with him on the injustice of such conduct, the good, or remove the distress which is fast bringing met with a decided negative. The Charter, and no this country to ruin." The resolution was carried. less, and no humbug, is their purpose.

Mr. Watts, Mr. Duffey, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. Sowenby.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Edwards, of Murray, afterwards addressed the meeting. A reso- Bradford, delivered a very powerful and interesting lution was carried thanking the mayor, Mr. Brooks, lecture at this place. At the conclusion, thanks for them. A voic of thanks was given the chairman. Three cheers were given to O'Connor, three for

Frest, Williams, and Jones, three for the Charter and the Star, and the meeting quietly dispersed. street on Sanday, to a very attentive audience. Mr. Queen was unanimously adopted. Littler afterwards addressed the meeting.

Brown Street.-Mr. Cooper, of Salford, lectured in putting the National Petition to the meeting. He here on Sunday, followed by Mr. Leach. The room

REDFEARN STREET.- This room was crammed to hear Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, on Sunday. Both

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE CHAR-TER.—The large meeting, which was adjourned last needay last; at the close of his lecture, a number of some appropriate remarks on the conduct of the Tuesday to Monday evening, took place at six o'clock. Mayor, he declared his willingness to hear any per- and certainly a more numerous or a more enthusiwill be expected, as business of great importance son who thought proper to address the meeting. He assic meeting has not been held in this town since then introduced Mr. J. Mason to address the meet. Mr. O'Conner's entry after his liberation from York ing. Mir. Mason entered at great length into the Castle. It was the unanimous opinion of both Char-Rotherhithe.—A public meeting of the working question of the people's rights, and administered a tists and micdle classes that there were, in Stephenand nothing less, resounded from every part of the great mass of the people. Mr. Alderman Brooks was called to the chair, who, after a few remarks, introduced Mr. Councillor Mason as first speaker. Mr. M. made a touching and a searching speech on the poverty, hunger, and distress of the people, and lashed, in a powerful manner, the system which had brought millions of industrious and virtuous people to a state of starvation. Mr. Prentice, Editor of the Manchester Times, in the course of a long speech, advised the Chartisis not to give up their agitation for the Charter, as the whole commuforwarded to the National Convention about to nity would have to come to it sooner or later, on Monday evening last, the following resolutions Mr. Young was placed in the chair. Mr. White question, next spoke, and made a powerful address tials were handed in from Mr. Carter, for the City of in defence of the Chartists and the Charter. H. REDDITCH .- At the meeting, on Saturday even- jun., Gardener, and Murry, asterwards made some carnestly requested to send a delegate to this coming, the following resolutions were unanimously regular Chartist speeches; and there being a general mitice, on Monday next, for the more effectually day, the 1st of March, at the Room, 1, China passed:— That, we the Chartests of Redditch, view cry for Leach from all parts of the corrying out the objects of the committee." Moved with surprise and indignation the cenduct of John chairman brought him to the window, when the by Mr. Treadwell, seconded by Mr. Harper, "That Collins, in compromising the principles of the Peo- cheering was vociferous. Mr. Leach spoke in his middle class of Southwark, every Thurday evening, at the Swan Inn, Dever Road, Borough, for the purpose of hearing the Chartists defend their glorious principles.

Dever Road, Borough, for the purpose of hearing the Chartists defend their glorious principles.

Dever Road, Borough, for meeting held at the Town Hall of Birmingham, on the purpose of hearing the Chartists defend their glorious principles.

Dever Road, Borough, for meeting held at the Town Hall of Birmingham, on working classes to the middle classes, if the latter would only be honest. To be rather plain, he would give the two each be sent to the Middlesex appearance with the devil himself, if he would give the two each be sent to the Middlesex appearance white as a leader of the pecule universal justice. There was no resolution councils, on Sunday next, to impress upon the deleday (this day) at the Black Bull Inn, at seven people; that his sufferings, bravery, and talents, submitted, but the speeches were thorough-going gates present the necessity of their localities sending o'e cek; and at the Chartist Meeting Room, Hol- entitle him to the respect and honour due to a Chartist ones, and unanimity and good feeling were a delegate to this committee, to assist us in carrying lingworth, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at half-past patriot, and that we will support him so long as manifested from beginning to end, which certainly into effect the desirable object we have in view.

