BROTHER DEMOCRATS, - Events of a most extraordinary and awful nature have tran-pired during the last few weeks, through the influence of which, aided by the combined factions, Tory and Whig, those who have been foremost in the advocacy of the rights of mankind have been marked out by the harpies of Government as fit objects for prosecution, imprisonment, and exile. Amongst those who were foremost in the holy cause of a nation's redemption, was to be found our worthy co-patriot and colleague, Peter Murray M Donall, a stern, unflinching democrat, brave in times of peril, honest in his intentions, and of a sound and discerning THE MA judgment. Having carefully viewed the circumstances over, and seeing the necessity of filling up the vacancies that may occur from time to time in the Executive Committee, we recommend to the

country the following suggestions:-. Firstly-To take into consideration the necessity of filling up the vacant seats in the Executive. instanter.

Secondly-Out of the whole list of Candidate put in nomination, those five that have the greater number of votes to be held in reserve, and whenever approbation throughout Staffordshire.

Mr. Wm. Ware Mr. T. Draper there occurs a vacancy, the candidate amongst the five who had the greatest number of votes to be called to the vacant seat, and so in succession until the last of the five should be called, if there should able and willing to do so.

Brethren, we are aware that this is an addendum to the plan of organization. This line of policy, we believe to be in strict accordance with the principles of the people's Charter. But as this matter appears! to us to be one of very great responsibility, we must await with anxiety the sanction or rejection of these suggestions by the votes of the Association.

As the pro tem. Executive have decided that Tuesday, the 25th of October, shall be the last day on which candidates can be nominated, we are satisfied with their arrangement, and that the names shall be published in the Northern Star, of Saturday, the 29th of October; and instanter we expect the whole votes of the Association as to whether the members are satisfied with our proposals, the result to be published in the Northern Star on Saturday, the 12th of November. Then the poll for the can-didates to be taken. No return need be sent of polling for candidates after Tuesday, the 22nd of November. The gross number of votes for each candidate will be published in the Star on Saturday, the 26th day of November. Brethren, we rely on your discernment, your judg-

above instructions. We remain, Your faithful Friends and Representatives, JAMES LEACH, President. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Charust Entelligence.

LEAMINGTON .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of Warwick and Leamington, it was resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Executive pro. tem. in the hope that they will continue in that office until the fate of the other members is decided. Twelve shillings was handed in for raffle tickets for the General Defence Fund : half a crown for ditto, from Mr. W. of Warwick : and five shillings for Mr. White's support. Mioney matters having been settled, an interesting discussion was held on the question—"What would be the duty of the Chartists in the event of the Corn Law League renewing their agitation;" and ultimately the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-" That this meeting being convinced that the repeal of the Corn Laws would not benefit the working classes without a repeal of many other bad laws and legislative protection for our labour, we. therefore, cannot sympathise with, or countenance the Corn Law League or any other party who will not agitate for the People's Charter, and which, in our cpinion, is the only means of securing evenhanded justice for the whole people. That we deem it the duty of the working classes to avail themselves of every opportunity that presents itself to propagate and defend the principles of the Charter, and to cultivate public opinion in favour of it by all peaceful and legal means, by reason and argument, and by their urbanity and rational conduct towards all those who may differ from them in opinion. That seeing the working classes are unjustly deprived of the right of citizenship and the use of the public buildings, for which they are taxed and which are supported by their industry, we hold that whenever a public meeting is called in any building that is public property, for lecturing, &c., they (the working men) should attend and there maintain the right of the majority to approve of, or reject any chairman that may be proposed; and that the usage of society requires a chairman to preside over all

such meetings; but, in case of lectures being de

livered in private buildings, we hold that such affairs

should be regarded as private property, and that

parties delivering lectures under such circumstances

bave an undoubted right to make what arrangemen's

they please, and should not be interrupted. The

discussion was supported well by Messrs. Lawfred,

Stanley, Grantham, Arkins, Wild, Donaldson, and

STROUD.—In this town, as elsewhere, the friends of true democracy have had, and still contime to encounter, many difficulties, and opposition of no small magnitude. Our little crew, having suffered worst from want of employment, felt much discouraged and indifferent as to the result of their ever obtaining their political rights. Our pilot being "Truth," our helmsman "Justice," and our compass "Love," we waded on through many difficulties, and partially passed through the cesspool of corruption, when we ventured to hoist the colours of true democracy; and, nailing our colours to the mast, we have commenced battering down the tents of tyrants by means of subscription books being taken into the camp of the adversary. We hope every man of liberty and love to his country will make it a duty to contribute to so noble, so patriotic, and so good a cause. Mr. Millsom, of Cheltenham, lectured here on the 20th, and gave great satisfaction. If every man worked like him, the rights of the poor would speedily be obtained. Since he com-menced lecturing, he has walked 1,500 miles at the expence of himself. Our weekly meeting was held on Monday night, at the Globe Inn. The following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously: That we hail with delight the noble example shown by the men of London, and pledge ourselves to work with them, to accomplish the glorious victory of right over might, of justice over injustice."—" That we deem it contrary to the rules of the Association to elect a fresh Executive until the time is expired. which, according to Article 14th, is in February. 1843; and that we consider the Executive pro tem., in London, quite sufficient until such time as the members of the Executive are at liberty to co-

MERTHYR TYDVIL—At the usual weekly meeting of the Charter Association, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed :- "That we, the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil, deem it our bounden duty to use every means in our power to support the families of our Star. A meeting of the members of Council residing A Friend to freedom 0 1 0 patriotic brethren that have fallen victims to the in Surrey will take place at the Ship Tavern, Longnever to cease our exertions till they are restored to at three o'clock, on matters of great importance. I their homes and their families, and the Charter the law of the land." As a token of their sympathy theatre, residing in Surrey, to pay for the same on they have sent £1 to the office of the Evening Star, that is, 10s. to Mrs. Ellis, and 10s. to the National

DEWSBURY.—Lectures were delivered on Monday evening in the large room over the stores, by Messrs. Brook and Bray, of Huddersheld, on the 18 benefits arising from co-operation. A goodly number were in attendance. The subject was handled in fine Cas style and gave every satisfaction. Six new shares were taken in the company's stores, which have now every appearance of doing well. The stores are based upon the foundation of Chartism. Mr. James. Fox has been appointed as salesman of the stores.

YORK. At a meeting of the Chartists of this city called by requisition, a memorial to her Majesty was proposed by Mr. W. Burley, seconded by Mr. J. Webster, supported by Mr. W. Beesley, and unanimously adopted. A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to us for insertion in the Star; the strong language in which it is expressed, however, precludes the possibility of our printing it.

NOTTINGHAM .- A meeting of the Defence Fund, consisting of Messrs. Carrington, Boonham, R. T. Morrison, Sherrett, and King, of the Chartist Association, and Messrs. G. Parkins and Walker, of the Complete Suffrage Association, with delegates from the various localities in Nottingham, took place on Monday evening, at six o'clock, in the News Room, Swan's Yard. Mr. Sweet was called upon to preside, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:-Proposed by Mr. T. Beggs, and seconded by Mr. Swann-"That circulars be immediately issued to all the friends of liberal principles in the town, soliciting their aid in favour of the fund for supporting the wives and families of the men who are incorrected in Southwell House of men who are incarcerated in Southwell House of Correction, on a charge of riet, and for defraying the expenses already incurred for their defence." Mr. Skerreit proposed, and Mr. Boonham seconded—
That each of the delegate bodies in Nottingham be requested to send an efficient person to form a committee to carry out the above resolution, and such other business as may be necessary." Moved by Mr. M'Diff, and seconded by Mr. T. Morrison—"That the committee be requested to meet in the same place at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening." Proposed by Mr. Earrington, and seconded by Mr. Walker-" That the committee be instructed to

get up a public meeting."

Joshua Hohan Oninter & Riblisher 5 Monket Sheet, Set 29 TO THE CHARTISTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND (2 AND DURHAM. BRETHBEN IN BONDAGE,—The letter which I addressed to you, through the medium of the Star. on the 8th instant, was taken for

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

V	OL.	V.	NO.	259.	· .	SATURDAY,	OCTO	BEI
E	MANAG	ING	COMMITTE	E OF	THE	SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY	Y MR.	BERM

Thos. Beaden

Page ...

Mr. Smith

Little Horton ...

Chartists, Wigton

Silk weavers' locality ...

Mr. T. Sherman
Warwick and Leamington, being the second

tickets*... ...

J. H. jewellers Subscriptions per two friends, New Isling-

second remittance

R. Hollywell, Edinburgh

payment will be refused.

the Queensberry friends by a visit !

received at Norwick for this fund :-

Swan Inn... ... 0 1 9

Cosley 0 3 2½ Frettenham ... 0 3 6

Teetotaller ... 0 0 53 Chartists ... 1 7 34

Shoe Makers ... 0 3 4

Mr. Cady 0 0 6

MANCHESTER-CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sun.

day last, Mr. Thos. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer,

up the folly of attempting to put down the agitation

RECEIVED BY THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE.

Hetel do. do. 0 1 10

... ... 0 11 10

A few friends, per Mr. Swires ... 0 1 8

And other friends 0 2 6

Collected by W. H. Cronin, late sub-Secretary to the

meeting night, bring before the locality the subject of a motion lately passed in the delegate meeting, to the

effect, "That no person should be considered qualified

to sit on the observation committee who is a member of

ally other political society besides the National Charter

Association." Mr. Salmon, jun. also gave notice of the following motion for next Tuesday evening: "That this

locality a naider any person being a member of another political hady is not eligible to act as one of the

to Mr. Fussell, and the meeting separated.

Newport Chartists, Monmouthshire :--

For the local victim fund

Mr. Chamberlain ...

General Defence Fund

Total ... £2 0 0

Beeston, Notts

Calverton, Notts

remittance from the sale of raffle

ton, Manchester... ... 2 0 A few working men, Swindon, Wilts ... 0 17

•••

VICTIM FUND. STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION. The Committee cannot close their duties without

endering their undivided thanks to W. T. Roberts, Esq., for his noble exertions, and zealous devotion, to save the victims from the fazgs of class-made law, and they beg to assure him, that his conduct BALANCE SHEET.

MONRY RECEIVED BY WM. PEPLOW. ... 50 0 0 M. W. From F. O'Connor, Esq. ... occur successive vacancies. But in all cases the rightful elected member to resume his seat if he is

The Messrs. Nixon's Friends ... 4 0 0 From Bilston (per Mr. White) ... Ditto, ditto 0 5 0 Mr, Middleton's Friends 2 0 0 Sarah Beech, ditto 0 15 Wednesbury Chartists (per Mr. Fairburn) 2 6 Harriet Hansell's Friends 1 0 0 15 0 Idle ... 2 0 0 B. B. Lane George Hemmings' ditto 0 15 Mr. Cooper's ditto (per Mr. Winter) ... 2 0 Mr. Garratt's Friends 1 0 0 M. Schofield ... The Lane End Chartists (per H. Foster)... 2 16 3 White Abbey ... From Mr. Williams, Attorney ... 1 1 0 A few Friends

EXPENDITURE. Mr. Roberts journey from Bath to London, remaining there—thence to Stafford -thence to Hanley-there and back to Stafford, and home through Gloucester 6 0 Expences at lodgings, servants, and sundries 12 2

Law stationary, Subpossas, Depositions, as per account 4

Mr. Sherratt as clerk two weeks 4 0 4 0 0 Mr. Leader Paid for copying previous to Mr. R's ment, and your love of liberty to carry into effect the arrival 0 11
Copying warrant, &c. 0 1
Mr. Roberts' journey to Birmingham to
arrange as to Mr. White's defence ... 0 17
Fees to Counsel for defence of twentyeight prisoners 3 Mr. T. Sherman Bath 1 11 0 Chartists, Lewis, Sussex ... 1 0 eight prisoners 25 4
Postage, paper, and newspapers for special Mr. S. Willis, Sittingbourne ... 0 1
0 Amount of a wager beween E. W. and use 0 5 Lent, to support witnesses, to be refunded 1 0 Post-office orders to refund overplus and 0 2 10 postage

> 54 8 7 City of London Victim Fund Committee, Refunded to the Treasurer, Mr. O'Connor 24 10 3 Balance 78 18 10 Signed on behalf of the Committee,

BALANCE SHEET OF MONIES RECEIVED BY THE LONDON COMMITTEE TO ASSIST DR. M'DOUALL AND HIS FAMILY.

W. PEPLOW.

Thomas S. Duncombe, M.P. 10 0 0 Collected by D. Pill. Collected by Dr. Black ... 9 12 0 Oundle, per Mr. Hames ... 1 0 0 Per Mr. Graham ... 0 14 0 ... 0 5 2 " Mr. Southie ... Mr. Headen 0 15 3 Mr. Simpson ... Mr. Humphreys ... 0 3 5 Produce of a raffle, &c., per Mr. Chapman ... 0 10 0 Somerstown Mr. Dron ... Mr. Boxall Independent, per Mr. Cuffay 0 1 0 ... 0 1 10 Mr. Wilkins ... Mr. Newby ... 0 2 0 ... 0 7 9 Mr. Morgan Mr. Morgan ... Mr. and Miss Ford ... 0 ... 0 0 6 A friend A friend 0 0 2 ... $0 \ 2 \ 0$ Mr. Cobham Mr. Dobson Mr. Cleave ..., 0 10 0 Democrat, Lambeth ... 0 2 1 Mr. Grover *** ... 0 1 0 Mr. Rose Mr. Parker ... 0 8 8 COLLECTED BY MR. SHAW. Mr. Bradford 0 0 6 Mr. Pearce Man of the World 0 1 0 Mr. Green... ... 0 1 0 Name not legible ... Mr. Mumford 0 1 0 ... 0 0 6 J. Magson ... 0 0 6 G. Wakling ... 0 1 0 A friend 0 2 6 Mr. Beck ... Mr. Timms ... 0 5 0 ... 0 2 6 Mr. Aston ... 0 1 0 Mr. Vicars ... 0 Ī ŏ Mr. Jones... ... 0 $\bar{2}$ 6 Mr. Stafford

Audited and found correct. John George Dron, Anditors. The Committee return their kind thanks to the above individuals, and likewise to the hatters, Southfor their kind presents, and also to Mr. Cuffay; and and related several anecdotes in illustration of this in resigning their functions, they beg to announce part of the subject. He concluded by a feeling appeal that Mr. Cleave has received a communication, ap- on behalf of those parties who had been pounced upon after be collected for the above purpose.

...£28 8 10

Total received

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

expenditure of the late demonstration, and also the receipts. As there are many false reports abroad, by designing individuals, it is highly necessary that means be immediately taken by the various localities | John Williams, per Wm Dixon ... 0 0 6 in Surrey to pay those individuals the amount due Mr. Asplin do. do. ... 0 0 6 to them. Connected with this is, also, the late tea Mr. Smith do. do. ... 0 1 0 party at the Montpelier. I beg to state that this is the last notice I shall give requesting all persons the last notice I shall give requesting all persons naving had tickets to pay for the same. By with- From the same ... holding the names of individuals from the public I have been blamed by many, although it has been done with the purest of motives on my part. Having bestowed so much time and labour upon this, I have been blamed by many, although it has been done with the purest of motives on my part. Having bestowed so much time and labour upon this, I have been blamed by many, although it has been weel instructed in the should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, When he name should go down to posterity in connection with school, little as he was, was my comfort, well, mother the carth presents no scene more subline that the earth provision, and every other law that the earth presents no scene more subline that the earth presents shall publish the balance-sheet in the next week's Thomas Smith... iron hand of tyranny; and farther pledge curselves lane, Bermondsey, on Wednesday, November 2nd, T. Smith, per Wm. Grocott... ... 0 1 0 once more request all persons holding tickets of the or before Tuesday next.

	_	John Maynard, Sec.									
ACCO	UNT OF RECEIPTS	AND I	EXPENI	ITUR	B OF	THE					
TB :	DEMONSTRATION, A	B CON	NECTED	WITE	H SUR	REY					
UNCI	L.										
12.	REC	EIPTS.			•	,					
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D٥.	Andrews		,	• • •	0 2	0					
Do.	Mr. Coxhead		•••	•••	0 5	0					
Do.	Subscription in S	Ship ta	vern	•••	0 5	83					
Do.	Mr. Jago	•••		•••	0 1	0					
_	73		3.5		3 377	•					

Do.	Subscription in Sl	hip tavern	(5	83	resolution was passed unanimously: "That the thank	Z8
Do.	Mr. Jago		() 1	0	of the meeting be given to Mr. Roberts, solicitor,	10
D٥.	Bermondsey socie	ty ner Mayns		1 17	Ō	Bath, for his straight forward and patriotic conduct i	in '
	Walworth	• -		io	-	defending the Staffordshire victims gratuitously. M	r.
Eo.				0 10		George Ramstead was elected on the National Counci	il,
Do.	Croydon, per Hod	ges				No. 25, Star-street.	- 1
D٥.	Cash paid Brown	from tea proc		1 10	Ŏ		ا ۱
D٥.	per Rogers	•••	(RECEIPTS of the Executive, from October 19th,	10
Do.	Deptford locality	***		8 (October 26th:—	اد
Do.	Teetatallers' do.	***		0 10	-		ď
Do.	Walmorth do.		() 16	0	1 I CIMEROO, I OWER INCOME.	0
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			£	9 8	10	Crown and Anchor) 2	0
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1010	EXPER	DITURE.	4	E s.	d.	Tandam Chartist Ctarff Hattan	0
1842.				1 0	ö	When Done I and an O	0
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	room at Ship	•••	9		-	Carreib and Circoin results, mender in in -	- 1
	anner bearer		9	2	6	1	0
Flagp	oles and wands	***	•••	4	U	A Friend to the cause, Sussex 2	0
To Mr	. Brown, for roset	tes, &c., as I	per		_		_
	count		, (7	6	£1 14	0
	and stationery	***	() 1	8	55, OLD BAILEY Mr. Fussell delivered an address	88
Cash to	Mr. Brown	-	8	3 1	8	at the above place, on Tuesday evening last; after	er i
Incide	ntal expenses on					which Mr. Gardner gave notice that he should, no	-t
	netration	The and or a	(6	6	meeting winks being before the leastite the enbiest of	
		 ^^ langa parta		•	•	meeting night, bring before the locality the subject of	
CHAILDE	, as per bill, for 1.0	on rarke boste	LB,			motion lately passed in the delegate meeting, to th	10

and expences to do. ...

Cash to Kempley

Cash due to Kempley

Ditto, Coxhead

... 0 2 0 Ditto, Andrews ... JOHN MATNARD, Secretary.

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... 3 0 0 ... 0 1 0

... 0 5 0

£9 3 10

R 29, 1842.

ONDSEY .- At a meeting of the Chartists at the

Ship Tavern, Long-lane, on Monday, Mr. Hines in the CLEAVE. chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read POLITICAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND. and confirmed. Mr. Miller presented a plate to be raffled for-the proceeds to go to the victim fund, which produced 5s. 6d. Mr. John Miller was unani-Previously acknowledged mously elected delegate to the Metropolitan delegate Three cigar-makers Three cigar-makers Chartists, Tollman's Coffee House, Tottenmeeting, to co-operate with Mr. Maynard. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. O'Connor, with ham Court Road ... a letter of condolence from the members, in his late affliction, and also requesting his assistance in this locality at the first convenient opportunity. The Mr. S. Wells ... thanks of the locality were given to Mr. Cleave, for Mr. R. Mann ... presenting us with fifty Pamphlets and one hundred Mr. J. Bartlett Circulars, the proceeds to go to the victim fund. The Mrs. Jane Ford evening was spent in discussing, in a friendly manner, the best means to be adopted to agitate for the Charter M. W. City Female Chartists South Queensferry, near Edinburgh Raffle for portrait of Emmett, presented by in this locality. It is earnestly requested that all mem-

the probable means to be used to gain the Charter? Bradford, third subscription, i. e. :-MILE END .- This locality still continues weekly to Apperley Bridge James Greenough are delivered two or three nights in the week, each adding some new members to our ranks to assist us in the good old cause of Chartism, which, notwithstanding the recent persecution, holds up its mighty and unconquerable head above the waves of prosecution.

Newington.—A numerous meeting of the Chartists of this locality took place at the Crown and Anchor, Walworth, on Tuesday evening last, when a very animated discussion took place. Several persons very ably addressed the meeting, which broke up at a late hour, highly satisfied with the proceedings.—Mr. Rainsley was announced to lectobe two persons. Mr. Agrimina... 0 1
Mr. James Horner, Newport, Monmouth 0 1 ture on Tuesday evening next, on the People's 6 Mr. Thomas Morgan, ditto ... Mr. Samuel Etheridge, a victim to perjury Charter. in 1839 and 1840, ditto ...

BIRMINGHAM.—ASTON STREET.—On Sunday night, Mr. Cowan in the chair, after a long discussion, copies of the Pioneer they will require, with the money in which Messrs. Sanders, Linden, and Williams took in advance, this being necessary to ensure the stability part, a resolution was passed. requesting the council to of the paper. convene a delegate meeting of the district, to consider the best means to be adopted for the obtaining a better adopted memorials to the Queen, to have them trans-

friends to cheap bread, for Tuesday night, half-past when it is so much required for the defence of those seven, at that hour the public office was crowded to who are about to be tried for the advocacy of tion, making his appearance on the platform, Mr. families. David Potts moved that Mr. Follows, hair dressor, Monmouth-street, take the chair, which having been to be held at Birmingham, on the 27th of December, duly seconded, was carried unanimously, amidst rapturous applause. Mr. Follows said he hoped, as they of Universal Suffrage, we cannot approve of the Charhad elected him to the onerous office of chairman, they tists sending Delegates to take a part in its delibera-Workmen, Catholic Chapel, Nottingham... 0 10 0 ... 0 3 6 would allow every one a fair opportunity of expressing tions. their opinions upon the important matter they were £88 18 10 The raffle here referred to, is for a splendid oil painting, generously presented to the Defence Fund by Mr. Donaldson, of Warwick. The subject of the painting is a "Magdalene," and its value, including painting is a "Magdalene," and its value, including the painting is a "Magdalene," and its value, including the proceed to state that, having been the purpose, that a National Fund be established to provide the process.

The then requested to the defence of the scoretary of the secretary to read the placard calling the secretary of the support of their wives and families, and and for the support of their wives and families, and that after a sufficient sum has been collected for this desired, and proceed to state that, having been the purpose, that a National Fund be established to provide the prisons are fuller than ever, owing to frame, is estimated at £180. A few tickets for the chief instrument in calling the meeting, he considered for the defence of all who may suffer for the advocacy is, that the prisons are fuller than ever, owing to raffle, to "come off" on the 9th of November, yet it to be for the free traders only. Mr. Sanders said it of our principles, and all sums obtained for this purremain on hand. Such non-residents of Warwick, was probable there were many persons present who did pose be sent to the Secretary, with instructions as to

ted a post office order for 4s. 6d. to Mr. Cleave, but at the same time omitted to communicate his name, &c. 'An Old Chartist" will perceive that such information is absolutely necessary, when reminded that the post office order itself sets forth that "the party presenting it for payment must afford full information as to the Christian name, surname, address and occupation of the person who originally obtained the order; but unless these conditions are strictly complied with,

platform, and was received by cheers from the respect- pointed. ables, and a volley of groans and hisses from the work-

he land of their birth by the iniquitous Corn Laws, and pay up their several accounts immediately, and to old woman would tell us as much as that," and great Glasgow. laughter.) The meeting now showed symtoms of impatience, and Mr. B. said had he been in Manchester delivered two powerful lectures, in which he showed he could have obtained a hearing. (Cries of "Stephenson's square to wit!") Yes, he would tell them some for the Charter by the display of military, and the thing about Stephenson-square; the disturbances which calling into requisition an unconstitutional police force, took place there were caused by the money of the Duke PROSPECTUS OF THE SCOTTISH CHARTIST who act in the deuble capacity of bludgeon-men and of Buckingham and Chandos, sent down by Dr. Sieigh hired spies. Mr. Dickinson then gave a lucid description of the evils resulting from class-legislation, and would be prosperous without a repeal of the Corn Laws. showed most clearly that nothing but the adoption of ("The Charter.") He then made the most vituperous manent relief to the toiling millions. The lecturer then our lot to hear, charging them with being in the pay of

ing would hear no more, and Mr. Bright sat down. Mr. Parkes, Christian Chartist, then rose. He thought great and good principles contained in that imperishnoon lecture was well attended, and in the evening the spacious Hall was crowded, and the lecturer received he thanks of his numerous auditory, who retired that the Corn Laws never would be repealed until we which are the cause.

had the Charter. He said it had become fashionable men with tyranny. Judge Tindal, in the recent trials,

council pledged to carry out the above principle." This was seconded by Mr. George Ellis, and carried Sunday last, Mr. G. Hall in the chair, the following more than one of them forward.

resolution was passed unanimously: "That the thanks KIREHEATON.—The Chartists of this place met of the meeting be given to Mr. Roberts, solicitor, of on Sunday last, in their room, when the regular routine Bath, for his straight forward and patriotic conduct in of business was gone through, and Mr. John Watkins defending the Staffordshire victims gratuitously. Mr. was nominated as a fit and proper person to act on the George Ramstead was elected on the National Council, ensuing Executive Committee. RECEIPTS of the Executive, from October 19th, to

Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane 2 6 1 0

> to a numerous and attentive audience. BATH.—The Bath Chartists have removed

> from their former place of meeting, No. 3, to the commodious rooms, No. 5, Gallaway Buildings. The Evening Star and other valuable periodicals are taken in.

> their meeting on Monday evening, when several paid the first deposit to commence a Co-operative Trade and Provision Store. It was agreed that the subscribers meet on Saturday evening at eight

o'clock in the evening.

CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Pursuant to a previous notice in the public press, calling a delegate meeting from the Chartists of Scotland, the meeting took place in Edinburgh on the 3rd and 4th of October. The representation, though not a full one, was a fair one, comprising delegates from the large towns in Scotland, around which the strength of the Chartist cause lies. After due and calm deliberation on our present position, they agreed to the fol-lowing resolutions, and recommendation to the body, as being in their opinion the best calculated to advance our cause, and give efficieny to its efforts: -

Moved 1st.—That the Chartists of Scotland be incorporated into a National Association, to be conducted by an Executive Council of seven, who shall be chosen and reside in Edinburgh, the Secretary only to be paid for his services, and that a sub-Secretary be appointed, bers will attend on Monday next, at half-past seven in each of the large towns, to correspond with the Executive Council, and give such advice and informao'clock, when a discussion will be opened,—What are tion as they may think useful. Such sub-Secretaries to have the power of attending the meetings, and the benefit of the victims of Tory tyranny, it being taking a part in the business that may come before the net profits of a reffle for a waistcoat, which took increase in numbers. Spirited and enthusiastic lectures the Executive at any time they please, or may deem place on Monday evening, Oct. 17th.

> shall have a permanent salary of 30s. per week, and littles to go and do likewise. whatever he may receive for lecturing or otherwise servduties of the Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence of the Association, and superintend the publication of a monthly periodical to be called the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer," which shall be a record of the progress have so cruelly tried to suppress and annihilate us. of the cause, and contain as much useful information

III.—That Mr. Robert Lowery be elected Secretary requested to transmit him a statement of the number of for the same humane purpose.

IV.—That we recommend those parties who have mitted to the Committee in London, for presentation; but we cannot advise such places as have not adopted GRAND ANC GLORIOUS DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-them to incur expence in getting up meetings for COEN LAW, AND COMPLETE GUFFRAGE LEAGUES. that purpose, and we instruct the Secretary to write to -The town having been plentifully placarded by the the Committee, requesting them not to spend their Anti-Corn Law League, calling a public meeting of the money in useless processions at their presentation, excess. On the secretary to the Anti-Corn Law Associa- our principles, and the support of their wives and

> V.—That in consequence of the Conference which is to be held at Birmingham, on the 27th of December, letter, for I think, that upon perusal, it will be not being convened, in accordance with the principles found to contain matters which describe the conditists sending Delegates to take a part in its delibera-

VI.—That we impress on the country the necessity pity and greater exertions in the cause of so many called upon to consider. He then requested and duty of raising a Fund for the defence of the of our fellow men, who are enduring every extremity

anti-Corn Law lecturer, accompanied by two magis-trates of the borough, ascended the platform. Mr. evidence of the same, and meet and take means to pro-Smith Linden said, that he believed that certain par-secute the parties, and petition Parliament to impeach ties who originated the meeting thought by getting the Home Secretary who sanctions and supports such No less than forly of these reside in the Glasgow Mr. George White out of the way they could steal a arbitrary infringements of our constitutional rights.

WIII.—That we recommend that the members of the not afraid of Paulton, Acland, or any individual they National Association pay one penny per month, to plary in their conduct, submissive, industrious, and could bring forward to defend and expound their nos- enable the Executive to carry on the business, and en- thankful, never once crossing the prison threshold-

Mr. Robert Strachan desires Mr. Cleave to enquire that they were now split up into sections. The bership, and a certificate of good moral character from this, its mercy is as paramount as its necessity; for country used to look to Birmingham as a centre, and the locality to which he belongs. whether any Chartist lecturer of Edinburgh can favor he believed now, with Manchester, the two would do X.—That no great object affecting the general interest

> pointed.
>
> Is described by some of his prisoners as a father more than as "a master." Indeed, but for his ining men, amidst cries of "Where's White?"] Mr. B. town and village to raise money by subscription, and said they had all heard of the patters turn out at every other advisable means, to liquidate the debts Ashton and elsewhere. Who had caused them? The incurred by the late Central Committee for Scotland, Anti-Corn Law League had been instrumental in pre- so as to relieve their worthy Treasurer, Mr. Ross, serving the peace of the country during the recent from the heavy liabilities incurred on their behalf. strikes. (Great hissing, and cries of "Who stopped We also recommend the various committees to urge known the merit of men like the governor of the the mills?") Many, he said, had been forced from the upon the agents indebted to the Chartist Circular, to

> > In the hope of a ready and loud response to our call. aware that you feel the necessity of establishing an organ, and defending your opinion through the press, married very young to a sailor. When he went to we present to you the

PIONEER, TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, PRICE TWOPENCE.

The "Chartist Pioneer," as its name imports, will the People's Charter would give anything like per- attack upon the leaders of the people it has ever been tained in the People's Charter as the law of the land, was heavy news for me, for I had neither work nor wark-bridge road, to the shoemakers, Golden-lane, alluded to the connection between Church and State, a Tory government, whose tools they were. The meet- the unrepresented, than from our conscious feeling that however trifling; but there was no work to be had the happiness of every class depends on the establishment of justice in all their political affairs or instituthe gentleman who had just sat down had taken up a tiens. In pursuing this, cur determination, we will pointing him treasurer to any funds which may here- by an arbitrary Government for their advocacy of the deal of their time in useless rigmarole. He did not be- not allow ourselves to be tempted to the right or the my hand, who is about nine years of age, and walked lieve the parties advocating the repeal of the Corn left into the crooked paths of expediency: firmly, but the twenty miles to Glasgow. When I got to the able document called the "People's Charter." The after- Laws were honest. If they were, why not assist temperately, we will ever insist that the one great prin- house of refuge, I showed them my marriage lines, the working men in getting the Charter, and then they ciple of equal right shall always take precedence of that they might see I was a douce, decent body. could easily repeal the Corn Laws? Mr. B. had said every other political subject, being convinced that it is The matron was very kind to me, and said shall always take precedence of that they might see I was a douce, decent body. there was no other law which pressed upon the in- vain to expect good laws from a faulty and unjust re- grieved for me, but that the house was not for TO THE CHARTISTS RESIDING IN THE highly delighted, after a liberal collection had been country of the working classes but the Corn Laws; but presentation, and that knowing the machinery to be but for poor misguided women—prosentation, and that knowing the machinery to be but for poor misguided women—prosentation, and that knowing and worn out, it is foolish to spend our time in titutes and the like. My heart was fit to break, wrong and worn out, it is foolish to spend our time in titutes and the like. My heart was fit to break, wrong and worn out, it is foolish to spend our time in titutes and the like. You will perceive below the amount of the SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE GENERAL DEFENCE FUND geniture pressed heavily upon them. He would not altering and mending its imperfect work or produce, give up his right to the Suffrage, and he contended but that we should rather remove its imperfections,

> In conclusion, we ask every lover of Freedom, to with "gentlemen" of late to charge the working ponder on the various circumstances connected with our position; on the practical plans we here lay before had done the same; but those individuals may go a him; on the design of the publication announced in the step too far in their abuse. He hoped they would go above Prospectus; and we are convinced that he will for nothing less than the Charter. Mr. Saunders, in a be up and loing. Wheever wishes to labour in some good speech replete with good sense, moved the following and honourable cause, that his life should be passed in resolution :- "That we, the inhabitants of Birming advancing his country's good, and after death that his lad, and had been weel instructed in the Sunday ham, in public meeting assembled, do consider the name should go down to posterity in connection with abolished; but that this meeting feels satisfied that they never will be repealed until the People's asserting his sacred rights, and struggling to be free upon all sincere lovers of liberty to use their utmost upon all sincere lovers of liberty to use their utmost. exertions in every ward to return members to the town duties. Let mothers teach their children the dark time." catalogue of the sufferings and wrongs their fathers and themselves have borne, so that they may bear the words better chosen than these of the poor Scotch with three dissentients, amidst great applause. The memory of them as lessons unto life's last breath. Let woman? Do they not go to every parent's heart—meeting was then addressed by Mr. Wm. Parkes and fathers think they ever see their children's tiny hands doth not the similarde of her case to Hagar's strike Mr. Linden, and a vote of thanks was given to the uplifted, their wives' beating, breaking hearts and overy one; but with this difference, that no angel Chairman. The Chairman in returning thanks, said tearful eyes, praying and pleading their manhood with came to her in her distress, showed her no well, and he was sorry to have heard the working classes abused all the elequence of woe, to save them from slavery and she at length—who can wonder, and who can blame ... 0 1 102 as they had been that evening by the Corn Law party. its sorrows. Let the old heary-headed man use his After cheers for White, O'Connor and the Charter, the last remaining powers to urge the sacred duty; telling in the Christian desert ? £0 2 6½ meeting quietly dispersed. So discouraging was the those ground him that he deemed this advice the richest ls it possible that, in the face of narratives such legacy he could leave them. Let young and old thus as these, and with such narratives I could fill your tannia. Upper Chapman-street, St. George's East, on a hest of spouters in the rear, they dared not bring joining, breathe one fervent prayer to heaven for help the winds the power of man's destroyer; and on their ruins build the Throne of Right and Justice unto all.

ROBERT LOWERY, Sec., pro. tem.

preached in the Chartist Room, Greaves street, by the not to break the law against corresponding societies as boons by the sons and daughters of destitution? Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester. Collections were and that there be one card, and that they send not less What is it, that our merchant navy is counted by a made to aid the above gentleman in erecting a building than one penny per month each member for national tonnage of millions—that the navy of the state has in Manchester to preach in, when £1 2s. 21d. was purposes. That they carry on their own local affairs as borne 150,000 scamen, carrying conquest to the HALIFAX.—A very animating and interesting as an interim one, until the general localities confirm millions—when wailing is in our streets, famine in

sermon was preached here in the Large Room, Swan or reject the choice. That his salary be £1 1s. per our cottage households, and cur refuge in prison? Coppice, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. B. Butterley, we k, until the Assacciation be established, with Is not our wealth penury, our glory decay, our leave to make what he can by lecturing; but that strength debility?

BRADFORD.—The members of the Council held and E. C. to carry on until the Association be es- breaking out into feeble insurrection—their strength tablished.

subscribers meet on Saturday evening as vigus o'clock, Mr. Joseph Alderson, treasurer, pro tem, o'clock, Mr. Joseph Alderson, treasurer, pro tem, to be made; and suggests that the best mode would bend every thought, to restrain every faculty, to demand to be made; and suggests that the best mode would be for the Committees of the Chartists and Complete voic every resource to the supply of the sorrowing cil adjourned to Monday next, at seven o'clock in Suffrago Associations to confer on what they deem the Suffrago Associations to confer on what they deem the from their hearts and danger from ourselves. cil adjourned to Monday next, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Suffrago Associations to confer on what they deem the from their hearts and danger from ourselves: for the evening.

Mr. Barker, of Manchester, lectured at Manningham on Sunday, at two o'clock, and gave genence in the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the money with the order for what number of the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be the order for what number of the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be the order for what number of the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copied the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copied the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copied the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copied the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will be copied the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will General Council or as a delegate to the Metropolitan rai satisfaction; at six o'clock he lectured in the copies of the "Scottish Chartist Pioneer" they will Delegate Meeting." A vote of thanks was then given Council-room, and at the Mason's Arms at eight need. That every place sends in the address of its sub-secretary that has not previously sent it.

ties in the counties of Northumberland and Durham be held in the Chartist Hall, Gut Inn, Cloth Market, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday, the 6th November next, at one o'clock, p.m."

The suggestion of the Onseburn Chartists to unite Cumberland with the above counties, was next taken into consideration, and the opinion of the meeting Was :--

"That it had better be left to the decision of the delegate meeting."

As there will be no further notice of the meeting. I trust that every locality will send a delegate that can possibly afford; and let every town, village, and hamlet in each County, that is not organised as a locality, but where there may be a friend of the cause, send letters that we may know the real state of the cause. Belive me to be.

Yours, &c. JOHN MOWBRAY. 39, Tramwell-gate, Durham,

In the cause of democracy,

26th October, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-The Brompton and Knightsbridge locality have sent to Mr. O'Connor the sum of £3 6s. to be applied for

As we are comparatively speaking but a small body. II .- That the Secretary shall receive £1 per week, we take the liberty to request you to insert this letter. until the Association is fully in operation, when he as we think it will serve as an impetus for other loca-A few determined spirits in each locality, could, we

ing the cause, to go to the funds of the Association. The are certain, by exerting themselves, place the wives and families of our brethren, who are now suffering, in a situation which would show the tyrants that we are determined to support them in comfort, although they This is our second contribution, having sent £1 the regarding the movement, as can be collected. The price | week before last; and rest asured, Sir, we have not done yet. Even the patriotic females in this locality are determined to do something themselves exclusively. pro. tem. and that all the localities in the country be They intend having a ball, the proceeds to be applied On behalf of the Brompton and Knightsbridge locality,

I remain, An uncompromising advocate of the People's Charter,

W. MATTHEWS, Chelses. P.S. Two and sixpence of the above sum was given by the winner.

FREE PRISONERS.

Quis talia legendo temperet a lachrymis. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Sir,-I will not offer you any apology for this tion of the people of Scotland, more clearly than any publication has yet done, and that in consequence it

must have the effect of arousing us all to greater the universal distress. The next is an entirely new

remain on hand. Such non-residents of Warwick, therefore, as desire to purchase a chance for so valuable a prize, are requested to direct their application and that it would be better for all parties to be heard, to Mr. J. Shepherd, sub-sec., N. C. A., care of Mr. Donaldson, Chapel-street, Warwick.

Donaldson, Chapel finement, ten hours of hard labour, and the hardest fare, in exchange for the boon of the prison shelter. gaol for long terms, some a year, some a year and a half, some two years: they are orderly and exemtrums. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Bright, who commenced by stating, that there was and the advancement of the cause.

a time when there was only one party of reformers in Birmingham, but he was sorry to find the Chartist body unless he can produce a card of members. The Chartist body unless he can produce a card of members and the prison threshold—never complaining either of the monotony, or labour, or diet, and devoting to over hours of toil their other time.

Whatever may be thought of the lawfulness of

forthwith commit a crime, and the gates open before more than all the other towns in the kingdom. The of the Chartist body be decided or acted upon by any them. It imperiously declares the need of a better latter, at present, took the lead, but would willingly mere section of it, unless the opinion of the whole provision for the poor, than the scanty one now dolod resign the honourable position to the men of Birming- has been consulted, and a decision given in its out by the kirk session; and it proclaims the hu-DEFENCE FUND.—The following sums have been ham. [Mr. Josh. Scholefield, M.P., here ascended the favour, through the medium of the officers ap manity of the excellent governor, Mr. Brebner, who terposition, very many must have sunk under the extremity of their privations. As, sir, you have been compelled frequently to hold up to public condemnation the stern character of several governors of prisons, so will you do the just act of making Glasgow gaol.

I proceed to give the evidence of a prisoner, which gaves long rigmarole story about Joseph in Egypt. ('Any remit them to Mr. George Ross, Prince's Street, shows how incumbent it is to enact an efficient poor law for Scotland. It is given in her words, and heart-rending those words are :-

" My parents were decent, honest people. I was sea he assigned me part of his wages every month. I had sore trouble after he left, for work began to get scarce, and my little child fell ill. I went to the agents to ask for my husband's pay, for I was sore distressed from grief and fatigue. The ship was lost off China; all hands were saved; but, as was the be unceasingly devoted to establish the principles con- custom in such cases, the wages were stopped. This not less from our firm conviction of the just rights of money. I bore on for some time, trying to get work, for me and hundreds more. I had heard of a female house of refuge in Glasgow, and I determined to seek food and shelter there. I took my little boy in and I said to myself, that I maun be wicked before I could get a morsel of bread. The matron took pity on me, and she let me stay one night, and gave me a supper and a breakfast the next morning. We walked back again the long toilsome way to Greenock. I had nothing to buy food or shelter with. My boy was weakly, though nine years old, and I had carried him many times on my back, when he complained of his feet. I sat down on a bank and cried bitterly; but my child, who was aye a douce clever

Can anything be more pathetic than this-any —fell into crime, that her Ishmael might not perish

journal for a year, that any other subject can be and strength to break oppression's bonds; scatter to thought worthy of our consideration? What avails the decoration of our towns, the grandeur of our palaces, the strength of our bridges, roads, arsenals: the wide arch of our empire; our colonies, that stud and circle the world, when our people seek shelter in our prisons and force an entrance to them : when REMARKS.

CLDHAM —On Sunday last, two sermons were It was recommended that every locality take car their hardest labour, their hardest fare, are sought seems best to them, only meeting not as local and cor- limits of the earth—that our army has taken the

when established the salary be 30s., and any proceeds Is it possible that any other object than a remedy from lectures he may give, to go into the general for such desolation, which the annals of each day fund; that he be not bound to answer any correst confirm and augment, can fill the thoughts of our pondence but that which comes through the officers statesmen, who retring to their stately halls, can

of any locality. That every association is recommended sleep without dread visions of equalid and pining multo send in subscriptions to enable the Secretary titudes, sometimes expiring in silence, at other times for good or evil, unavailing through long emaciation ? That the Secretary write, urging alterations in the Can they steep to consider progresses and pageants Sturge document, calling the Conference at Birming- and baubles, barbarians' wars, where victory is deham. He would therefore wish that every locality feat, and defeat shame?

send suggestions as to any alterations they would like to be made; and suggests that the best mode would bend every thought, to restrain every faculty, to de-



Chartist Intelligence.

zealonely and well; and there is nothing wanting on the part of our male friends, who have been using every exertion to promote the cause, in which we are embarked, and on the successful issue of which will individuals have been found with that noble-mindedness, which ever distinguishes pure Chartism, to come forward with various articles of property which they have generously given to be raffled for at so much a member. evenings at seven o'clock. This is an excellent method of raising money, as the day of retribution will surely come-

" Hope for a season bade the world farewell, And freedom shricked as the brave parriot's fell." Where is thy arm, oh! vengeance! where the rod,

That amote the foes of Zion and of God?" Yes, the time will come when tyranny shall be hurled from her throne, when the accumulated wrongs of ages shall be revenged, when restitution shall be made of the numerous robberies ou the people, and when their just political rights shall be restored. - Correspondent. ESTABLIHMENT OF A FRIENDLY CONVERSATIONAL CHARTIST CAUSE .- On Sunday evening last, a number of persons assembled at the late Council Room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a debuting Boolety, for the benefit of the Chartist cause in this district. Several plans were named as likely to for-Ward the success of the Defence Fund, which, if carried into operation, will have the effect of materially increasing the funds of that praiseworthy and landible undertaking. A number of persons put down their names as regular subscribers, for the support of the society; and instructions given to one of the members to form or draw up rules for the future guidance and regulation of the society. The society will consist of an unlimited number of members, whose qualification will consist of a weekly subscription of one panny each. On Sunday evening, October 30th at six o'cleck, an essay will be read "On the benefits likely to arise from the establishment of a well-conducted debating society," and the

rules and regulations adopted. Non-members will be

increase the regular funds, all of which after necessary

dmitted each evening graits, and a collection made to

Expenses are paid, will go to the Chartist cause. LONDON.-A Metropolitan delegate meeting was held on Sunday; Mr. Lucas in the chair, Credentials were received from Mr. Rose, from the Horns, Crucifix- and seconded by Mr. Haslam. lane, Mr. Sims, from the Lambeth Teetotallers, from Messrs. Graham and Pelling, for St. Pancras. Two shillings and sixpence was received from Camberwell, for the Dalegate meeting. A quantity of tracts were FO then disposed of After considerable discussion the lettery for the victims was postponed for one week. A deputation was then received from the shareholders of 55. Old Bailey, stating their intention of taking a larger hall, and requesting the co-operation of the Delegates. Messra Mantry and Rose were added to the R. ffle committee. The adjourned question of Mr. Matthews name being erased from the observation committee, on account of his being a me ober of the Complete Suffrage body was resumed, and a long and animated discussion tookplace. Messrs Cuffny, Whetler, Longwith, Rose, Knight, Cook, Simpson, Newley, Pickersgill and others spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. Maynard opposed It. Mr. Matthews then stated that he did not belong to that body at present, and that after the discussion which had taken place, he should bow to the majority, and remain firm to his own body, the National Charter Association. Mr. Wheeler then moved as an amendment, "That no person who is a member of any other political body shall be allowed a seat in the metropolitan delegate meeting." Seconded by Mr. Langwith. Mr. Pickersgill moved and Mr. Rose seconded the following rider, "That this meeting have no wish to interfere with the right of conscience in any indi-Vidual member of the National Charter Association, but this delegate meeting will place no confidence in any member joining any other political body." After considerable discussion, Mr. Wheeler's amendment was carried by a large majority. Messrs. Wheeler, Cuffay, Knight, and Brown were appointed a deputation to wait on the machine and boiler makers. Mr. Matthews resigned his seat on the Observation Committee, and

the meeting adjourned. WORKING MAN'S HALL, CIRCUS-STREET, MARY-LEBONE.—Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday; the place was crowded to excess. The lecturer was highly Mr. Wm. Dixon, No. 11, Nelson-street, Travis-street applanded, and a very enthusiastic feeling exhibited. A collection was made at the door for a sick brother member previous to the commencement of the lecture. The following resolution was unanimously passed,-"That a person being a member of any other political society shall not be eligible to be a member of the General Council, or a delegate to the Metropolitan delegate meeting; and we recommend other localities to adopt a similar resolution." Messra Mudge, J. Cook, Christopher, and others ably supported the above resolution. The chair was filled with great ability by Mr. Lovett, and the whole of the proceedings were transacted in a manner alike firm and unanimous.

MR. COOK lectured at the Working Men's Hall, 291 Mile End Road, on the "existence of prejudice," to a numerous auditory. A collection amounting to 3s. 3d., was made for the victims. Subscriptions were also handed in from other individuals, amounting, in the whole, to 7s. 3d. The sums of 4s., 10s.; 8s. 4d., and 22 8d. was received on the previous evening.

OBSERVATION COMMITTEE .- On Thursday evening, the above committee met, as usual, and considerable business was transacted regarding the getting up of public meetings, &c. Arrangements were also enbered into for waiting upon an important trades' body, soliciting their co-operation, in carrying out the principles of the Charter.

UNITED BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS' STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE -Mr. Mee lectured to the members of this locality, after which the proposition to elect another Executive was considered, when it was resolved-" That we take no part in such election, as we consider it totally uncalled for." 53. 82d. was collected for the victims.

BUCK'S-HEAD.—A new locality was formed on Sunday evening last at the Norfolk Arms Beerhouse, Cheshire-street, Waterloo-town, Bethnal-green; ten members enrolled their names. It was resolved, "That the five shillings given by the silk weavers locality to com-

mence this new one, be given to the victims. BLACK BULL, HAMMERSKITH-ROAD.—At the meet ing of the Chartists of this locality on Monday, Mr Millwood in the chair, a collection of three shillings was made for the victims; eighteenpence was also received for the same purpose from a few friends at Putney Common. The amount has been transmitted to

MOSSLEY.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson delivered a lecture here on Saturday evening last, on the repeal of the Corn Laws, the new Tariff, and the Charter,

which he discussed in an able and eloquent manner. SHEPPEGLD.-PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.-The Mr. Jacobs, Bristol Fig-tree-laners continue at their posts, gallantly vieing Mr, Vickers, Belper Fig-tree-laners continue at their posts, gallantly vieling Mr. Vickers, Belper with each other in the discharge of their patriotic duties; unanimity, industry and zeal on the part of the leaders, and enthusiasm and consistency on the part of Mr. Ferguson, Alexandria, Scotland the members, characterise the present proceedings of Mr. Flowers, Timsby ...
this band of uncompromising democrats. They have, Mrs. G. White, Birminghom within the last two months, subscribed four pounds to the General Defence Fund, and between five and six Mrs. Smith, Ditto pounds to the fund for the defence of Messra Harney Mr. Barraclough, Nuneaton and Parkes. Active exertions are being made to obtain Mr. Ashwell, Daventry an adequate fund for the defence of Messra Harney and Mr. A. Bradley, Devonport Parkes; among others the following plan is worthy of notice, and will, we trust, receive the hearty support of our Sheffield friends. The Council intend holding every Saturday evening, in the Fig-tree-lane Room, an harmonic meeting, open to all the friends of the cause, and the men now persecuted for their stedfast adherence to the principles of liberty. The first of these weekly entertainments will take place on Saturday (this) evening. A collection will be made at the close, the proceeds to be devoted to the Defence Fund. On Sunday evening last, a crowded audience thronged the room, to hear an address from Mr. Harney. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Royston reading the Chartist Litany, to which the whole assembly responded Amen most heartily. "Rally around him" was next sung, and then Mr. Royston introduced Mr. Harney, who delivered a lengthy and interesting address. Mr. Royston then delivered a short but spiritstirring address. The proceedings closed by the meeting singing "God never, never made a sisve." On Monday evening, Mr. Parkes delivered an address, descriptive of his adventures and prisen experience during his recent visit to her Majesty's College at Kirk-

dale. He was loudly and enthusiastically sheered.

WCLVERHAMPTON.-Mr. Froggatt, of Bilston. delivered a farewell sermon to his Wolverhampton friends, in their Association Room, John-street, and F CARLISLE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST at the conclusion was greeted with every mark of ap-ASSOCIATION AND THE WORKING CLASSES GENE probation and respect. Indeed, his conduct here has RALLY.—We are glad to find that the advice we gave gained him many friends. He is a very poor man, and last week has been warmly responded by the people in unable to get any employment in this district, in conthis district, and that there is now every likelihood of sequence of his unflinching advocacy of the rights of the a most substantial defence fund being established, suffering millions; nay, more, he has the audacity to As we anticipated, the females are doing their work openly avow himself a Chartist, and that in the eyes of the 'respectables' is considered a crime of the deepest dye. As Mr. Froggatt is about leaving Bilston, the Council at Wolverhampton take this opportunity of recommending him to any of the Chartlet Associations depend our future welfare and happiness. Several he may at any time call upon as an honest and consistent advocate of the People's Charter. The Association Room is open every Sunday from nine in the morning till nine in the evening, and on Wednesday

NEWCASTLE-The funeral sermon of the late Parties engaged in it steer clear of any annoyance which Mr. Russell, of Nottingham, was preached in the Charmight be otherwise offered to them. We would tists' Hall, Gost Inn, Cloth Market, by Mr. W. H. carnestly recommend this plan to be followed cut on a Robson, on Sunday evening last, to which subject he most extensive scale, and put in operation in every sid great justice. 4s. 7d. was collected for the widow district of the town; so that Carlisle may still stand and orphans. The Chartists of Newcastle held their unrivalled in its unwearied and noble exertions to weekly business meeting on Monday evening, as usual, defend and support those who have and are likely to Mr. Knox in the chair. The minutes of the previous suffer in the people's cause; for, surely it is enough meeting having been confirmed, Mr. Clark handed in to be subjected to the harsh and uncalled for treatment 18s., which he had collected amongst his shopmates, which has been most unjustly inflicted upon them,—to for the Defence Fund. It was then agreed that £1 be bear the scoffs and scorns of the great and wealthy—to immediately forwarded to the Northern Star office, for be held to most unreasonable and enormous bail—to the Defence Fund, which sum, together with £1 be pr judiced in the eyes of the jury appointed to formerly sent to the Evening Star, and credited in that try them by the unjust and injudicial remarks journal to Mr. Binns, makes £2 sent by the Chartists of an ignorant and seifish Judge—and to suffer of Newcastle; and as many of the collectors' books are imprisonment and transportation, without having not yet handed in, another remittance will be sent in to suffer the additional and because when the suffer the additional and because the suffer the suffer the additional and because the suffer to suffer the additional and keenest pang of all-a peo- the course of a week. Mr. Sinclair was then requested ple's ingratitude, which, like the iron, will enter into to announce, through the Star, that the Charter Assotheir very souls. But we hope for better things, and cistion of Newcastle have taken the sale of the Northern fondly trust that the people will continue to use every Star on their own responsibility for the future, approexertion in behalf of those who have so ably and nobly priating the proceeds to the advancement of the moveendeavoured to improve their suffering and wretched ment, hoping that all who wish to see the cause procondition, by exposing the mischiefs arising from class gress in this district will become subscribers to the legislation. Let each locality do its duty and the task only weekly organ having the real and unfeigned inwill be light and agreeable; for nothing can withstand terests of the industrious classes at heart, and thereby the united efforts of a whole people determined to be furnish funds to the Association to agitate the district. free. Tyranny may reign dominant for a time, but the Mr. Smith, basket-maker, 52, New Market, has kindly wolunteered his services to distribute the papers at his Secretary. shop until a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured to justify the Chartists in hiring an individual for that purpose. Any person becoming a regular subscriber will receive their portraits the same as from any other agents, as arrangements are made with the Star office to that effect; and country subscribers will FIFTEEN SHILLINGS FOR FOURPENCE! have their papers forwarded by post or carrier peremptorily. Working men support your friends in preference to your enemies. MANCHESTER .- SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELE-

LATE MEETING .- The South Lancashire Delegates DEBATING SOCIETY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ROO, T, Brown-street, Manchester, when the following hald their meeting on Sunday last, in the Chartist delega tes were present:—Mr. Wm. Magee, Chartist painten, Manchester; Mr. George Millar, Ashton-under-Lyne; A.T. Thomas Railton, Chartist joiners, Manchester; Mr. John Pullin, Carpenters' Hall, Manchester; Mr. Richard Haslem, Oldham; Mr. Robert M'Farlane, Salford; Mr. John Booth, Hollinwood; Mr. Philip Hart, Miles Phatting. Mr. Thomas Railton was unani mously called to the chair, who laid before the meeting in a few brief numarks, the business the delegate would have to take into their consideration. The following resolutions were passed:—" That Mr. William Dixon be Secretary to the South Lancashire Delegates until the next delegate meeting." Moved by Mr. Pullin, and seconded by Mr. Haslam. "That Mr. White and Mr. Haslam be deputed to wait upon Mr. Cartledge for the books, and other decaments, belonging to the South Lancashire Coancil." Moved by Mr. M'Farlane, and seconded by Mr. Pulin. "That Mr. Dixon, Mr. Railton, and Mr. Grocott, be appointed to draw up the Lecturer's Plan for the next quarter." Moved by Mr. to the Chartist body and to the people generally, Haslam, and seconded by Mr. Hart. "That the subsecretaries, in the various localities, be requested to send the names of persons who are willing and competent to be put on the Lecturer's Plan forthwith to the Secretary for South Laucashire," Moved by Mr. Pullin,

The following sums were then paid to the Secretary,

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After transacting some other business of a local nature, the meeting was adjourned until that day four weeks, at ten o clock in the forenoon, when it is requested that delegates will be present from all parts of interest, commencing in No. 42, of the district, as it is necessary to have a lecturer out in South Lancashire as soon as possible. It is also requested that sub-Secretaries de send their names and address to the South Lancashire secretary as soon as convenient. All communications for the South Lancashire delegates for the present must be forwarded to

Bank Top, Manchester. MILES PLATTING .- The members of this locality met on Sunday last, when a balance sheet of the association was brought forward and passed with satisfaction. Mr. John Watkins, of London, was nominated for the Executive Council.

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... 0 0 3 - John Fairburn... ... 0 2 • - France and Co. THE EXECUTIVE.—The proceeds due to the Executive from the tale of Messrs. Crow and Tyrrell's Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office,

Chartist Beverage, from the 8th to 22nd of October: Leeds, and wholesale agent for the district of Yorkshire Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London, and wholesale agent for the South Mr. Watts, Hull

N.B. The Chartists of Plymouth can be supplied with the Chartist Beverage by Mr. Bradley, of Devonport. DEFENCE FUND.-The Liverpool Council have

received 7s. 6d. from the Sons of Freedom, total

abstainers; also 7s. 10d. from Richardson's tailor's

shop, per Thomas Ashworth.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LOWER WARLEY. Mr. Jonathan Teal, High Oldfield. Mr. John Lawson, Water-hill. Mr. William Culpon, Winter-neb.
Mr. John Teal, Holling-house.
Mr. Richard Mawson, Willowhall-bar.
Mr. David Lawson, Water-hill, sub Treasurer.

Mr. Joseph Peplow, labourer. Mr. Joseph Powell, weaver. Mr. William Horson, labourer. Mr. William Pryer, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Edward James, sub Secretary, 14, Canalbuilding. NORWICE. Mr. Baldwin Howlett, ginger-beer brewer, Kingstreet Mr. Miles Debbage, wood-turner, Lord Camden Mr. Conrad Springall, cordwainer, St. Martin's-

SHREWSBURY

Mr. Thomas Wallbank, dyer, Union-place. Mr. John Beatty, painter, Union-place. Mr. Matthew Smith, weaver, New Catton. Mr. William Bowthorpe, ditto, New Catton. Mr. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalen-street, sub-Preasurer. Mr. George Bell, bookseller, St. Edmunds, sub-

MILES PLATTING. Mr. Wm. Hope. warper, Oldham-st. Mr. John Hall, weaver, Thursday st. Mr. James Thorp, do., Lime-st. Mr. Samuel Harrison, do., Thursday-st. Mr. John Fitt, do., Wednesday-st. Mr. John Deane, baker, Oldham-row. Mr. Henry Waters, weaver, Junction-st., sub-

Secretary.

Tressurer.

Mr. Richard Naylor, dyer, 22, Back Ash st., sub-Secretary. LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Samuel Cowan, 93, Sparling-st. Mr. John Robinson, 17, Norbury Place, Hotham-Mr. George Goodfellow, 27, Harleton-st.

Mr. Henry Jones, 132, Copperas hill. Mr. Jones M'Knight, 7, White-st. Mr. Patrick M'Connell, Oldham st. Mr. Thomas Lindsay, Silitoe-buildings, Colling-Mr. John Cowan, 52, Skelhorne-st., sub-Trea-Mr. William Magee, Ellison-court, Milton-st. sub-

EVENING STAR.

AGRICULTURISTS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, ARTIZANS, LABOURERS, MERCHANTS,

BANKERS. &c. &c. Are respectfully informed that the EVENING Morning Advertiser, the Standard, and other Daily Papers, advocates the rights of all, and is Published daily at 252, Strand, London, and can be obtained through all Newsmen and Post Masters in the United Kingdom.

DOUBLE SHEET.

On Saturday, November the 12th, the Publisher of the Evening Star will issue a sheet double its present size, at the usual price, one half of which will contain AN ENTIRE WORK of 400 pages, sold at fifteen shillings by the booksellers, entitled the

LIFE OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The work will be found particularly instructive Order the Double Sheet of the Agents of the Even-ING STAR, or of the subscribers.
As it is the object of the publisher, by this valuable double sheet to introduce the STAR into every town

in the kingdom, we ask our friends to give every possible publicity to this novel enterprise, and to induce their friends to enclose the price, pre paid, FOURPENCE,

for a copy, as soon as possible.

The Evening Star is now read in every city, borough, and town, of importance in England Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Give your orders immediately to your Newsmen for the Evening Star.

All those who wish their Advertisements to appear in the Number for the 12th of November, will cause them to be forwarded to the office of the Evenina Star, 252, Strand, London, as soon as possible

G. F. PARDON. N.B. It is the intention of the Publisher, should this Double Sheet meet with due enconragement. to publish a similar one every Saturday, in order to form a complete

BIOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY FOR THE PEOPLE. Orders addressed to Mr. J. Hobson, Publisher

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHITE'S PENNY UNIVERSAL BROAD SHEET,

FOR ONE PENNY.

London: Thomas White, 45, Holywell Street Strand; Abel Heywood, Manchester; and all the dealers of cheap publications throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.



THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz.

STEP. WHITNEY, Thompson, 1034 ,, 1st Nov.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Passengers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the passage by the officers of the ships. Fresh water is served out daily. Passengers by these Ships will be found in 11b. good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per day, if detained in port more than two days beyond the day agreed upen for sailing, according to the Act of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and ouick passages hence to America, it is reand quick passages hence to America, it is reamd his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind quested that all persons desirous of securing good filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he berths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £1 each as early as possible, and passengers will not require by his medical adviser that should he be restored a by his medical adviser that should he be restored a

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d. (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a scaled envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment. o in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate 0 Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con-6 sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin. 6 pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. ... 0 0 9 An ample consideration of the diseases of women : ... 0 0 9 also nervous debility; including a comprehensive ... 0 1 6 dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON.

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

Agents. MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many

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 s 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.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes they had done him so much good, in relieving him of tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS.

price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-STAR, daily newspaper, price Fourpence, size of the tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting 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.

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

Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Herald Office.

Bradford—Herate Office.
London—No. 4, Cheapside,
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Concy-street.
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.

Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel-

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night. and on Sandays from Nine till Two. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford. at No. 4 George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS. "Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the publictried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so in which publication also will be found numerous bad that no one could hear her speak; but having other tales, charades, riddles, original poetry, &c., taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she and all the advantages of a Family Newspaper was completely restored, as was evident by the way was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeabled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces-sary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at you the fact as I have received it from his employer, to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day little, his disorder would have its periodical return; named for sailing.—Address but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely re-moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a fow days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy con-dition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

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

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

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

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

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in for-

warding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them. I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states the the operation is generally attended with consider ole danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to whatever can be taken of their application; and in leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortu- all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be nately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE relied on. Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiv-generative and nervous system, in the removal have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy (post-paid) 33.6d.

of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) "W. MOAT.

Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. "Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has preadministered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-tution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him.

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for nervous health depends. Numerous, indeed, have vears, but after taking one small box, which was been the cases where imbecility of mind was manirecommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much fested in various ways; that individuals have been better, and when she had taken the second box, it restored to their friends and society by a steady was quite as well as the other.

" A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many and this too, after having tried all sorts of proposed things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

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

5 7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,

Fleet-street, London." CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Park's LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barelays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence or Infection, with Demarks of the Proprietors). Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the Sons, Farringden-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Treatment of Chonorrhos, Gleet, Stricture and Syph. Church Yard, and Edwards, 67, St. Pauls. ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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Afflicted.

PECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Regent-street; Description of the Faculty and the Afflicted. in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and Gentlemen.—You will oblige by forwarding, at treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of of the Northern Star, either to his establishment, 5, am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, Market-street, Leeds, or to his establishment, 3, flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are where debility has made threatening inroads, the Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt attention.

Market-walk, Huddersfield, will meet with prompt account in groat good your pins are means of escape and the certainty of restoration.

means of escape and the certainty of restoration.

The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are giving way, as it always must where the pills are remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

" If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious. indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the Propessional FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to en- and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town I fall,) Hull, sounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated health and moral courage. The work is written in (for which see small placards on the wall,) who a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I fond parents are deceived by the outward physical aphave not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer, tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement bears his Name, in his own he and thus—"George of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train Kerman," to imitate which is F clony. of symptoms indicative of consumption or general

> a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious echnicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant. and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the Fuf-fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perus al; to human being can be the worse for its perus al; to stating to the public. I was most severely scalded, and it unfortunately happened to be over a part that had been previously scalded, which made so frightful a foot and leg as I am not provided with the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divisors. versant with the diseases of the most, delicate division of the human organization."—The Magnet.
>
> words to describe. I mad so much pain enter standing, not remain long in any position, neither standing, sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often sitting, or lying; sleep I seldom got, which often

> state is the chief anxiety of full; but many dread me my life and it continued for a month or five entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of weeks, getting more and more frightful. But by a unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligaunfitness for the dischary, of matrimonial obliga-friends I was recommended to try your invaluable friends I was recommended to try your invaluable tions. This essay is mor, particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to the application externally, made a perfect cure, to the application externally, made a perfect cure, to cheer the drooping neart, and point the way to renovated health.

Messrs. Lycas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten til two, and from five till eight in the evening, at fueir residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford street, London.

of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual of my family I returned comparatively vectors for of £1, without which no notice he has my liberty of stating to the public.

Sold in Leeds, by Mr. JOSEPH BUCKTON, Book-

MR. JAMES CLARKSON, SOLICITOR, DECEASED.

HIS CREDITORS are requested to send in their Accounts to us, at his late Office, Kirkgate, Bradford, to be Examined and Paid. AND HIS DEBTORS are respectfully requested immediately to pay their Debts to us, while winding up his Affairs, and attending there to manage his

Business. By Order of the Administratrixes, CARR & NETTLETON,

of Wakefield, Solicitors. Kirkgate, Bradford, 17th October, 1842.

TO THE WORLD.

NERVOUSNESS is a term which embraces a frightful catalogue of disorders—even to insanity itself-to describe a tenth part of the symp. toms nervous patients experience would fill a volume; but although their variety is so great, they are all referable to one and the same cause. A nervous patient is like a musical instrument with its chords loosened, emitting all sorts of discordant instead of harmonious sounds. What is, therefore, wanted to restore a nervous patient to health? The answer is, equalizing the circulation of the blood, more especially in the vessels of the brain, and by that means restoring to nature her lost equilibrium.

"Another said they were worth their weight in A medicine calculated to do this must be one that -entering the circulating medium, will regenerate or make anew, and of a totally different character. the various secretions of the body, upon which course of that mighty medicine

> DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS: remedies in vain—therefore despair not, but have recourse to this wonder-working remedy, and you

> will have more cause to rejoice, than if you were possessed of the wealth of the Indies.
>
> In Liver Complaints, Consumption, Indigestion, Gout, Scrofula, Rheumatism, tendency to Apoplexy, Asthmas, Head-ache, Bilious Disorders, Female Complaints, &c., this medicine has also manifested its all-conquering powers. All who have tried these Pills speak of them in the highest terms and are zealously recommending them to the afflicted.

> "We have a great antipathy to what is termed quask medicines, but although all proprietary medicines are ranked as such, we consider Dr. Hamilton's Vital Pills an honourable exception, and to which all others we know or ever heard of, bear no comparison in point of merit. We speak advisedly. when we say that the powers of this singular compound in subduing disease under any form in which it may declare itself, appear perfectly miraculous. We ourselves know of instances where this medicine has been continued to be taken day by day, for obstinate chronic complaints, and yet the patients feeling new powers of life, a sort of re-animation, and stronger and better in every respect, have been thereby encouraged to persevere, and have had the happiness to gain the grand end in view-that of being cured of the malady under which they had laboured. We pronounce this to be a triumph in medical science, and hail it as the harbinger of happiness to the human race, for health is of the highest importance. We think they are with great truth called "Vital Pills."—London Morning Adver-

tiser, July 5, 1842. Sold in boxes at 1s, 12d, 2s. 9d and 11s ; in Leeds by Hobson, Northern Star Office; Baines and Newsome, Mersury Office; Buckton, Times Office; Smeeton, and Bell and Brooke, Bear-lane: Heaton,

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES,

Under the Sanction and by the Resommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the

PILLS, For both sexes. Price is. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT,

For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indoent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 1ls. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, ls. 12d. per Pot.

UNIVERSAL OINTMENT. Price Is. 11d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenous to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency

throughout the whole Human Frame. Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agen's GRATIS.

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disordiers. and for all Complaints closely allied to them ; not claiming the merit of universality as is free uently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prevared by

The attention of the Public is, respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity as courted :-

This is to give authent' city to the great and won-derful immediate benefit. I derived from taking Kerman's Specific Pills for Gout; having tried various nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of medicine in my lifeting, e withoutany direct visible good effect, but am indue ad to speak in the highest recommendatory terms of the medicine prepared (and now so very generally known and depended upon in this neighbourhood, by Mr. Kerman. I can also speak of the medicine, being as direct a remedy for rheumatism as or gout, my daughter having been recently represented by the above medicine, she having been subtacted by the above medicine, she having been subject to long and violent attacks, and never found medicines to act visibly on the complaint JOSEPH LAYPISH.

February, 12th 1842. A SEVERELY SCALDED LEG WHICH HAD BEEN SCALDED BEFORE.

Wincolmlee, Hull, 1841.

Sir,-I certify by these lines the praise I think due "The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE had come for my end, and would most certainly cost the surprise of all who saw it.

JAS. BRADLEY, her husband.

A SERIOUS WOUND OF THE LEG. I, JANE GREEN, of Ulceby, Lincolnshire, was remedied of a serious wound by taking Kerman's Aperient Restorative Pills, and using the Universal Country Patients are requested to be as minute as of the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The of my family I returned comparatively well. This

AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Bur-Kirkgate.

Hocury.

SONG OF FREEDOM. NINE CHEERS FOR THE CHARTER. Bright are the beams of the morning sky, And sweet dew the free goddess sips; How bright are the glances of cheer from her eye, And sweet are the truths from her lips; Her mouth is the fountain of virtue, The source from whence equity flows; Ah! who would not dwell 'neath its influence, As the honey bee sips of the rose.

Then we pledge, then we pledge, to bright freedom, Let each soul himself worthy prove; Now we cheer, now we cheer, sons of freedom. Nine cheers for the souls that we love. Hip, hip, hurrah, hip, hip, hurrah, hurrah hurrah, hurrah. Nine cheers for the Charter,

Nine cheers for the cause that we love. Come raise, raise, the banner to heaven high, The goddess of liberty approves, The offering thus hallowed by ardour's true sigh. Is blessed with the smile-cheer of Jove. Then ring ye the welkin with transport. The speil of life's great joys impart; Our cause, the most sacred to mortals, Yields the noblest of joys to the heart.

Then we pledge, then we pledge, to the Charter, Let each heart that loves freedom approve; And we'll shout, still we'll shout, for the Charter, With nine cheers for the cause that we love. Hip, hip, hurrah, hip hip, hurrah, hurrah Nine cheers for the Charter, Nine cheers for the cause that we love.

A SONG FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO SING IT. BY THOMAS WILSON.

S. J., Bristol.

The hand of oppression is stretched forth to slay The young babe of freedom and light; But knowledge has driven the darkness away, That hid from the people their might; And the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust. The voice of the bigot is upraised to ban,

The souls of the noble and free; But his poisonous breathing can now only fan, The fire of young liberty;
And the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust. The purse-proud have joined in the effort to quell, The determined and resolute shout, Which the universe echoes as tyranny's knell-'Tis the voice of the banded and stout; For the people will rise with the might of the just, And pride and oppression shall sink to the dust.

THE CHARTER FOR EVER SHALL WEATHER THE STORM.

AIB-" Old England for ever shall weather the storm."

O freedom! thy absence has long been lamented, And thy sons now have set all their hopes on the sea In a bark called the Charter-for liberty bound, The port where the millions are hat py and free.

The clouds shall disperse—and appear the bright morn: And thou, blessed freedom, shall tell the glad story-The Charter for ever shall weather the storm.

Our captain, O'Connor, was ever true to us, And our bark has the stars for her compass and Whilst our crew are a set of sterling brave fellows.

Who laugh at the storm, and its fury deride. Then huzza for the Charter, the good ship we sail in,

Till the waves shall engulf us, no fears shall deform: But like a sea-bird, her whole voyage shall be The Charter for ever shall weather the storm.

Though the quicksands of "Humbug" are laid in our And "Tyrannical rocks" oppose us in our course; Though "Treacherous blasts" our tight bark are assailing, Triumphant she sails, nor shrink we from their force.

Oh! no! for each heart is with pure freedom burning, "No surrender" our cry, while we treat focs with

And hark! the high heavens re-echo the cry-The Charter for ever shall weather the storm! EDWIN GILL.

A WELCOME.

Written extempore on hearing of "THE POLITICAL the People's first Parliament, WH. RIDER. "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, Oh dear! To sull the " Leeds Loiners" with his palayar.

And eclipse if he can (?) the light of the Star. "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming. ch dear! Who from Godwin, and Paler, and Paine, and VOLTAIRE.

Has stolen the whole of his saleable ware.

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! Who, like the Camelion, oft charges his hue, And is "obedient servant" to orange or blue.

"THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" is coming, oh dear! He's sent by Friend STURGE to the "Foxes and Because, "like th' lads pie, they are all of a piece."

"THE PEDLAR" will go, oh dear! oh dear! "THE PEDLAR" will go, ch dear! For pennies and proselytes will not be made By this talker of Justice, but RAT-man in trade.

THE TORY SQUIRE,

I am a squire of genus " bray," And oft to London I wend my way : I leave my acres, and haws, and hips, To list to wisdom from Tory lips. My long rent-roll is my daily vaunt, Where'er I go I can see no want: And why I'm so rich, the secret I'll tell, Who lives on the poor is sure to live well. What baron or friar, or knight of the shire, Is half such a dolt as a Tory squire. Is half such a dolt, half such a dolt, As a Tory squire?

After session, of pheasants I dream, For shooting, I vow, is a pleasure supreme! By self-denial I never try My dainty palate to mortify. Punishing poachers I deem no sin. But dev'lish seldom I look within : A rousing cup and jolly good song, Are my delight when the nights are long. What baren or friar, or any such liar, Is half such a dolt as a Tory squire, Is half such a doit, half such a dolt, As a Tory squire?

Bebieles.

OASTLER'S FLEET PAPERS.

Extreme pressure of divers matters both upon our space and time has for sometime caused a considerformer of them opens thus:-

"What a picture is England now presenting to the wondering nations of the earth !- England, once the tremble, for it was wielded by her happy, brave, and athletic sons. Her shield was the protection of injured innocence, for it was sustained by righteousness. To her the fugitives from foreign tyranny resorted, and found a safe and peaceful domicile. The nation's Church was revered by her people—her clergy were then their shepherds—her nobles as their fathers. Her merchants were honoured throughout the world, as well for their integrity as for their wealth—they were ence famed for honour and honesty, now for cant and fraud. The husbandman pursued his healthful career with whistling cheerfulness, for his reward was plenty; the sound of the shuttle, mingling with the national anthems of industry: the old and young, gave token, in our northern cot-

ertisan when his employer obtained profitable returns- | The cart was pursued from all directions. One person he envied not the wealth of the merchant. Then pulled out his knife, and actually cut off piece after piece a tradesman of London, who, having come to Cheltenlabour was pleasant, because it was the sure precursor of the dead carcase for the eager throng. It was followed of plenty and of health. In those days—and they are up to the kennel, and what remained was almost entirely quaintance of a female there, between whom and within my memory—the noble, the farmer, and the peasant—the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artisan, had but one interest—their own, the nation's weal The dull monotonous tramp of a policeman's foot who is to blame? Not the Almighty—for he has provided enough and to spare for all. Not the Queen— "reptile" is not indigenous. One single constable was she has no power to regulate our commerce against the sufficient for a town like Leeds. There was then more two Houses of Parliament. Not the industrious

awe inspired by the clerical hat of the priest, than by a artizans—they have no share in making the laws. Who regiment of dragoons—it was the debt of reverence for then is to be blamed? Who but those who have the the office and the wearer. At his approach, vice was abashed, and virtue smiled. There were few factories in those days—the artisans then performed their ingenious evolutions at their homes, hence our manufacturing population were not corrupted, their bodies were hale and healthy, their minds were cheerful. The Those, and those only, are the parties who are to blame. families were not then supported by the mill-labour of Theirs is the power to remedy. the mothers and children—the matrons remained at home to nurse and train the younger ones, and manage household work. As the children grew older, the father the industrious producers of wealth should not be feedtaught the boys his arts and labour—the girls were ing on carrien. placed as servants with their more opulent neighbours; there they were prepared for matrimony, to become faithful and thrifty wives. The streets of our manufacturing towns were then neither disgraced by police

dead—sent, by the factories, long before nature called for them. "We had no large croweded prisons then, containing hundreds; one small lock-up was all that Leeds required; and it was oftener without a tenant than occupied. Our hospitals and workhouses were not then crowded with factory cripples.

"There was then no WANT for INDUSTRY—plenty crowned her board. If casual misfortune visited, the willing hand of Christian benevolence was ready to relieve and remedy; if its stay was lengthened and cureless, the workhouse received the houseless and the dateless.' But the inmates of that last home of the destitute were not exiled; their friends could visit them, and administer comfort and relief. Nay, from the as the Morning Chronicle will have it, 'the employer house, how often have I seen them welcome visitors at of labour is entitled to avail himself of all circum- and he now remains in durance vile, to make amends the abodes of the wealthy, their former friends and neighbours. England was then!

followed by a sad but true portraiture of some of how expanded our trade, how busy our bees may be, the miserable features of England as it is:-

"How changed is England now! At home jealousy, discontent, luxury, repletion want, and destitution !abroad, the despised of all-crouching to those who threaten, warring with them that supplicate! Marching in triumph against the innocent and peaceful and murdering them; but humbly suing for a treaty with the powerful threatener! She is coaxing the nations by opening her markets to their produce and manufactures, while they, in derision, laugh at her, and refuse to exchange except for gold. The herald of the gospel, as she was, now outbarbarizes savages, propogating Christianity by robbery, and rapes, and murder! And why? Because her hastily gotten wealth has made her proud, and driven her from God. She has fallen into temptation and a snare-she has embraced Philosophy, and forsaken Truth! Her clergy have been dumb while the wolf has broken into their folds. They are now surprised when their flocks cease to revere and honour them, and forget the while that their neglect has palsied the people's love!