> YORK STREET CHARTIST INSTITUTE .- Mr. Crowther, of Oldham, delivered a most excellent and instructive address on Sunday evening last, to a very respectable audience.

RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.-On Monday evening, a pubthe plan brought forward by Sir Robert Peel as a relief. The parties calling the meeting brought forward a resolution embracing four points of the lads of this place, consequently a working man came forward with an amendment for the whole Charter. This was seconded by another "fustian," supported by Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, and was carried by an overflowing majority.

transaction of othes business, the meeting separated, mination to abide by the Charter agitation.

On Wednesday night last, a meeting was holden at meeting in their room, on Monday night last. There (From our own Correspondent.)

Beaston, a village near Leeds, called under the was a good attendance of people. The following Progressics the Cause—The men of Sheffield auspices of the Goose section of the Leeds Whigs, for resolution was passed:—"That it is the opinion of the purpose of coming the complete suffrage dodge' this meeting that neither the present Government,

THE NORTHERN STAR ...

BRADFORD.—At a numerous meeting held at the through the "complete suffrage" movement. It resolved unanimously :- "That as frequent intimawas no go, however. The villagers were not to be tions made on the part of certain professors of done. Preparations had been made for giving them 'liberty' of their extreme desire to separate the a complete route. As soon as the two goese above people from their leaders, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., named found out that this was the case, they dedged J. B. O'Brien, Dr. M'Douall, Mr Leach, and others; again: they gave up their "complete-suffrage" resource, therefore, hereby express our unabated confi-lution, and agreed to support the "whole Charter" dence in their undaunted patriotism, and pledge our-it. of the middle class by our stedfast adherence to the resolution, plainly seeing that unless they aid so, selves never to abandon them to please any party, so Charter, and our determination to make it, whole they would stand no chance of carrying the resolution as they continue, as heretofore, honestly and tion they mainly wished to have carried, the one faithfully to the great principles of the Charter."—condemnatory or Sir Robert Peel and the Corn "That, while we the Chartists of Bradford would Laws. Their second dodge succeeded. The Corn- hail the co operation of the middle classes, we will Law-condemnation was put first; and then the not surrender an atom of our known principles, not resolution for the whole Charter was moved and even for the sake of securing the powerful aid of seconded, and carried. The following are the reso- wealth; but will stand unflinchingly to all the points lutions adopted by the meeting. The first resolutof the People's Charter, though we should as a cortion was carried, if carried at all, by a bare tain consequence, struggle alone for an indefinite term majority; but for the second one cvery of years; and that we will enter into no coalition with hand in the room was holden up. "That the Corn Law Repealers, in future, on any other this meeting considers that all restrictive consideration than the broad basis of the Charter. duties are in themselves bad, but more especially -" That as the Corn Law Repealers of Bradford, those affecting the first necessary of life, and there- gave on the 17th instant, at the m eting held in fore views with disgust and indignation the sliding front of the Bowling Green Inn, a tacit assent to scale of duties on Corn proposed by Sir Robert Peel, the truth of the great political positions held by the which has been proved to be unjust in operation, and | Chartists of the British Empire; we are of opinion,

to remove a law, which for the sake of 'protecting' once, and join us hear; ily in this important movea grasping and rapacious aristocracy, restricts the ment."- "That the three resolutions be sent to the false step now might ruin all; that there never was freedom of trade, and tends to prevent the bounty Northern Star and Brudford Observer, for insertion." -On Sunday last, after other business had been industrious classes." Moved by J. Horner, and done, a subscription was set on foot for the purpose seconded by H. Tilley. "That this meeting having of assisting brother Travis, an aged veteran in the stakes are seen with mortification the complete failure of bygene schemes of Reform, is convinced by fatal ex- two shillings and one penny was collected and given by our own folly. See then that every point be STANNINGLEY .- On Sunday afternoon last, Mr.