Philosophy having be witched us; she taught us how a not have an immense influence; and the music few might speedily get rich by the destruction of thou- always most popular is that of the ballad or simple sands. Immediately, the god-like law of order was melody. The masses of every people are song Though the darkness of night may at present surround abandoned; for coveteousness could not brook to be singers, but of the English people more especially. taught, and restrained of God. Religious principles hav- We are glad, therefore, to see in this publication a ing thus been discarded, the church was soon despised; selection of such words as while they suit the then was Christianity retained but in name, to keep the melodies best known among the masses, cannot fail

> sad fruit! "A faithful pastor, who dares to preach practical Christianity, and who exhibits it in his daily walk and to poet as well as political merit in the pieces heads, necks, arms, and legs were well and proportation to this we propose to hold conferences and conversation, denouncing oppression, wrong, and robbery, and telling the rich their duties as well as the range over the pages of Shelley, Byron, Campbell, were natural, but the breast-bone, as well as the towns in the kingdom. We propose further to have poor, can now find no resting-place; but the deceivers receive all honour from the Government. Our
> the Charter Newspaper, the Scottish Chactest Circuonly eighteen years of age, is doing tolerably well.
>
> The mother, who is a conference, to meet in London the day before the
> only eighteen years of age, is doing tolerably well.
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"Our first-rate merchants live by fraud and smuggling; and, after bribing the officers of the Customs, pay a fine one-tenth or less of their large plunder, then they take their places amongst our senators, and with that power, derived from their increased ill-gotten wealth, effect more mischief."

These considerations naturally induce a glance at the events now actually passing, and thus Mr. Oastler "moralizes on the times" with a shrewdness of penetration that bespeaks the man of mind, and in a style as little like that of Toryism as could

and piety are left among us, they are with the poor whose oppressors have almost driven them mad. are filled with the guiltless or mere dapes, while we nected, had upon their most serious attention, and conleave the guilty traitors on the bench! Sir. facts will bear me out in these declarations. Sir James Graham can avouch the truth, for he is in possession of strong proof, that many who now disgrace the magisterial benches, and who are committing Chartist dupes or des-PEDLER'S' visit to Leeds, by his co-member of perate hungered artizins, are themselves the authors of all the row—their guilt is well nigh treason! The Home Secretary is not without the documents which attest sponded to the toast, and delivered a speech which their guilt. But the Chartists and the destitute are did credit to that gentleman, occupying, as he does, poor, while the Leaguers are rich. Thus the latter are the important situation of president of the class. left commissioned by the Queen, while they create After which, several members rose and expressed

> and the aristocracy. guilty parties, but after such a stir. victims they must of the class. The suggestion was well received. have: they will not touch the rich Leaguers. Well, then, Mr. G. Haughton proposed giving the first. The when O'Connor the made a terrible mistrice when he chairman then gave, "May the spirit of inquiry shook hands with Sturge at Nottingham-Sturge is but become more general than it has hitherto been. the pioneer of O Connell) when O Connor and his Mr. James Jacques responded to the toast. The friends are silenced, we shall find O'Connell rampant, chairman then gave, "The benefits of education, and and then the triple-pointed arrow will be levelled at may they be universally experienced." Mr. John the State-Ireland and England will demand Com- Grimshaw responded to the toast. Several other PLETE SUFFRAGE. REPEAL, and FREE TRADE!- toasts were responded to, and a pleasurable evening True, the two former will be mere clap-traps, to was spent. catch the masses, but FREE TRADE the Leaguers

want, and they will have it. Where will you find the man to meet O'Connell then? "Do not let the Aristocracy be longer lulled and deceive themselves. Sir Robert Peel knows all about it. He is prepared to yield to the Leaguers, or rather to unite with them. As usual he must have a reason -a loud knocking from without. When the Chartists are put down, the Leaguers, with O'Connell at their head, will lead the English and the Irish masses. The Premier knows that knock, and he will open to it

as before. Time will prove if I am mistaken. "The landed interest and the aristocracy have chosen the Cotton Lord for their leader. Will it be Portsmouth, and came to town. On Wednesday the first time that Sir Robert has betrayed his confidants? " A nation so confused, bewildered, and degraded,

was never seen before. We impiously talk of FAMINE, and we behold many of our people starving for want of bread, while we are hypocritically making thanksgivings for a good harvest !"

good man like Oastler. It is a lie too palpable-a blasphemy too awful, to be lightly passed over, and we are not surprised therefore to find him in his next and last number, return to it in these terms :-

"I am not aware that I have been more disgusted writings of those who are demanding Free Trade. It is really infamous that those whose principles avowedly require that wages should be reduced to the very lowest amount, and that the food of the labourers should be as stinted and coarse as possible, should now, in the midst of plenty, be striving to exasperate their ill-requited artizms, by telling them that there is a FAMINE, caused by the Corn Laws. To speak of FAMINE with such a harvest as God has just blessed us with, when, also, we have 3,000,000 quarters of foreign grain already imported, is impious! Talk of FAMINE, indeed; why, sir, I was this day visited by a half-pay officer, who had been to Windsor—he had seen the Royal lap-dogs in John Bull. "Her Most Gracious Majesty is in that their kennels-he saw their troughs filled with milk

regulating principles laid down by God Himself, withhave already induced the Government to withdraw. must be a profitable profession." Wherever want is to be found, it may surely be traced to those loose principles which have been in roduced

"Read, Sir, an extract from a letter which I have

No heart-burnings disturbed the watchings and the foul carcase came in contract with the eyes of the poor. taken by the poor and needy creatures."

"New, I beg of you to put these two facts together -the surfeited dogs and the starved artisans - and say, power of distribution in their hands, the Government, and those who urge on the Government in the destructive principle of "availing themselves of all circumstances to reduce the return of labour?"-"to force the poor of England to live upon a coarser food?"

"If there were PAMINE in the land, the dogs could not be surfeited with milk and bread-if plenty,

"I put these two facts (which reached me on the same ing. Tis theirs to regulate the distribution of God's fied the mason's curiosity, and an exchange of dress nor prostitutes. The church was well frequented, but rich gifts to all. If they fail to do so, they are the churchyards were not crowded with the untimely usurpers.

"Tell me not, that it is dangerous to publish such facts -the danger lies in permitting them, "Now, sir, nothing is more certain, than that there is enough for all-not for the Royal dogs only, but even heard of, having deserted in his disguise, taking with for those of artizans. It is, then, impious to talk of FAMINE—there is no such thing—there is plenty, and ci-divant soldier, excited by the fumes of the "native" to spare.

the legislature were listening. It is all false distributhe morning, when the whole circumstance was imthat to give capital a fair remuneration, the price of labour must be kept down, (William Huskisson); or, eye (the mason being blind of one eye). The duped Seek elewhere for the cause, and you will seek in vain, So long as these vile and insane axioms are received This vivid description of England as it was, is as wisdom, it matters not how plentiful our harvests, want must and will, under their influence, be the reward of industry. The foundation of these abhorrent principles is Covetousness; and we have the highest authority for declaring that 'Covetousness is Idolatry.'

> Tis perhaps well for the "Old King" that he is in gaol already; or he might probably stand a chance its completion, in a vehicle purchased for the occa-

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE; or, the Poetry of for use in the convivial meetings of the people, and on occasions of popular rejoicing. Edited by a member of the National Charter Association. Nos. 1 and 2. London: Dyson and Mortimer, Kingsland-road.

Upon the habits, spirits, and opinions of a people so markedly convivial in their character as the oppressed and the poor submissive. And now we reap to imbue both singers and listeners with high thoughts and patriotic sentiments. So far the selections seem to be made with considerable regard tions after liberty in the language of poetry.

Local and General Intelligence.

BARNSLEY.-THE ODD FELLOWS SUNDAY-SCHOOL TRACHERS' MOTUAL INSTRUCTION CLASS.-The first anniversary of the above valuable institution was celebrated on Wednesday week, in the School-room under the Odd Fellows' Hall, when a plain and substantial supper was served up. Mr. "The result of all this dishonour is, that if loyalty Joseph Wilkinson was called to the chair, who opened the proceedings of the evening by addressing a few remarks to his brother teachers relative to the We have just escaped from a rebellion, and our prisons | claims of the Sunday school with which they were concluded by calling upon them to make increased exertions for the attainment of the object they had in view, namely, the giving to the children of the working classes a sound, moral, and secular education. The Chairman then gave, "The prosperity of the Odd Fellows' Sunday School Mutual Instruction Class." Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, president of the classs, reanother insurrection and are permitted to send their the pleasure they had felt while listening to the missionaries of treason amongst the agricultural peas- instruction which fell from his lips; also tendering antry, breathing out fire and death against the clergy to him their thanks for his past services. Mr. Geo. Houghton addressed the members, suggesting the "The Government know that the Leaguers are the propriety of having monthly lectures by the members

THE PANORAMIC view of Vesuvius, at the Man-

spite, abscended while that vessel was staying at Portsmouth, and came to tewn. On Wednesday morning, the police found him at his father's house child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the in Bell Yard, York-street, Westminster; and he was sent back to Portsmouth.

In a came to tewn. On Wednesday the case, and if the gentlemen of the Jury sent a child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her of an active parishioner; and thus, at eleven child from a criminal bar for stealing a pie, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could

of bread. while we are hypocritically making thankslike gold. Complaint having been made to a certain of two indictments; one was quite enough for such bishop, that a vicar in his diocese was always trumpery offences. During this trial the court was preaching against pluralities, "I will silence him in convulsed with laughter. The scene was too ridigiving the vicar an additional benefice.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT has just been announced, which must prove acceptable to the Yorkshire manufacturers and artisans at this very dull season of than at the introduction of the word PAMINE into the for the use of her Majesty's navy. The contract is

the water does not boil. By these means it will eat very tender and juicy. - Western Times.

A ROYAL BREEDER.—The following intelligence delicate and interesting situation, that cannot fail to

fully. And who is it that resist the restraining and about him in a girdle, £77 in sovereigns and silver.

those manufactured in England.

By TIVE DEATH of Sir William Rae. Government

SCANDAL AT CHELTENHAM.—The Cheltenham Examiner contains a humorous story of a frail Benedict, ham on a visit for health or pleasure, made the achimself a correspondence was kept up after his return to London. One of the lady's letters in which an assignation was made, fell into the hands of the wife, in the museum of the Philosophical and Literary were stolen to the amount of nearly £2,000 in the who after reading it re-sealed it, and permitted it to | Society.-Limerick Chronicle. crest-fallen husband made a very indifferent attempt | lation. to escape the odium of his situation by representing THE LATE MR. SAMUEL CROMPTON, INVENTOR OF

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DESERTION .- A soldier of the 90th Depôt (lately stationed here) was drinking in a public-house in this town, in company with day) together, not to excite the famished, or displease should like to see how he would look in soldier's clothes. The complaisant soldier immediately gratiwas made accordingly. The soldier, after praising the martial figure of the mason, stated, that he should like to see would any of his comrade soldiers recognize him in the mason's clothes, and for this purpose he proceeded into the street, and has not since been him 4s. 6d., which was in the mason's coat! The and his martial clothing, perambulated the stree's, "Then whence, I ask again, whence this want? - | until the night picquet most unceremoniously dragged this so-called FAMINE? I will tell you-would that him off to the guardhouse, where he remained until tion, founded on the unchristian principle principle, mediately revealed, the corporal of the guard being surprised to see one of his comrade soldiers minus an man was accordingly handed over to the civil power, stranger.-Drogheda Conservative.

THE GREAT CHIMNEY AT LITTLE BOLTON .- The great octagonal chimney at Mr. Blinkhorn's chemical works, Little Bolton, was, owing to the unusual succession of fine weather this season. raised in sixteen weeks to its enormous height of 3671 feet. Upwards of 4000 inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were hoisted to the summit on to soon be there, if he should dare to tell truth and advocate justice at this rate, in these times of League plotting and Cotton Lord Government.

It is the spirited proprietor. The stretch of view of the surrounding country was very gratifying. The dimensions of the chimney are as follow:

Elevation, 3671 feet; diameter of the base, 421 feet; diameter of the chimney where batter commences 35 feet; ditto of the top, 9 feet 10 inches; thick-Chartism: comprising a Selection of Songs in noss of the wall at the base, 4 feet 1 inch; ditto at favour of popular knowledge and public liberty, the top ten inches. The bricks are laid with Clitheroe lime, and sand ground to a fine powder by millstones. The whole weight of the chimney is about 4000 tons, of which 120 tons are stone, the lowest string course alone weighing 9 tons; the whole of the bricks above are patent. It has consumed 900,000 bricks, the whole of which have been raised in buckets by a four-horse power steam-Our national diseases arise from misdirected science, English, it is impossible that popular music should engine, built for the purpose by Messrs. Musgrave and Sons, engineers, Little Bolton.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.-On the 4th instant, Margaret, wife of James Otty, residing at No. 4, the proper bearings of it in every respect, and which Caledonia-place, Nash-grove, Liverpool, was de-shall teach him how to act on every occasion so as livered of two still-born male children, which had best to promote this great cause. Our agents will arrived at the full period, living within an hour of be supplied with maps of their districts; and we the birth, and were of the usual size, but which were hope that no town, no village, or hamlet-we hope united laterally to each other; the union commenc- that no dwelling in the kingdom shall be found so ing from the lower part of the necks, and proceeding | remote or obscure that our agents shall not visit it Chartist Circular, Evening Star, and many others, them from the parents for various sums. The bodies settled by the total and immediate repeal of the in which the people are wont to clothe their aspiration, o'Connell-

> Government. Speaking of the working classes, she a petition, hundreds of thousands have become says, "Such services as I may have rendered them repealers. The £50,000, then, will be obtained; but accept reward at any expence to them. If this pro- contribute." vision be not designed as recompence, but as aid, as a pure gift, I cannot take it; for they who provide of age, whose mother was suddenly left a widow the means have no voice in the appropriation of it to me personally. Whenever we obtain a just sytem of taxation, the time may, perhaps, follow, when, among guardians of the parish assisted her mother with other considerations, some plan may be discovered by which the people's representatives may exercise relief was continued till the present board of guarthe power of encouraging and rewarding merit and services, working through the press; and even then a mangle, lent her by her friends, she continued to in their time of need, aid from the public purse, and forced the mother and her young children Meanwhile, I seriously and truly feel that I had into the house, at a cost of more than three times rather, if need were (to put an extreme case), re- the amount to the parish allowed by former beards. where I could clearly read my claim, than in the very agreeable manner proposed, where I can see after taken ill. and being unable to do her setuation fully attitud in black, was placed at the bar, charged with the life to do her setuation good-lockly greatly about 19 years of age, respectively agreeable manner proposed, where I can see after taken ill. and being unable to do her mark no excuse for my own indulgence. If it be true that was directed by her mistress to go home for a week the one case of gifts from the public purse."

An Atrocious Criminal.—At the Middlesex session, on Tuesday, before Mr. Serjeant Adams, John Shannon, a young urchin, the crown of whose head was just perceptible above the bar, was indicted for stealing a twopenny pie. A boy between ten and eleven years old, about his own age, was hoisted up in the witness box, as the evidence against him. Please sir, (said the child, addressing the chair-From further questions it appeared that the boy (witness) told the old woman what "Johnny" had done, and about half an hour afterwards the said nabit of uttering disagreeable truths, there is no gag | guilty. The chairman refused to allow the expences less than a week," said the prelate; and so he did, culous for even the gravity of the bench to withstand.

but man—proud, arrogant, sordia, seir-op:monated man, despises the laws of God, and distributes wrong- the other day at Baih, was found to have concealed fully. And who is it that resist the restraining and about him in a girdle, £77 in sovereigns and silver. He was committed for fourteen days' hard labour to stewards looked on with dismay, and soon after- eggs, by the natural warmth of his body, and he af- stated, that at about half-past six o'clock in the the House of Correction, and the expences of his wards, when they found the officers were close upon terwards raised the mottley broad with all the tender- morning he heard a noise as of a person moving favoured of the Most High! She was then the eradle and castle of well-peised Liberty; on her bosom peace and plenty were wont to crown her valleys and her plains—then the world locked to England as an example. Her powerful arm forced the coppressor to they had not already produced sume. In this fellow be a fair specimen of cadgering, it has become liable to forfeiture under the law of constitution, and an active mind, his house was the minutes the landlord came up, and witness told him restraints upon their cupidity, which their clamours If this fellow be a fair specimen of cadgering, it customs, was put under seizure by the revenue general coffee room of the village, where the affairs what he had heard; they tried to open the door, officers, but has been since restored to her owners of both church and state were discussed with the but could not, and hearing no noise did not take THE MANUFACTURE of watches in 1796, amounted (the General Steam Navigation Company) on their utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement any further notice. The words were used as though in number to 191,678, but last year's returns show it giving bond to pay any fine that may be imposed. A his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was the person was in excessive pain. Joseph Liddle, to have fallen to 100,000. into modern legislation, to accommodate and gratify to have fallen to 100,000. Switzerland has chiefly sharp look out is now kept upon all the steamers as these impious clamourers. Before we proceed further to relax our protective laws, or to expand our commerce, it would be well to contemplate the melancholy results which are consequent on the steps which we have already taken in the path to universal competition. of the Batavier Dutch steam-ship, discharged four dence, and died possessed of considerable property. and some bills and other papers. George Monkof his servants on Wednesday, in consequence of He married about three weeks before his death. house, but her, stated that he saw deceased on the received this morning from one of our busiest hives of industry:—

BY TIVE DEATH OF SIT William Rae. Government of the married about three weeks before his described that the office of Lord Advocate of Scotland to dispose of, and the electors of Buteshire a seat in Parity lesson.—that no difficulties are too be overcome by industry and preserved that the had not described from Hull, and that he had not supposed that Mr. Duncan M'Neil by the contraband trade carried on by the sessment great to be overcome by industry and preserved that the had not described from Hull, and that he had not supposed that Mr. Duncan M'Neil by the contraband trade carried on by the sessment great to be overcome by industry and preserved the had not supposed that Mr. Duncan More and the supposed that Mr. tages, of healthfulness and peace; and a plentiful reLancashire, had a cow died last week, [the letter is will succeed Sir William in both posts; and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the ward was certain. No jealous ranklings then dislancashire, had a cow died last week, [the letter is will succeed Sir William in both posts; and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the ward was certain. No jealous ranklings then dislancashire, had a cow died last week, [the letter is will succeed Sir William in both posts; and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the ward was certain. No jealous ranklings then dislancashire, had a cow died last week, [the letter is will succeed Sir William in both posts; and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the dated October 4, 1842,] which he ordered to be taken surmised that Mr. Adam Anderson, the late sheriff are resolved to distinction it deserves, will seldom fail, unless by its inrhed the peace of the labourer if the farmer prospered—he sighed not at the splexdour of the noble. The dead beast was no sooner put into a cart, than the Solicitor-Generalship.

with great peril and amid terrible difficulties that he before the court. and his men succeeded in bringing the animal safe to AT THE Cheshire Quarter-Sessions, in Knutsford, shere. He at once procured a car, forwarded it to Kilrush, for Limerick, to be prepared and deposited from Mr. John Marquis; from whom bank-notes from Mr. John Marquis; from 2000 in the

pass without observation into the hands of the hus- During the past summer many parts of Italy band. The latter, a day or two afterwards, made an have been ravaged by terrible storms. About the excuse that he was absolutely compelled to leave end of last month the neighbourhood of Bologna was town on business. His wife made no objection, but completely laid waste. Several villages had been as soon as he set off she followed him to Cheltenham, actually converted into lakes, and the inhabitants and on Sunday morning last she made a sudden had miraculously escaped, thanks to the wise meairruption into the house where her husband was, and sures adopted by the authorities. The country surprised him in bed with his inamorata. The every where presented a frightful picture of deso-

his wife as an escaped lunatic, but the trick failed THE MULE.—Sir Robert Peel has recommended that him, and he speedily made good his retreat to a grant from the "Royal Bounty Fund," of the amount of £200, should be immediately paid to the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, to be equally divided between Mr. George Crompton, of Fearnhurst, in Lower Darwen, and his brother and sister, of Bolton, children of the above-mentioned Mr. Samuel Crompton.-Blackburn Standard.

ACCIDENT.-BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.-On Sunday morning, the down train, which leaves London for Birmingham at six o'clock, met with an accident within a short distance of the Leighton Station, in consequence of its coming in contact with a bull that had jumped a hedge, and was crossing the line. Three carriages were thrown off the rails by the concussion: but, fortunately, the passengers escaped without injury. The legs of the beast were cut completely off, and the animal died almost instantaneously. The up-train was delayed for more than men perished in sight of a number of persons an hour and a quarter, as well as the trains that

and consisted of saw-blades for cutting iron, and some other things, with a letter accompanying them, stances by which he can reduce the return of labour. to the offended laws of his country, for being made containing directions for their use, and for guiding the dupe of another !- and that, too, of an entire the conduct of the prisoner when he made his escape. The package was addressed to a prisoner of the name of Young, belonging to Barrhead, who is under sentence of transportation. The convict Young had some property, and is commonly denominated the "Laird;" he is a young stout man of most determined character, and, before his conviction at the late circuit, was frequently in prison for breaches of the law, of various descriptions. The letter is evidently written by a companion in crime, and subscribed with a slang signature.-Refermers' Gazette.

> Corn Law League was held in Newall's Buildings, Manchester, on Thursday evening, to receive the to have been approved of by the meeting. Mr. George Wilson, the chairman, further explained the project -- We propose to call on the country to spend certain sum of money, £50,000, to be paid into the treasurer's hands by January, 1843, to be a fund for augmenting our resources, and enabling us the more extensively to diffuse information on this question through every part of the country. We shall be enabled by this means to send out our missionary agents to every elector in the country, with not merely a pamphlet or tract, but a little library of information on this question, which shall show him MISS MARTINEAU.—The following are among is but 1,000,000 shillings—it is but 400,000 halfthe reasons alleged by this distinguished lady for crowns—it is but 200,000 crowns—it is less than a declining the offer of a pension of £150 per annum halfpenny per head from the whole population. The made to her by Lord Melbourne, through Mr. C. two millions that petition Parliament for the repeal Buller, previous to the retiremement of the late can easily raise this sum; and since they had signed are unconsciously received by them; but I cannot it is desirable that all parts of the kingdom should

> 2s. 6d. and three loaves of bread a week. This dians came into power, and with it and the lean of the most scrupulous, with no better view of their support herself and her three children comfortably. own claims than I have, may be happy to receive, The present board, however, discontinued the relief, clothes, and her clothes were left with her mistress The first night of absence she slept at a former neighbour's of her father, in Pepper-street, St. Saviour's, within a few feet of the parish of St. George. The next morning she applied to the relieving officer of St. George's, but he refused to take her in, or

Extensine Smuggling.—A few days since, on the ingenuity not only to pass his time agreeably, but to twelve months hard labour, three weeks solitary. arrival of the Caledonia steam-ship from Hamburgh to render himself a useful member of society. He Suicide.—A stranger, on Monday evening last, off Horslycown, two Custom House officers named soon displayed a tasie for mechanical pursuits, and about help past nine o'clock, knocked at the door of the year. It is for 120 000 yards of baise and serge for the use of her Majesty's navy. The contract is also to comprise a very large quantity of worsted and other clothing.

A correspondent states, that the best way to cook the recently imported beef and pork is to soak in a cold water for from twelve to the very cold water for from twelve to the very cold and and there of foreign manufactured to be seen and of the year. It is for 120 000 yards of baise and serge family and the playley, who had received contrived, as a workshop for his operations, a sort the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, on Elvet-bridge, in this city, of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, or circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, or circular bed, the sides of which being raised about the Temperance Hotel, or circular it in cold water for from twelve to twenty-four ing 129 papers of foreign manufactured tobacco. On and constructed several very curious lathes, as well wards he was shown to his bedroom. His manner hours, changing the water three or four times, and removing a false partition behind the stairs, and as clocks and musical instruments of every descrip. was strange, and his spirits much depressed. The then to simmer it gently till done, taking care that alongside a water-closet, four large bales, containing tion, no less admired for the sweetness of their tone next morning he was found dead, with his throat fifteen smaller ones of tobacco, and one bale with than the excellence and elegance of their execution. cut. An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. twelve large boxes of eigars, were discovered. He excellence and elegance of their execution. Cut. An inquest was held on Tuesday before Mr. There was another bale, containing five boxes of the excellence and elegance of their execution. The excellence are execution and execution are execution. The excellence are execution are execution at the excellence and elegance of their execution. The excellence are execution at the excellence and elegance of their execution. The excellence are execution at the excellence and elegance of their execution. The execution are execution at the excellence and elegance of their execution. The execution are execution at the excellence and elegance of their execution. The execution are execution at the excellence are execution at the excellence are execution at the exe cigars, under the bed and bed-clothes in one of the specula of which were not inferior to those finished of the hetel. The clowing evidence was also given: berths. The officers also discovered under other by the most eminent London artists. He suggested —Mr. Bradford, landlord of the Temperance Hotel, beds three tubs of Geneva, containing thirteen gal- some important improvements in the machinery for deposed, that in consequence of information which able arrear in our literary despartment. We have a satisfied, that many books and pumplies lying by us, waiting through. Our old friend Oastler has not been forgotten by us though unnoticed—among the rest—for factory slaves. We have several numbers of his "Leeters" now lying before us, in which we former of his "Feeters" now lying before us, in which we find the genuine plain English of the Oastler in most well and elequently spoken. Our extracts is found secreted between the first wind the mand the mode of the found it had to pull away before they could reach the clients of the clear the source of the modes of the first wind they would not even look at their superabuncant food! Awrence-kirk boxes, some of which the officers at the liting over the bed-places, which the officers the lining over the bed-places, w lons. More cigars were also found secreted between spinning flux, and we believe he was the first who he received, he went to the door of the room into

CAPTURE OF A SHARE. - Jonas Studdest, Esq. of The Southwark Quarter Sessions were com-Atlantic Lodge, Kilkee, captured an enormous shark menced and concluded at the Town-hall, Southwark on the western coast of Clare, on Saturday. It was at nine o'clock, on Friday, there being no case

streets of Preston, in September, by Bailey and a man who accompanied her. She was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- A very serious accident occurred a few evenings since to one of the performers in Cooke's equestrian company now playing at Barnstaple. The name of the sufferer is Mr. Lavator Lee. and he was well known as one of Batty's best riders a few seasons since. He was riding round the ring with three persons on his shoulders, when the horse slipped and fell, throwing Lee across the woodwork which encloses the circle, and inflicting such severe injuries that his life is despaired of, mortification of the parts being feared by his medical attendant.

STORM ON THE SUSSEX COAST.—BRIGHTON, SUN-DAY.—During the whole of yesterday we were visited with a tremendous storm of wind and rain. It commenced about eight o'clock in the morning, at which time the wind suddenly shifted to the south east, and the rain fell in torrents. From twelve to three o'clock blew a dreauful hurricane, and the greatest anxiety existed amongst the fishermen, as four boats were out at sea, and it was thought impossible that they could weather the storm. Two boulder boats, with two men each in them, endeavoured to enter Newhaven Harbour, but in their attempt went down within a short distance of the shore, and the four who had assembled on the pier, but were unable to render the slightest assistance. In the course of the day the whole of the Brighton fishermen have re-ATTEMPTED PRISON BREAKING -- On Saturday turned home; they fortunately succeeded in running morning, an attempt was detected to smuggle a ashore on various parts of the coast between Brighton parcel, containing gaol-breaking instruments, into and Worthing; the poor fellows' boats are almost Paisley-prison. The parcel was neatly made up, knocked to pieces, and two of them are lying on the knocked to pieces, and two of them are lying on the beach near Lancing, and are expected to become perfect wrecks. AN ELOPEMENT in rustic life took place on Mon-

day last. The gay Lothario was a carter, named Young, a married man, about thirty years of age, having one child; and "the false and fair one" his master's wife, named Ash, keeping a small farm at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. She is about fifty, has nine children and five grandchildren! Her youngest child (which she took with her) is four months, and the next child fourteen years It appeared that the old farmer and his wife had had a few words about the last child, and she soon after seized a favourable opportunity, took what she could, and started with the aforesaid servant. As soon as it was known, THE "LEAGUE" AGAIN .- A meeting of the antithe bereaved husband went into Newport post-haste and almost broken hearted. It formation was given to the police, and they were despatched to all parts proposals of the Council as to the raising of a fund of the island, but they could not alsover the fugitives to carry on the agitation next session; which seem till Tuesday afternoon, when they were just about getting on board a Jersey packet. The man was taken into custody, and his bundles searched. He had a new suit of clothes, two great coats (one new), a new pair of boots, two new hats, and other articles, besides an inferior new sais, which he wore, but no property of the farmer was found on him, and he he was consequently discharged. The parties afterwards met together at a public-house in Nowportthe old man and his run-naway servant, and their wives, where they got marry. A negotiation took place: the old gentle man forgave his wife, and the young matron her husband, and a mutual agreement was concluded between all present that they would never reproach each other for their former naughty tricks.—Hampshire Advertizer. FATAL COLLISION AND SINKING OF A VESSEL-

Two Lives Lost.—A dreadful collision happened on the night of Monday last off the eastern coast. between Whitby and Stockton, which unhappily terminated in the total destruction of a yessel and the loss of two lives. From the accounts received by the underwriters at Lloyd's, it appears the vessels which came in contact were the Dispatch, a schooner, beenging to London, master's name Thomas Gu statesmen rob the Treasury of hundreds of thousands, lar, Crisis, Pioneer, Democrat, Vindeator, Northern and shield their names from infamy under a few commissioned tools.

| Assembling of Parliament; to be there during the and the sloop Margaret and Ellen, William Taylor, Many of the faculty have been to see the bodies of the entire of the session, if necessary; and never again master, of Leith. The accident took place between commissioned tools. Corn Laws."—He called attention, O'Connell-fashion, to the smallness of the contribution—"It from the westward. Both vessels were in full trim. and scudding through the water at a rapid rate, the schooner bearing down to the north, and the Margaret and Ellen progressing on her passage in a southernly direction to London. The sloop went down, carrying with her two of the crew; the rest saved themselves by springing to a rope that was hanging over the bows of the Dispatch at the moment of their vessel sinking. Shortly after the collision, the Mary, and Louisa, of Newcastle, came up, and the ship boat was lowered by her crew in he hope of picking up the other seamen who had sunk with the vessel, but they were not seen after. Their names are George Broyce (the son of the owner of the sloop, who resides at Leith), and David Woodcock. From the depth of water in which the wreck lies it will be impossible to raise her. Early the following morning the Dispatch put into Shields, where the Cuptain communicated the facts of the occurrence to the authorities of the harbour. The sloop is supposed to be insured for £200. SINGULAR CASE.—At the Leicestershire quartersessions, on Tuesday last, Louisa Wykes, a rather

> Taylor, at Belgrave; a second indictment charged in the case of gifts, we do not nicely measure the or so, to see if she could recover. She obeyed, at the prisoner with stealing a pair of breeches, leggrounds of claim, surely there in an exception in the risk of finding a home, being unwilling to let gings, and other male attire, the property of Henry her mistress know that her mother was in the work. Smith. Prisoner pleaded guilty to both indictments. house. She had no money, her wages went for her but the Court, being unacquainted with the circumstances, requested Mir. Taylor to give a relation of them, when it appeared that the prisoner entered the service of the prosecutor about ten months since during the whole of which time she conducted herself with propriety. A few weeks since Mr. Taylor had occasion to remain at another of his houses in Leirelieve her, because she had slept in St. Saviour's, cester, leaving the prisoner and three men in charge and sent her back to the relieving officer of St. of his house in Belgrave. During the night the priman,) I saw him take the pie. Chairman—And Saviour's. He sent her away again, because she soner proceeded to a bureau in which she had seen what then? Child—He ate it. (Loud laughter) belonged to St. George's. In this way she was her master place some gold, from whence she banded four times backwards and forwards between took sixteen sovereigns out or a sum of fifty; she the relieving officers and once to the relieving officer | then cut her hair off so close so as to resemble that The Pangramic view of Vesuvius, at the Manchester Zoological Gardens, is about to be sold by auction, and the gardens will, in all probability, be finally closed.
>
> An Infant five months old, at the village of Trawden, was sufficated a few days since by a girl unwittingly closing up the press-bed in which the child was laid asleep. The herror-truck mother on opening the bed, found her child quite dead.
>
> The Boy Jones," apprenticed on board the War
> done, and about half an hour afterwards the said of Kenningten, where she had been living a servant. She was then advised to see one of the guardians of the men's room, and dressed herself in Smith's clothes, and in suce attire immediately left the house. Being overtaking that pie, and also, as it was alleged, for making to free with another. After the prosecutrix had given her evidence, with sundry annotations on the having more knowledge of overseers law, advised to overseers law, advised to overseers law, advised to redefine the house of the purish. She saw one of them, but he said he only attended parish. She saw one of them, but he said her parish. She saw one of them, but he said her conditions on Wednesdays, and discussed the self or overseers law, advised to redefine the house of the house. Being overtaking attended parish. She saw one of them, but he said her conditions on Wednesdays, and discussed the said her parish. She saw one of them, but he said her conditions on Wednesdays, and duties on Wednesdays, and taken by the carriage of Mr. Hunter, of Brookshy and the prisoner had a singular appearance to go and get a lodging for the night at St. George's, that that parish might be obliged to take her in. Fortunately, however, while trying to obtain lodging at one of the lodging-houses in the obligation of the lodging at one of the lodging worn out with the prisoner having been put into the witness-box. of Kennington, where she had been living a servant. of a man, after which she proceeded to the men's his father as well as any boy in the three kingdoms. Mint, as her last refuge, being worn out with the prisoner having been put into the witness-box The chairman said he did not know what to do with fatigue, the circumstance was brought to the notice said she could account in no other way for her For storping a man's mouth, when he is in the punishment. The jury found the prisoner not tramp's lodging-house in the Mint - Engage Star Substitute The Chairman Mr. W. Mayrick said tramp's ledging-house in the Mint.—Evening Star.
>
> Extraordinary Mechanic.—In the town of Alyth there lived a man of much provincial celebrity, of the name of James Sandy. The genius and eccentricity of character which distinguished this remarkable nervon have words have marked the remarkable have marked been when some alleviage or commended her to mercy, and some alleviage in the favour, he should inevitably have massed sentence of transportation. able person have rarely been surpassed. Deprived at an early age of his limbs, he continued, by dint of ingenity age of his limbs, he continued, by dint of to two live mouths hard labour three weeks afterwards sentenced tasted anything for two days. He appeared to be very depressed in his mind. Verdict—"Temporary

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.-I am desired on behalf of the Chartlets of Salford to give you a summary of events of some im-pertance, which have this day occurred in the township of Salford. I must preface my report by stating that the very excellent letter which was published by Mr. O'Connor In the Star of one of the weeks in last May, directing Our attention to our local government, induced us to give strict attention to the form of government under which we lived in Salford; and we found that we had

governments for various purposes. As Surveyors of The Highways,' 'Overseers and Gurdians of the Poor;' and for the preservation of the peace, a Borough reeve, with two constables, and one hundred and zwenty Commissioners of police-the whole forming a body corporate for watching, lighting, and cleansing the township, with a power of levying a rate of one chilling and sixpence in the pound, and no more, for the general purposes of the act, which is of course, one passed for the government of Salford alone, and was passed some twelve or fourteen years ago. The Commissioners are elected out of those persons who are assessed at twenty pounds and upwards to the local rates; and they are elected by the whole of the ratepayers who have paid all poor and police rates of the sownship due in December last.

The township is divided into eight districts, and the took place on Friday, the 21st, and for the last four on take advantage. Monday, October 24th. Concerning the first four districts, I may merely observe, that we got in, through a little exertion, four gentlemen who are for Universal Suffrage; but the chief tug was to be in districts

The members of the association were upon the alert early this morning, as the election of Chairman in each district came on at nine o'clock precisely; it was necessary, therefore, to bring up the voters before nine, in order to be ready for the struggle for the chairman. In District No. 7, those well known and indefatigable

Friends of the people, Messrs. Rankin, Littler, Stork, and Sumner, assisted by other worthy men, mustered the working men in goodly numbers; and just at the hour of nine, one of the Salford Whigs moved "the Boroughreeve take the chair." upon which, without waiting for the motion to be put, the Boroughreeve, Who is a little old man, named William Lockett, who in by-past days was a fustian-cutter, a circumstance. Which by the way, he appears by no means anxious to keep in remembrance, immediately proceeded to take the chair, when his ears were rather disagreeably saluted with these words, uttered by friend Littler, "I beg to move, as an amendment, that Mr. Joseph Wainwright Hodgetts take the chair," and upon a show of hands being taken, it was found that the Boroughreeve must retire to make way for Mr. Hodgetts, as there, was an overwhelming majority of the electors in favour of that friend to Universal Suffrage taking the chair, which, as a matter of course, he immediately

A list of six names was then presented by Messra Stork and Sumner, as fit and proper persons to reprement the interests of the much abused working-men of Salford, in the Town Hall, as Commissioners of

The Whigs of Salford then presented their list of else, whom they proposed as Commissioners of

The While, not liking the looks of the working-men, declared they would have a BALLOT, which means, in our Police Act, a scrutiny, making every man write his name, and who he voted for, then seeing by the Town's Books whether he had paid his rates or not, to the last halfnenny, for if there was one halfnenny not paid the vote was lost.

When the actual struggle came on, the Whigs, with all their cunning and power, could not muster as many votes as the working men; we polled ten for their one, but owing to the rates not being all paid, they succeeded in throwing off some hundreds of our votes, and yet we placed two of our men upon the floor of the Town Hall, as Commissioners of Police. Thus, after a fight of eight hours, ended the campaign against the Salford Whigs, in District

District No. 6 was soon ended; the enemy poor fight, and owing to the exertions of Messra. Sanders, Mitcheson, Brassington, Gillibrand and others, we succeeded in electing three of the friends of the people on as commissioners for this district.

District No. 7 was pretty well managed by Mersra Smith, Roberts, Evans, Copeland (who by the way had been imprisoned by them some days for exhibiting the placard of the Executive) and some few others. Lir. W. Willis moved that Mr. Smith take the chair, Which was seconded and carried by a very large majority, upon which Mr. Willis moved and Mr. Piers seconded, a list of six sterling men as representatives of the working men of Salford, which list was opposed by the Whigs most bitterly. They moved an amendment, which they lost by the zeal and ability as well as the numbers of their opponents. The Whigs of Salford at any rate will now know that their despised foes, the Chartists, are neither dead

nor dying, but that they are increasing in numbers and in knowledge, and that shortly they will be the rulers of Salford and of Manchester too-Whiggery may become defunct, Chartism never. A member of our association encloses his remarks

with a statement of a few of the facts in this business. therefore if this brief account, together with the enclosed, will serve the cause of Chartism, the Saiford Chartists will have great pleasure in seeing them in this week's paper.

Most respectfully,

J. M. Salford, Oct. 24, 1842.

(From another Correspondent.)