> People's Charter.
> Datsy Hill.-The Chartists of this place were addressed, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. Flinn. MANNINGHAM. - Mr. Smith delivered an able and interesting lecture here, on the condition of the people of Ircland, and the repeal of the Legislative

Bedlington.—Oa Saturday evening Mr. Charles
Connor, of Manchester, will lecture to the inhabitants of this place, and on Sunday, at Cramhabitants of this place, and on Sunday morning to arrange for the Hall, or placerds. The On Monday last Mr. Brophy, of Dublin, gave a thing to pay cither for the Hall, or placerds. The On Monday last Mr. Brophy, of Dublin, gave a thing to pay cither for the Hall, or placerds. The On Monday last Mr. Brophy, of Dublin, gave a thing to pay cither for the Hall, or placerds. The On Monday last Mr. Brophy, of Dublin, gave a thing to pay cither for the Hall, or placerds. The On Monday last Mr. Brophy, of Dublin, gave a thing to pay cither for the H ington.

Mr. Michael Sharman, was enthusiastically adopted; announce the meeting. On Tuesday morning, the countrymen to their present deplorable condition, moved of the condition, and for the countrymen to their present deplorable condition, town was placarded, which caused great excitement. Were fast bringing the people of this country to the evening, at Sunderland; Tuesday, at Durham; Wed- wainers' trade, as are favourable to the principles of Previous to the time of meeting the streets were same level, the causes of which he ably traced to nesday, at Wingate Grange Colliery; Thursday, at Chartism, be now established, to form part and par-lined with a mass of human beings, and the Hall was class legislation, and made a powerful appeal to the Oxhoe; Friday and Sanday, at West Auckland. cel of the National Charter Association." The literally wedged. Mr. C. Doyle moved that the labouring classes of both countries to unite in ob-know. Teach the mushroom, "upon occa-endeavoured to oppose the Chartist resolution; but the labouring classes of both countries to unite in ob-know. Teach the mushroom, "upon occa-endeavoured to oppose the Chartist resolution; but taining the People's Charter, as the only means for sion," Chartists, that they must learn to follow, in this they were unsuccessful—two thirds of the by Mr. J. Linney, and carried by acclamation. Mr. remo ing all our grievances of which we complain.

> by Sir Robert Peel, made application to some of the pocket, cautiously, and without trusting them. Chartis: leadors to get up an effigy of the slippery Barouct, and parade him through the town; but it was no go. They then applied to some of their own tool, who, ever ready to obey their employers, went Chartists intended to burn Peel in effigy in Chadwick's Urchard, at nine o'clock in the evening. Accordingly, the tools of the Plague, accompanied with drums and fifes, marched through the prin-Robert, which caused considerable excitement; and, by the time they had arrived in Chadwick's Orchard, several thousands had collected, where one of the Corn Law Repealers read his indictment. charging him with murder and robbery; they then set fire to him. The Chartists, taking advantage of the great concourse of people, exposed the whole trick, and delivered some out-and-out Charriet speeches, to the utter dismay of the Corn Law Repealers, and the evident satisfaction of nine-tenths of the body of the people. Three cheers were then proposed for the People's Charter, and the meeting quietly dis- your success is certain.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. -- More than a thousand Wheeler addressed the meeting for a short time, signatures to the "Great National" have been ob-

meeting peaceably separated.

on Monday, for the purpose of forming a coalition. if possible, between the middle and working classes. MANCHESTER.-Mr. Griffin lectured at Strand- The mayor was in the chair, and a momorial to the

TODMORDEN.-Mr. Lund, from Lancaster, visited Todmorden ase week, and gave a most satisfactory lecture. He went through all the points of the Charter, and explained them in a familiar and convincing manner; indeed the whole of his lecture, which lasted upwards of two hours, was delivered in a calm and temperate manner, and gave great satisfaction. We are rapidly progressing here; we speaker and hearers were in high glee, stimulated by have a society that numbers upwards of three hun-Shaw, near Oldham.—Mr. William Booth, of Newton Heath, will lecture here, on Sunday evening, clined putting the petition to the meeting, York-street, Hulme, and Mr. Cartledge at Miles given an invitation to Mr. James Leach to come and deliver a lecture.

ROTHERMAM. - Mr. Ibbotson lectured here on Wed-

members were enrolled. SALFORD. - Mr. Roberts, from Bury, lectured here

on Sunday night, to a very numerous audience. DEWSBURY .- Mr. H. Candy gave a lecture in the Market-place, to upwards of two thousand, who severe castigation to the Mayor and the parson for son's Equare on that evening no fewer than from heard him patiently in spite of the cold, on the ing next, at eight o'ci ck, at the St. John's Coffee their ungentlemanly and unchristian conduct. He ten to twelve the usand persons. One sentiment necessity of union, and the present position of the House, New-street, Dockhead, for the purpose of delivered a very effective address, and was loudly seemed to animate the vast multitude; the Charter, people. All seemed highly satisfied; there was a good sprinkling of the middle class. The night was

> BATLEY.—On Tuesday a large Corn Law Repeal meeting was holden here, Mr. J. Burnley, an extensive miller, in the chair. A resolution for the

Tower Hamlers .- Mr. Frazer lectured to this locality on Wednesday evening.

THE LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS FUND COMMITTEE. At the usual weekly meeting of this body, held at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Mr. George Thompson, the lecturer on the slave were unanimously passed, previous to which creden-London, and from Mr. James Illingworth, for the He told them not to be deceived by either Tories or night next, on business of great importance." Moved recreast Whigs. Their Charter was a righteons by Mr. Illingworth, seconded by Mr. Watkins, instrument, and must be obtained. Messrs. Potter, "That every locality in Middlesex and Surrey be the ruffle for the frame and plate of O'Connor, be place at half-past eight o'clock, at the Craven's carried.

at eight o'clock, when it is hoped that every locality

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE DAMP .- On Mon-

will send a delegate.

took place at one of the Low Moor Company's pits, called the Soldier Green Pit. Robert Garside, the completely destroyed the needle mill at Apsley, near lic meeting was held in this village to take into con- sieward of the works, descended the pixto examine what state it was in; two other colliers followed, named Crampton and Lightowlers, along with two boys, who worked in the pit. The fire which is constantly kept at the bottom was got low, the Steward broke it up, when it immediately caught fire and exploded with a report as loud as a piece of artillery. The whole of the five were dreadfully burnt, but particularly Crampton, who is not likely to recover. We are sorry to say the catastrophe did not end here. Two boys, just at the time of the explosion, had got into the corve, for the purpose of being lowered down. Eccles.—A discussion on the Corn Law question when the cold blast, which invariably follows such was held here on Tuesday week; the disputants explosions, blew one of the boys on to the pit hill; tists, and Mr. Edward Williams, of Eccles for the which is nearly one hundred yards deep, and was denta'l death."

SECOND EDITION.

Northern Star Office, Friday Morning.

PHYSICAL-FORCE MOVEMENTS. Since writing the articles of caution in our first edition, we have learned that in Manchester the Extension" men have made themselves quite ready, for an onslaught upon the people, so soon as their violence and rabid treachery shall have furnished the "authorities" with a pretext on which to make.

On Thursday evening, a large body of soldiers, three pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition, were brought very quietly into the town, and disposed of with as little shew as possible. And this at the very moment when the "League" are pouring out from the throats of their incendiary orators, the most inflammatory stuff that has ever been uttered since the last Whig fever in 1830-1-2, and when they have a Committee sit ing to arrange for a great demonstration on Kersal Moor! What does it import ?- what does it look like? Are the two factions merely watching each other, or are they secretly playing into each other's hands, to obtain a large "thinning of the mischievous in its tendencies; this meeting, therethat, if they be sincere, they will not expect us to surplus population"? We again tell the people that fore, pledges itself to use every constitutional means make the least surrender; but come forward at the times never were more critical; that a single the times never were more critical; that a single (in our time at least) so much need for activity, firmness, and prudence as just now. The guarded. Leave not a single cutpost without its garrison; but let all be well disciplined. " Peace. y Sheridan Nussey, supported by Dr. Smiles, Wm. talented lecture on the principles contained in the Law, Order," must be our tactics; "Onward!" our determination; "No surrender!" our watch-