Some time ago, about two months, on the Sunday, the Chartists of Salford were assembling as usual, in their own room for the purpose of listening to a lecture, which would have been given had not the "authorities" dared to interfere with them; but they did so, and actually turned them out of their own 100m! assigning no reason for such outrageous conduct. Of course, what could a set of poor working-men do against such a body of angust personages as the Boroughreeve and Constables, who had given orders to their menials to " clear out that den of infamy, and send the rascally Chartists home, if they will not go to Church."

We, however, determined not to let the matter rest. We called a meeting of the members, to consider what steps should be taken, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Boroughreeve and Constables at a flagrant injustice and outrage had been perpetrated upon us, and all the satisfaction the deputation could get was, "Oh, we can't enter into such an enquiry at all; besides, we are a corporate body and can't suffer strangers in our presence." The parties were again ment to a subsequent meeting of the Commissioners, but all they got said to them, after sending in their memorial and waiting for sometime ontside, was " No the magistrates, to see if such a shameful trampling down of rights, and such a sweeping destruction of the liberty of the subject, would not render the perpetrators liberty," but we concluded that it was likely, as we were poor despised Chartists, we could not get justice, though we went with ready money to purchase it. And Bo the matter rested until the time arrived for the election of new Commissioners, which was last Monday, When such a tremendous re-action took place that shook the whole fabric of corruption to pieces, and in walked majorities!

Thus, we, the insulted Chartists, have taught the insolent cubs in office a lesson they wont soon forget; strength of the working men of Salford.

We are now more thoroughly convinced than ever of in a letter some time back, that if we must succeed in reforming a corrupt national government, we must first reform the local governments of the country, and there needs no argument to prove that. Now by way of informing and inducing our

Brother Chartists all through the country to be up and doing the same, by which they will not only force the "upper classes" to respect them through kness before the sovereign people; for really and truly the national Government is only the creature of the determined to do theirs. They have been vexed into a fellows are further determined never more to sible. live in houses where the owners compound for the

Cheer up, my friends, for, with all their vallanous power, we will defeat them, and by this mode of attack from springing upon and seizing with deadly certainty, his prey, as heretofore; but by sharing power with m, and being in their company, we can civilize and humanise them, and make them love liberty and justice,

blemings that would flow from the same. You will perhaps be able to judge of the extent of our friends and marshalled them down to the Town Hall, and by acting promptly, and strictly in accordance with and exemplary specimen of Whig liberality-jumped up and demanded a Rallot, "for," says he, " I don't like neither did he like the tests we had printed and circulated, and which one of our candidates answered in the

Question 1st. Will you do all in your power to resit the incorporation of the borough of Salford? Yes, because I cenceive were we to be incorporated.

the majority of the people would lose the few remaining rights they have left unusurped by the commissioners of olice, who, even now set the people at defiance, and imperiously trample down, in a shameful manner, all law and justice: but which they could do with greater impunity under the proposed charter of incorporation, therefore, would I resist its introduction; and I sincerely believe, furthermore, that none wish for such a charter but knaves, who wish to bask in some snug roost of office, and thus fatten by place and pelf; or vain and weak minded men, who dream and rave about the prospect of shortly seeing themselves pressed up to the height of their own petty ambition, in the gewgaws of office, fluttering in the throng of a lord mayor's show, like a butterfly in a flower garden.

Question 2nd. Will you do all in your power to obtain a full extension of the Suffrage in the election of commissioners of police? Yes, because, as a lover of justice, I would give unto

ny neighbour, irrespective of rank or station, the same rights which I possessed myself: for we are all human beings having equal natural rights; and for me it is no reason why-because a wicked arrangement of society has set up conventional grades, and established artificial election of the Commissioners for the first four districts all should have equal rights and power, none wishing to

> an application to Parliament to grant to Salford, a new police act, giving every male inhabitant of 21 years of age and upwards a vote in the election of commissioners of police; and making the qualification for a commissioner to be the approval of a majority of the voters? I will, and for the following reasons, first, because the and makes him responsible for all his own acts.

> law of this land recognizes him as a man at that age, Secondly.—Because every individual, male or female, old or young, is equally interested in the good and cheap government of their borough, therefore, we ought to have more mind and interest brought to bear upon this subject than the present franchise allows. And thirdly—In reference to the latter part of this

question it is the only sensible and rational qualification an honest man would look for. No upright individual would, because possessed of money (called) wealth), no matter how got, whether by villany or tion, and the comfort, of the poor. What did it set trade, or any other species of gambling, thereby claim forth as the ground of objection to the granting of to himself rights which are denied to poor men; and honest men would scorn to have riches considered a this license? Let the following extract tell:qualification; they would much more value the good opinion of a majority of their fellow-townsmen. Question 4th.—Will you vote to stop all supplies of the police funds to the orders of the boroughreeve and con-

of the people in public meeting assembled?

Yes, I would do all that lay in my power to stop the association. working of the present machinery, until full justice is done to the people; and for this reason, that when a ciation, as set forth in a printed address ' to the poli- the same conclusion to which we have been driven body of men have the power to elect or appoint them- tical and social Reformers of the United Kingdom, selves to important offices, and in defiance of the people are, to establish in one general body persons of all too, whose servants they are, and whose business and creeds, classes, and opinions, who are desirons to money they have to manage, there is a strong probability that the one will be badly done, and the other will be recklessly and extravagantly 'jobbed' away. The only source of legitimate power is with the people men, more known for their tyranny than anything in public meeting assembled, and never could it have been wrenched from them but for their sluggish apathy to print such tracts and pamphlets as the association in not looking after their own affairs, together with that unmanly, that revolting slavishness, that devotional willingness to fall down and worship 'rank,' that spaniel-like readiness to lick the dust from the foot that kicks them. Is it not a lamentable fact greatly on the most approved plans the association can devise, deplored by all men worthy the name, that no sooner have the people appointed one of their fellow-men to fill any effice, than they fall before it as to an idol, crawling and cringing with servile meanness, and approaching it with humble submission; yet it is but a creature of their own creation; and no sooner do they tion as may serve to instruct and cheer the industrious find themselves snugly ensconced in office, than they turn round to insult you, and trample tion of victous and intoxicating habits; to establish upon your rights, and when you want them to do any thing for you, do you not say, "we reverently beseech you" to do so and so, and if you will do it we will "humbly pray?" Out upon such abject slavery! tell them in a manly voice and manner, stand erect like schools as may be required for the education and supmen before your servants, and tell them you wish them to do so and so, and if they do not attend to it, you will send them about their business. What are your parliamentary petitions but wretched samples of grovelling slavery? a vile disgrace to any nation sending

such. These things have given arrogant power to are slaves you must be content to be treated as such. Question 5th-Will you do all in your power to give the people their rights in the election of Surveyors of Highways, which is now wrongfully usurped by the

body of Commissioners of Police? I will, as well because they ought to pessess them as I conceive they are the best judges of the fitness of the men who are to do their work; and the people ought to repudiate with supreme contempt, scorn, and indignation. any man who offers his services and will not pledge himself to these tests, because they contain nothing that an honest man can object to; and he who does object, I maintain cannot be an honest man.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION. THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION. FOR 1843. BY JOSHUA HOBSON.

THIS Year's Companion will contain the greatest mass of the most valuable Statistical Information on several Questions of Social and Gorernmental Polity ever yet given at the price. Next week we shall be able to announce the day of Publication, and give a List of Contents. The price will be, as before, Threepence.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

THE PEOPLE ARE IGNORANT—THEY

MUST BE EDUCATED.

A very notable instance of the contemptible hypocrisy and damnable tyranny of faction occurred last week. Every one knows how the "ignorance" their next meeting, to know upon what grounds such and "brutality" of the "lower orders" is harped upon : every one knews that the grand reason for whose anxiety for extended education we most cor- the local birds and beasts of prey into fearful comdenying to them the right of Suffrage is alleged to dially participate, go on with your good work of motion. It has upset many a nest of thieving vulbe, not that the right is untenable, but that they are humanizing, enlightening, softening, and guiding, tures, and put the fattening brood to unexpected unprepared to use it with advantage to society the minds and passions of your fellows; permit not flight! It has taught those who have hitherto habits of the people—their intemperance and general you have testified your respect for the law, by over us with all the airs of established authority; it answer." We then thought of taking our case before love of sensual and animal delights—though cer- appealing to its provisions; hold your concerts and has taught these that we are somebody; that we tainly not nearly so disgustingly displayed as in the your balls without license, for which you have been have a power within ourselves; and that we can aristocracy and " higher ranks" by whom they refused the license, and let the treatment of your deprive THEM of the plumes which they so proudly amenable to the law regulating the "civil and religious have been always most carefully nursed and pro- middle-class friends teach you how grossly you have toss and figure! It has produced a wonderful

of plausibility to the objection.

honesty in the objectors, every effort would have your intellectual faculties; let prudence, peaceful- praise. been made by them to remove the ignorance and ness, and determination, be the characteristics EIX of our men as Commissioners! some of whom were ameliorate the grossness which thus operated to the of your patriotism; and smile contemptuously at to battle the general enemy, we are happy to say elected in three different districts, with overwhelming hindrance of justice. But this was not the policy the "impudent and profligate" displays of factious that LEEDS has taken the lead. For many months of faction. The end being robbery and the means ignorance and vice, even though clothed with fraud, it was necessary that the "ignorance" and power. they will be cautious for the future how they excite the the "grossness" should be perpetuated that the preindignation and hitherto dermant energies and lion text might remain. Hence the whole course of that legislation which draws the support of government the truth and value of Feargus O'Connor's remarks from the extension of the very "ignorance" and grossness' complained of. Hence the nine millions yearly, wasted, to a great extent, upon idle and immeral blackguards in the shape of parsons. Hence the legalization of gin palaces, tippling shops, and all the other, the resorts of idleness, vice, and infamy: hence the munificent granting their power, but they will virtually subdue to the people of £30,000 of their own money for educathe national Government, and bring them upon their tion purposes, while a like sum is filched yearly from them to buy breeches and garters for a German boy, local governments, and the local governments may be and £70,000 is appropriated to the making comfortmade to consist of the people, if the people will do their able of the Queen's horses; and hence too the fact duty; and the men of Saiford, I am proud to say, are that the gradual disappearance of that popular sense of their duty during the scrutiny of one of the ignorance and general grossness of taste and habit BELL, that:—"Out of the whole list of candidates districts, when the villanous nature of the laws was before the spirit of intelligence and enquiry fills put in nomination, those five that have the greatest so forcibly illustrated by the disfranchisement of them with alarm and rage to such an extent as number of votes shall be held in reserve, and These officials are in office now; and we challenge

An application was made lately by Messrs. HETHER- votes to be called to the vacant seat, and so on in suc- They are, by their conduct in office, heaping honour INGTON, LOVETT, and others of the "New Move" Soci- cession until the last of the five should be called, if upon the cause of Chartism, which seated them at lately been pursued in the Council Chamber! In- other half against it. The Committee were equally ety for a music license to their Hall in Holborn, there should occur successive vacancies; but the Vestry board. we not only disappoint the hateful monster, oppression, It was stated that the object of the applicants was in all cases the rightful elected member to resume Huddensrield, too, has followed, in some degree, to diffuse the blessings of moral and physical education; that music was included as a part of the is one about which there can scarcely be two education laid down in Mr. Loyett's book; and that opinions. It is the plan best calculated to meet the education laid down in Mr. Lovett's book; and that opinions. It is the plan best calculated to meet the when established, because then they will feel the it was one of the rules of the association that spiritous liquors should not at any time be admitted into successful victory, by reading what took place in No. 7 the hall; that even those who might hire the hall for district; early in the morning we called upon our public meetings, must take it under that condition. The people of the neighbourhood were in favour of and of accing prompsly, and serious in accordance with the rown law (the Police Act) defeated them in the the application. The parties applying had no intertheir own law (the Police Act) defeated them in the sppointing of a chairman, which so much chagrined est or hope of profit to themselves, from the granting adopted; and we suggest to the members that their sppointing of a charman, which so much the magnification of the license. They gave gratuitously their labours. votes should be individually carried by each They had already established classes of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their meeting on their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms! In consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms in the consequence of their own member separately to his class leader, and so returned shapes and forms in the consequence of their own members are their about. the looks of you;" and from our strength and determined members for music and dancing; but they were deatien, he had not the smallest reason for liking us; sirous of extending these humanizing benefits to all bell, the General Secretary. In localities where no burden of paid policemen, which for some years national degradation for us to submit to; and in him to "CHALLENGE" those who speak against him to bell, the General Secretary. In localities where no burden of paid policemen, which for some years national degradation for us to submit to; and in him to "CHALLENGE" those who speak against him to who might choose to avail themselves of them, and class leaders reside, every member should himself they have had to bear.

the law; hence the application for a license,

and enlightenment, and morality, and ameliorated fraction of the Corresponding Societies' Act. habits, and extended education, would rejoice. It was natural to suppose that the magistrates—the guardians of the peace and welfare of societywould not only at once grant the license, but subscribe liberally to the objects of such an institution Did they do so ! Not a bit of it! The application was refused with contumely. It was characterised by the hired mouther who opposed it "professionally" as "one of the most impudent and profligate applications that had ever been made to a court."

Upon this truly "impudent and profligate" observation, a contemporary well remarks that "a judge has argued that a Chartist must have violent ever we can do so. intentions, because his principles will never be Chartist cannot desire the legalization of concerts but through impudence and profligacy. The one rights by which the people have been surreptitiously argument is parent of the other. The gaol, and not robbed, that such should longer continue; no, but that the music room, is the place for such people. The hard construction from the bench generates the Question 3rd. Will you move or second a motion for virulent abuse of the bar; and the spirit of an ABINGER inspires the tongue of an ADOLPHUS."

Not only, however, was the application for this icense opposed by the hired and mercenary blackguardism of this Mr. ADOLPHUS: it also assumed the more tangible shape of a written document in the form of a memorial from the vestry of the joint parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury.

Now. this "joint vestry" would, of course, consist of the "respectable" inhabitants of those parishes: the middle classes; the merchants, the shopkeepers, and the gentlemen; those who are most anxious for the improvement, and the educa-

"The said Henry Hetherington, and also William Lovett, and Benjamin Huggett, two other of the applicants, are members of a society calling themselves-The National Association of the United Kingdom for sulting "No" returned to White's committee, it is stables, until they are all rightfully elected by the majority Promoting the Political and Social Improvement of the furnished in the proceedings of this meeting. We Poor;' and the said W. Lovett is secretary to the

"That some of the professed objects of this assopromote the political and social improvement of the people, to create and extend an enlightened public opinion in favour of the 'People's Charter;' to appoint missionaries to visit the different districts of the kingdom; to establish circulating libraries; may consider necessary for promoting its objects; to erect public halls or schools for the people, such halls to be used during the day as infant, preparatory, and high schools, in which the children are to be educated embracing physical, mental, moral, and political instruction, and to be used of an evening by adults, for public lectures on physical, moral, and political science, for readings, discussions, musical entertainments, dancing, and such other healthful and rational recreaclasses after their hours of toil, and prevent the formanormal or teachers' schools for the purpose of instructing schoolmasters and mistresses in the most approved systems of physical, mental, moral, and political training; and to establish such agricultural and industrial port of the orphan children of the association.

Such are the grounds upon which the respectable down the moon with cords? It is not in them. masses with the mantle of that legislative power GEANCE of the law must be satisfied." which belongs to them. Nothing so much alarms. but an intelligent, high-minded, sober, and moral their unrighteous domination.

What lesson, then, should the people learn from this and such like occurrences ! Should it not be the lesson of renewed perseverance and entire selfreliance? Should it not be the lesson which during our whole carer we have inculcated, that their own work must be done by themselves: for that there is no hope nor prospect of their deriving extraneous assistance? No mistake is more stupid or more mischievous than that of those who tell us that the working-people cannot work out their own emancipation without aid from the middle classes. Every new incident confirms the truth that he who supposes that the middle classes ever seriously purpose to assist them, may be a kind-hearted and good-natured man, but is a very short-sighted. unobservant, and ill-reasoning man.

We say, then, to our "new move" friends, in

THE EXECUTIVE. PRESENT DIFFICULTIES REQUIRE PRESENT REMEDIES.

We direct attention to two documents elsewhere inserted; one from the president and secretary of

It will be seen that, including that " most improper person, Mr. Morling," nine persons have been nominated-Of them Mr. WATKINS declines to serve; so that only eight remains to choose from.

We think the suggestions of LEACH and CAMPscores of their friends for the non-payment of a single renders concealment of their real character impossible.

The result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was this A motion any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation, or the result of that Deputation was the same and the result of the abrogation any party to say that they do not perform the duties whether he is disposed to vote for the abrogation the plan of organization, we suppose no one can object to it on that account, so long as it is evidently

The Executive very properly require the votes of the members as a sanction for this proceeding if tated, and which one of our candidates answered in the they wished to de so in respectful accordance with deliver his vote to the sub-Secretaries. The votes [In March next meetings will have to be again]

at which the "respectables," the friends of order, or division" of the society; and therefore an in-

One thing the Executive and their now assistants. the Executive pro tem., will, of course, see to; that no return of votes be given for any candidate who may not happen to be a member of the General Council. We do not know whether all the candidates be on the General Council or not; but if any man be appointed to act on the Executive Committee who is not a member of the General Council, it will not merely be against the law of the Association, but will vitiate the whole of the proceedings by rendering them illegal.

Nothing is more important than that we should comply with the provisions of the law; at least when-

In hope of making all its meshes obvious to the quietly conceded by the aristocracy; and so a bar- most simple Chartist, we shall, now that the hubbub rister follows up the logic to the conclusion that a is over, go on again with our articles on Organization, making the whole system and working of our use all his influence to damage faction and promote meeting, and that "all sections of reformers" National Charter Association plain to all.

TO THE FOXES AND THE GEESE.

ELSEWHERE our readers will find a most interesting report of a Complete Suffrage meeting, for enhancing the National Defence Fund. We give the report from the Evening Star: and we request particular attention to it. We especially request that all working men who have been by the specious representations made to them by the Sturgites, induced to run after them, will readthis report. They see in the proceedings of this meeting an exact epitome of the whole Sturgite community. Johnston and CHARD are their own representatives, simple, good, honest-hearted men, who think others like themselves, and who, therefore, give the Sturge men credit for sincerity in their "talk" about demo cracy and right; while HAMMENTS, the master tailor, and Dutton, the gentlemanly President of the Bristol Sturgites, make manifest the real animus of STURGE and his co-workers in the "lead" of this Anti-democratic movement. If any confirmation had been wanting of the DELIBERATE character of the indefy any man to use his own eyes and watch the movement of the STURGE leaders, without coming to that the whole thing is a snare, meant to decoy the people into the hands of the "extension of commerce" fleshmongers; and the democratic cause has no enemies more bitter or more watchful than the insidious foes who put on the garb of friends. Another proofif wanted may be found in the conduct of ADAM, the Sturge Newspaper Man, at Aberdeen, after Mr. VINCENT's lecture, the report of which we have also given from

NECESSITY FOR THE CHARTISTS ACQUIRING LOCAL POWER. THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WE have often endeavoured to press upon the to repeal and enforce the advice.

difference in the world between having reluctant returned through Chartist support. They are, as a class, tyrants to the heart's core instruments to do the tyrant's work, and having They would sooner see society involved in all the these who blurt out: "You have offended against the horrors and bloodshed of revolution than invest the LAW; and the law must be obeyed! the VEN-

Whenever the Chartists have obtained possession nothing so much infuriates them, as the progress of of those outposts of general Government, from that intelligence amongst the people. With an ignorant, moment may they date the success of their general sottish, and brutish people, they could deal easily: endeavours to establish RIGHT. With unwilling administrators of bad laws, a bad Government canpeople, is sure to give them much trouble to uphold not exist. Its power ceases the moment administraenactments.

The Chartists can acquire this Local Power. It will soon be our own!

The advice we have given respecting this matter has, we are glad to say, been acted on. Wherever with acts of incendiarism! which charge, we un-It has brought our principles before the money- a court of law, or be content to take the was so manifest, that the Chairman of his own Commaking sordid portion of the community in a striking and novel manner. It has stirred up the cess-pool of local corruption, and put because of their defective education. The gross the stinking rampancy of power to affright you; treated us with supercilious scorn, and lorded it mulgated—have yet afforded too much appearance miscalculated in making these your "arm of change of tone towards the Chartists wherever it has strength!" while we again say to the whole people been put in operation! It has even brought those Had there been sincerity in the objection, and rely only on yourselves; acquire knowledge; exert who beforetime despised and reviled, to court and

In this gathering together of power with which past have the "good men and true." been on the watch, and suffered no opportunity of strengthening Town Council. their position to escape. They have manfully and triumphantly asserted their principles; and have gathered to themselves power and renown.

They elected the last Board of Improvement Commissioners. On that Board were several well known and unflinching Chartists. While the Board con-Executive committee whom tyranny has driven from tion or advantage. Under their auspices, public ing to promote class or party interests. meetings were holden in the Town-Hall, at which fications of the several candidates who have been good Chartist measures were almost nightly advo- submitted to your notice, and for whom you are cated. At those meetings the old hacks of party called upon to vote ! There is Mr. Arthington. were put to the rout! and the principles of right were put to the rout! and the principles of right you, to explain his views on the momentous sub-and justice boldly and manfully asserted in the jects on which he will be enabled to legislate, hearing of the "great" ones of the town.

They elected also a Chartist lot of Churchwardens.

men of Huddersfield were called upon to meet, to such a man! If you do, you deserve all the evils ing to emanate from Mesers. Cliff and Whitehead's real emergency. As to its being an addendum to put in force some of its provisions. They did which you will have to endure resulting from bad Committee, in which those was object to the latter the plan of organization and organ meet. They responded to the call made on them

It is a most important measure; and may be

week publish as to the noble exertions of our friends in Salford. There is a lesson given to every Chartist they would rather see the council chamber filled with TORIES than see a REAL REFORMER there, in the parameters of the parameters of the parameters. as duly practised!!

Tuesday next is the day appointed for the taking Mr. Arthington, who have introduced DIVISION of the election for Common Councilmen, under the and DISUNION in your ranks, for the purpose of Municipal Corporations Act. Every Chartist who securing the return of the Tory! Lose not sight of the fact, that Mr. Hobson publicly offered to leave resides in a Borough, has a most serious and solemn the decision of the question as to whether he should duty to perform on that day, both towards himself STAND or RETIRE, to a public meeting of the inhabitand the cause he has espoused! If he has a vote, ants of the Ward, called for the especial purpose of and the cause he has esponsed! If he has a votes judging upon the respective merits and qualifications and gives that vote to swell the ranks of party or of himself and Mr. Arthington, so as to prevent faction. he is a traitor to his principles of right and DIVISION and DISUNION, on the condition that justice. If he has not a vote, and yet neglects to Mr. Arthington's Committee should pledge the return of firm and undeviating advocates of should agree to "merge their minor differences" and universal justice and opposers of general and sec- cordially support the REFORMER thus fixed upon, to tional wrong, he is no less a traitor !

ciples at Municipal elections, the men of accept this proposal! That they have inot dared to LEEDS have also taken the lead. On this occasion appeal in any one shape, to a public meeting in the many of the candidates for the "sweet voices" of the electors have had to emblazon on their banners in any manner! Lose not sight of the fact, that the motto-Universal Suffrage. Others have this conduct on the part of the Whigs can only arise contented themselves with singing out "Complete are doing will not bear examination, and that Suffrage:" but in nearly every case, has the "Suf- they are afraid of popular opinion! If their man frage" been required as a test.

In this read and see the progress of Chartism! occasion, satisfied with the mere utterance of the be made apparent; if he, or they, be not phrase "Universal Suffrage," by those who look why not bring him before the public? Why not accept Mr. HOBSON'S proposal! Bemerely to the 1st of November as the day which is cause their cause is a bad one! Because they dare to seat them in the Council Chamber for three years; not face the day! Because they know that their and who, when there, conveniently forget all about | doings have deserved and excited such strong public Universal Suffrage and the Chartists too, except | indignation, that they dare not look the burgesses in in the way of sanctioning the authorities in their BURGESSES! Will you submit to be so used measures of coercion to put Chartism down. They seem to have become "fly" to the "artful dodge", mental to the return of a TORY for the purpose of keeping a real reforming PERRET from putting his of the 1st of Nov. Chartists, and the 2nd of Nov. nose into the Council-Granary where the Whig and

was determined that, at least, one man who was dent and lying assertion that they have a large well known to the Chartists and Chartism : one man majority in their favour! They know they who was well known to all as a Chartist; who had have not the least chance; and this is proved fought and battled for Chartism through good and through evil report; whose whole life had been de-DATION to swell their ranks! Why should voted to a resistance of oppression, and the advocacy WHIG MASTERS be instructed to canvass the of right: it was determined to bring forward such a men in their employ, if the Whigs have a majority to begin with? This has been done! It is true man as this, and return him to the Council Chamber, that some masters have, to their eternal honour, as the Chartist representative. Mr. Hobson was REFUSED to be thus made the cat's paw of parthe individual selected with whom to fight this tizans: and those who do so far forget themselves good Chartist battle; and the men of Hunslet they shall not be forgotten, but shall be holden up had the high honour of being the first to offer to to the scornful gaze and deepest execration of their return him for the considerations just set forth.

On all former occasions the Whigs had contrived to you wish to have a man to represent you who possecure to themselves the Chartist support, under the sesses a knowledge of your wants and wishes; whose Chartists of the kingdom the imperative necessity plea of "Union" to "keep out the Tory." "Merge character for straightforwardness and chartists of the kingdom the imperative necessity plea of "Union" to "keep out the Tory." "Merge character for straightforwardness and chartists of the kingdom the imperative necessity plea of "Union" to "keep out the Tory." "Merge character for straightforwardness and chartists of the kingdom the imperative necessity plea of "Union" to "keep out the Tory." there exists, if they would make themselves your minor differences" was the motto; and the been devoted to the advocacy and advancement of respectable," FELT, and FEARED, to obtain posses- Chartists had faithfully acted on it, and returned the cause of RIGHT and JUSTICE. Vote for Mr. sion of those outposts to general government,—the for the Whigs Whig Councillors, when, without such Hobson. local offices. The present is an opportune moment Chartist support, the Whigs would have had to During the past week, Mr. Hobson has also been flounder in the mire. This proceeding, then, of the started as a candidate in the Holbeck Ward, for Local Power is the key to general power. Local Hunslet, men was calculated to test the sincerity of reasons which are clearly set forth in the following 'authorities' have the administration of general Whig profession, and the honesty of Whig action. address:middle classes base their opposition to the applica- laws. Any law, even the most tyrannical, can be If they really had a desire to "keep out the Tories:" tion of Messrs. Loverr & Co., for a license to their made to bear either harshly or MILDLY, according and if they were sincere in asking all sections of wealth it otherwise would not assume; but whilst you Hall. Is any thing now wanting to convince these to the views and feelings of those who administer Reformers to "sink their minor differences;" and gentlemen, and all other middle-class-mad New it. An expression of sorrow at having to put in if they were prepared to "do unto others as had Movers, that the effort to obtain honest assistance in a force the infamous provisions of an infamous law been done unto themselves," they were bound to had been nominated as a candidate for that office by democratic movement from the middle and higher goes a very great way indeed to procure the abro- cordially "unite" to return the single Chartist, in the same public meeting, deem it necessary, both as a

> the Whig turn, and secured Whig men! but 'union" to return a Chartist !-Not so !

The appearance of Mr. Hobson as a candidate threw the whole Whig camp into commotion! Consternation and alarm prevailed on every side. The Factions had had a sample of Mr. Hobson's business talents, and of his mode of dealing with Faction's crimps, while he occupied a seat at the tive support is taken from it! It must accommodate Improvement Commissioners' Board: and from that they were asked to vote for-Mr. Whitehead. This itself to the opinions and feelings of those who are sample they dreaded the opening in upon them of to carry into force and execution its legislative chartist eyes in the Council Chamber! To defeat the conduct was strongly characterised by those who had efforts of the Hunslet people was now the sole object of votes to give. They spoke of him as a REDUCER that faction, which has hitherto enjoyed the sole and of WAGES, not only in his own establishment, but rests with themselves to put forth their hand, and almost undisputed sway in the Leeds Corporation averred that he had also exercised his influence in clutch it. It offers itself to their grasp. It is fairly since it was Reformed. To this end every dirty and It was averred, also, that the conduct of the managers before them, and within their reach : let them seize dishonourable means were used. Misrepresentation in his establishment towards the employed, was most it! Let them suffer no opportunity to pass of and calumny were resorted to. The power of the disgraceful. It was asserted that in some instances his putting a friend into office. Uproot the enemy from press to poison the minds of the Burgesses against his charge! and that the father afforded no redress his stronghold. Do this generally, and the victory Mr. Hobson was put in requisition; and, so well for the gross and brutal outrage, when apand faithfully did the truth-telling Mercury labour pealed to! All these things, and many more in its vocation, that it openly charged Mr. Hobson of the same character, were stated to the members of Messrs. Cliff and Whitehead's Committee; it has been enforced, good, great good, has followed. derstand, he will shortly have to make good in generally. In fact this feeling against Mr. Whitehead consequences. The destruction of Mr. Hobson's his assembled colleagues; and declare it as his opinion character, and the prevention of his return by the that the feeling against Mr. Whitehead was so strong, burgesses of Hunslet, was a matter of so much im- that he had serious doubts as to the possibility of their portance to the Whig faction, whose tool our neighbour Mercury is, that he laid aside his usual caution, to withdraw that Gentleman from the field, and bring and brought against the individual whom he wanted forward another against whom no such objections to run down, a charge so tangible and so direct, could be raised, as had been mooted and advanced that it can be dealt with in a courtof law; and that. too, without the possibility of mistake as to the address you deemed it necessary to bestir themselves.

> The following address from Mr. Hobson's Committee will enable our readers to see the present | Ward of Holbeck was decidedly in the advance of all position of the Hunslet contest; and it will also other wards in the Borough, in political feeling. They point out to every lover of fair play in that Ward the manner in which he should exercise his vote, if properly politically represented in the Town Council, a he would avert the direct disgrace from ledging on him and his fellow voters !

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE HUNSLET WARD. On Tuesday next you will have to exercise the Suffrage the Law has invested you with, in the election of fit and proper persons to represent you in the It behaves you to be mindful of the manner in

which you exercise your privilege. The enormous, lavish, and wasteful expenditure of the borough funds: the infliction of an expensive, unconstitutional, and unnecessary police-force; the heaping of salaries upon officials of twice the amount asked: the desperate and disgusting efforts of PARTY to and unflinching Chartists. While the Board con- obtain party ascendancy in the council chamber: all tinued to exist, those men did their duty to the these things call loudly for reformation; and they the Executive, and the other from the Executive inhabitants who had sent them to administer the never can be reformed or put an end to, 'till the burgesses send men to that Council who will make his fellow-citizens, when that call involves the perpro. tem., in reference to the election of proper per- law. They refused to be parties to, or sanc- the general welfare of the borough at large their sens to fill up the places of those members of the tion in any degree, class or party efforts for distinctent and sole rule of action, instead of seek-

> What do you know of him! Has he been before should he be returned ! Have you had any opportunity of learning what he is? of ascertaining what should wait upon Mr. Whitehead's Committee, to reviews and opinions he entertains on any question quest them to withdraw that gentleman, on account of connected with local Government? Do you know the feeling described above. force? Do you know whether he is inclined to put a stop to the wasteful extravagance that has to the vote, one-half of the Committee coted for it, and the deed, do you know any thing of him? Has he given divided! "Tis true that the motion was stated to be you any opportunity to judge of his fitness or unfit- lost by a majority of two; but that "majority" was

Government. Ther, there is Mr. Horson, a man who has been by the Overseers of the Poor; and, when so met, known all his life as a firm and undeviating advocate of the burgesses and inhabitants of the Ward, and incalled for by circumstances, and accords with the they did their business! They passed a list of of the rights of the working man; as an enemy to cludes in its numbers one-half of Mr. Whitehead's own names from which the Magistrates are bound to Sovernmental extravagance, both national and local; Committee!!! choose Constables; and which list contains the names as an opponent of every measure inimical to the welling that placed it is stated that "Mr. Whitehead of well known Chartist friends. But they did to the whom he denominates of well known Chartist friends. But they did more every shape; as an asserter of the rights and liberthan this: they rejected the police system in all its ties of his fellow-men, and one who has always op- to meet in public to prove their assertions." This is the Huddersfield people are released from the unconstitutional and expensive FORCE which it is a proves that he does not "despise"! He affects, too, you have one who will do his uttermost to remove the "meet in public." This is mere affectation we fear, or obnoxious force from off our pockets, and save us, at the parties putting forth this pompous challenge would least, some £3,000 a year! In him you have one who have called a public meeting, and given all an oppor-OUGHT NEVER TO BE TAKEN AT A MEETING! every holden under this Constabulary Act; and will not consent to be used as a tool of party, but one nity of attending it.

Now, one would have thought this an application such act being in legal phrase, the act of "a part in due time give our friends all over the country who will stand up for, and maintain sgainst all instructions how to proceed on that occasion. comers, the general interests of the general inhabitants of the borough. Lose not sight of the fact that Mr. ARTHINGTON

wielded to great popular advantage if we bestir was brought out as a candidate at a private meeting of some half score Whigs, after Mr. Hobson had of some half score Whigs, after Mr. Hobson had Let the reader, too, refer to the account we this been unanimously fixed upon by a PUBLIC MEET. the person of Mr. Hobson. Lose not sight of the fact that it is the Whies, those who are supporting the exclusion of the TORY for Hunslet from the Council. Lose not sight of the fact that Mr. In the matter, too, of asserting Chartist prin- Arthington's friends HAVE NOT DARED to whole Ward! That they have not dared to take the sense of the assembled burgesses on their proceedings qualifications for the office of councillor will bear the test of scrutiny: if his knowledge of the local The Chartists, however, have not been, on this matters appertaining to the office he aspires to can

WHIGS!

Tory RATS are feeding and fattening upon your corn! Mr. Arthington's friends have not a shadow

honest fellow-citizens. With you then, BURGESSES of the Hunslei This was a step of no ordinary kind. It was of great moment to both the Chartists and the Whigs.

With you then, BURGESSES of the Fluinslet Ward, the matter rests. If you choose to be sold to the TORIES, support Mr. Arthington. But if

TO THE LIBERAL BURGESSES OF THE WARD OF

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of your body to secure the return of Mr. Joshua Hobson, as a common councillor for the Ward of Holbeck, after he classes, is as futile as would be the effort to draw gation of the obnoxious statute. There is all the consideration of the scores of Whigs that had been matter of justice to themselves and to you, to explain how it came to pass that that gentleman was submitted to your netice at all, and placed in such a position as to Ah! no! Whiggery had not so read the call to have a claim on your suffrages. It is quite true that at Union!" "Union" was all right when it served a former public meeting, holden in Messrs. Marshall's school room, two other gentlemen, Messrs. Cliff and Whitehead, were nominated as candidates. And it is also true that scarcely any one knew of the intention of the parties promoting that meeting to submit the latter gentleman to the notice of the Burgesses of the Ward. He was however, so submitted, and nominated as a candidate along with Mr. Cliff.

After the meeting, the Committee appointed to promote the return of the above two gentlemen, ascertained that a very strong feeling existed in the Ward, amongst the liberal burgesses, against one of the men being able to carry him at all; and that it was a question as to whether it was not the most advisable course against the man they had!

Under these circumstances the individuals who now They knew of the feeling against Mr. Whitehead. They had no reason to be satisfied with him as a politician. They knew him only as a WHIG. They knew that the knew that that feeling was essentially RADICAL; and they knew that if the Burgesses of Holbeck were "Radical to the back-bone" would be their man. They knew also, that if the strong feeling against Mr. Whitehead ended in his defeat, it would also end in the return of a TORY! and anxious to prevent this, they determined to look out for a man whose general and local knowledge eminently fitted him for the office of Councillor, and whose ability and efficiency none could doubt; and against whose political and private character not even malicious ENVY herself could establish a charge Such a man we knew that we should find in Mr.

Hobson. Aware of the dirty and treacherous conduct pursued towards our brethren in the Hunslet Ward by the selfish and dishonourable Whig faction, we felt in some degree bound to evince our public estimation of that conduct. All these circumstances pointed out a line of duty, and we pursued it. We applied to Mr. Hobson. In answer to that application he promptly stated that "every citizen is bound to obey the call of formance of public duties which every citizen owes to his fellow-men." Upon this, we appealed to you. We called a public

meeting of your body. That meeting was attended by many of Mr. Whitehead's friends,—one of the Chairmen of his Committee amongst the number. Those gentlemen pleaded for Mr. Whitehead; but only on the ground lof his having been nominated at the former neeting. And the result was, the carrying of resolutions, with only three dissentients, that Mr. Hobson should be placed in nomination; and that a deputation

gentleman are designated "a faction"!! . Rather curious "faction" that, which consists of the majority

"designing calumniators," and "CHALLENGES them mere vapouring and bombast. Mr. Whitehead cannot

LENGE. We are willing to put all the questions in dispute to the decision of a public meeting of the there state our reasons for the part we have acted. We are also perfectly willing to submit to the decision and reasons of Mr. Whitehead's friend's; and the statements and reasons of the respective candidates themselves: we are perfectly willing to abide by the

sion may be. head, we shall be perfectly content, and will labour heart and soul to keep out the TORY. And if it should happen that the decision of the meeting should supported in his stead, we shall expect to be dealt

THUS THEN WE ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE to "meet in public" to consider the claims and qualifications of the respective candidates, on the condition that all parties will agree to be bound by the decision of If the "CHALLENGE" was not all "capour," we

amicable conclusion, and thus prevent division and disunion in our ranks. Mutual arrangements between the two committees venient to all parties, can easily be made, if the committee who have put forth the "challenge" think proper to act upon their own offer. With them the matter

Signed on behalf of the Committee.

CHARLES CLUDERAY, Secretary. Now, then, Chartists of Leeds! We have set forth to the whole world the work you have engaged in. Next week we shall have to report how you

What say you! Will you so exert yourselves as to secure from the country at large, and from your consequent rejection of the BALLOT. Chartist brethren in particular, the high-commendation of, "Well DONE, good and faithful servants?" ourselves that every man of you will be found at his -Evening Star. post, either in the Hunslet or Holbeck Wards; and that you will secure the return of Mr. Horson in both, should the public meeting in Holbeck (which To Readers and Correspondents. we opine must be called) decide on retaining him in nomination. This is a trial of strength. It calls for every exertion on your part. The course you have taken shews that you know your duty. Again we pledge ourselves to the country that you will gallantly perform it!

LIBERALISM.

There never was such a limping, "blethering anld bitch" as Liberalism. She always reminds us of an old hag picking up brambles in a wood, and now and then selecting a sound bit for a crutch to help her in her weary pi'grimage. The fragments that have been picked up by Liberalism, to aid her in her course, within the last seven years, have been numerous. At first she took the whole bundle of sticks, and called for "union among Reformers." By degrees, however, each fancymonger plucked the twig from the lot which did not exactly suit his taste, until at length the band got loose, and the union got slack. That undefined system of procuring aid was, for a party whose principles were so undefined, perhaps the best that under circumstances could have been adopted. However, that awkward and querulous customer, public opinion, stepped in in an evil hour, and asked for something defined; and then after rambling through the wood, the "blethering auld bitch" picked up the Ballot, and for seven long years has she hobbled through life upon that crutch. The unusual prosperity of the years 1835, 6, and 7, rendered the public mind too calm for a "Free Trade" storm: but vet there being a party, and a very large one too, engaged in commercial politics in this country, and to whom money being easy in the market, and profits being great, this was no advantage so long as they were Joseph Warnen.- He have forwarded his letter to out of the market, or out of the treasury.

This is the party who, in times of general prosperity, are most put to their shifts to produce a good juggle. The word "loyalty" sounds uncommonly well in an old law-book, and "Church and State" cannot be surpassed in conception, while "our glorious Constitution" makes the heart of every man who is blessed by being born under it, jump out of his mouth. Yet, notwithstanding and nevertheless, do we feel assured that a minister out of place and a young spark who has been accustomed to live on other men's labour, out of bread, are, the one and the other, MILES DEBBIGE will see that the sum sent is acknown very far from being worshippers at the shrine of any one of our three great blessings. And sure are we, that if the Liberals were impressed with a belief that through revolution alone they could be restored to office, they would set to work to-night, before to-morrow, to lay the foundation of The "Chartist Hearts of Oak" next week. revolution. The less a party seeking for power can HALIPAX. - John Dennis, James Walsh, Isaac Crook promise or need promise, the better, and better still if it may be undefined and yet satisfactory. Having, then, disposed of the questions of the Suffrage and Annual Parliaments in some previous articles, we shall now proceed to comment upon the Ballot. For seven years the Ballot has been the Liberal talisman, the Aaron's rod of Liberalism, which was intended to have swallowed up, not only all other questions, but all thought. It was the "silent friend," and was generally enforced with a wink or a nod, and an "AH! GET US THE BALLOT," and THEN YOU SHALL SEE WHAT YOU SHALL SEE;-nay, those who have watched Liberalism in her course will now cast back a thought, and recollect the magical effect of the word Ballot, in the House, on the hustings, or on the platform. When the PATRIOT was questioned and driven into a corner by some honest hand-loom weaver, the fugitive always found his crutch at hand; and when anxious to escape too close an examination, he in general put HENRY HEARDING, MONMOUTH .- His letter, with its From the Chartists of Rotherham ... an end to it thus :- My friend, and I am proud to call him so, though poor—(cheers.) Ay, I would go further, and call him BROTHER-(long and protracted FAILSWORTH CHARTISTS send us a notices of a public cheers). Aside,—but only at an election. My brother, I say-(renewed cheers)-has very properly interrogated me upon many abstract questions of complicated policy; and so difficult is it to give what may be considered a satisfactory reply, without going into the whole question of our financial relations, foreign and domestic policy, free trade, and the whole of our monetary system, together with the question of taxation-(hear, hear)-so difficult, I say, would it be to separate those great NATHANIEL MORLING. - Mercy on us! what a towerand vital, and all important questions, that I feel assured my very excellent friend will receive, at my hands, an exposition of my political creed in one word, and which, in my opinion, and I should hope, indeed, in the opinion of all present, may of every Refermer in the country, will be considered by my friend as embodying all, and that word is THE BALLOT-(loud cheering, followed by waving of hats and clapping of hands, which lasted for several minutes). Now, who but has seen that sickening farce acted over and over again, by liberal jugglers, who, lacking talent or honesty, sought a substitute for those in a mask to cover such deceit! Before we enter upon the question in detail, we must offer one word upon the importance that the "Black-place Association" attach to "Triennial Parliaments." These short-sighted politicians, in advocating Trienrial Parliaments, in preference to Annual Parliaments, say, "What, would you dismiss a servant. just as he was beginning to learn his business!" Now nothing can be more silly, inasmuch as nothing can be more certain, than that a servant who had done his work honestly for one year, and who, though uncultivated, yet showed a disposition to learn and be honest, would be continued in his situation from year to year. A master seldom dischargesa good servant; and, in truth, those political novices appear to think that annual elections would compel the constituent body to make a clearance every year; while the effect would merely be to give the right of removal, if circumstances justified it. With Triennial Parliaments members would play the sinner for two years, and the saint for one year. With annual elections, they would ape the honest man to insure a continuance of office, well knowing that punishment would speedily follow delinquency;

holden for the trial of political offenders, too

But Mr. Whitehead and his Committee have CHAL- speedy justice would be done to them. We have so James Holden, tailor. &c., 39, Boslam-street, Brad-TENGED to a public meeting. We accept their CHAL-banished the thought of abandoning any one point of the Charter, however, that to suppose such a inhabitants of the Ward; publicly convened, for the thing as the triennial juggle making way is nonsense. especial purpose of considering them. We are per-fectly willing to appear before such public meeting, and are struggling for? Is it not for the vote! And of what use would the Ballot be to them until they of that meeting, whatever that decision may be, after first got the vote. Oh, says "the blethering auld bitch." hearing our statements and reasons, and the statements royal tradesmen and liberal tenants of illiberal landlords, and many good fellows who are not allowed to have a will of their own now, would all vote liberally decision of that meeting offer this, whatever that deciess it, that is, liberally towards themselves, but If it should be a determination to support Mr. White- most liberally towards those who are seeking admission into that sanctuary of which they are now in the exclusive possession, and of which the Ballet be that Mr. Whitehead shall retire and Mr. Hobson be would be the Cerberus. Yes, give the electors the mask, and then see their face who can. Let them with in like manner as we are prepared to deal with have that watch-dog for their house, and then enter it those who can lay claim to the present franchise. but none other. Establish this mode of conspiracy, and then, indeed, would all hope of acquiring the Suffrage, or of extending it, be lost, and for ever. The Ballot with the present franchise would be individual protection against a general right of shall soon have an opportunity of coming to a just and scrutiny, while the Ballot with the Suffrage would be a general protection against individual interference with the disposal of a right. As for the holding of such meeting in the largest meeting long as the "cestui qui trust" must have a room that can be procured, and at a time mutually con- trustee, so long must the accounts of the trustee be rendered in open court : but once let the minor take the management of his own affairs, and then he may act secretly, or dispense with secrecy, as he pleases; and for our own part we are of opinion, that Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage,

short trial, Englishmen would proclaim its triumph in the open recognition of its principles, and the We shall have a word or two more to say upon this subject, which we hope to illustrate with a few We pledge ourselves that you will! We pledge striking anecdotes, illustrative of the rottenness of this last of the "BLETHERING AULD BITCH."

Payment of Members, Equal Electoral Districts,

and no property qualification, would so far destroy

unjust interference and sordid dependency, that

were the Charter passed, whole and entire, after a

JOHN NEWHOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, calls upon the Council resident in Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Redditch, and Worcester to take immediate steps to call a delegate meeting at Birmingham, to take into consideration the state of the cause, and to act with prompti-

HUDDERSFIELD CHARTISTS.—If they will take the trouble to read the organization they will see that their nomination of persons to the Executive is altogether irregular and invalid. They have no power to nominate at all; that is the province of the sub-Secretary to the National Charter Association. He can only nominate one, and that one must be a member of the General Council. The Chartists of the town may canvas the merits of parties whom they think fit for such an office. They may determine upon some one whom they think ought to be nominated for Huddersfield. But it is for the sub-Secretary, and not for the Chartists of Huddersheld. to nominate. Shall we ever have reiterated often enoughour imploring that now, when the twin fiends of despotism and treachery are so very rampant, the people will at least use a little of that caution which costs nothing! Why does not every Chartist read the plan of organization and acquaint himself with its provisions? There is certainly no excuse for any man being ignorant of it when

it may be bought for a halfpenny. EDWARDS, after naming parties who have been instrumental in widely spreading democratic knowledge, says, "I think we ought now to act. Could we not purchase various articles of food, &c., from our own friends, they allowing ld. or 2d. out of a shilling for the support of nictims' out of a shilling for the support of victims families? Could we not open stores in various places, so as to prevent the money going into the hands of persons who would transport or send us to the villanous model prison for being Chartists? I have been asked by many persons when I think TI we shall all work more together in the good cause?"

the proper quarter.
YORK CHARTISTS.—We cannot insert their memorial. We have quite enough of prosecution on our hands just now. Everything they say is perfectly true; but there are injudicious modes of fulminating truths, of which, we think, th memorial to be an instance. Our movement he got far beyond big words—they may rest assure that scolding will produce no effect upon the enemy. He is much too hardened for it. Or cause will be much better served by the firm, b temperate, assertions of its principles, which she

ledged this week. If sent in time it would have been acknowledged last week. The fault was no ours-but his own. T. CLANCY .- His letter to Mr. Rafter is too lo

for insertion this week, unless we had had it day sooner.

William Hanson, and Joseph Thornton call of their late Chartist friends and associates to rall again, and let the banner of freedom float proudle in the breeze. They meet for the present, unt

subscriptions for the Defence Fund, and in an other way promote the cause. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, of course, had no expectation that his letter would be printed. We are not be led unnecessarily into personal broils—though we purpose to be much more free and prompt opposing the beginning of mischief than we ha heretofore been. Past errors are now pas remedy. It may be that those who committ them through haste, may have learned wisdon in the school of experience. At all events, will be soon enough for such a note of warnin as he calls for to be given when it may be neede to do good or prevent mischief. At present could do neither of these things, but would ce

enclosure, was duly received, and has been forwarded as desired. meeting in their room, but do not say when it is

Doyle must know.

BRIGHTON.-Mr. Sandy begs, on behalf of the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of ciation, to thank Mr. Wm. Garrond, of Ipswich for his kind communication. Also to enquire whether Alr. J. Sweet, of Nottingham, has rethe said committee; and, if so, to request him to favour him with a reply.

ing passion he is in because one of our last week's correspondents thinks him " an improper person to be one of the Executive! Poor fellow! It has almost killed him. How he does bluster about "that blackguard (!) assertion"-"villain"-"deliberate lie"—"written by one of your own base tools"—"Challenge you and the whole of your satellites"—" base assassins"—" you and all your myrmidons"—" slanderer! and liar!" and a heap more of the most choice flowers of Rhetoric! Steady, steady! good man, and let David Ross..... Manchester... the wind blow on you till you cool. Mr. Morling concludes his elegant epistle by "DEMANDING" the name of the party who wrote to us stating his opinion that Mr. Nathaniel Morling is "a most improper person" for the office of Executive Committee-man. Now we beg to tell Mr. Nathaniel Morling that we "give no reasons on compulsion." We have full authority to give our was signed James Knight, Clerkenwell..... correspondent's name if we choose. It at full length to his communication, and intended by him to be published with his letter. He knows Mr. Morling well: has known him long. He is a councillor, resident in Brighton, and agrees with do; but we shall treat Mr. Morling's bullying as organization which has hitherto been both a shield and we should that of any other man. We give a sword for ovr defence. from Mr. Morling's letter the following sen tence :- " As to his being a councillor of the Association, I dare assert it is a deliberate LIE! and that no councillor in Brighton penned that sentence." The man who could write this, with the published resolution of the Brighton councillors staring him in the face, proves sufficiently that he is a "most improper person" to sit on the

Executive Committee. and that before a SPECIAL COMMISSION, to be Susanna Inge.—The liberation of Mr. Campbell has made her letter unnecessary.

ford-street, Manchester, will give 1s. 3d. in the pound, for all work done by him, to the furtherance of the Chartist cause.

T. Morrison writes-" You will excuse me for the different parties who have fallen victims in the recent orusade against Chartism, would be very acceptable to the public. I have heard many inquiries respecting it, and in consequence have taken the liberty of making this suggestion; and in my opinion if it was first published in the Northern Star, and afterwards in the form of a tract, it would have a wide circulation, and would be a very useful companion, and enable any one to 'show up' justice in England." We quite agree with our correspondent's suggestion, and will be glad to receive the necessary information to enable us to act on it.]

SHAW.-For their own guidance, as an independent body, the Chartists resident in his locality, may adopt whatever bye laws they please: but as members of the National Charter Association they must abide by the plan of organization and by that only. Observe, however, that they may act as members of the great national body, and also as a distinct local body; but care must be taken not to confound their movements in these two distinct capacities, the one with the

W. H. CRONIN writes to inquire what has become of the Chartists of Newport, in Monmouthshire? PETER RIGBY sends us an extract from a communication in a Scotch newspaper, with a reply thereto, and several documents, testifying his efficiency as a Chartist lecturer. We cannot interfere. His reply should be sent to the Paper which inserted the attack. If the Editor be a just man he will insert it; if not, we fancy Mr. Righy will not have suffered much harm from any attack in

OHN LOWERY, of Ballyhaunis, Ireland, would be gled to know if Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, received a letter from him dated the 12th inst., and enclosing sixpence for the Defence Fund. BRADFORD .- We have been asked both this week and and horses-that they should be defended from any subject.

Mr. Hudson, of Carlirle, and Mrs. Arthur .would have done, had he followed the example now set him by Mr. Arthur. We adopt this plan of inclosures to save the agents expence; and it is rather too bad if our efforts to serve the agents be frustrated by the paltry jealousy of "two of a trade." This letter of Mr. Hudson's is the fourth we have had from him on the subject; but without effect, or this public notice months. would not have appeared. We now desire

to them the propriety of staying away.

in the hands of all the Agents by November 16th;

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

juiminaling truths, of which, we think, this	:			~•	~•	٠.
memorial to be an instance. Our movement has	From	three Chartists, St. Andrews	•••	0	0	6
got far beyond big words-they may rest assured	-	Norwich, per M. Debbage	• • •	1	15	
that SCOLDING will produce no effect upon the	-	Wellington Foundry, Leeds	•••	0	10	5 }
enemy. He is much too hardened for it. Our	-	Leeds Chartists, per James Haigh	•••	0	8	2^{-}
cause will be much better served by the firm, but		James Haigh, collected at the No	rth			
temperate, assertions of its principles, which sha-		East Ward meeting	•••	0	5	3
racterise deep thought, than by the chullitions of		Stockton-on-Tees, per T. Davison		0	10	0
deep feeling.	-	4. 4: 1 / 77:11	Iar-			
LES DEBBAGE will see that the sum sent is acknow-	1	tin		0	3	8
	1	four Pullers, Vale of Leven	•••	0	1	Ō.
ledged this week. If sent in time it would have)	the Chartists of Sowerby	•••	0	8	6
been acknowledged last week. The fault was not		ditto Brigg End, Mill-bi		0	3	Ō
ours—but his own.	-	a few friends of the Tailors' Socie				
T. CLANCY.—His letter to Mr. Rafter is too long	} ~	Dartford	•••	0	5	1
for insertion this week, unless we had had it a		the Chartists of Silsden	•••	0	_	0
day sooner.	-	ditto Newcastle-on-Tyne		ĭ	ō	Õ
"CHARTIST HEARTS OF OAK" next week.	~	a few friends at Tredegar	•••		12	_
LIFAX.—John Dennis, James Walsh, Isaac Crook,	-	the Chartists of Belfast	•••		19	ō
William Hanson, and Joseph Thornton call on		a few friends at Kilburnie		0	-8	0
their late Chartist friends and associates to rally		Dudley, collected by Messrs. Ran		•	·	•
again, and let the banner of freedom float proudly	-	and Wright	•••	0	8	10
in the breeze. They meet for the present, until	ĺ	A. Z., Leeds	•••	ě		0
a room can be obtained, at Mr. Joseph Thorn-	-	the Chartists of Hunslet, per R. W		•	-	٠
ton's, Barum Top, every Monday, to receive	-	•		0	6	. 1
subscriptions for the Defence Fund, and in any		the Chartists of Leeds, per Benjan	min	v	U	•
other way promote the cause.	-	771		۸	7	6
RISTOPHER DOYLE, of course, had no expectation		77 Traller	•••	0	-	.0
that his letter would be printed. We are not to	-		•••	0		
be led unnecessarily into personal broils—though	-	J. M. G. Callander, Perthakire			12	7 ₺
we purpose to be much more free and prompt in	1	the Chartists of Croyden a few friends at Frome	•••	Ð		0
opposing the beginning of mischief than we have	-		•••	U	υ	·
heretofore been. Past errors are now past	T	FOR MRS. M'DOUALL.		^		•
	From	Norwich, per M. Debbage	•••	0	5	0
remedy. It may be that those who committed	İ	FOR T. B. SMITH.				
them through haste, may have learned wisdom	From	W. R	•••	0	0	3
in the school of experience. At all events, it	! ;	FOR THE DEPENCE OF MR. ELLIS	i. IN	T	HE	
will be soon enough for such a note of warning	•	POTTERIES.	,,			
as he calls for to be given when it may be needed	From	the Chartists of Sunderland,-proce	eds			
to do good or prevent mischief. At present it	1	of a raffle for a pair of shoes		0	6	0
could do neither of these things, but would cer-		a few friends at Sunderland	•••	Õ	2	ŏ
tainly do mischief; and that, we think, Mr.	-		•••	•	-	•
Doule must known.	I	FOR MRS. HOLBERRY.				

Mr. Cooper in opinion ... 0 1 6 NOMINATIONS FOR THE PROVISIONAL EXE-CUTIVE. NAME. RESIDENCE. establishing a Brighton Charter Electoral Asso- T. M. Wheeler 2431, Temple-bar Trewbridge, Reading, Salisbury, Bristol, Fig-Tree-Lane, Sheffield. & Huddersfield. ceived, through him, any communication from P.M. Brophy. Late of Dublin Arnold, Ouseburn, John Watkins. -Rancliffa Arms, Nottingham. Kirkheaton. Hebden-bridge, Aston-street, Birmingham, and York. John G. Dron. Lambeth Long Buckby and Huddersfield. Three Doves, London

FOR COOPER'S DEFENCE.

From a person in Dunfermline agreeing with

and Huddersfield. John West..... Macclesfield Fig-Tree-Lar.e, Shef-Fig-Tree-Lane, Sheffield, and Huddersfield. N. Morling Brighton Harler ton. Richard Hankin New Inn Yard, Carrington Carrington. R. K. Philp, Banbury

and Huddersfield. Edward Clayton, Huddersfield .Hudderaffeld. Brother Chartists, the ab ove are the whole of the his fellow-councillors, whose resolution we pubhis mominations which we have, officially received. We see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see we were once more inhabitants of the upper world!

The mominations which we have, officially received. We see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see we were once more inhabitants of the upper world!

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The mominations which we have, officially received. We see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see we were once more inhabitants of the upper world!

The momentum is a see that the provided them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they see the enemy perceived them in front of their camp, they most improper person" for the important office has been nominated at Newcastle, and Mr. Clancy at that it made a great many intervals through the ranks of Executive Councillor; and truly Mr. Mor- Brighton, but we have received no notice to that effect. Our men commenced a file-firing, and kept it up very Regiment here. We gave three hearty cheers that rent. ling takes much pains to prove that they are It is now our duty to call upon you to proceed immeright in their opinion. Our correspondent did distely to the election, and return those men whom you not express his opinion without giving reasons may judge, under t'oe peculiar circumstances in which directed shells into the camp; but, not withstanding alfor it. His name is no secret; and we have no your original Executive is placed, to be most calculated this, the enemy kept a heavy fire up, their number was doubt that Mr. Morling knows it as well as we to benefit the caves, and maintain in its integrity that

> WILLIAM CUFFAY. JOHN GEORGE DRON.

fix-lane. Bermondsey,

which at that period may exist in the original body.

PORT NATAL.

SUBMISSION OF THE BOERS.

The Cape papers contain the details of this. The suggesting that the publication of the names South African Commercial Advertiser, with its extructs from other papers contains the mass of the intelligence on the subject. From that journal we give the following-

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"Her Majesty's frigate, Isis, arrived in Simon's Bay on Sunday last from Natal, bringing back part of the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, commander of the late expedition, who immediately proceeded to head-quarters. On Monday the troops marched from Simon's town to Cape-town, and in the afternoon of Monday the following 'Government Notice' was issued for the satisfaction of her Majesty's loyal subjects :-

"'His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct the following information to be made publicly known. "Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete left Port Natal on the 21st ultimo, on board her Majesty's ship Isis, and arrived must say it was an unfortunate thing for our guns to in Simon's Bay yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a fall into the enemy's hands, besides a great number of portion of troops sent to reinforce the detachment under small arms and ammunition; but I assure you it could Captain Smith, and has reported to his Excellency the not be helped, for you may easily know our situation. Governor the final cessation of hostilities between her The number of the enemy killed on this night is esti-Majesty's troops and the insurgent boers-no further mated to be one hundred and thirty, and seventy hostile demonstrations having been shown by them after wounded. There were ninety killed of them in one the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete's orders kraal, by shells from the howitzer. were landed.

" The emigrant farmers having made a solemn de claration of their submission to the Queen,-having released the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians. having given up the cannon captured, as well as those belonging to themselves, and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them,—the Lieutenant-Colonel, acting under the powers vested in him by the Governor, granted a general amnesty or free pardon to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to her Majesty's troops and authority, with the exception of Joachim Prinslo, A. W. Pretorius, J. J. Burger, Michiel van Breds, and Servass van Breda.

" 'He further declared, that all private property should be respected, -that the emigrant farmers should be allowed to return to their farms, with their guns last, as to our Correspondent at this place. We attack by the Zoolahs-that the tenure of their lands cannot answer anonymous enquiries on this should not be interfered with, pending the determinatien and settlement of Her Majesty's Government—that beyond the limits fixed for the military occupation, their existing Administration and civil institutions We have received a letter from Mr. John Hud- should not be interfered with till the pleasure of Her son complaining of the conduct of Mr. Arthur in | Majesty sheald be made known—that the Caffres should detaining his parcel of plates which we had not be molested in the occupation of the lands on which taken the liberty of inclosing in Mr. Arthur's they were settled at the date of the arrival of Her parcel, with instructions to charge Mr. H. his Majesty's troops, subject to such future arrangements proportion of the carriage charge. Mr. H. says as may be made for general security by Her Majesty; he is willing to pay such proportion : but that Mr. | and by subsequent article appended to the conditions of Arthur flatly refuses to let him have the parcel this surrender, the Lieutenant-Colonel, in consideration on any condition whatever. This conduct of of Mr. A. W. Pretorius having co operated in the final Mr. Arthur, if it be correctly set forth to us, adjustment of the articles of surrender, and of his peris most improper; and arises, we fear, from sonal humane conduct to the prisoners, and his general business jealousy. Let Mr. Arthur reflect that moderation, included him in the amnesty which he had his own parcel, containing Mr. Hudson's, extended to all with the exceptions above named.

was inclosed in that of another agent, ""Major D Urban, and a second detachment of the force of 350 men.

"By command of his Excellency the Governor. "'J MOORE CRAIG.

" Acting Secretary to Government

"Some time last year the Government received infor- had the whole of our cattle captured, with the excep-Mr. Arthur to do that which is right; to give mation that a party of boers from this colony had at tion of 24 head, and we had very unfortunately only up the parcel, and take from Mr. Hudson his tacked, or were about to attack, some native tribes in one waggon-load of biscuit up from the point before it proportion of the carriage fee. If he does not the neighbourhood of the colony with whom we had was taken. On the night of the 30th of May the enemy do this, we shall be under the necessity of established friendly relations. He in consequence pushed made all preparation for beseiging our camp, and on the charging him with the parcel of plates at full forward towards the menaced tribe, a detachment of next morning, being the 31st, they commenced a dreadtroops from Graham's town, and warned the boers ful cannonading on our camp. They had their guns Passengers. The Ships will provide one pound of ROBINSON, DARTFORD.—There is certainly no law against committing the intended violence. To this the pointing in every direction towards the camp, namely, to compel a man to "uncover" at an interment, boers replied in a letter dated the 21st of February of one 18-pounder, two six-pounders, one 12-pounder, two daily, for each adult Passenger; who will be allowed Propriety of demeaneur dittates the necessity of the present year, in which they informed him, not for 4-pounders; total six guns. I forgot to mention, that One Shilling per day if detained in port more than complying with custom in this particular: for the first time, that they had renounced their allegiance they had some handicraft men among them that un- two days beyond the day agreed upon for sailing. when sorrowing friends and relations are as- to the British Government; that they were an indepension spiked the 18-pounder, and a 12-pounder, that be- Berths may be secured on remitting £1 each sembled to perform the last sad office dent state and would deal with the natives and others as longed to them, which was spiked by us when we which will prevent parties in the country coming to over the remains of humanity, once dear they saw fit; that they were forming connections in came here first. They fired 160 rounds from their guns, Liverpool before one day of the time fixed for and kind, it would be bad taste indeed for Europe, where they had no doubt their cause any individual to outrage their feelings by would be favourably considered; and with many such an indecorous exhibition of bad manners opprobious charges against their abjured Soveas the thrusting of himself upon their notice during reign's Government, they signified to him that one 18-pounder and howitzer, and they were going the the performance of the ceremony for the burial of they were ready to defend with their blood what whole day at the enemy. The 18-pounder dismounted the dead, with his hat on. We think that if they had gained by their blood; that it would be one of the 6-pounders the first day, and the howitzer individuals had not learnt good manners, or they better for him to mind his own business than to meddle have like the Quakers, consciencious objections to with them, and were his most obedient servants. In taking off their hats at such a time and under this stage of the negociation a detachment of troops, such circumstances, ordinary feeling would dictate amounting, we have heard, to about 240 or 250 men, were pushed forward under Captain Smith to Port HE PORTBAIT OF T. DUNCOMBE will be given to all Natal, distant from head-quarters at Graham's-town our Subscribers on November 19th. They will be about 600 miles, through savage or desert countries, intersected by upwards of 100 rivers. Having sur-The charge for the Stur on the day the mounted the perils and privations of this toilsome Portrait of Duncombe is distributed will be the journey, Captain Smith, with his little army, arrived same as the charge for it on the day the Petition | at Port Natal in the beginning of May. Having signified the presence of Her Majesty's troops to the boers, he received from them, through their General and Commander-in-Chief, A. W. Pretorius, an order to withdraw without loss of time from their territories, as they were no longer British subjects, but an independent republic, under the protection of the king of Holland. A collision, of course, ensued, in which Captain Smith was defeated with the loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of about one-third of his whole force. with a suitable proportion of guns and stores. Having drawn around his little camp a sort of hedge of waggons, strengthened with a breastwork of earth and a ditch, he now prepared to act on the defensive till reinforcements should arrive from the celony, whither he had despatched a bold and trust-worthy messen. killed immediately to make 'biltong' of, lest the ger, named King, who, by great good luck, eluded the enemy should destroy any more of us. The enemy

> "From both ends of the colony reinforcements were little room for delay, as Captain Smith was besieged in his rude camp by an overwhelming force, by which he was effectually cut off from all supplies and from all communication

> "He was shut up in his intrenchments on the 24th of May; and from that period, with the exception of a few days' truce for burying the dead and negotiating a little, he lay under an incessant fire by night and day from the guns and musketry of the boers to the 26th of June, when he was relieved by the force sent from the colony under Lieutenant Colonel Closte. He had been reduced to half rations and the use of horseflesh, tough and scanty, with execrable water. Lieutenant-Col. Cloete entered Port Natal, and, under cover of the guns of her Majesty's frigate, Southampton, anchored outside the bar. He was received with showers of balls from the boers, who, however, soon disappeared and left the expedition to discharge its functions at its

> "What those functions were may be gathered from the 'Government notice' printed above." The following letter from one of the soldiers engaged under Captain Smith, gives perhaps the best account of the proceedings:-

" British Settlement, Port Natal, July 3. "Dear Friends and Comrades,-I am happy to state, with the greatest satisfaction in the world, that I and arrived. the other two buglers still survive, after being snatched from the jaws of death. I must say that the troubles of this wicked world were nearly over with us all here. I suppose you require a statement of what happened since my last letter from Natal, but this I hope you or

any of the boys won't expect from me, as it would be impossible for me to send the whole of what happened. and I think it much better to leave it to the testimony three or four quires of paper, and I can tell you that I tions were made to effect a landing. The frigate formed am not in a very fit state to write at present. "I mean to mention a few particulars of what hap- placed in her for throwing shells; all the other boats nened after our arrival here. For some time the boers were laden with the troops. At one o'clock, the troops Nine will be ready next Wednesday. The Pubwere very peaceable, but at last they commenced to set off from the different vessels under the frigate's steal our cattle, and to take our herds prisoners. The fire; the gunboats led the van, and it was very handcaptain sent to them for the cattle, but they would not some to see all the boats sailing up the channel, send them back. We were after getting our two 18- each having its standard waving in the stern. The double Numbers at the present rate of issue. pounders mounted, one at the camp, and the other at enemy now commenced a strong fire on the beats from the point, where our provisions and stores were, and a their guns and small arms, but without much effect. detachment of fifteen men; four gunners, one officer, a The frigate now opened a formidable fire on the enemy sergeant, and two corporals, was left there to protect from her forecastle and poop, broadsides from her woods, showing themselves to our camp now and again; made such openings in the woods among the enemy but the captain opened our guns on them from the camp. that they were soon conspicuous to the troops, who The 18-pounder made great openings among them, and kept up a heavy fire of small arms on them. The put them to disperse for that day. The next day, being shells from the boats swept the enemy from their the Queen's birthday, the captain intended to fire gues. The haughty rebels were now seen to fall. All twenty-one guns, and hoist the union jack in front of on a sudden, after an half-hour's engagement, the out twenty-one guns, and hoist the union jack in front of on a sudden, after an half-hour's engagement, the our camp, but towards evening the captain held a laws made for the country, taking the guns with them.

Is no, Bermondsey. 18 ne, Bermondsey.

Jorns Tavern, Crucicamp, and 100 men were warned to be ready, and two passed the woods going to the country. The troops fix lone Remondsey.

Seld-pieces and the howitzer were placed in a strong having new possession of the harbour, they hauled boat to proceed up the channel right under their camp, down the Dutch jack, and hoisted the union. The to throw in shells. The men left our camp at eleven troops now made their appearance through the woods o,clock, the night being clear and bright, and arrived towards our camp, and took twelve rebels prisoners Holywell-street, Strand, to whom all Orders are close to the enemy's camp at one o'clock. The moment All the rest fied. Oh, heaven! what a joyful sight to requested to be addressed. well; the guns and rockets kept playing into them on all sides, and the howitzer from the boat sent wellso great; they were cutting off our men very fast, and it was very little wonder, for they had ten times our number. After about an hour's engagement the enemy's fire began to alacken very much and the captain intended to charge them, but when he saw he had so few on their sumptuous food for the long starvation they te charge, he declined, and thought proper to retire gave me. The enemy is making fortifications up the

perishing in the water. We had not long arrived home at the comp, when the enemy made a dreadful charge on the camp on all sides, but they were repulsed with intrenchments on the morning of the 16th. great loss. You may say, my boys, this was one of the most horrible nights I ever witnessed in my life, from ten o'clock until clear daylight in the morning. In this night's action the killed and missing were seventeen and one officer; wounded twenty-four, one captain, one subaltern. The next day the enemy brought lasted upwards of a month, there were but four shot up our dead; they could only find twelve, and the and three wounded on the side of the English; but on artillery officer. We buried them in a large pit conthe part of the Dutch, there is reason to believe many venient to the camp. The other five men must have been driven out with the tide; so I intend to finish with the affair of Congella, or the Dutch camp, and I

"The boers now seeing that our guns were already in at Congella, and so many of our small detachment cut off, thought proper to cut off all communication by land; sent a flag of truce, requesting that a medical man with and the next thing they had in view was to engage the point, and capture all our provisions. Accordingly, on this Pretorious answered, that all communication with the 26th morning, they engaged the point, and, after Captain Smith had ceased, and that it was now too half an hour's engagement, they captured it, but not late." without losing a great number of men. Our small detachment, as I mentioned before, did their endeavour to keep it, but they were soon overpowered. There were only one serjeant, two corporals, and fifteen men, and four gunners. The artillery fought well, until two of them were killed, and two wounded. The two that were wounded spiked the gun before the enemy came up to them, and when they saw the gun already spiked, they drew their knives, and ripped them from the bottom of the belly to the throat. They took all the rest prisoners. There were only one corporal and one private wounded, but the four artillerymen were killed. Now they had us completely blockaded by sea and land. They also went on board of the two vessels that were lying in the harbour, and took about thirty Englishmen prisoners, and bound them in irons, with a strong guard over each vessel. It happened very fortunate that the officer belonging to this small detachment was up at the camp on duty, or else he would have been Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, and Rice, and three quarts taken prisoner also. The Dutch chief sent many letters to the captain, entreating him to quit the camp, under the following circumstances:-

To pay the sum of £10,000 to the Dutch Republic; te

pay the damage done to them; and further, to give up all our arms, only 12 stand that he would allow to each vessel to guard us down to Cape-town He wanted to send us in the two vessels that were lying in the har-" Major D Urban, and a second detachment of the bour; but this proposal only made our captain smile, who had more honourable feeling about him 25th, were to leave Port Natal on or about the 25th ult. and he sent him back word he never would do any than to detain it, which he might have done, and leaving Captain Smith in command of the post, with a such thing. This made the imperious chief bluster out with great execrations, and said he would starve us to death, and burn our camp. The captain, knowing now they had three guas of ours in possession, knew very well they would soon visit our camp, and blockade us, *Colonial-office, Caps of Good Hope, August 1, 1842. and keep us from getting any provisions or water. As "For people at a distance, who may not have all the the water was pretty far distant from the camp, he points of Cape history by heart, it may be necessary to ordered the Engineer officer to make intrenchments all and our Clerk has written to Mr. Arthur observe, that this is the conclusion or present state of round the inside of the camp, and build a breastwork privately, to get the parcel given up, an affair that has agitated Southern Africa for many up against the front of the waggons, the way it would save the men from the enemy's shot. At this time they besides showers of musketry, the first day; but, thanks | sailing. be to God, they did very little harm, only smashed the sides of the waggons. We had only two guns,one of the 6-pounders the first day, and the howitzer Who have a regular succession of First Class Ships killed a great number of the enemy with her shell. The for New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, enemy now dug entrenchments at the distance of 100 Baltimore, and Quebec. yards from our camp, all round, for their small arms, and to save themselves from the fire of our camp. Here, now, I may mention that we were no longer inhabitants of the earth, but of the under world, living in subterraneous caves or caverns, or sepulchural tombs. Our situation now was surely miserable, and we could get no water, only running in danger of being cut to pleces going for it outside of the camp by the enemy's fire, for that was the only time they kept up a strong fire. On the third morning of the siege the enemy sent us a flag of truce to our camp for the purpose of sending our women and children, sick and wounded, on board of the vessels in the harbour, and that they would be taken good care of; but this was only policy of them, te find out how many were disabled, that they might make an attack on our camp. None of the women would go, only Mrs. Lonsdale, and the captain would not admit of any of the sick to go, and said he would nail the flag to the masthead before he should ever give them the satisfaction of surrendering. Our provisions now were getting very scarce, and the enemy shot most those who may not be anxious, the distance preof the cattle we had in the kraal, to keep us from living, cluding them, of taking any share of the manageof the cattle we had in the krasl, to keep us from living, enemy, and informed the Lieutenant-Governor at Gra- still kept up a formidable fire every day on ham's town of this rather unpromising state of things at the camp-upwards of 100 rounds every day. We were living now on six ounces of biscuit-dust and half-a-pound of biltong. Our coffee and sugar were all despatched without loss of time. Indeed, there was out in like manner. This only kept the human frame from failing; and this was not all; after the biltong was all out we were obliged to feed on herse-flesh. This was very disgusting at first, but hunger obliged us to make use of it. To finish the siege, and not dwell longer upon it, the enemies kept their guns going for 16 days on our camp, and then brought them down to fortify the point against the reinforcement that was coming up, for they were well aware that King had made his escape, and that he would discover all, Although the guns were taken away they still kept us in by their small arms. The Captain now determined to level some of the intrenchments belonging to the enemy, in the dark of the night, and sent off twenty men and two officers. They went on their hands and feet until they came on top of the enemy. They were all asleep only the sentry, who fired and shot Mr. Prior in the heart. This alarmed all the rest, and such a dreadful carnage never was heard tell of before. Our men fired and charged them with bayonets, and muzzle to muzzle; the Dutch shouted for mercy, but of course got none. They drew their hunting knives, but

"The Grenadier company arrived here on the 24th of June, on board of a merchant schooner, but she had to beat about the harbour until the arrival of the frigate. On the 25th the frigate came in sight, and fired two guns and three rockets as a signal to us, which were answered by us with one gun and one rocket, to let them know we were in distress and where we lay. On the morning of the 26th, being Sunday, all preparaa flotilla of gunboats, each boat bearing a howitzer the air and drowned the noise of the cannon. The next day Colonel Closes marched up the troops to the the daughter Thomas and Martha Brierley, of that allowed to partake of catables, but not to meddle with anything else. But some made well of it. We took meat, flour, bread, tobacco, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, tea, rice, brandy, wines, pigs, and every kind of poultry, and cooking utensils. I have now the satisfaction to feast THOMAS M. WHEELER, (Secretary.)

N. B. All returns must be sent to the Secretary, on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, and those candidates who have obtained the greatest number of votes will have been duly elected to fill up any vacancy or vacancies, came in close pursuit after us: we left our dead there the frigate hrought to proceed up the frigate hrought country at their town, leat the troops should follow duly elected to fill up any vacancy or vacancies, came in close pursuit after us; we left our dead there the fresh guns the frigate brought to proceed up the sixth son of the late Mr. William Wass, grocer, of in like manner. The most of the artillery were swept country with a strong force of men. The Caffres are this town.

they only killed two and the officer, and our men killed

every one in the intrenchments, in number about

thirty-six, and then returned to the camp. If they had

waited much longer the whole of the enemy would

have cut them to pieces; but they were in good time

here. We remained here until the reinforcement

from the guns; out of eighteen gumers, there were burning and destroying all their small villages, and twelve cut away killed and wounded. The officer of putting every one of the enemy to death they come the artillery received a shower of balls in the body across, and bringing as dozens of cattle every day. (three in the head and four in the body.) He was in All our sick and wounded are on board a ship to forthe act of firing the gun at the time. The gun-oxen | ward to Cape Town, and there are a great number of were all shot away, and it was impossible for the men them. All the waggens that were damaged are taken to swim and draw the guns, as the tide was so full in. to pieces and put on board a ship to go to Algoa Bay to Many of our men fell victims to a watery grave, be sold by suction. Captain Lonsdale, with family, is on board to join head-quarters. I am sorry to mention to you that your old friend Carrey dropped dead in the

> "JOSEPH BROWNE." "During the siege the boers fired upward of 700

shots from the fand 18-pounders, besides keeping up more. Lieutenant Molesworth, with 20 men, made eally out of the camp one night during the latter part of the siege, and fell upon the boers in the trenches before they were aware of it, the boors being all asteep. Of 20 boers, not two it is said escaped. The English, however, paid dear for this by the loss of Mr. Prior, a fine young officer, who with two privates was killed on the occasion. Before the camp was relieved they had eaten all their horses, and were upon the most wretched pittance of spoiled bread, which they intended should enable them to stand it out twenty days longer, when the Coach arrived; she immeditheir hands that were left behind previous to the action ately fired guns and threw up rockets, which were answered by the besieged. The captain on board comforts might be allowed to proceed to the camp. To



FOR NEW YORK. Regis. Ton.

Packet Ship Bur. 2 mil. COLUMBUS, Cole. 600 tons, 1100 tons, 7th Nov HER REGULAR DAY.