If the "League" call a meeting upon Kersal Moor, or any where else, let the people go; let them go in their might-in their thousands-their hun-NEW LEEDS.-Mr. Smith delivered an able lecture dreds of thousands; let them assemble peaceably; hear everybody patiently; and negative all the Mr. Baines at Leeds. We like to keep that in- and oppressive laws would not be enacted. We. stance before the people as an example; it was tion that has not for its object the enactment of the done so well, so coolly, so deliberately, and document called the People's Charter, without deducyet so unmistakeably. Such be the fate of every tion or alteration." "Plague" resolution from this time forth : silently, peacefully, but effectually negatived by counter with a deal of flummery, persuaded the mover and votes or by an amendment of the right sort, seconder to let it stand as an original resolution; moved and seconded by men of the right and they would carry both. This being acceded to sort—hard handed fustians whom the people They then, with the greatest effrontery imaginable, before they can expect to lead—that their place is meeting voting in its favour. But the Chairman would not give any decision, although his in the back ground while their schoolmasters read own party acknowledged it to be carried. The Char-

all with their excesses—either of speech or conduct. Leave all the honour of all the violence entirely to in opposition. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. about the town in a private manner, stating the them. Every working man who aids in one of Hocges; three cheers for O'Connor, and three for their effigy burning exploits is a traitor to himself the Star; three for the Charter; and three for and to his country. Let the contemptibles broke up. thus amuse their amiable dispositions in cipal streets of the town, bearing an effigy of Sir propria persona; let them make the effigies and carry them and burn them with their own proper hands, and shout for them with their own proper tongues; while you go about your own businessgetting the Charter and proving that you are fit for it as well as have a right to it.

Do this, and the villains will be disappointed; all their adroit management for turning loose "the dogs of war" upon their dupes may be laughed at, and

Once more we exhort you to be vigilant. Suffer not a meeting to be held without you; and suffer not a single resolution, petition, or memorial to pass has promised to be present. This will be the most at any meeting where you are, for any object BUT THE important meeting ever held in London. Fustians. CHARTER. The "League" affect now to regard Nail them to that. If it be so their agitation for end may follow.

HURRAH FOR LONDON!

While writing, we have just received a report from our correspondent, of a glorious thrashing of present. the "League" at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on and the Finance Committee, for obtaining the hall were voted to the chairman and lecturer, and the Wednesday. Nearly all the London M. P.'s were the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, at eleven announced to attend, supported by Sidney Smith, POLTON.-A very numerous meeting was held and the whole force of the "League." The Char- ments, Vote by Ballo, Equal Representation, No tists, notwithstanding this array of "influentials." determined that they would follow the example set by the men of Southwark, and soundly thrash them, Esq., and other well known friends of the people,

which they did, and no mistake. The chair was taken by W. MAULE, Esq., Churchwarden, and the first " Plague" resolution :-

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the sliding scale of Poel is unjust in principle, and an insult to the suffering people of this country, and we pledge ourselves not to relax in our exertions until we obtain a total repeal of the Corn Laws:" was moved, in a most silky, instructing, speech by

Mr. LEADER, M.P., and seconded by some Mr. Thursday. CLARK. But though LEADER is a great favourite as an M.P., with the Londoners, they were not to be seduced from their allegiance by him. Mr. RUFFY Ribley in a speech that does honour to him, run commenced Trading in the Articles of Tea and up the Chartist flag in the shape of the following amendment on the "Plague" men's resolution :-

"That this meeting is of opinion that the majority mended him. of 123 in the House of Commons in favour of the sliding scale is a clear proof that the monopoly of class legislation is the great cause of all other monepolies that exist in this country; and that we are further of opinion that no permanent relief will be a superior Article, at a Fair and Moderate Price. given to the alarming distress which exists until the As a further inducement to the Friends of the Charpeople are fairly and fully represented in Parliament | tist Cause to support him by their Orders, R. R. in accordance with the principles laid down in the document called the People's Charter."