This Ship is well known as one of the finest and fastest sailing Ships of the regular Liners. The New Act of Parliament requires the Ship to find all Steerage and Second Cabin Passengers with of Water per day. All other descriptions of Provisions to be found by the Passengers.

For Passage in SECOND CABIN or STEER-AGE, apply to

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THE splendid Line-of-Packet Ship COLUMBUS. L GEO. A. COLE, Master, to sail from Liverpool, on her reguar day, the 7th November,

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The weli-known American Ship, MICHIGAN, 5. L. HASTY, Commander, to sail 1st November. These first-class Vessels offer very superior accommodation for Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Biscuit and Bread Stuffs, and three quarts of Water

Berths may be secured on remitting £1 each

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HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY.Free immediately. Enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament. Established at the Bird in Hand. No. 17, Long Acre, London

An advantageous opportunity is now offered to respectable Young Men, under 35 years of age, whose average earnings are Twenty Shillings per week, of providing, while in health, for the time of Sickness, &c., by enrolling their names in this truly beneficial Institution, which is composed exclusively of Young Men; the leading features of which may be thus briefly stated.—It is enrolled by Act of Parliament, which affords every protection to the Members. No Fines Por Stew-ARDs: and the Committee being chosen in rotation from the Members resident in Town, a two-fold advantage is thereby afforded to the Members of this Society from most others, by not calling upon ment upon themselves, and the exemption from all Fines on the non-acceptance of office. No Spending Money, the Members having the satisfaction of knowing that their subscriptions are placed for the purpose of mutual assistance of each other, and the Sick Members being visited by the Members residing in their own neighbourhood, by which arrangement the interests of the Society are considered, and the convenience of the visiting Members consulted.

Persons residing in the Country are eligible to become Members, on transmitting a Medical Certifi-cate of good health, and a Recommendation signsd by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary.

Immediate Relief is afforded in case of Sickness and Funerals.

Admission Money, (including a copy of Rules) only 2s. 6d.; if above 32 years of age, 3s. 6d.
Weekly meetings (for the admission of Members) every Monday, at eight o'clock in the Evening.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 2s. The following Benefits are secured to the Members of this Society :-

In Sickness, per Week ...

 Member's Funeral
 ...
 20
 0
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 Member's Wife's ditto
 ...
 10
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 0

 ... 1 10 Ŏ Wife's Lying-in Substitute for Militia ...
Superannuation per Week
Imprisonment for D ... 15 0 0 ... 5 0 0 Imprisonment for Debt, do. ... 0 5 0 The Rules, and every information, also Blank

Forms for the admission of Country Members, may be obtained on application by letter (pre-paid) to J. HADLEY, Sec. 12, Exeter Street, Strand, London.

** Members may enroll their names at the bar of the Society's House.

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TOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DIC-TIONARY, verbatim from the Edition in Six Volumes, published at £2 10. There are now ready thirty-two Numbers and Part Eght. Part lisher pledges his word that this celebrated Work will be completed for Ten Shillings, though to effect this, he will have to give upwards of fifty

Also, THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR. A Series of Astronomo-Theological Lectures delivered at the Rounda, by this them. The boers were seen on the morning of the 68-pounders. The boats also kept up a dreadful fire, celebrated Ocator. All the Numbers (48) are now 23rd of May, in very large parties, on all sides of the pitching shells every moment. The frigate's heavy fire in print at Twopence each, or the whole may be had celebrated Ocator. All the Numbers (48) are now neat in Cloth, two vols. Nine Shillings.

THE DIEGESIS; being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and early History of Christianity, never yet befere, or elsewhere, so fully and faithfully set forth. By the Rev. Robt. Taylor, A.B. and M.R.C.S. Number One, price One Penny, is published this day, elegantly printed, and it is cal-culated that the price of the whole Volume, when completed, will not exceed Half-a-Crown. A fine Engraving will be given of the Author.

Printed and published by W. Dugdale, No. 16,

More Poung Patriots.

At the Chartist room, Greaves-street, Oldham,

Dutch village, and plundered it all over. We were only town, has been christened Sarah Ann O'Connor, by the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester. Registered by Mr. Joshua Wrigley, Hannah Emmett Hirst, daughter of William and Betty Hirst, Tame Water, Saddleworth.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, the 20th inst., at Sowerby, near

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION. (From the Evening Star.)

The Chairman (Mr. Evans) opened the meeting by reading the objects of the National Complete Suffrage Union, after which he called upon Mr. Johnston to Mr. Dutton. propose the first resolution. Mir. Johnston, on rising to address the meeting, complained of the smallness of their numbers on an appeal to the sympathies of our fellow-men, on behalf of those men who had atood se nobly up for our rights, but parhaps I condemn them rashly, as the meeting was originally intended to have been held last night. It was, perhaps, owing to this that the meeting was so Other a rangements by the parties belonging to the Hall had prevented them holding the meeting last night. He then read the following resolution to the meeting :-" That this meeting consider it to be their duty, and the duty of all friends of true liberty, to frage Union. contribute to the National Defence Fund, thereby enabling the advocates of the people's rights to provide present, parties should have introduced matters perassistance at the ferthcoming trials." He (the speaker), was not in connection with that body, who had suf fered, yet he agreed with the bold manner they had parties were ready to pitch him head foremest from the advocated the right of free discussion; and in order platferm, for introducing subjects for which the meetto alleviate their sufferings he saw but one course, viz, to come forward with the smallest mite. Put cific-object. Though he had been termed violent, he The adjourned investigation into the cause of the death the case to yourselves:—it might come to their turn. had never made use of the language that had been made of Charles Beale took place at the board-room of the Their very act of meeting there that night might bring assof that evening. them under the ban of the law. If this were the case homes, and subject to like treatment, we would wish | week. that some friends would come forward with their had to find with any man; he came forward now on them. principle. The man who remained silent on the pre-

interested in: the presecution of the individuals; but he Mr. Berkeley, to be presented at the Agricultural Show. would ask, where Frost would have been had he not Mr. Berkeley did not come to the show. Mr. Johnson, employed counsel? He would rather see a Chartist as secretary, drew up the address, and attached the I think he continued at full work on the wheel for six come body forward and defend himself—he admired name of Mr. Dutton, as chairman, without allow- weeks after that. He gradually get worse. He comthe spirit of such a man. At the same time there ing him to sign his own name. The address was formight be a legal point, that would be defined by those warded to Mr. Berkeley, and he wrote a reply to Mr. who made the law their study, and the prisoner would Datton, with whom he is personally acquainted, he weeks. I saw him passing through the yard several in all cases be the better of engaging a legal person. It being the chairman of trades meetings, and other meetwould not do to lose one single friend at present—not ings for the return of that gentleman. the humblest individual. There could not be a more melancholy-acene, than a man dragged from the bosom of his family, and immured within the walls of a dungeon for teaching the truth, and spreading its principles throughout the land, and then to be deserted by his friends. Let me ask you to look at trial by jury. Is the weaver tried by his peers—his equals—when placed in the dook before a middle class jury of yeomanry and middle-class shopkeepers, who have never once witnessed the scenes that the poor weaver at the bar to give the occasion all the pomp and circumstance imagi. plain of being ill. He worked his whole turn when he has been familiar with? I ask, does he not require nable, and accordingly preparations were made for a got up. When it was my turn to follow him on the the assistance of those whose principles are identical splendid soires to come off in the Temperance Hall. Ad- wheel he told me he was ill, and unable to go on with his own? Compare his case with that of the arise mission one shilling. It was to take place on the tocrat-a peer on arriving at twenty-one years of age evening of his arrival, and all their energies were at turnkey (who was always present), the surgeon, the by an accident of birth, he will be tried by his peers, work to get up a good attendance; but notwithstandby those who have lived and moved in the same scenes ing all their exertions the number who attended did to the under turnkey when he was carrying potatoes; as nimself. He appealed to the sympathies, and, after not amount to 300, and proved to the party that any pointing out the treatment of the prisoners, and of mevement not supported by the working men is com-

but just patriots of the people's cause. Mr. Johnston was repeatedly applauded throughbetwixt the inquisitiveness and the ambition of the
brought the potatoes apparently from the petatoe bury.
Town. The prisoner was in the receipt of good wages,
betwixt the inquisitiveness and the ambition of the
brought the potatoes apparently from the petatoe bury.
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betwixt the inquisitiveness and the ambition of the
brought the potatoes apparently from the petatoe bury.
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Town. The prisoner was in

the resolution, said, that he never in his life seconded struck at twopence. a resolution with more ardour than the present one; it was true what had been stated by Mr. Johnson-men ill feeling betwirt themselves and the Complete Suffra- heated with hot air while I was there. The stones on treated so barbarously as it had been stated by Mr. Johnson-men ill feeling betwirt themselves and the Complete Suffra- heated with hot air while I was there. The stones on treated so barbarously as it had been stated by Mr. Johnson-men ill feeling betwirt themselves and the Complete Suffra- heated with hot air while I was there. The stones on treated so barbarously as it had been stated by Mr. Johnson-men ill feeling betwirt themselves and the Complete Suffra- heated with hot air while I was there. The stones on treated so barbarously as it had been stated by Mr. Johnson-men ill feeling betwirt themselves and the Complete Suffra- heated with hot air while I was there. were brought up before juries of yeomanry fer advocating years, by any reference to the past conduct of Mr. Vining your rights; aye, brought before men who were as cent, and therefore determined to view him only as the found of the state o ignorant of the crime that the prisoner was no glass in my cent, and therefore determined to view him only as the state of the crime that the prisoner was to be tried accredited advocate of their principles, and to deal with for, and knew as much about what was and what was him only in that capacity.

There was no glass in my cent, and there was no glass in my cent, the formal to the state of house, and to deal with said perhaps they were dominoes. The prisoner said, we may say to the grasping and the rapacious, "Go on!; beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells of the contraction of the crime that the prisoner said, beight above the door, having a tier of night cells and the cell not sedition, as the horses in the plonghs they drive; he wished he had the strength of a legion to crush the being from nine to ten hundred. tyrants for ever; it makes no difference what association the Complete-Suffrage Union or members of the National Charter Association, thay were Chartists, they were his him by the Tories and others, to obtain his influence and friends, and they are your friends. Frost had been men- assistance in support of their cause; he also gave gallon there at a time. I have been shut in the cell he proposed to lay before the jury, and expressed his showed us how he had done it, by cutting the cards and tioned, but for what was he banished, for what was he an account of the Sturge Conference, held at Birmingcondemned? Simply because he was the opponent of ham, and the reasons which influenced their decisions Lord John Russell. Mr. Johnson had so fully, so ably, in adopting the six points. Mr. Vincent then showed and so much better than him, laid the subject before that he had laboured hard in that conference to have and the means of ventilation were rated as it would be by other witnesses, it would be for man went out, leaving the cards on the table, saying he them, that he should not take up their time any longer, adopted the name and all, but this he did not carry. He alike. but call upon them not to flag, not to be disheartened, but to put their shoulders to the wheel, and let them see and dwelt particularly on the success which had attendthat we are men trying to regain our rights; let us ed his addresses in the latter place, and the opposition show a bold front, and let every man assist. It he had met with from a clergyman of the Established

wished to know if this was a meeting of the then referred to the Leeds Mercury, regarding some ar-Complete Suffrage Union, or of a few individuals ticles which it contained against the principles of comfor the purpose of subscribing funds for a certain The Chairman stated, that it was a meeting for the

purpose of raising funds for the defence of the Chartist prisoners, and to be forwarded to the General Defence Fund, to the Evening or Northern Stars offices for that Mr. Hamments-Do I understand that this meeting emanates from the Council of the Complete Suffrage

had met Mr. Griffiths, and asked him if they, the Sturgites, were not going to do anything for the defence of Chartist prisoners, and the Council had at their meeting

Mr. Hamments did not know that the Complete Suffrage Union had but one Council, and that sat in

Mr. Johnston-The name Council is given to the general committee, as it is illegal to have more than Mr. Hamments did not think that the object of this

meeting had anything to do with the Complete Suffrage Union, of which he was a member; he did not agree with the plan of raising money for such purposes; he had seen money collected in Bristol before for such objects, and as he did not agree with the manner in which this money was expended, he would move an amendment; he condemned the conduct of the men who had ! burned and destroyed property in the north, and had they attained their object by physical revolution, a counter revolution would have to be got up before a twelvemonth was over our heads, for the purpose of upsetting the tyran y they had established; they did not require to go far for a precedent, only to a neighbouring country, France. He totally disagreed with the late scenes of riot and plunder that had taken place, and thought the parties richly deserved punishment; he protested against the body having any thing to do with it as council or committee; let it be done by parties apart from the association business. Mr. H. was met by frequent marks of disapprobation, and sat down by proposing a counter resolution.

Mr. Johnston explained, and pointed out the absurdity of coupling the names of the Chartists with ported. He alluded to such men as M'Douall and trary, he considered such a movement as in some meaothers-men who were to be tried for sedition, and he sure necessary to meet the prejudices of the middle was anxious that the fund should prosper. He did not classes, whose class-pride prevented them from receivcare whether it was a Council or not; the meeting was ing the truth. But while he would (Mr. M. continued) decidedly a meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union, so far give way to their prejudices as to lay aside the

He thought the men to which Mr. Johnston had alluded the principles therein contained. He would never were to blame; they, the Chartists were the ringleaders; allow them to diverge off at an angle from the paths of sixteen off. The wheel goes forty-eight paces, or twice they were the promoters of the bloodshed, rapine, and rectitude, frittering away one principle after another. plunder that had ensued, and had the time that had No: he wished them, after having given up the name, been lost, and the money that had been thrown away, to be kept by the force of a powerful and well-directed been devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement | public opinion—to be kept moving in a direction I know if I had applied to Mr. Curtis I should have had of the people, that would be the means of obtaining our parallel with the great Chartist movement. Mr. Mac- one. I don't think he would injure any body. rights. He would withdraw his amendment, and simply ask for his protest to be entered. He considered

Mr. Chairman, I should like to see a meeting got up Complete Suffrage ! and sat down amidst immense have broken his neck. something like a meeting; none of your hole and corner cheering. affairs. Who is to collect the money? I think that it Mr. Vincent, who had been nodding assent and to the deceased Charles Beale. is strange that no notice of this meeting should have approbation during the speech of Mr. Macpherson, then By the Coroner—I have known the visiting magis-

was advertised in the Bristol Mercury, and large bills therefore, an opportunity of expressing his sentiments they were afraid. If anything was said very little atten- by the prisoner was justified by the offence com- Mr. Rushton said he would be so admitted, by finding had been printed and posted.

doings; let a good meeting be called. Mr. Johnston—The object was stated in the notice and non-electors would agree and elect their repre- have seen plenty of them eat potato rinds, but not sense, whether he had or had not substantially exsent to the Mercury; but he could not be answerable sentatives at the same meetings, jet as the question had Beale.

been aware. Mr. Chard-Mr. Dutton had not attended, and he was surprised that Mr. Hamments had not expressed his dissent, as he was present on the committee, and heard it passed that this meeting should be held. Mr. Dutton never liked two-faced people; let the public know what they were doing; let a meeting be joined with him (Mr. Macpherson) in his unhesitating called in a proper way. He was not opposed to the condemnation of the mode of election proposed in the object, if it was a good meeting, and he believed his Address, and trusted that the Birmingham Council friend, Mr. Hamments, was of the same opinion. I would take this as a warning for the future, and never The governor seemed to push us on as though he did parish authorities ought to have employed a competent

cannot bear to see such things—such upstarts. I hate presume to tamper with the glorious principles of not wish us to stop any longer. He made no complaint, person to draw up the indictments. If it turned out such d—d sneaking ways. What right had they to justice laid down in the People's Charter, forge his name. I do not like such things. I am de Mr. Adam, of the Aberdeen Herald, t sirous that a fund should be got up; but I cannot agree | proceeded to defend the proposed plan and the Bir- did not appear to wish us to stay longer. Three weeks | Mr. Prendergast said he believed the parish officers

amused the meeting.) I hate such d-d doings. Is it fair to make use of my name? Who gave you leave to for his injudicious rems rks. forge my name? (The speak or here stepped forward to

Mr. Dutton-Who ar e you, you d-d rascal, to demend my letters? (The uproar was such that we were not able to

Mr. Chard moved that this day week Mr. Dutton produce these letters, : and retract his expressions, and apo-

Mr. Dutten was willing to meet and defend his conduct, and prove the charge of forgery.
Until now the members of the National Charter Assodation who were present had not interfered, all the foregoing speakers being members of the Complete Suf-

Mr. Simeen regretted, that on an occasion like the fectly trelevant to the business before the chair. He had known the time when had he done less than that, ing-was not called; the meeting being called for a spe-

Mr. Copp here recommended the propriety of calling —if they were torn from their families, from their another meeting, or adjourn this one till this night Guardians, attended officially by order of the Board.

The Chairman accordingly adjourned the meeting the Cheltenham Board of Guardians were also prepecuniary assistance, with what they could afford. He till that night week (the meeting at no time sent. did not struggle for the name of the Charter, but for amounted to more than seventy persons.) Several

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES. (From the Evening Star.) ABERDEEN.

The Complete Suffrage Association of Aberdeen having invited Mr. H. Vincent to visit this city, determined view of those trials that had already taken place, he local speakers at the source, but all the dependence of employment of connect, and he implored the people not highly satisfied with the manner in which he acquitted to desert the leaders now, but rally around with re- himself, but impartial auditors said he had failed to newed vigour, and by subscribing the smallest mite, support the high character as a public speaker) which show that persecution rouses the spirit that is within had been assigned him. It had been understood, you, and that you still are the friends of the persecuted, although not mentioned, that Mr Vincent would lecture on the Tuesday, and there was a considerable struggle

The Chartist body did not wish to create or foster any

The attendance at the Tuesday's lecture was very full, Mr. Vincent commenced by an account of his own then adverted to the Nottingham and Ipswich elections,

was with great pleasure he seconded the resolution. | Church, whom he (Mr. V.) mimicked most successfully Mr. Hamments, master tailor, Redcliff-hill, Bristol, to the great amusement of the audience. He (Mr. V.) plete Suffrage, and more particularly an argument therein used, that it would be unjust to give the working classes the vote, as they were the majority. Mr. V. condemned swer any questions or meet any objections that might be asked or brought forward on the subject of his lecture, and sat down amidst considerable approbation Mr. James Macpherson then rose and said that he

> fault with anything that had fallen from the speaker during the course of his lecture, nay, he highly approved of the greater portion of it; but while he approved of what had fallen from the speaker, he in the address issued by whom, there were several the wheel at six. We never came off without a good every where e.se.

direct opposition to the opinions promulgated by the speaker that evening, and were in perfect unison with to him twice every day for about a fortnight. The William Webb examined—I live at No. 2, Henry-

with his better judgment. But while an excuse might be offered for an indiname of the Charter, by those who were willing to do Mr. Hamments wished to enter his protest in justice. so, he could by no means consent to sacrifice one iota of

pherson then concluded by asking Mr. Vincent if the

for the editor's curtailing of it, and Mr. Dutton had been put in a fair spirit by Mr. Macpherson, he would not been present as he ought to have been. He had just give as fair an answer, and that would be just was in good health before he went to Northleach. In head, as there were stains of blood upon it. been absent for five or six nights, or he would have what had already been given to a similar question by Mr. Sturge, which was, that he disapproved of the mode, and would try and get it brought before the Council for their reconsideration.

Mr. Macpherson expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the candid manner in which his question had

ham. he had not before adverted, that would afford good thanks was then given to Mr. Vincent, and the meeting

> NORTHLEACH PRISON. (From the Cheltenham Free Press.)

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON CHARLES BEALE .-Union Workhouse, at eleven o'clock on Friday.

Mr. Rowland J. Ticehurst, clerk to the Board of Mr. Curtis, head-turnkey of Northleach, and several of

John Newton-I am a shoemaker. I am now reits principles. It mattered not to him what mult be left the room quite satisfied with the dish set before siding at the Cheltenham Union workhause. I was in the bury "chitting potatees" with Churin, sent occasion was an enemy to his cause. The assist -At the meeting of the Complete Suffrage Union, an hard labour. I frequently saw Charles Beale there. I him to eat them. He said the prison caused his ance of every man is wanted now. Some might object address was passed by the meeting (Mr. Dutton, pre-first saw Beale there on the 15th of April. He looked and say that the money was given to parties who were sident, in the chair,) to the Whig member for Bristol, very i!l. He was then working on the wheel, he was doing full work then. We were not allowed to speak to one another. He appeared very weak and poorly. plained of being ill. He was taken under the doctor's times. He looked very ill. I never spoke to him. He went towards the mill house. I have seen him frequently. He had no particular heavy loads. Two people were carrying them in a basket that would contain about 80lbs. He was on one side and a man assisted him. It was only occasionally I saw it. We are not allowed to look round. At the end of three weeks he was put on the wheel and did half work. He was taking pills at the time. They were given to him by the under turnkey just before we got off the wheel, between five and six o'clock. I heard him comwith his work. I never heard him tell the under governor, or the head turnkey. He never complained it was no use. If it had been Mr. Curtis, it might have been of some use. As to the under turnkey, I St. Marylebone for assaulting a child of the tender age John Frost, who was kept an exile, for fear that he pletely powerless, as they are now the only party capanever saw such a heart-hearted man in my life. He of nine years. Upon perusing the depositions he would be a rallying point for the Chartists. By a re-ble of wielding public opinion. There were several continued at half work and taking pills for about a construct that the child specific of a series of brutal fortnight. He was then put upon whole work. Before assaults and ill-usage, yet it so happened that the prefound that the prisoners were much benefitted by the the evening was upon Mr. Vincent. His friends were that I thought he looked better. He complained of weakness. He continued much the same until I left. I did not communicate complaints to anybody. The Coroner said those complaints were not evi-

He resumed his seat by proposing the above resolution.

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Alt. Chard, boot and shoema cells. Our night cells were over. My day cell was in administering mild and wholesome correction to his He said, "I will," and took out his money, and ages—we may in the plentitude of our ignorance and outer air. Above the door of my day cell, there is a cruelty towards her. The policeman subsequently went to "These are them: I brought them away with me. I waking way of stone, by which we got to our night the prisoner's residence, and took possession of a leathern played with them the night before, and the young lady I do not the men belonged to, whether they were members of political life, and the persecutions he had suffered; he cell. It protected the door of my day cell from rain, strap, with which he was in the habit of beating the would instruct me in something which I did not underalso showed the tempting offers that had been made to Notwithstanding this, the rain water would run into child about the head until the blood flowed. with the water.

If we made any noise in the cell, we should be prisoner. work on the wheel until eight o'clock. We then went sitting down with the baby in her arms is my motherdid not stand up for the purpose of opposing or finding

the articles in the Leeds Mercury, to which the lecturer under turnkey did not abuse him for it. The young street, Portland-town. The prisoner and his family had so strongly and so justly objected. Mr. M. then man was only in for a month. The shirt was brought lived there. I saw the child run out of the house, foldrew their attention to the mode of election in that by the under-turnkey without grumbling, and appeared lowed by the prisoner. I afterwards saw blood on the sought to establish. He further observed, that the been there a mouth before he came in. I never knew and the stains covered about a square foot of the individual who drew up this absurd and contradictory Beale apply for a clean shirt, although he was on the boards. document, might be honest; and, God forbid, that he wheel and knew of the indulgence granted to the above. escape with the character of honest man should, through his instrumentality, be although it was cold, I should not have worked all the honest man should, through his instrumentality, be although it was cold, I should not have worked all the towards him on that account. I never threatened to should receive it "when he came to his senses." branded as a rogue. But if he was honest, it was plain flesh off my bones. It is not having food enough to punish the prisoner in the hearing of Mr. Cunningham that he had allowed his feelings and wishes for a union keep ourselves up that is the great thing there. I have his master. between the middle and working classes to run away seen Beale's hands dirty, as though he had been picking before, and should not like to go again. I was never

Fund went to defend any but Chartists. The ent- selves utterly incapable of conducting any great and I was sent for three mouths. I had three small children break was a strike for wages, and the men were driven comprehensive movement by the adoption of such a in the workhouse. I was short of work, and they would to do what they did. He was not an advocate of physical; contradictory and inconsistent address. He (Mr. M.) not allow me anything cut; so I went in search of some. what the leaders of Chartism had done ought to be sup- movement if confined to its proper sphere; on the con- of leaving my children chargeable to the parish of Chei-

> Mr. Curtis said the evidence was, so far as he could judge, pretty correct. By the Foreman-I was very ill when I came out. scarcely able to walk. The Coroner said that his state of health could have

> nothing to do with the death of Beale. Mr. Curtis-The complement of men is eight on and round in a minute. By the Coroner-I have no reason to suppose that if

I had applied for a dry shirt I should not have had one. plan for electing the proposed Conference, contained present. One man was very ill, and they corded him in the Address of the Complete Suffrage Council of up to the wheel, and beat his head against it as long as added, that, the day after the prisoner was examined Mr. Dutton, President of the Complete Suffrage Union Birmingham, was in accordance with the principles of they liked, and let him drop through. They might before Mr. Rawlinson, the man Webb said the pri-The Coroner said that was not evidence in reference

rese to reply. He said he had not been present when trates to come round, and the governor has asked the The Chairman of the meeting stated that the meeting the address was submitted to the Council, and had not prisoners if they had any complaints to make: but

> consequence of some information I had from a discharged prisoner about my son's health, about two months after inspection, and, after a short consultation, a verdict of his committal, I, in company with the wife of Joseph Guilty was returned. Rowley, went to Northleach. We had a magistrate's order. We walked there and got to the prison about E Gavan, the child, proved that the prisoner had frequently twelve o'clock. We were with my son about ten dragged her about by the hair of the head, kneck her head minutes. Rowley and the governor were present; I thought he was at the point of death. He told me he was in good health, But he has told me since, he said that to cheer my spirits up. He looked exceedingly that to cheer my spirits up. He looked exceedingly the chair of the Chairman, who remarked that the Mr. Adam, of the Aberdeen Herald, then rose, and have liked to have remained longer, but the governor he would hear of it again.

He was followed by Mr. Legge, who defended the penny or fourpenny loaf toasted, to make the toast and the table, and showing som a letters, he accused Mr. working classes from the imputation of illiberality and Johnston, we understood, of fergery.)

Interest the toast and water. One of the turnkeys brought him a box of intollerance, charged upon them by Mr. Adam, pills. He was in bed in the hospital. I did not see ohnston, we understood, of fergety.)

intollerance, charged upon them by Mr. Adam, pills. He was in bed in the hospital. I did not see and cited, se a proof, that they had agreed to allow him afterwards until he came home. I saw him three had a right to the letters, hat they were the property of a delegate from the Complete Suffrage party along days after he came home. He was as bad as the Conference proposed some time ago at Birming- deceased to the dispensary was Thursday, the 22d of September. On the Thursday before he died he Mr. Macpherson also spoke a few words in answer to despaired for the first time of his recovery. On the what had fallen from Mr. Adam, and showed that the following evening (Friday), Mr. Hollis called. My son occasion like the present, when a meeting is called to follow the speakers, for three or four were speaking at working classes were neither tyrannical, illiberal, nor asked me if I knew where that gentleman lived. I told intolerant, and had they not been auxious for concilia- him I did not. He said he was fearful that Mr. Hollis tion, and averse to cavilling and fault-finding? that had misunderstood him as to the hours he was in the there was much more contained in the address, to which potatoe bury, which was very shortly after the first time I went to see him. He said it was wrong that he ground for the most strenuous opposition; and further told Mr. Hollis. He was not down ten hours in the contended that the greatest fault of the working classes potatos bury in one day. He wished to correct this, was too much gratitude for any little service rendered as he wished to put all straight before he died. His them, which they had often cause to repent of, but never head wandered at times. On the Saturday before he either of their illiberality or intolerance. A vote of died, when he was quite sensible, he said-" Mother, when I was in the potatoe bury, I found my blood run cold. My hair steed on end on my head. I pulled off my cap and kneeled upon it. I think that caused me my death. The starvation of the prison that I suffered, mother, no tongue can tell. I did not hear my son say, in the presence of the governor and turnkey, that he was perfectly satisfied. He said, "Don't make your-self uneasy, mother, the turnkey has been very kind to me." His satisfaction was confined to Curtis. He was

> By the foreman.-He was at work as a sawyer the day he was taken to prison. He was in perfect health and had been for a twelvemonth before.
>
> Nathaniel Beale—I am father of the deceased. He was twenty-three last birth-day. He told me on the Saturday evening before his death, that he was down sent te Northleach House of Correction on the 14th of when he ate some raw potatoes. He did not eat April, and left on the 7th of July. I was sentenced to so many as Churin. It was hunger that induced death, his being put in the potatoe bury caused his illness. He said he made no complaint because he was afraid of been served worse. My son said he would our own. Before we had tasted, another man came seoner saw for seven years then work at the mill for a into the room, and placed himself in a cerner near the month. It being now half-past four o'clock, and one

always of a delicate constitution until he was grown up

a man, when he became strong and healthy.

of the Jury having to attend the funeral of his mother charge, and did no work for about a fortnight or three at Camden, the Coronor asjourned the inquiry until Monday. MIDDLSEX SESSIONS .- WEDNESDAY.

CASE OF CRUELTY TO A CHILD IN MARY-LEBONE. (Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Chairman, and a Bench of Magistrates.)

their child. The male prisoner was first arraigned, and pleaded

not guilty. conducted the prosecution; and Mr. PRENDERGAST defended the prisoner.

Mr. CLARKSON stated that this prosecution had been

instituted at the instance of the parish authorities of

forth as many instances of most aggravated assaults. He should therefore be compelled to conflue himself to the isolated charge in the indictment. The object of dozen steps below the level of the lower cells. He and lived with him at No. 2, Henry-street, Portland very damp, particularly in wet weather. It was never child, but it was not to be endured that it should be showed a number of sovereigns and some notes, saying, between. Both the day and night cells open into the and had been in the habit of exercising the most extreme into his pocket, and took out a pack of cards, saying, are sure to pay the deep, deep, penalty of our unutterthe cell. The water lay in puddles. I have known a learned gentleman than gave an outline of the evidence said, "I won," and laid the cards on the table, and vidual accumulation of artificial wealth produced by regret that, by reason of the form of the indictment, he Charles Curtis deposed—I knew the two cells occu- could not go into the whole circumstances of the case. pied by Newton and the deceased Beale. The floors, After the jury had heard the child's statement, corrobo-

of numbers must be avoided." Mr. Macpherson said, so wet. I know one young man whose shirt about when my father fetched me home.

the portion of the address he had just read was in was very wet frem perspiration complained to Re-examined—I never saw the female prisoner until

Cross-examined-I was never on bad terms with the Police constable Hobbs, 174 S., said-I remember

potatoes, I have never been at Northleach or any prison the child being brought to me on the 26th of September. in High-street, Portland Town. I took it to the stationthe prisoner's house, and obtained the strap produced. Mr. Robert Beys, the parish surgeon of Marylebone.

> ease, but of violence. Cross-examined-I will swear the sores did not come Mr. Prendergast said he never heard of a more trivial the facts without prejudice, and they would at once

the garnish and misrepresentation that had been brought in aid. Several witnesses were called to prove that the and the charge was made against him by Foggett, as present wife of the prisoner was the child's own mother; and Mr. Peter Cunningham, a tobacco-pipe maker. Newton-I do not say this because Mr. Curtis is gave the prisoner a good character during six years that he had been in his employment. The witness soner had been severe with him, and he should be equally severe with the prisoner, for God paid all

debts without money. Mr. PAYNE replied. The CHAIRMAN, in summing up, told the jury they of to decide whether the punishment on its merits, and aithough he was satisfied that the tion was paid to it, and they made it out to be a pack mitted by the little girl, and whether it was a mild Mr. Dutton—Was the object stated? I hate such Council had adopted it from the best of motives, and of lies. They came round about once a fortnight. I and proper correction, or an excess of violence had with forty-eight hours' notice of bail. had considered that in almost all instances the electors never heard Beale complain to the visiting justices. I been exercised. They were to say, as men of good ceeded the laws of nature and humanity. The strap Alice Beale-I am the mother of the deceased. He appears to him to have been used over the child's

The strap was then handed to the jury for their Mary Gavan was next indicted for a similar offence.

Mr. Vincent replied, and consured Mr. A. very freely a quantity of toast and water, of which he drank a good Court, both as regarded the prisoner and his wife, a and at his own door, once a week, delivered a sound, deal while I was there. He had about half a three- very severe sentence would have been passed upon them. The depositions contained a series of cruelties which would make every humane man shudder upon reading them. The hands of the Court were, however, tied, and, although their better feelings spontaneously rose up against such conduct, they must not allow the Union. The Chairm in demanded the letters from with one from them, the working classes, to attend he could be and alive. The first time I went with themselves to depart from a strict administration of the law. The Learned Gentleman then sentenced the prisoner to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of

> EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SWINDLING. On Friday afternoon, at the Police-court, Liverpool after the usual business of the day had been brought

nearly to a close, a young man, apparently belonging to "the swell mob," and who had just been apprehended. was brought before Mr. Rushton on a charge of having, with the assistance of a com-rogue (who has escaped), tricked a stranger, who had arrived in town only an hour before, of a sum of upwards of £60. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Rule, but his real name is said to be Davies. The circumstances of the case are so extraordinary, showing the cunning of the delinquents as contrasted with the apparent simplicity of their dupe, that we supply the evidence at length. The complainant, a siender and unintelligent looking man. in a long top coat, and who stated that he was thirtytwo years of age, said, I am a joiner and builder in Cheetham-hill, near Manchester. This morning I arrived in Liverpool by the railway, a few minutes before twelve o'clock, to buy timber. As I came along Manchester-street, the prisoner, Thomas Rule, overtook me, and asked me the way to the docks. I said, "I am a stranger, I cannot tell." He said, "I am a stranger too, from Rochdale, and am going to do business at the docks; it is a cold morning, will you step in and have a glass?" adding, "Perhaps you have not time. I agreed, and we went into Whiteley's publichouse, in Manchester-street, into the second room on the right side of the lobby. Rule said, "I will have half a glass of brandy." I said I would take the same. The waiter came into the room, and orders were given for the glasses. We each paid for fire. He said, "What bustling places these large towns public-houses." I said "Yes;" and the prisoner said, The back streets are very dirty." The other man came from Bollington to see a lawyer." Prisoner said, been to my attorney, who says I shail have to wait a week or ten days, and he wanted to know if I Barnard Gaven, aged 39, and Mary Gavan, aged 35, wanted any money. I wanted none, but he handed me is superior to gave indicted for assaulting and heating Eliza Gavan, paying money." We went into a public-house, and the human

lawyer and his clerks had glass after class; and when Their capital is the soil and minerals of this whole earth, I came to pay the bill, it amounted to more than £2. I then went into that big street (Dale-street), and looked Mr. CLARKSON, who was assisted by Mr. PAYNE, through a shop window. A lady came up who had a feather hanging in her bonnet, which reached nearly to her feet. She said to me, "Well, John! will you go nations—why, I ask, has it been productive of so little with me and have a glass?" I went with her. She told me she was a lady's-maid out of place, but resided with her aunt in Williamson-square. We went there, upon the whole capital—made it their own individual and found a number of ladies siting in the house. I threw down a sovereign for some gin, and whilst we were drinking some officers came in. The prisoner sent indictment referred to only one charge, although it said, "What kind of efficers?" The other man should have contained at least twenty counts, setting said, they had gold lace on their caps and coats. The prisoner said, they must have been captains. The destitution and woe, which is at this moment presented other man then said, "I went to bed with one of the over Europe and "the East." Contemplate the causes ladies, and in the morning, on counting my money, I that are in active operation among ourselves, and see if The potatoe bury is under the house, about half a the prisoner's ferocity was the child of a former wife, found that I had spent between 3t and 4t. The lady of there is anything in them to save us from the universal the house was very kind to me, and invited me to dine lot of all past and present nations. No! Society has the house was very kind to me, and the said that the wothere, which I intend to do, and she said that the woman who was so very handsome would be there." I
until some boundary is put to the individual accumula-

The stand. We played a considerable time." The prisoner guessing black or red; and he placed a crown down, saying that he would beat either me or the prisoner. The prisoner betted half-a-crown, and won The other them to say if the prisoner was justified in inflicting was going to the lady. I then said to the prisoner,

Newton's examination continued—I have complained such punishment upon a child of nine years of age, or what a pity it was that the man should lose his about there being water in the cell. There was a balf- not. The parish authorities considered it a case in money: our best way would be to get him to deposit round opening over the door which I could shut with which they should not have discharged their duty unless it in some bank." The prisoner said, we had better for the time to come, shall be valid in law if granting, a shutter. It was not glezed. There was a wooden they had brought the prisoner there to answer for his try to get it from him, and give it to the poor, and or conveying, to any individual more land than is neshutter to the opening, but I never saw it shut. I be- conduct. He was happy to inform them that the parish he took hold of the cards and said, "We will take out cossary for such individual's rational requirements; lieve we were not allowed to shut it. There was officers had not only taken the child that had been ill- all the black ones." He took out about two thirds of say a quantity not above the appraised value of another opening at the back. There was a shutter used into the workhouse, but had likewi-e received unfor this opening also. I never tried to close a shutter, der their protection all the other children of the other man came in again, and I endeavoured to persuade him to put his money in a bank. He said, "I the federal Constitution—let it be preserved intact as a punished. There was no glass to this opening, We | Eliza Gavan, a poor, attenuated-looking child, was | will not; I will spend it all. When I draw the fall sacred principle of our institutions, and in return it left the night cells at six o'clock in the morning, and placed near the bench and sworn. She said—The principle of our institutions, and in return home." will preserve those institutions from change or decay, as this in the strongest and most unmeasured terms. Mr. went to chapel. We remained a quarter of an hour or the prisoner said, "Will you give it to the poor?" long as a respect for freedom lives in the hearts of the concluded by stating that he was willing to an twenty minutes there, and about half-past six went to live a farting our descendants, even to the remotest ages of the of my money," and pretended to be very tipsy, Pri- world. to our day cells to breakfast, and were locked in there in-law. On the 26th of September, I saw the policeman, soner then said, "Let us get it from him, and give it to for half an hour. We then went to work until one. Hobbs, in High-street, Portland-town. I had been the poor." I sail, "It will not be right to do so, as he and ambitious men to monopolize the soil, they will We returned to our day cells, and were locked in there turned out of doors by my father. I remember that, a has objected, but we ought to get his address, and send become masters of the country in the certain order of for half an hour while we had our dinners. We refew evenings before, he beat me about the head with
it to him." The other man then produced the cards,
cause and effect. Holding in their hands the STOREturned to the wheel, and worked until six. We the leather strap produced (a thick strap, about two and said, "I know nothing about you; you are a stran- House of Food, they will make men's physical necesstopped until eight. We had not much supper. That feet in length, was here exhibited to the Court.) I ger to me. I will bet you any thing you like," and he sities subdue their love of freedom. They will flood we ate at dinner. It was given out to us in the morn- ran into the privy, and he followed me, and again laid down two sovereigns. I laid down two sovereigns the halls of legislation, sent there by the votes of their ing. A hungry man might eat all his bread at break. "welted" me. The blood ran from my head. He also also. The prisoner then cut the cards, and the other dependant tensors. Then rapacity and wrong will wished to draw the attention of this meeting to some fast, but we were not allowed to do so. Each was took up my clothes, and beat me with a strap about the man won. The other man proposed a bet of five assume all the due forms of "law and order"—there wished to draw the attention of this meeting to some fast, but we were not allowed to do so. Each was took up my crothes, and bedy in assume an ine que forms of the acts of that body, of which Mr. Vincent was obliged to put half his lenf outside the cell to show he body. The reason I was punished was for blowing my sovereigns, which were placed on the table. The prinose out unhappy descendants will be coerced, enslaved, some again cut the cards and the other man won. I famished to death by Acts of Parished to death by Acts of Parish helieve I proposed to het ten sovereigns, and we placed paragraphs diametrically opposed to the sentiments sweating. My shirt was very wet from perspiration, which had fallen from Mr. V. during his lecture. Mr. especially when I first went to prison. I never had a He did not use it to punish the other children with. I other man won. Prisoner kept saying to the other,

M. then read the following passage from the address: dry shirt to put on, either to go into my day cell, or But in the election of representatives to meet in such conference, all party spirit must be excluded; all I had any clean one given to me. I never competence, all party spirit must be excluded; all I had any clean one given to me. I never competence of plained to any one there of my shirt being Quin. I had sores upon my head, and was begging man then said, "Wait a bit till I go to the back-door." He went out, and I followed him, but lost him. I returned into the house, and found the prisoner had thrown the cards into the fire. I then suspected I had been cheated. A constable came in and took the prsoner into custody.