The amendment was seconded by another good Chartist named Armstrong, who "pitched into" the League in proper style. The creatures "tried all their possibles" to prevent either him or RIDLEY from being heard, but the people's patience and determination overcame them.

The Chairman, after several attempts to cojole the Chartists to pass the "Plague" resolution first and Lesday, at likestone; Wednesday, at Stepleford; Indicated the motion, and the middle classes could have persuaded the working seconded by Mr. Tr. adwell, "That the Seconded by Mr. Tr. immense assembly,—the place being crowded to Wheat and Oats to this day's market are larger excess, only six hands were held up against the There has been a very limited demand for Wheat, amendment. The League seemed aghast, but the best descriptions is per quarter lower, the infewanted again to cajole the "luds" by pressing rior qualities nearly unsulcable. Barley very dull them to vote also for their resolution; but this was and Is per quarter lower. Oats and Beans rather "no go"; about one hundred hands were held up for their resolution, and a whole forest against ple's Charter, and openly supporting the resolu- usual sensible argumentative manner, and held out postponed to this day fortnight, and then to take it. The Chairman then declared the amendment

Colonel Evans then rose, and in a long palavering speech, in which he declared himself al most a Chartist, proposed the following resolution :-

"That this meeting is fully aware of the evils inflicted by the present laws affecting the importation of corn and provisions, but is entirely opposed to the present ministerial project of altering without amonding them."

In both the Colonel's and Mr. LEADER'S speeches the "soap" was very plenteously applied; all the day morning last, a terrific explosion of fire damp evils of the Corn Laws were unsparingly attributed, for inferior new there is scarcely a buyer. Barley took place at one of the Law Macro Corners and the law Macro Corners an to class legislation; the Chartists were highly com- Shelling are cheaper. Beans as before. plimented, and great promises made to them as a return for their labours in the carrying out of the LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS "Repeal." But "it wouldn't do." The "lads" were wide awake: and Ribley in another elequent address in which he administered a severe castigation to the manufacturers for their treatment of the factory children, and likewise to Colonel Evans, proposed the following amendment :-

> "That in the present state of the representative system, it is useless to expect any measure of efficient relief from the Legislature, and that this meet ing do now adopt the National Petition of the working classes, and will exert their energies in its bshalf.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. L. Jones. who, in a most able and logical manner showed the working of machinery as it affected the people of

this country, and its relation to the Poor Law; completely demolishing the flimsy arguments of Evans and LEADER, that machinery was a benefit to the working man because the population of our large towns had increased. The home truths of Lovo JONES, of course, drew forth great opposition from the platform "gentlemen." Colonel Evans again addressed the meeting in explanation, and convinced them that a few lessons under LOYD JONES would greatly improve his knowledge of the subject. Capt. Rous in vain endeavoured to obtain a hearing. He was hooted down, not by the people, but by the gentlemen."

The Chairman then put the amendment for the National Petition, when about 1,600 hands were held up for it, and only four against it; the Whigs were so chop-fallen, that they dare not attempt to put their resolution. Mr. RUFFY RIDLEY moved and Mesers. Wheeler, Parker, and a score of others, seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman; three cheers were given for the Charter, for O'CONNOR, for the Star, and for FROST. WILLIAMS. and Jones.

Thus ended the only large public meeting which the League has dared to call in Middlesex: no language can express the bitterness of spirit with which they received this galling defeat.

A much longer report was sent to us, but the time of receiving it compels us thus to shorten it. Again, we say, Hurrah for London! This is the way to do it. Let every other place do like-

GOOD FAITH OF THE "LEAGUERS!"-SINCERITY OF THEIR CONVERSION TO CHARTISM!!