Mr. Owen, who attended for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness, with considerable severity, as to address, and condemned it strongly as arbitrary and as an act of duty, at dinner time and at night. It was fluoring. I also saw blood on the hands of the child. his entering into gambling with strangers, and enuniust, and in direct violation of the principles they some time in May he came in and left in June. I had The blood appeared to have dripped about the place, deavoured to elicit an acknowledgment that he would have pocketed the £30, of the man who had escaped, or any part of it, which he might have won. The witness, however, strongly denied all such intent, alleging should charge him with dishonesty, if his intentions I did not apply, as I did not perspire so much as I did prisoner. A son of mine worked at the same shop with that he was solely actuated by a humane desire that were pure; for he would rather that two knaves should the first formight. The wheel was hard to work. I him, and he made an objection to his doing so, as he the man (though a stranger to him) should not squarder the man (though a stranger to him) should not squander

James Berwick Whiteley, landlord of the publichouse, said, that about one o'clock this day (Friday) he was called down stairs from his dinner, and saw the prisoner Rule in the lobby, and he (prisoner) said to the outbreak. They had been seized while promui- vidual, no such excuse could hold good for the Council charged before any magistrates before. The charge was house, and I met the mother afterwards, and told her in a hurry, and say you will fetch a policeman, and that gating the truth, and he was not aware that the Defence who had adopted that address; they had shewn them- leaving my wife and children chargeable to the parish. the child had been terribly ill-used. I went to you will not allow card playing, I will give you £5 in an hour's time." Witness made some inquiries respecting the prisoner and his company, and then went for sworn-I examined the child, and found blue and a constable, He returned with police-officer Charnley, violence, but he considered that the men that had done had no intention of opposing the complete suffrage | I was taken up at Gloucester, and committed on a charge | yellow marks upon its body of long standing. There and went into the parlour along with the presecutor. were superficial scabs on the head, and bruises around The latter charged the prisoner with having defrauded them. I do not think the sores were the result of dis- him of £61 at cards. The prisoner made no reply, and Charnley took him into custody.

Jane Whitely, wife of the last witness, said, she served the glasses called for between twelve and one o'clock. About ten minutes after, the ether mun (who and disgusting case being brought before a court of has escaped with the money) came in and called for a justice by any parish officers. Let the jury examine glass of gin. That man and the prisoner she had both seen together in the house several times, and generally perceive the barrenness of the case, notwithstanding all with strangers. Her husband mentioned to her the propesition made to him by the prisoner, and she stated her supicions, upon which the constable was called, stated.

The police-officer Charnley corroborated the facts stated as regarded himself by the two last witnesses. He found on the prisoner the sum of 5s. 6d. only. The prisoner, on being cautioned, said that the complainant had never accused him of having cheated him out of anything, or of having betted with him at all, until the landlady came into the room with the constable, and said that she had seen him there before. The prisoner was committed for trial. He inquired whether he could be admitted to bail. As the case as it sureties, himself in £100, and two others in £50 each,

> WELLINGTON, SALOP. (Correspondence of the Evening Star.)

A few friends of the common cause, in this town, beg te forward their mite to you for the Defence Fund. There is at present no organized locality here, and Alice Lowe, a girl charged by Lord Frankfort the enclosed trifle has been collected by calling on the with stealing the trinkets with which she was well-disposed at their homes. Those who have began the work will continue their exertions so long as they shall be needful or productive; and they beg, at the same time, most earnestly to call your attention to the for herself, her reply was, "Oh, sir! I have only to say that the whole of the things produced Lord Frankan and useful volunteer Chartist lectures." that to cheer my spirits up. He looked exceedingly iii.
The governor seemed to push us on as though he did not wish us to stop any longer. He made no complaint. All he said was overheard by the governor. I should have liked to have remained longer, but the governor of the Chairman, who remarked that the neighbourhood of Iron have liked to have remained longer, but the governor of the conclusion of the conclusion of this person to draw up the indictments. If it turned out that the blame rested with the officer of that court, have liked to have remained longer, but the governor as member of the Coalbrookdale locality, making the prisoner covered her face. He would hear of it again.

Isolated and hitherto unnoticed case or momas Hairord, that the whole or the tinings produced Lord remains a most active and useful volunteer Chartist lecturer, fort gave me. They were given to me to induce me now a prisoner in Shrewsbury gaol for using exciting to go and live with him." (At the conclusion of this brief statement the prisoner covered her face with the the blame rested with the officer of that court, have liked to have remained longer, but the governor as member of the Coalbrookdale locality, making the longer was adjusted under the time whole or the timings fort gave me. They were given to me to induce me now a prisoner in Shrewsbury gaol for using exciting to go and live with him." (At the conclusion of this brief statement the prisoner covered her face with the the blame rested with the collection of the Chartist lecturer, for gave me. They were given to me to induce me now a prisoner in Shrewsbury gaol for using exciting to go and live with him." (At the conclusion of this brief statement the prisoner covered her face with the the blame rested with the collection of the conclusion of this brief statement as most active and useful volunteer Chartist lecturer, for gave me. They were given to me to induce me now a prisoner in Shrewsbury gaol for using exciting to go and live with him." (At the conclusion of this brief with such conduct. Who is to collect the meney? I can hear my friend Mr. Simeon's voice. (The speaker then came to where Mr. Simeon was seated, and handed him one shilling to wards the Defence Fund, which Mr. Simeon immediately put in his pocket, which highly solved to the meney? I can hear my friend Mr. Simeon was seated, and handed him one shilling to recommend the man Gayan to mercy. Three weeks mingham Council in adopting that plan, but found it before he left, I received a letter as from the governor, and in the getting up of the mingham Council in adopting that plan, but found it before he left, I received a letter as from the governor, and in the getting up of the mingham Council in adopting that plan, but found it before he left, I received a letter as from the governor, and in the getting up of the privately, but was recognised by the mob, and most impossible to proceed, so great was the disapprobation of the meeting; and, after an ineffectual attempt to be afterwards took a house at Ketley, among the coal and handsome, with him one hour and a quarter. The governor was the indictment had been properly framed, so that all iron works, chiefly in order to spread the light of the indictment had been properly framed, so that all the circumstances should have been laid before the left, I received a letter as from the governor, and in the getting up of the privately, but was recognised by the mob, and most impossible to proceed, so great was the disapprobation of the meeting; and, after an ineffectual attempt to be for the privately, but was recognised by the mob, and most impossible to proceed, so great was the disapprobation of the meeting in the getting up of the privately, but was recognised by the mob, and most impossible to proceed, so great was the disapprobation of the meeting in the getting up of the privately, but was recognised by the mob, and most impossible to proceed, so great was the disapprobation of the meeting in the getting up of the privately but was recognised by the mob at the first plan instrumental in the introduction of Chartism into this himself, was glad to make his exit from the court

reasonable, and temperate lecture, besides attending two or three other places. He soon became a marked man, and, consequently, had his body-guard of green dragons constantly at his heels; and as cool and biting sarcaem is his forte, he treated them occasionally in a way that excited their ire, and that of their employers, in no common degree. Aware of this, he has particularly guarded himself against giving them a chance, but, determined not to be foiled, they have broken through every barrier of law and justice, and he is now, unfriended and alone, in their power; and being the only Chartist prisoner in the county, and unable, from the alarm excited by the late disturbances, to procure the heavy bail required, viz, himself in two hundred pounds, and two sureties in one hundred pounds each. besides extra bail, himself in fifty pounds, and two sureties in twenty-five pounds each, for good behaviour until his trial; he is, to use an old Irish saying, " At law with the devil, and the court held in hell." what follows:-When taken he was committed for trial at Wenlock Sessions, an obscure Tory borough. where the "joiterheads" would hang, draw, and quarter such a man if they could; but for fear that even they could not for shame convict him, we are now informed on good authority, that they intend his trial shall take place at the Assizes in March, thus making sure work of his incarceration for the six winter months. His friends, the colliers, are beginning to do something for him and his poor wife, who is in a destitute condition.

N. B. The charge against Halford is wholly and solely a quotation from Blackstone with regard to the right of the starving man to take rather than perish, which has been put down as Halford's own words!

NATURAL RIGHTS.

Much has been said and written upon the great and practical advantages to be derived from co-operative communities. But the advocates of those societies seem to overlook the fact that the system now established by common consent among all nations is in truth one vast system of co-operation.

Is not the farmer raising pork and wheat for the weaour own. Before we had tasted, another man came ver, and the weaver in return fabricating coat and pantaloons for the farmer, co-operating with each other, as literally as if they domiciled under the same roof-tree? are; these big streets contain nothing but shops and Let the Measure of value be uniform and unfluctuating. let the farmer sell his produce at the price put upon it. by an open market. With the proceeds he can purchase then took up his glass, and said, "Here is our good the proceeds of the weaver's skill; and not only that, healths, gentlemen!" We returned him the complibut the labour and ingenuity of ten thousand artisans. ment. The other man then said, "I am a stranger; I are at his feet, soliciting him to take them in exchange, at prices regulated by public opinion, for the produce of "It is not so with me; I have come to draw some prehensive sense, and, if freed from the Anti-human money which an old uncle of mine has left me. I have influences that are at work upon it, it would present a system as much superior to the little hole-and-corner communities that have been proposed, as the sun's light is superior to the dim and drowsy twinklings of a mid-

> All human life, then, is one vast co-operative society. and all the mechanical forces that are in existence, or may be called forth by human ingenuity.

> Why has the great co-partnership-instituted by God himself, and extending through all time and over all advantage to the great mass of the human family? The answer is-simply because a few directors seized property-and reduced the mass of the people from their natural position of working shareholders, to be mere drudges in the establishment.

> Search the entire page of past history and you will find that thus it has ever been. Look at the picture. infatuation set saide the well defined laws of nature.

> I do not propose a disruption of society—I urge no interference, present or prospective, with the ownerman's labour. I fix no bound to the possession of houses, er anything created by man's hands or reared by his industry—I do not approach, to disturb it, the present ownership of land-let all existing deeds and titles remain in fuil force, no matter how unjust or unreasonable such titles may be. What I propose to prohibit is, all FUIURE Monopoly of the Soil-to pass Let this law be passed—let it become a provision of

sistance to the oppression will be stigmatized as a "crime" against "lawful authority"—THEN our country will career down the steeps of

"Wealth, Vice, Corruption, Barbarism at last"-

our fate will be the common fate, with this difference, that we will run our vessel on the rocks with a full chart of the destruction spread out before us-we will madly dash upon the lee shore while ten thousand beacon lights flame above, to warn us off the danger. Reader! You are a rational and accountable being. You are accountable, both to posterity and to your God. Examine this question with that serious attention which is due to its great and far-reaching imp rtance. If on a careful examination you are satisfied that there is no danger ahead, then of course you are at liberty to " pass over on the other side of the way" and offer no help, where, in your opinion, no help is required. But if, on a deliberate examination, you come to the conclusion that there is danger to our institutions and to our posterity from the unbounded accumulation of wealth: then I call upon you not to lay down this book, and with it dismiss the subject from your thoughts. If you do so you are not doing your duty-you are not acting either a just or a munly part towards those countless millions whose bondage or freedom, whose weal or woe, is staked upon the momentous issue. Meet the necessity like a man. Come to the rescue of our institutions while it is yet time. Put a stop to the accumulation of enormous wealth. Why should it be suffered? What good can accrue from it even to the rich men themselves? Whether squandered in riot and excess, or hoarded up with the iron-grasp of covetousness, is it not alike subversive of morality and religion-alike productive of guilt and crime? Look into the simple and harmonious laws of nature, and see how little man's rational enjoyments are dependent upon vast accumulations of wealth. Search the Scripture, and there see the doom denounced against those who "lay up for themselves treasures on earth." In pity even to those men themselves, limit their field of sordid accumulation. But still more prohibit it, in compassion to the countless myriads of coming posterity. Look to the example already furnished on our own "free" hills. See how thirty thousand freemen must be degraded into serfs, in order to manufacture, and support one "Lord of the Soil!" And, seeing these things, will you permit the soil—the source of man's sustenance—to become the prey of the monopolist? No! Let him take all else he pleases; let him add house to house-let his storerooms groan with accumulated merchandise-let him heap all the gold and silver he can scrape together with his clutching and palsied hand-but, oh, preserve THE SOIL from his poliution. Let the cultivators of the soil be the proprietors of the soil. Do this, and whatever corruption may be engendered in cities by the baneful influence of wealth, will be purified and dissipated by the unpurchaseable virtue of an independent and rural population .- Williamsburgh Democrat.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.-Mr. Musty, milkman, at Horfield, has in his possession a sow, two years and three months old, which has farrowed, in the short space of eighteen months, the extraordinary number of fifty-one pigs, and with the exception of one, they have all been reared.

ALICE Lowe, a girl charged by Lord Frankfort

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR.

Warwick County Gaol, Oct. 23rd., 1842. DEAR MR. HILL,-I am happy to hear that you are affairs, I take the first opportunity of forwarding the necessary information.

I was informed, en the 15th, that my case had been county magistrates might be entrusted with power to prison, on the second day of the County Sessions, when I was informed, by the County Clerk, that my case was removed, by writ of certiorari, to the Queen's Bench. I then applied to the Chairman to be admitted to bail, and was informed by him that the magistrates had no power in the matter, that the application would have to be made to the Judges, I shall, therefore, have to apply to the Judges.

I have been scandalously treated by the Birmingham Magistrates. Upwards of twelve respectable shopbeyond doubt, have been tendered as ball on my behalf.

Birmingham Quarter Sessions, on Saturday. I shall, therefore, have to face three indictments at the forthcoming assizes; the evidence for which, as you will already have seen, are of the most abominable character, but I have no doubt of being able to procure sufficient evidence to prove the falsehood of their statements, as I have not made use of the language imputed to me

I am still confined in a room by myself, and am well attended to by my Birmingham friends, and also by the Chartists of Learnington and Warwick, especially Mr. and Mrs. French, and Mr. Donaldson of the latter in right good earnest. To this fact the dungeons of place. I have been visited three times last week by Mr. Charles Thorpe, who was sent here by my Birmingham friends to render every assistance deemed necessary during the sessions; I have, therefore, no reason to comp ain of neglect, and am very thankful to all my friends in the district for their kindness; I have also to thank Mr. O'Connor, who has liberally forwarded £5 to my Defence Committee. I am in good health and spirits, and remain,

Yours truly, GEORGE WHITE.

INCARCERATION OF MR. JOHN WEST. We give the following letter of Mr. West from the Evening Star of Saturday :-

Derby, County Gaol, Oct. 14. I write to apprise you of my arrest, on a charge of sedition. I was arrested on Monday in Leicester. and conveyed in custody of the officers to Ashby-le-la-Zouch. where I was lodged in the lock-up, and in the morning brought before Sir John Cave, at the Red-Lion Inn, in Appleby. The first evidence against me, was Mr. George Outram, manager of Lord Granville's coal works. who deposed that before the 18th of September. his men turned out, and by persuasion, he got them back again; that after the 18th some of them refused to go to work again; that there had been some Chartist meetings before at Grisley; on cross-examination, he said he never saw me before, nor did not know that I ever attended any meetings in that neighbourhood. The next witness was - Charlton, a sperial constable; he swore, that on Sunday, the 18th of September, he saw me elevated above the people on a form, that there might be 150 people present. We commenced with prayer and singing, then I took a text from the first chapter of the second epistle of Peter, fourth and following verses; that I said many good things, but that at last I launched into politics, and said the aristocracy are our greatest enemies, that On his cross-examination, he could not remember any of the good things I had said, and in the quotation from Issiah, respecting opening the prison doors, (which is strictly figurative) he would not say that the impression on his mind was, that I advised the people to acts of violence, but ignorant people might think so; there was no cheering or disturbance, and the people dispersed quietly-another "special" confirmed what Charlton said as to taking notes.

Sir John Cave said he did not know whether I was a Chartist or not. I immediately said, I was. Well, said Sir John, you have not disproved what has been sworn, and I have no other course left but to commit you. I said I had not time to produce my witnesses. and even from the testimeny of the witnesses against me, there was no disturbance, and the whole tenour of my discourse was anything but of a reditious character. But it was no use, to trial I must go, and I then said I hoped he would not impose a greater amount of bail than a man in my situation could procure. He fixed it at myself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, or four at £50. I hope my friends will exert themselves to procure it for me. as it is a long time to lie in prison till the March assizes. The constable Charlton wished the magistrate to prevent me from taking out the copy of the depositions, for said he, "he will get people to contradict what I have sworn." The magistrate very properly refused him, saying, I should have every facility of defending myself. I am allowed to write two days a week. In my next I will give you an account of the prison.

The following was received from Mr. West, on Sunday, 22nd, though dated Thursday, 18th :-

Derby County Gaol, Thursday, Oct. 18th. DEAR SIR,—I embrace this first opportunity of letting you know that I am in good health, and in as

You are aware that I am to find bail in two sureties favour from them that might be considered an obliga. any breach of the peace; and I think when I say that the tien, and therefore might have a tendency to cripple my peace of the town may be attributed to the advice we are glad that I, for one, am out of the way; but though of you appear to be alarmed at the present crisis. Lord I am laid by the heels. I have the consolation of know. Abinger's charge to the Grand Jury seems to have had mask of delusion, and that the people now understand only a few. Remember what Lord Abinger says is it so well that they will never be able to succeed in not law. If you have read the summing up of Tindal

seif all day leng, and the cell is so small that I cannot makes the opinions part of the charge. My Lord take that necessary exercise that would keep me warm: Abinger, in his address to the Grand Jury, dwells at and, as winter approaches, if I have to lie till March, I great length upon what he pleases to call the doctrine fear I will engender some grievously bodily ailment, of the Chartists, and in that address he makes use of My braces were taken from me, and my trousers hang the following:-That they, the Chartist lecturers, used so locsely about my hips that I begin to feel pains in language that was highly dangerous; and they strove my back already, although the Governor was kind to make it appear that the Queen lived out of the earnenough to let me wear my belt. I am allowed to take ings of the labouring class, which was anything but an airing—and indeed it is not wrongfully named—with the truth; and in the very next breath he admits that the other prisoners for twenty mitutes, three times a her Majesty lives out of the taxes, and that she has a day; but it is such a solemn, slow march that it makes right to her salary. Now, I do not dispute the right me colder than when I was in the cell. There is no her Majesty has to a living; but I do dispute the right distinction made between me and the greatest felon. I to tax individuals, unless they are recognised by the am not allowed pen, ink, and paper, except two Constitution, i. e. having a voice in the making and

peaceable tenour of my whole speech, Sir John Cave wish you to understand from what I say, that you are interrupting me said, he could not see what good I was to do any violence, but to make use of every favourable doing by that line of conduct. But I must cencinde, opportunity for the furtherance of the good cause, and Hoping you will, if possible, procure the necessary bail, above all things try to make as many friends

I remain, Yours faithfully,

Weight, what does it prove! Just this-that the county of Tipperary.-Presion Chronicle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

In the Star of October 1st, a letter appeared with the initials W. P., on the propriety of the working classes, in hopes of any permanent good being the which they belong ought to attend to them without effect of a Repeal of the Corn Laws; but, on the condidelay, and not leave a stone unturned to liberate trary, after depicting the present condition of the them. Here it is at once observable. We are to join the Corn ours be union, and good feeling one towards ano-Law Repealers, as it means, to ruin the middle classes; therand, by granting them their pet measure, we would bring them to the Charter. This is the basis of W. P.'s assument, viz the middle chases will not join the work.

VISIT OF LORD STANLEY TO IRRIAND.

Lord ing classes till they become alarmed at their own give. Stanley, who is now at Knowsley Park, is shortly the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of Manchester, worsted spinners to of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of Manchester, worsted spinners to of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of Manchester, worsted spinners to of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of Manchester, worsted spinners to of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of Manchester, worsted spinners to of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for Members of Parliament, the defence of the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for the victims, and the support of their femile of voting at the elections for voting at the elections for voting at the elections for vo

middle classes will not go for the Charter an hour seoner than necessity forces them to it. No: our foreign trade is already damned -the power of competition DEAR MR. HILL,—I am happy to hear that you are has forced the manufacturer to reduce his prices again at that post which is so essential to us at the to the lowest farthing, in order to effect a sale, and in present time, and as you, or your readers, might not this he is unsuccessful. Warehouses are filled with the have heard of the change which has taken place in my product of our labour, and the operative is starving for want of employment. Now, I contend the interest of the labourer receives no wages, the retailer receives no

The Alps, the Pyrenees, the Apennius were as nothing there a man so fitted tol bring it before the country removed, by certiorari, to the Queen's Bench, on the profits; if small wages, the retailer small profits. Thus application of my prosecutors; I shall, therefore, be their interests are co-extensive. I believe W. P. will tried at the ensuing Assizes, and as I thought that the agree with me that the labouring classes were never in a more miserable condition than they now are; and county magistrates might be entrusted with power to make an applied to Sir Bardly Wilmot, Chairman of take bail, I applied to Sir Bardly Wilmot, Chairman of the Sessions, to favour me with an interview, as I the basis of this union, it was never so likely as now. Wished to make an application to the bench; I was wished to make an application to the bench is the Dallam to the wished to make an application to the powers of the Chairman, sometimes concealed under a mustached lip, and the large make the power with the value of the powers of the chair with the wished to make the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished the power with the value of the chair with the wished th trundled into the streets, as a matter of course, their works to scale our cliffs, to penetrate into the bowels of our aristogracy must reflect that many of the ormaments of sented to Parliament in the course of last year, and the he trusted Colonel Thompson would be called upon to would follow. W. P. cannot be ignorant that in all stages of the social condition of this country, the poor labourer comes in for the worst share. The employers for some time would procure food from the wreck of their capital; and what, in the name of common sense, are the poor workies to do, whose eating ceases with their employment? It would be but poor gratification to me to assist in bringing about a state of things, reducing myself and family to starvation, merely for the Magnetrates. Opwards of twelve respectable and purpose of starving my former master, even supposing Trade, commerce, and manufactures have made us the astic cheezing, waving of huts, handkerchiefs, &c., we were to start this hungry race together. But, says wealthiest of nations—the sun never sets on our equabeyond desired, have been tendered as pair on my benair, and were refused.

A true bill was found against me by the Grand Jury, good things, either the thing would be set at rest, or, for the Warwick County Sessions, on Wednesday last, what is mere probable, (as in my opinion) the repealers world!

We althuest of nations—the sun never sets on our equations—the sun never sets of the sun never sets on our equations—the sun never sets on our equations—the sun n and two true bills were found by the Grand Jury of the are not sincere, they knowing too well what would be a favourite spot in the globe—temperate is her climate plauded:—

the test. be all stopt on one day. Mr. Acland, the avowed advocate and paid agitator of the repealers, and for what purpose? Why to repeal the corn laws. (But in this they reckoned without their host.) Who refused to mix the question of the suffrage with the question of the corn laws?—the League. Yes, they are in earnest, England bear testimony.

W. P. adds:—But let us not give up our agitation let us persevere with that, in order that we may form a

public opinion, that we may also be ready when the day But what is the fact? In spite of all that God and has been merited by the man having, for his own priof trial comes, in order that we may be able to take advantage of every circumstance which offers in our Now, sir, I frankly ewn that I cannot, for the life of

for the Charter Suffrage; either it is my ignorance No, no, W. P. if we are to cultivate a powerful public

we weaken ourselves. Nothing is plainer than this; by foreign fraud, force, or innovation; what is good present state of political feeling in this country, and of no other individual calls the attention of the House to to aid in repealing the Corn Laws, is to lend ourselves was of native growth. The Norman bastard, who coninto the hands of our oppressors, enabling the capitalist quered our Saxon ancestors, and reigned ever them of shame and of regret. I know that much of it is to betray the interests of my constituency, and of the the chains of middle-class despotism more firmly round that was Euglish in the soil, and to plant foreign occasioned to the people by the inefficiency of the attention of the House to it—(cries of 'bravo,' and the neck of the people, and then begin an agitation for customs in its stead. His successors trod in his steps, measure of reform, carried in 1832—an inefficiency loud cheers.) Such, gentlemen, at all events, is the the Charter. After sacrificing so much time, money, and deepened the footprints of conquest and usurpation which has been proved by the facility with which the and patriotism, this is a most monstrous monstrosity. on English ground. They were as arbitrary as the present Tory administration forced itself into a power No, no; W.P. it will not do. In your second paragraph, in regard to the two great factions that rule our unhappy country, you say, "Let them disagree about what
else they may, they always agree about insulting and
trampling upon that class which produces all the wealth
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
pared to take their rights—their rights were granted
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
pared to take their rights—their rights were granted
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
pared to take their rights—their rights were granted
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
pared to take their rights—their rights were granted
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
pared to take their rights and privileges of the people—(hear). And
pared to take their rights—their rights were granted
they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
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product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords, but oppression made the
product they oppressed even the lords of the people—(hear). And
lords Chartists!

It stands before the public thus—that if a man calls
how, gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how, gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how gentlemen, are we not reaping the fruits of that
how gentlemen, are in which they wallew."

existence itself, and the conflict is between a powerful people, however, in course of time, freed themselves, their time—that the reform which had been effected public opinion and the dominant influence of gold. If and, under Cromwell, asserted their own sovereignty. was incomplete, and that it was their duty to the peothis is true, your whole reasoning is false; the success But scarcely ripe for freedom, they suffered their leader ple to render it at once a complete and useful measure. of the people depends on their singleness of purpose, to usurp a military despotism over them, so that, after They heeded not the warning which was given to them, the strength of public opinion, and the power of their his death, a re-action took place. Legitimacy came in but they talked of finality, and hung to the skirts of organization. The two former we have; the latter we again, and monarchy was restored in the person of Charles the court, instead of relying on the strong arm of the (loud cheers.) I know the working classes have

but this is no proof that we shall not succeed.

might; but so it has ever been. The tyrant's right to rule has ever been written in the blood of its victims. gold and crimson ground, with the motto, "Blood and

"They never fail who die in a great cause: The block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun ; Their limbs be strung to city gate and castle

walls-But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom. They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which over-tower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom!"

Glasgow, October 10th, 1842.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TODMORDEN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I am now at liberty again, breathing the fresh air of heaven I have been in the boarding school twelve days, and as a whole, I have nothing to complain of on my own account, but I do complain of Mr. Beswick's conduct towards my companions, Doyle, Campbell, and

others. I am anxious to return my sincere thanks for the very good spirits as can be expected, considering my situa- liberal manner in which you have contributed towards my Defence Fund. The committee will issue a balancesheet before long to your satisfaction. The charge that of £200 each, or four of £50, or be in till the March | was laid at Todmorden is given up, for what reason I do Assizes. I am in total ignorance as to what my friends not know; but I can say this much, and I think you are doing, as I have not received a letter since I came will bear me out in it, that I used my influence to get here. In my own town, the only persons who could the people to keep the peace, as did all connected with ful; and to add to the amusements of the evening, an warnings—they prorogued the Parliament, and the or would give bail for me belong to the anti-Corn Law me; and how far we were successful is known. You excellent instrumental band was engaged, who per moment the Queen had closed its doors, she was League; and I would sooner rot in gaol than receive a are all aware that there was no property destroyed, or formed a variety of appropriate airs at the close of every obliged to go home and sign a proclamation, calling on

exertions against them, which I promise you shall be gave, I shall not be exaggerating. I now wish to say a as keen as ever when I get my liberty. I know they few wordstomy most intimate friends the Chartists. Some ing that I helped to strip the free-trade question of its an effect upon a few of yeu; but I am glad that it is seducing them, though they should spend £4,000 and Abinger, you will see a great difference. One says that it is not his business to know anything about I find my situation very lonely, locked up by my, the political opinions of the prisoner, and the other enforcing the laws, and the distributing the funds of When I have to go into the cage in the yard, the the state. It is dangerous to let such a man same as another prisoner, I am not allowed any books preside upon the judgment-seat, who is too old but what the chaplain gives, and that kind gentleman and too great a party-man to do justice. A man named has but very few, and those only school books. He is Knowles, who was tried for breaking wood upon the very kind to me. I am completely under the silent Bolton Kallway, was as innocent as a child unborn of system, and I have nothing to sit on in my cell but the the charge laid against him; not that I say the jury iron frame of my bedstead. I have plenty of good food, was aware of it, but the very man that did the misthanks to my friends in Derby. There is one thing, chief was in the same yard that I was in, and he has when I get my liberty that I will direct public attention to, that is, the necessity of having an elective me that Knowles, who has got transported for seven magistracy; there are no men so ill qualified to perform years, was not there at all. This shows what sort of their duties as the present "great unpaid," as Cobbett evidence has been raked up. Now, are you ashamed of called them; they know little of justice, and less of law. the principles of the Charter? I know that there is a Their clerks seem to be their Sir Oracles, and they having great number will say, No. And if the question were an eye to fees think it their duty to convict a man right or asked, are you ready to risk everything for them, the wrong; thus, in my own case, when cross-examining answer would be favourable. Well then, set to work the principal witness, and getting him to admit the boldly and determinedly, and do your duty. I do not

as possible, and as few enemies; remember that there must be many Chartists before there can JOHN WEST. | be any expectation of the Charter becoming law. have opened five news rooms, or rather reading rooms, for I perceive that other besides political information, is being attended to. This is cheering. Let but the labouring class get information, and I defy all the power classes joining the Corn Law Repealers, as a means of of the most infernal tyrants to keep you in bondage obtaining the Charter. In the discussion of this pre-position, W. P. does not argue for the union of these many in prison for want of bail. The localities to

working classes in regard to the two great factions

Mr. Mooney was brought through Todmorden on
Which at present rule the destinies of this country, he
Tuesday night, on his way to Manchester. It behoves says that a repeal of these laws would bring immediate every one to use his influence for the support of the and inevitable ruin on the middle classes, (to use his victims. I am confident that my brave companions, own words,) as they (the Corn Law Repealers) expect who have traversed, will do so, and I am sure that a from it to have prosperity for ages, as they hope from great number of my Todmorden friends will do their it to get their feet upon our necks, and as it will (I am duty; and I hope all will, as heretofore, attend the as certain of it as fire burns) assuredly trundle them into Lestures, and enrol their names under our banner. the streets, let us by all means assist them to obtain it. The tyrant's watchword is divide and conquer; let

ESSAY ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM, INTENDED was no scene of greatness to which he might cries of "Most monstrom 1.") Now, that is the charge hands in their pockets and liberally supporting that

-they could not check the invading career of a Hanibal or a Bonaparte, nor until she had a navy, could Britain repel the incursions of the Romans, the Saxons,

tain a standing army, which though not wanted to to August, they sat 1,008 hours, and 125 of these hours repel foreign invasion, was found very useful to keep were after midnight. Now I would ask any rational down the people at home—and subsequently acts were man what did we do during those hours? They were passed limiting the franchise and extending the sittings passed in crimination and recrimination between this of that body, which sits like a night-mare on the great agriculturist and that manufacturer—between the high body of the people. By these measures the men of pro- | church and low churchman—between my Lord John This | perty have been banded against the men of labour—the and Sir Robert That—(cheers)—my Lord John reproachrich make all the laws and enforce them-what won- ing Sir Robert, and saying, "You are not satisfied with der that the idle enjoy all, that the industrieus suffer turning us out of our places but you absolutely take our all, and that those who enjoy are heedless of those that measures."—(cheers.) And what are those measures. suffer. The teeth of the British lion have been extracted now they have taken them? (Hear, hear.) We have -his claws torn out he is chained and muzzled and got a trumpery corn bill, a delusive tariff, and we have given to a girl to be led about and plundered, provoked, got au inquisitorial income tax. (cheers.) Now these this country is suffering, I have wandered too far from tasked or knocked on the head just as the oligarchy great measures are those which Sir Robert Peel re- the compliment which you have honoured me by pay-

into its character. (To be continued.)

GREAT FESTIVAL TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, representative of the people, that the people of this that course I shall meet your approbation, I beg to

A Tea Festival was on Monday night given, at the afford them some relief, or at all events to institute National Association Hall, in High Holborn, to Thos. some inquiry into their condition, and the causes of that Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., by a number of the condition? But every one of these inquiries was reliberal electors of Finstury and other admirers of that sisted. We told them that if they persisted in this gentleman's political career, to testify to him their ad- course, they would drive the people to desperation; people's cause in the Commons House of Parliament. | country were not prepared to starve and to die in the The whole of the arrangements were excellent; the ditches; that they ought not, and would not, submit tea, coffee, and accompaniments were good and plenti- so to terminate their existence. They heeded not those sentiment, and at various periods of the evening.

About 200 ladies and gentlemen partook of tea, but people, because as Parliament would not help them, many more were present at the meeting after tea. they threatened to help themselves-(cheers). These Colonel Thompson was in the chair, supported on the people said, "We had better die at the point of the right by T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Mr. Thomas, the bayonet, or on the scaffold, than see ourselves and our barrister; and on the left by Mr. Norman, Mr. T. O. E families starving in the ditches'—(cheers). They said, Thompson, Dr. Black, Dr. Epps, Mr. Hodgkin, &c., &c. "Thousands of us are out of employment, and those The cloth having been removed, and the speakers who are in employ work from sunrise to sunset; they adjourned from the body of the Hall to the platform,— are over worked, but they are under paid, and they The CHAIRMAN said that they were met on no ordinary cannot get that which the working classes are quite upon them with good will, many with ill-feelings, but labour."—(cheers.) All the outbreaks and insurrection they would still persevere in their conduct, fearing which occurred have been attributed to various causes. nothing, intending no ill, but determined not to give Every one tries to shift the odium from his own their duty to the community to agitate for; they were is the result of Chartism; another it is produced by as men set upon an hill, not by themselves, but by their the Anti-Corn Law L ague. I believe, however, that opponents, and because they nobly stood by their name neither was to blame. Distress is not the offspring of and principles, they were persecuted. He was not Chartism or of the Anti-Corn Law League; but Chartism going to apologise for many acts which had been com- is the offspring of the oppression of the poor-(loud mitted; their sentences had been awarded to them, and cheers);—and the Anti-Corn League is the offspring times and ages. He was persecuted because he was a Chartism is the offspring of the oppression of the community where the lower orders were insulted and the people were vastly exaggerated—(cries of 'shame.') oppressed. The Colonel concluded by propesing the I want to know how they can possibly be exaggerated social wrongs." He then sat down loudly cheered.

Band—"The Marseilles Hymn."

of the Government in the Chinese and Indian wars.

a sound political education to the people. now had the pleasure of meeting-a man who had tresses of the poor in the manufacturing districts. faithfully represented them, and through them, the (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) Not satisfied whole community, in the Commons House of Parliament. however, with thus insulting the distress of the people, Other constituencies often met to congratulate their be makes a most indecent and unconstitutional charge representative upon some private or local benefit which to the grand jury. He describes those of whom he he had conferred upon them; but they were met to speaks as "a kind of men called Chartists"—(cheers, shew they delighted to do honour to a man because hisses, and cries of "He was a Jacobin") and he says he had faithfully served the whole people—a man that this kind of men want the werking classes of this of funds, which had been caused by the result of the VISIT OF LORD STANLEY TO IRELAND. - Lord who had joined them from no motive of necessity. country, not possessing any property, to have the power in a natural desire for fame or popularity. There to legislate for those who have property. (Cheers, and given towards creating a union was by putting their under Lyne, manufacturers of cotton royings.

AS A COMPANION TO DR. CHANNING'S not indulged. But he had sacrificed all to the rest Britain possesses one advantage which Greece, which greates to which perhaps, he had concluded by stating that he had sacrificed all to the more numerous than either to the popular cause unserved when in all ages and countries, some few of the privileged Commons shall be entirely remodelled—(cheers).

orders had ever been found battling in the ranks of the Lord Ablager, however, though he may not have poshuman nature sprung from the ranks of the people. present year. He must have recoife the detection of all it.

He concluded, by proposing the following toast, to last year, signed by 1,300,000 person is; and that of the Colonel Thompson briefly acknowledged the com-The sense of security which our insular position im-parts to us, as it renders life and property more valuable which be called upon them to do honour :—" Our inindeed it is owing to this sense of security that our party or faction, who having espoused just principles national character is more domestic than that of foreigners—that we are more independent. We have cate of his oppressed and suffering countrymen; may he been accustomed to boast of our Government as the best of our social institutions as the most excellent—we the rights of the millions are won, and their wrongs are proud of regarding ourselves as a peculiar people. redressed." This was received with loud and enthusi-

the result, they would give up the agitation at once, —fertile her soil—corn, cattle, and all that is fit for terrified at their own success. This would put them to the life and happiness of man is produced here in over- have this evering been pleased to pay to the hamble flowing abundance! and, as if it were not so, the Parliamentary services of the individual who has now Here W. P. doubts the sincerity of the League. I do treasures of other climes, of other soils, from the four the honour of addressing you, calls for the utterance know who told Mr. O'Connor the mills would quarters of the globe, are poured in our lap as from of grateful sentiments which I very much fear I am not the cornucopia of plenty itself. Should not such a able to express, at all events in that strength of lanself the wiseat, the best, the most powerful, not only day, they often turn their backs on to-morrow; I be happy in herself, but capable of rendering all other believe it will be invariably found that, whenever the countries happy—should not we Britons be able to set people have withdrawn their cenfidence from a public an example to all nations, and kindreds, and tengues? man, such conduct has been justified, and the desertion Grand Turk, whose will is law, whose word is death; which they seem to glory in exercising over the few rebut divide kingly power to share it among themselves; were told, over and over again, when in the zenith of Now, here you are right; the premises are true as it was not their purpose to free the people. The their power, that they were not then making the best of bearance, but, above all, the cordial union of all classes. II. Grown wiser by experience, our kings no longer people-(loud cheers.) And what has been the conse- much to bear-they have much to exasperate them, and seven o'clock, a person of the name of Elret, and said the aristocracy are our greatest enemies, that we must unite to get rid of kad laws and class legislation; and that we must break open the locks of the
trison does and lat our incarcerated brether free. terest by argument, and the day is our own. True, we crown—they no longer strove to rule by force—fraud too late. They called upon the people for aid—upon the suffer at present by the iron grasp of tyrant power; came into fashion—the senate was bought by the king, people whom they had neglected; but amidst the innumerable host of magistrates to commit—to hire magi and the senate sold the people. Factions arose—the universal corruption and intimidation used at the last traitors to betray, and spies to deceive the unwary while the other picked his pockets of three sovereigns, I own it is sickening to hear of something called a constitution co-existing with a desire to murder those who have been foremost in the combat of right against abolished, but political slavery rose in its stead.