A public meeting of the anti-Corn Law Association was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, the Churchwarden in the chair.

Mr. Smith moved a resolution deprecating the present Corn Laws. The Rev. Mr. GETRY seconded it in a long ramb-

Mr. FARRER moved the following amendment :-"That, in the opinion of this meeting, were the Corn Laws repealed, under existing circumstances "Plague" men's resolutions, just as they negatived there would be no guarantee that other equally ornel therefore, are determined not to assist in any agita-

Mr. Goodfellow seconded the resolution. The CHAIRMAN and "Gentlemen" of the League distress that so severely presses on both the manormon of the middle class was present.

A BERDARE.—Mr. Morgan Williams, Merihyr, has

A Berdare delegate to represent the Aberdare the resolution which was not give any decision, although his own party acknowledged it to be carried. The Charken of course, if they been entirely brought about through the influence of come over to you; but receive as you do, in common life, a known, though repentant. Dick
The back ground while their schoolmasters read distress that so severely presses on both the maown party acknowledged it to be carried. The Charlessons to them. Receive them, of course, if they
been entirely brought about through the influence of come over to you; but receive as you do,
in common life, a known, though repentant. Dickthe resolution which was not the resolution which was not the resolution of the Corn Law repealers. moved
their individuation of the Corn Law repealers. the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Jordan, a repealer, who advised Above all take care to have no concern at them to get a repeal of the Corn Laws first. This sophistry, however, was of no use; the National Petition was carried with only one dissentient hand Frost, Williams, and Jones. The meeting then

> The London Chartists are anxiously invited to attend, on Monday next, in their thousands, at the Workhouse Yard, Marylebone, when a public meeting is to be held in pursuance of some assurances. given by Messrs. Savage and M'Connell, of a union being effected by them between the Chartists and the League. The several Committees of the London Chartist Associations will therefore be rejoiced to see the working men attending in their thousands to speak for themselves. J. Hume, Esq., in the chair, at twelve, and FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.

THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE. -Mr. F. O'Connor will address a general meeting of Repeal is useless. Get the MEANS FIRST, that the the journeymen tailors at the Social Institution, John-street, Tottenham-Court-road, on Monday, the 28th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, when it is requested that every lover of liberty and justice will attend, and declare their determination no longer to remain the degraded creatures they are at

MEN OF BIRMINGHAM. - A meeting will be held in o'clock, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parlia-Property Qualification, and Payment of Members for their services, as laid down in the document entitled "The People's Charter." Feargus O'Connor, will address the meeting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23. The debate on Mr. Villiers' motion for a total Repeal of the Corn Laws was continued throughout the evening. The speakers were Mr. Ewart, Mr. F. Berkeley, Mr. Thorncley, Mr. Hastie, Mr. O'Connell, Col. Conolly, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Mark Philips, Sir R. Peel, and Lord John Russell The debate was then further adjourned to

DUFFY RIDLEY respectfully acquaints his It Friends and the Chartist Public, that he has Coffee, and earnestly solicits the support of all those Friends of the Cause, to whose respect and confidence his humblo advocacy may have recom-

Through the kindness of his Friends, R. R. has been enabled to make such arrangements for a regular Supply of Genuine Teas and Coffees as will place it in his power to Supply his Customers with purposes to give One Penny from each Shilling of his Profits to the Funds of the Executive—the Receipts of the Last India Company and R. R.'s Books to be audited by the auditors of the General Council sitting in London.

Orders by Post (pre-paid) addressed Ruffy Ridley, 19, D'Oyley-street, Chelsea, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, FLB 22.—The supplies of

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. 1755 1126 Qrs. Qrs. 3334 \mathcal{L} s. d. $\mathcal{L$

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING FEB. 22, 1842.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, FEB. 25.—We have a good supply of Grain to this day's market. The trade continues extremely duil for all articles. The best Wheat is fully ls. per qr. lower, and the sale very limited; has again receded 1s. per gr. cheaper. Oats and

O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13. Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

All Communications must be addressed. (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

one Premises.

Saturday, February 26, 1842.