I own it is sickening to hear of something called a parties of Whig and Tory, who did not drive, but led general election, their cries were unheeded in the hour constitution co-existing with a desire to murder those the people as sheep to the shearers. Feudal slavery was abolished, but political slavery rose in its stead.

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I own it is sickening to hear of something called a quantity of silver, a gold seal, a silver pencil-case, of need. They fell, I am almost compelled to say, as abolished, but political slavery rose in its stead. Government determining to act in defiance of the (cheers.) Well, then, I say, we are now bitterly resp. nevertheless, if the people are true to themselves—if know how far they might have proceeded, but as people's will and in spite of their wants—the aristocracy ing the fruits of their mismanagement of the popular they will but stand within the four corners of the law the Worksop mail happened to be coming up, the with the king at their head, resolving to enslave the cause. (cheers.) I ask you to look at the last session of —Sir James Graham and the whole of his renegade villains made off. On Saturday Cotterell, the con-Its heraldic emblazonments should be a dagger, a with the king at their head, resolving to enslave the cause, (cheers.) I ask you to look at the last session of sword, prison, rack, stake, and scaffold; upon it a men of England, and to crush them so that they should Parliament—take it with regard to any party. There be rendered for ever unable to rise again and re-assert never was a session so discreditable to the Tories, so in their rights—saw that the first thing to be done was to glorious to the Whigs, and I may say so unsatisfactory heur is nearest the dawn." And so it is; there is that a long examination before Mr. G. Crompton and E. disarm and disfranchise them—to deprive them of all to the people. I was looking this morning at the return elasticity about British freedom that on all past occa. G. Maynard, Esqrs., who fully committed them for Life without liberty is naught. Let even martyrdom come while struggling for its achievment, it will be means of offence and defence—of their sword, shield, welcomed by the patriot, for he knows—

disarm and disfranchise them—to deprive them of all to the people. I was looking this morning at the return of the number of hours during which Parliament sat in the course of last session, and I find that, from Fabruary

> manufacturing districts, and that it was necessary to health and strength, I will never swerve from that the magistracy, calling on the military to put down the

Since the commencement of the Evening Star, you resources, and call to her aid those only who will extend | were glad to cull the nettles from the ditches and the | witnessing the manner in which humanity was di pretty judge he is-(cheers)-their distresses were Mr. Hodgkins briefly spoke to the toast, and also in greatly exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) Men not mixing high terms of those who by establishing similar halls to with society, or with the people, might, it is just posthat in which they were met assisted so largely to give sible, make such a blunder; but Lord Abinger appeared not only as a judge, but he assumed the characters of a

and again; but I can find nothing in it whi ch would sone hour. tion an interference with the rights of : the aristocracy -(cheers)-nor could I find a line which indicates desire to everthrow the monarchy—(cheers). Quite the contrary. All the people ask, if I unden stand it right is, not that they should have the exclusive right of

legislating, but an equal share in the legislation of the

country—that labour—their property—shou ld be equally protected with that of my Lord Abinger ;-(cheers) and that the Government of the country should be placed, as it ought to be, upon a broad, popular, and secure basis. (Hear, hear.) Well, indeed, may my Lord Abinger wish that the people should! have no country—a country so advantageously situated by Providence—so richly endowed by nature—comparatively feelings make me long to acknowledge. (Cheers.) I possess, for I venture to any, if they had possessed that free from pestilential airs, earthquakes, or inundations have often heard it said that popular favour and public power which they claim, and which they ough to have, esteem are, after all, but transitory and capricious, and the House as it would then have been constituted, industrious—should not Great Britain, esteeming her- that those whom it pleaseth the people to honour to- would not have sanctioned, as it did, that which is commonly called the "Scarlett job," and the House of Commons thus constituted would have no hesi tation is. addressing the Grown for the removal from the judgment seat of any judge who so disgraced that high position as Lord Abinger has done by his charge to the nature have done for us—in spite of all that we our—vate interest, and for personal objects, betrayed the Grand Jury at Liverpool. (Loud cheers.) I have no selves have done—in spite of the past experience of all interests and cause of the people. (Cheers.) At all doubt that the charge delivered by him is well received; ages laid as in a chart before us—the people of Eng- events, I can say, that since I have had the honour of a that it is greatly admired and highly approved of by his land are now, in the nineteenth century, the most de- seat in Parliament, public confidence and popular brother renegade, Sir James Graham-(hear, hear, me, see my way through this strange plan of agitating graded, the most miserable on the face of the earth— esteem have uniformly been my lot; and I believe that and cheers); but when Parliament does meet, it is they are more miserable and degraded now than ever so long as I do persevere in that course which I marked totally impossible that this charge, if made—and I am, (being an illiterate working man) or the quotation is they were—nothing in nature is sunk so low. The Arab, out for myself on my first entrance into public life, of course, presuming that the charge is correctly void of common sense; for if we assist in obtaining a the Hottentot and Negro, may all bless God that they that esteem and that confidence will not be denied me. reported in the newspapers, and I have not heard the measure which we believe to be fraught with mischief are not Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Irishmen. But this to every class, we shall certainly come up to the picture is owing to the system; let us trace that system to stand here beholden to no minister for his protection—this charge, whether in the words or in the spirit in drawn of us by every Whig and Tory scribe in the its cause—let us follow it through its effects, indebted to no court for its favour—(cheers)—conscious which it is reported, can pass unnoticed in the House Government is in its own nature democratic; if not that though I have not merited the kindness you have of Commons. It is impossible that the House of Comof the people it is not true; but we in England exist extended to me this evening, at all events I have not mons, such even as it is, can allow that charge, danopinion in our favour, in so far as we divide under a mixed Government of conquest and usurpation. done anything to forfeit your confidence and esteem— gerous to the liberties of the people, to pass uncensured that opinion with our opponents in the same proportion What is bad in our Constitution was imposed upon us (cheers). It is impossible for any one to look at the and unnoficed—(cheers),—and I can only say, that if to cast labour prostrate at the feet of capital, and rivet under the title of a Conqueror, strove to root out all be attributed to the disappointment which has been working classes of this country, if I did not call the lamentable position in which public affairs now standin which that question, which is the question of ques-

tions, I mean the franchise, stands before the public. depend now on the energy, the prudence, and the for-Let us have no more quarrelling and quibbling about trifles-(hear, hear.) Let us meet the foe openly I say that the question of the day is the franchise, and until that is settled, it is in vain, constituted as the House of Commons is, to look for any other reform-

sions, when darkness has most prevailed, it has always trial.—Derby Reporter. emerged from it with increased splendour and renown. will not surrender one fota of these privileges which belong to them, and which the Government seek to take away. If there is anything to which, above all other things, you are entitled, it is the right to hold public meetings; when that is taken away be sure despotism is in the ascendant. But I know there are hundreds and thousands-I Walpole, "would prefer to die the last of British freemen, than bear to live the first of British slaves." (Cheers.) I fear that, amidst the wrongs under which please. Such is the origin of the system—let us look quired five months to ponder upon, before he pro- ing me—(cheers.) Believe me that your kindness this then, what was done with regard to the people? Did existence; and if any reliance can be placed on the we not, night after night, make representations to the word of man, as you have been pleased to approve of Government, and to that House which calls itself the the course which I have taken, and as by continuing in country were starving-were dying by hundreds in the assure you that so long as it shall please God to give me

rights of the millions are won, and their manifold miration and approbation of his zeal in supporting the that the working, loyal, and industrious people of this wrongs redressed." Mr. Duncombe resumed his seat 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Pennell, official amidst the most deafening applause, which lasted a considerable time. Mr. HETHERINGTON proposed the next toast, "May the necessity for cordiality and union in favour of the People's Charter, a measure framed to confer equal political rights, without which there are no hopes of ever obtaining equal political justice."

course-(cheering). Honoured with your approbation,

encouraged by your honest and disinterested cheers, no

exertion shall be spared on my part until, in the words

of the first resolution, read from the chair, "the just

Mr. THOMSON, Jun. responded to the toast in a brief and suitable manner. Mr. CLEAVE stated that the principal object of his rising was to shew them the positive necessity, not of talking about union, but of making some solid efforts Liverpool. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, London; towards promoting it. While his friend Mr. Hether. Fletener and Hull, Liverpool. ing was in such a happy mood, he had hoped that he would have concluded what he begun, and shown the occasion, and in no ordinary times; many were leoking right to demand—a fair day's wages for a fair day's trifling causes which prevented a cordial union between gam. Glamorganshire, November 1, at one, and Deall classes of Chartists. If, instead of their acting entirely by themselves they had consulted the other son, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Tilson, sections of the Chartists, instead of being such a limited Squance, and Tilson, Coleman-street, London. up one atom of those principles which they felt it to be shoulders unto the shoulders of another. One day it attendance on the present occasion, the hall would their duty to the community to sgitate for; they were is the result of Chartism; another it is produced by have been too small to hold them. There was the National Association, the Complete Suffrage body, and eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official beyond both the National Charter Association, from whom Mr. Dancombe has presented a petition signed by three and a half millions of individuals. As that large bedy of men had sufficient confidence to entrust their Liverpool. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; whether justly or not, would be settled by future of a base and sordid monopoly; but as petition in the hands of that gentleman this festival would have been common ground on which all could friend to the People's Charter. (Cheers.) No disgrace poor, the poor are in the right to demand that they have united to express their approbation and gratitude was attached to those eight members of Parliament should have that voice and that power in the legiston to him for his manly conduct. He regretted that who drew up the Charter; they were still honoured lature which might enable them to obtain some re- he had not endeavoured to influence his old friends and prosperous; but it was only when Chartism was lief-(hear, hear). Well, then, what is the result? to adopt that line of conduct, but as regrets were usetaken up by the poor and humble that it was disgrace- What is the conduct of the Government with regard to less, he trusted some other occasion weuld speedily ful to be a Chartist. Every cause was sure to prosper this insurrection? The police were put in motion, arise, where they could unite together, heart and hand, the more for being subjected to unjust persecution; and the military were let loose. The magistrates in pursuit of their common object; when they once they were met that evening as good, honest citizens, to whom Sir James Graham—the renegade Grah low countrymen. Many of them were acquainted with appointing during the past winter, were to be let loose each were pursuing their separate course, they would the distress which existed; but they had not experi- for the purpose of committing these unfortunate indi- go down to the grave without achieving their object. enced it in its direct form—in the want of bread for viduals. I do not mean to say that there were not It had been his fate to sit two days under Lord Abintheir families; though doubtless they had in want of many of them guilty of criminal acts, but when you ger, at Liverpool, during the recent trials, and he was employment. The Colonel then made some very appro- look at their condition—their impoverished and starv- proud to hear Mr. Dancombe, with a courage and a priate remarks regarding the refusal of a licence for music ing condition—some allowance ought to be made for daring almost his own, assert that he would do that and dancing to the Hall, and stated that if they were the misdeeds in which, perhaps, they were unfortu- which many were panting to know, but hardly doze to driven to think of the more serious business of life than nately engaged—(hear, hear.) To be sure we have had ask him, the knowledge that he would do so when singing and dancing, they would eventually have cause a judge, who was sent down to try these men, stating communicated by the press, would gladden the hearts to repent it. There never was any prosperity in a publicly from the judgment seat that the distresses of of millions, and they will truly say that he was their own Duncembe. Mr. Cleave then, ir a style of forcible and natural eloquence which created a thrill of horror following toast: "The people, may they speedily pos- (cheers.) It shows either great ignorance or great indif- in the minds of his anditors, described the flerce, the sess their political rights, in order to remedy their ference on the part of the Learned Judge to have made almost demoniac conduct, of Lord Abinger towards the social wrongs." He then sat down loudly cheered. that assertion—(hear.) How, I ask, could their disprisoners at Liverpool, and stated that, in his opinion, Band—"The Marseilles Hymn."

tresses be exaggerated, when we see thousands the bench of justice would never be pure whilst he was Dr. Epps proposed the following toast: "May the and hundreds of thousands of human beings inhabiting allowed to retain his seat on it. He himself, and other

Queen remove from her councils and the offices of state the manufacturing districts were glad to appropriate friends of the people, had hung their heads like bul. November 4 and December 6, at the Royal Livtel, Plyall those who restrict and misapply our country's even carrion, if they could find it ;-that many of them rushes, and felt ashamed that they were men, while mouth. Badham and Houghton, Verulam-buildings, to the people the full measure of their rights." Dr. fields, and to put them into hot water to make some. Mr. Cleave then dilated upon the monstrous iniquities Epps in a long address supported the toast, and warmly thing like broth. Many were without furniture in practised in our gaols and workhouses, more especially advocated the cause of Complete Suffrage, which raised their houses, fuel in their fire-places, or raiment on those at North Leach, Northallerton, Circnocater, &c., many voices in different parts of the room for the their bodies; and yet these are the persons with refer- and gave a correct, but terrific picture of the torture in Charter. He speke favourably of some of the acts of ence to whom my Lord Abinger—thisses, and cries of store for the working classes at the model prison, Cothe Government as compared with those of their Whig "shame") thought proper to say from the judgment penhagen Fields, London. He was astonished at the predecessers, but denounced in plain terms the conduct seat, at Liverpool, that so far as he was a judge—and a comparative slience of the press upon that horsible reinstitution of the bastile. It appeared as though for some inscrutable purpose an infatuation of apathy was decreed upon that subject standing before them as an unrepresented man, he would never cease to raise his voice against having such hells erected for his fellow men, and The CHAIRMAN then stated that he had the honour politician and a legislator, and as a politician and a he would contend to the death for that Charter to which o propose the next toast; one which was expressive legislator, it was his duty, and it was impossible that these infernal prisons and their dietary tables were of their apprebation of the honoured guest whom they he could be ignorant of the sad and lamentable dis- monumental beacons to direct their course in pursuit of representation for the whole people. If the Chartists were determined to effect a solid union of all sections of their body, he knew of no man who could so well serve to promote that object, to bring about a feeling of friendship and zesious co-operation among them as their friend, Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Cleave then in a feeling manner detailed the distress, misery, and expenditure

which Rome, in all the plenitude of their power, sighed for in vain. Great Britain is detached and defended from the continent—we are surrounded by the sea. No of his power? If a political judge had violated the ing strength in the public min d—(cheers). Every party is calling for reform in some particular branch of the potic Judges be deposed, and unjust magistrates be dethere a man so fitted to bring it before the country law, sad as each finds the important raticability of carrying prived of their arbitrary power—and may every observe them ?—a man sprung from the aristocracy; but of a change, by the effect of which the House of removed." Mr. Parry, during the whole of his address, remodelled-(cheers). was loudly and deservedly applauded.

in England should make them be more enjoyed, and vited guest, T. S. Dancombe, a legislator, regardless of indeed it is owing to this sense of security that our party or faction, who having espoused just principles present year bearing the signatures of three and a half pliment, and was proud to connect his name with their industrious classes by saying that the yare "a set of men called Chartists, and Charteses, too, (for he men called Chartists," who wish to sai wert the aristocracy, to divide property, and to overthrow the good as their neighbours. He trusted to meet them on menarchy—(cheers). I have looked at the Charter again other occasions. The meeting reparated at a late

- THE EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR, -Allow me, through the medium of the Star, to express my thanks to my Chartist brethren, in Birmingham, for the honour they have done me in nominating me to the Executive, and the reasons why I must decline standing.

In the first place I am not one of the General Counsil, and I believe the constitution of Chartism requires that a candidate for the Executive should be one of that Council. Secondly,-I perfectly agree with the sentiments

expressed in the resolution of our York brethren on this subject. I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully, JOHN WATERNS. Battersen, Oct 25, 1842.

EDINBURGH: AND GLASGOW RASEWAY .- On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a sensation was produced along Prince's-street by the appearance of a train of six carts linked together, laden with the immense rope manufactured by Messrs. Haggie, of Gateside, for the tunnel near the Glasgow terminus of the railway. The rope was laid in longitudinal soils along the range of carts; it seemed to be about two inches in diameter, and of very strong tenture. The rope is upwards of three miles long, and weighs litteen tons, being five tons heavier than any line ever manufactured before. On the way up to Leith walk and Leith-street nine horses were required to drag this ponderous load; but on reaching the level ground with their burden to the terminus of the railway.-Culedonian Moreury.

MURDER .- A young man named Marcus Doran was killed at Monafolda, in the King's County (near Roscrea), on the evening of Friday, the 14th inst., by a blow of a stone which he received from a man named John Hennecy, who was lying in wait for him, in consequence of some dispute they had about a young girl in the neighbourhood. Owing to the active exertions of Constable Murphy, stationed near Monafodda, Hennecy was soon afterwards arrested. On the 19th inst. a coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Hennecy, who was transmitted to Tullamore gaol for trial at the next assizes.—Leinsler Express.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BEIWEEN CHESTERFIELD AND BIRMINGTON - On Friday evening last, between six crew may yet find a united people who are too strong stable, succeeded in apprehending three suspicious for them-(cheers). It is stated that the "darkest looking characters, and on Monday they underwent

How to Cure A Sulky Wife.—Take her, wrap -(cheers). I know that I am speaking to men who her in a linen cloth well tied at both ends; when she sings out you may be protty well certain that she requires air: then take a good sized pair of kitchen bellows, and work them till the cloth is well inflated, and the contents pretty well blown; now call her "Dear," accompanying the adjective with a whistle, gradually dying into a whew, whew; insinuate a bunch of nettles (holly will do as well), with which believe there are millions who-in the words of Sir R. | keep her well stirred up for ten minutes. Should she give tongue under the operation, immediately open the covering, and add eighteen lively humble bees (apex æstuans) for the sake of their honey, which should be quite fresh. She will now speedily simmer down to a proper consistency. Leave her for three hours to come to her senses; go to your dinner; adclaimed them to the world. (Hear, hear, hear.) But evening will be remembered to the last hour of my minister three leaves of Mrs. Fry's Powers of Persuasion: when cool take her out. If dry, offer her a glass of Hodgson's bitter ale. - Maryland Observer.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct 21.

William Starkie, carpenter, Cutler-street, Hounsditch, to surrender October 27. at twelve, and December assignee; Ruck, Mincing-lane.

Stephen Simson, watchmaker, Shirley, November 2. at four, and December 2; at twelve, at the Royal Hotel. Reformers of all shades of opinion speedily perceive Southampton. Poccek and Wilkin, Bartholomewclose, London; Clement and Newman, Southampton. William East, builder, Spalding, Lincolnshire, November 10, and December 2, at three, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding. Caster and Son, Spalding; Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

Henry Barton, jan., merchant, Liverpool, October 31, and December 2, at eleven, at the Chirendon-rooms, Charles O'Neil, Robert Sakeld, and George Somer-

ville Digby, ironfounders, Brinder Works, near Marcember 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gib-David Brandon, shoe-manufacturer, Beech-street, Barbican, October 29, at two, and December 2, at assignee, Basinghall-street; Hall, Moorgate-street. John Cooper, provision-dealer, Liverpool, October 31, and December 2, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms,

Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool. Marcus Harris and Solomon Abraham Hart, merchants, Cuilum-street, Fenchurch-street, October 29, at one, and December 2, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Penneil, official assignee; Reynoids, Adamstreet, Adelphi. William Roworth, confessioner, Wellingborough,

Northamptonshire, November 7, and December 2, at eleven, at the George Hotel, Northampton. Church, Bedford-row, London; Murphy, Wellingburough. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. S. Ratherford, E. West, and E. Stacey, Britannia metal manufacturers, Sheffield. I.O. Jones and J. B. Williams, attorneys, Lizerpool. W. May and H. C. Thompson, wine merchants, Liverpool. W. Mullin, J. Seddon, jun., and R. Seddon, manufacturing chemists, Ince, Lancashire. A. Tod, J. Farie, and T. Jafray, merchants, Liverpool, J. Turner and C. Crummack, linendrapers, York. J. Johnson and S. Yates, grocers, Manchester. R. Jones, jun., and J. Milier, ship-smiths, Liverpool. W. Sibley and W. Tezer, coar merchants, Liverpool. Jn. Dyson, W. Dyson, and Js. Dyson, linen-

drapers, Huddersield, Yorkshire. From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 25.

BANKRUPTS. James Wyata, of Piymouth, Devonshiro, upholsterer, Gray's inn, London; Barber, Bridnorth; Elworthy Plymouth.

John Davison, farmer, Marton, and carthenwaremanufacturer, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, November 2 and December 6, at two, at the Black Lion Inn, Stockton-upon-Tees. Garbutt and Co., Yarm, Yorkshire. Thomas Ailen, silk-man, November 8 and December 6, at one, at the Angel Inn, Macclestield. Brundrett and Co., Inner Temple, London; E. W. Thompson,

Glessop. John Alexander and Henry Gibbons, chemisis, Wolverhampton, November 9 and December 6, at ten, at the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London : Edward Bennett, Wolverbampton.

Henry Hedger and James Hedger, watch-manufactuters, Coventry, Nevember 4, at half-past nine, and December 6, at eleven, at the Craven Arms Inn, Coventry. Weeks, Crook's-court, Lincoln's-inn, London; Dawes and Son, Coveniry.

PARTNERSHIFS DISSOLTED. William Hill and Thomas Cook, of Leeds, flux-spinners. John Leeming, William Blaz: Leeming, Edward special commissions, stated that a fund was opened for Leeming, Miles Edward Leeming, and James Leeming,

Portheoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Cheshire street, Waterloo Town, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting in the place of Mr. E. Pickersgill, res gned. A LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. Fussell, on the same evening, at the above place. The members

are requested to attend at seven o'clock, on business of the utmost importance. A CONCERT, and distribution of prizes will take place on Thursday evening. Nov. 3rd, at 55. Old Sunday O'clock. Bailey. Tickets sixpence each. Every holder of a ticket will be entitled to a prize, many of which are

of considerable value. GRAND PAYILLION, WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.-A dramatic entertainment, &c., will take place at this house on Thursday evening, Nov. 3rd, in aid of the funds of the shareholders of the Marylebone Working Men's Hall, Circus-st. Tickets to the saloon, sixpence each; reserved seats, one shilling. To commence at half-past six o'clock.

A MEETING of Chartists is held every Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, York-place, Barnsburypark, when lectures are delivered. ALBION COFFER HOUSE, CHURCH-ST. SHOREDITCH.

-The discussion on the Sturge address is adjourned to next Sunday. Eight shillings was collected for the victims last Sunday.

A FINAL MEETING of the Provisional Committee Coffee House, Bride-lane, at eight o'clock. Mr. MANTZ will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane.

Mr. Brown will lecture on Monday evening, at

the Horns Tavern, Cencifix-lane. Mr. FRAZER will lecture at the Werkingmen's Hall, 293, Mile End-road, on Tuesday night, at hak-past seven o'clock: Subject—The Rights of Woman. Mr. M'Grath will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow.)

at the Britannia, Upper Chapman-street, St. Georges East, at eight o'clock.

Mr. R. Charles will becture at the Bell Tavern. Fresh Warf, Thames-street, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evering.

55. Our Balley.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Harris will lecture at seven o'clock. On Monday evening a discussion will take place at eight o'clock. On Tuesday Miss Inge will address the members; on

Wednesday, the teetotal Chartists meet at eight o'cleck. The room is open every evening for the accommodation of the working classes. LEMEHOUSE.-Mr. M'Grath will deliver a lecture at the School Room, Limehouse Causeway, on Wed-

nesday evening next. BERMONDSEY .- Mr. Brown will lecture at the Horn's Tavern, Crucifix-lane, on Monday next, on the principles of the People's Charter.

FINSBURY.—The members will meet on Monday evening next, at the Cannon Coffee-house. BATH .- Mr. T. Bolwell will deliver a lecture at No. 5, Galloway-buildings, on Monday next. A public meeting will be held every Monday. OLDHAM.-Mr. Michael Roberts, of Bury, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greave-st., at six

o'clock in the evening. HALIPAX .- Mr. Abraham Hanson, of Elland. will preach here on Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the evening.

A DISTRICT delegate meeting will be held at New Pellon, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. own, and the malignant vengeance of the direful acts Delegates are expected to attend from Halifax. Sewerby, Ripponden, Luddenden, Upper Warley, Lower Warley, Mixenden, Ovenden, New Pellon, Siddle, Elland, &c, &c. It is hoped that none will

LOWER WARLEY .- Mr. Butterley of Halifax, will preach in the Association Room, Hoilhouse, on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

DEWSBURY .- A district council meeting will be held on Sunday (to morrow) in the large room, over factions, evidence the necessity of such a fund as the the Co-operative Stores. at two o'clock in the after- above being established permanently, for faction has noon when delegates are expected from the following only yet began to put you down with the iron-hand places—Dewsbury, Doghouse, Batley, Birstal, of despotic acts and power; it hath not ended its Littletown, Horbury, Ossett, Wakefield, Cleck-work of persecution and proscription; be prepared heaton, Heckmondwike, Potovens, East Ardsley, therefore, to meet the fell power at every point.

Motiram, and surrounding neighbourhood, are re- cause, we shall, we must succeed. Hoping my fellowquested to meet at their rooms in Hollingworth, on bondsmen will pay strict attention to the plan sug-Sunday (to-morrow) at one o'clock, on business of

Mr. Barrow from Bolton, will preach a sermon in the Chartists' Association room, Radeliffe Bridge, on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon, when a collection will be made for the defence

Mossley.-A Tea Parly will be held in the Chartists' meeting room, Brook-bottom, on Saturday, November 5, in commemoration of the birth day of the late Henry Hunt, Esq. After tea the evening's entertainment will consist of addresses, singing, reci-

A WILTSHIRE COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Frome, on Sunday. November 6, when it is requested that delegates from all the district will at-Castle Inn, Cuthmina.

on Sunday, (to-morrow); and it is hoped that dele- weather at the time was still extremely severe, the

Bath, Monday and Tuesday; Trowbridge, Wednesday and Thursday; Salisbury, Friday; Southamp-

ton, Saturday and Sunday. Hollinwood.—On Saturday evening. November 5 a Tea Party will be held in the Ralph Green Chartist room, in commemoration of the birth day of Henry Hunt. Tickets:-Male tickets, 8d., female do. 6d each, may be had of Joseph Rayner, John Garlick,

Robert Whitehead, and Ashton Ashton. Tea on the table at six o'clock.—Mr. Thomas Rankin of Salford, will lecture here on Sunday next at six o'clock. preach a sermon in the Chartist Association room,

THURSTONLAND .- Mr. Edward Clayton will lec-

o'clock in the afternoon. MANCHESTER - Mr. Christopher Doyle will deliver two lectures on Sunday next, in the Carpenters' Hall, in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and the other in the evening, at half-past six. THE MONTHLY meeting of the members of the

National Charter Association will be held in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, the 6th of November, chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is requested that the members will be punctual in

Packer, will lecture in the National Charter Assoelation Room, on Tuesday evening next. A CHARTIST tes party will be held in the Asso-

F. Vickerman, from Honley, at six o'clock in the the storm semewhat abating, she was got under

towards defraying the expences of the room.

Hartley street, on Sunday, Nov. 6th, at half-past two and six o'clock.

SIDDALL.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Joseph Collings will preach in the Association room, at six The Peice of Bread.

HALIPAX.-On Monday, Nov. 7th, there will be a ball held in the large room, Swan Coppice, for the kingdom. The following is a copy of a circular

benefit of a distressed formily; to commence at seven o'clock in the evening. Admittance three-pence

QUEENSHEAD—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. C. Shackleton will preach in the Association Room, Street end, at six e clock in the evening. Mr. Surry will lecture at Manningham at two

o'clock on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday next, Mr. Smyth will lecture at Little Horton at six o'clock in the evening. LITTLETOWN.-Two sermons will be preached by

Mr. J. Stansfield, on Sunday next, in the Associa-tion Room, when a collection will be made after each sermon towards defraying the expenses of the

OLDHAM.—PUBLIC LECTURES.—A course of three lectures will be delivered in the Town Hall on Mon- as quickly as possible, and the passengers in the day and Wednesday next, and on Monday, Nov. carriage on which the fire originated were extricated, 7th, by Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. Subject—but almost all the luggage was consumed, and the day, when a verdict of "Manchester" was re"The evils of class-legislation on society, and the carriage burnt very extensively, before the fire was remedy for the same."

MR. DICKINSON will lecture at Bury, on Monday, and at Rochdale on Tuesday.

LEEDS.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach a sermon to morrow afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Cheapside and, in the evening, a well-known advocate of the people will preach at the same place, at half-past if x o'clock. ARMLEY.-Mr. Baron will preach here to-merrew

evening, at half-past six o'clock. SHEFFIELD .- FIG TIN ER LANE .- Two lectures on the Land" will be de livered by a well known and talented champion if the democratic cause, on Sunday and Monde y evenings at half-past seven A MEMBERS' M RETING will be held in the above

room on Tuesday evening, to nominate the members of the Gener al Council for the ensuing year. West-Riding Meeting of Colhess.—A small hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, has been left here. We understand that it has been plentifully circulated, through the riding. We observe

that it bears no imprint:—

"A public; neeting of the colliers of the West-Riding will b a held on the plot of ground opposite the Woodman Inn, Wood-street, Wakefield, on Monday, No sember 7th, 1842; for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the coalminers, and adopting a petition to Parliament. Let

unity, peace, law, and order, be your motto.

"A deleg ate meeting will be held at the Griffin Inn. as so in as the above meeting is concluded. Each Collie ay is requested to appoint a delegate to will be held on Tuesday evening, at the Dispatch attend, and I those who have not subscribed their share of the expences will please to do so, and send it to the deflegate meeting. "The committee will meet at eight o'clock in the morning, to receive and give information, &c.

"All communications to be addressed to the col-

liers, Griffin Inn, Northgate, Wakefield." TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I have received from Mr. Cleave, of London October the 1st, ten shillings for Mrs. Roberts, which I

paid over to her immediately. The funds in my hands

having been paid over to her some time since, she has been in a state of great deprivation for some months Your obliged obedient servant, 51. Bull-street. JAMES GUEST.

Birmingham, Oct. 25, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—The Chartist public generally, and the united

General Victim Fund, for the defence and general assistance of the victims, now under arrest, (or that may be arrested for political offences.) their wives and families. This fund should be risen by the General Conneil of the National Charter Association. by whom collectors should be appointed; or by the members in assembly, who should be furnished with collecting books or sheets, duly signed by the subsecretary or sub treasurer, who should receive weekly the Money collected, and forward the same to the general treasurer, to be applied to the proper purpose. A similar plan should be adopted for the collection of the weekly contributions of the members. The evident determination of the factions press, parsons, magistrates, jurors, and judges, to victimize the noblest spirits of our order; to pour down their that ignorant, prejudiced, selfish, class-legislators have dignified with the name of law, upon the

wretched starving victims; to carry out other such enactments as disgrace the statute book of modern legislation, as witness the vindictive sentence of Ellis, and of the working men at Preston, one upon the charge of destroying property, the other for taking bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger, or rather because they did not starve and die as have many others of our Christian brethren :- These wicked acts of the Overton, or any other locality wishing to subscribe Money is the sinews of war, therefore, get money. With money, prudence, energy, and honest zeal for HOLLINGWORTH.—The Chartists of Hollingworth, the principles of freedom, whereon is based our noble gested, and my few observations, which I trust are to

I remain, faithfully yours, S. J——, Bristol.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS OFF RAMSGATE. -- SEVEN-TREN LIVES LCST .- On Sunday morning last, at an early hour, the town of Ramsgate was thrown into a state of the most painful excitement on account of two large vessels being wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, during the storm which raged furiously the whole night from the south-west, unequalled in violence since the hurricane in November last. Directly upon the wreck being observed from the shore, which was not till near nine o'clock, a party of the Coast Guard service, under the direction of the lieutenant tend. Delegates on arriving at Frome are requested of the Ramsgate station, pushed off in their lugger to call at the house of Mr. Charles White, near the to render assistance to the unfortunate creatures who might be on board, and a number of fishing A DELEGATE MEETING will take place at Bilston, boats put off for the same humane purpose. The gates will be sent from the surrounding district, as wind blowing almost a hurricane, with a tremendons business of importance to the movement will come ander the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, will lecture in the following places during the next week:

Bath, Monday and Tuesday; Trowbridge, Wednestressed vessels. The first gained proved to be a barque called the Hope, belonging to London, com-manded by Captain Steel, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside of the Goodwin Sands, and was breaking up rapidly. There were no persons on board, which at first led to a supposition that the crew had been washed off by milk man, of Meanwood. The offence was comthe sea, which was making a complete breach over mitted in the month of January, 1841, at which time her. But upon inquiring of a master of a schooner, the prisoner was in Mr. Renton's employ, and went lying in the roads, it was ascertained that they had round to his customers with milk. The money was Upper Wortley.—Mr. Barron, of Leeds, will been saved by a vessel belonging to Broadstairs, paid to him in one sum, by Mrs. Ripley, wife named the Tartar. It appears, from the accounts of Mr. John Ripley, one of the masters given by the crew, that the ship struck shortly after of the free grammar school, to whom he will be the shortly after of the free grammar school, to whom he on Sunday, (to-morrow), at half-past two o'clock in midnight, when running for the mouth of the represented that he had been sent by his master to the the afternoon. Mr. B. will also preach at Thames. The wreck has since entirely disappeared. receive the same; and, after having obtained it, he Armley at half-past six o'clock in the same Her loss is estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000. The other wreck, upon the Coast Guard reaching it, HOLMFIRTH.-Mr. William Cunningham will was discovered to be that of a barque, nearly of the lecture on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the Association | same size, named the Nancy; but they were unable room, Holmfirth, to commence at six o'clock in the to approach it on account of the tremendous surf about the sands where she struck. It is close to the Light of all Nations, which is reported to have been ture on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the Democratic destroyed about the same time; it was supposed by Chapel, Thurstonland, to commence at half-past two the ship passing over it. From the fact of the boats being attached to the wreck, there is little doubt but the entire of her crew perished, as none of them have since been heard of. The ship is valued at £3,000. During the morning, and whilst the storm was at its height, his Belgian Majesty's man-of-war, the Comte de Flanderes, 18 guns, Capt. Hyde, com-mander, had a narrow escape of being lost off the same sands. The ship, which had but a day or two before sailed from Ostend on a voyage of discovery round the world, was bearing down through the North Foreland when taken by the storm, and driven back on to the sands. For a length of time ROCHDALE .- Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester her situation was extremely perilous, and the consternation on board amongst her numerous crew was, as may be supposed, excessively great. After cutting away the formast, and otherwise lightening ciation Room, Newton Heath, on Saturday evening, the ship, she floated off, and was subsequently brought November 5th, when Mr. Dixon will address the to an anchor in the roads. About three o'clock in friends of freedom upon the principles of the People's the morning, the Royal George, Margate steamer, came down to her assistance, and the captain offered KIRKHEATON.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture to tow the ship into Ramsgate harbour. The offer will be delivered in the Association Room, by Mr. was, however, refused. On Sunday afternoon, upon weigh, and reached Ramsgate in the course of the LITTLETOWN.-Two sermons will be preached in evening, where she still remains to repair damages. the Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), The Royal George steamer afterwards saw two when a collection will be made after each sermon, ships ashore at Deal, having been driven from their moorings in the roads. From the position in which HEYWOOD.—Mr. Heywood will preach two sermons in the National Charter Association Room, Hartley street, on Sunday, Nov. 6th, at half-past vessels have been ascertaized as having been lost in the course of the night, as the coast, both in a BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Wm. Parkes will lecture at northerly and southerly direction, has been strewn Aston-street, on Sunday night, and at Bromagrove with spars and pieces of wrecks. This day's intelligence from the coast, it is much feared, will con-

tain an account of fearful destruction of life and Collings will preach in the Association room, at six o'clock in the evening. On Monday, Nov.7th, there will be a tea party held in the above place—tea to be on the table at six o'clock.

Lower Warley.—Mr. Butterley will preach in the evening of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the past week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surtex of the post week have ordered to be carried into effect the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the jury express their unanimous which has been addressed to the several corn-inspectors. "Corn-office, October 15, 1842. Sir-Please to send with your next corn returns the price of the quartern-loaf, or the four-pound loaf, as the ease may be, of fine flour, during the week to which the return refers.—I am, sir, your obedient, (Signed) E. J.

Lack. To the Inspector of Corn-returns at---." FIRE ON THE LANCASTER AND PRESTON RAILWAY. On Wednesday evening, about half-past five o'clock, the mail train left Lancaster, but had not proceeded far before a strong smell of fire was observed by the passengers, which eventually turned stances. Still no discovery as to who had got the out to arise from the luggage on the roof of one of the carriages being on fire, a spark from the engine, when the poison had caused the death of the child to it is supposed, having ignited it. The fire commu- whom it had been administered under the belief that nicated to the earriage itself, and the latter coon it was the tincture of rhubarb. The shild was 18 lies, and the Charter becomes the law af the land."

became one mass of flame. The train was stopped months old, and the medicine (as it was thought) had it was further reselved, as a token of sympathy, and the passengers in the mother of the flame. The train was stopped months old, and the medicine (as it was thought) had it was further reselved, as a token of sympathy, and the passengers in the mother of the flame.

Local and General Entelligence.

horrid.

A CHILD BURNT.—On Wednesday morning last, between eight and nine o'clock, the inhabitants of clothes: in which state she ran into the street. when she was immediately enveloped in flames. She was soon overtaken, and the fire subdued, but not without injuring the child very much.

a manner highly creditable to their teacher.

BRADFORD .- On Tuesday evening, the sons of Crispin held their anniversary at the house of were drank and responded to. Mr. Smyth distributed a number of tracts of "What is a Chartist!" Several Ellis, the worthy landlord.

FOUND DEAD .- On Friday, a tailor, named Thomas Chorn. apparently dead; he tried to arouse him, but he eat their mutten at a comparatively low price. only sobbed twice, and then expired. An inquest was held the same evening before G. Dyson, Esq. violence upon him.

On Friday last, a waggener in the employ of Mr. hundred and ten passengers. Butterworth, Keighley, was returning home from United States.—By the arrival of the New York When we take a retrospective survey of society Bradford market with his team, and on arriving at packet ship South America, Captain Bailey, we have for the last half century, we find that the discoveries

BRECHIN .- The Brechin Grocery and Baking Association held their yearly meeting on Monday, the 10th inst., when their manager brought forward Chartists, (which all men should be,) ought to be the 10th inst., when their manager brought forward fully alive to the necessity of the establishment of a statement of their affairs for the last year, and a dividend of 25s. to each member. The number of shareholders entitled to the dividend amount to two hundred and sixty. The Association commenced about nine years since, and have divided fifteen shillings, at an average, yearly, to each member for the first seven years. For the year 1841, the dividend increased to £1 ls. 8d., and the dividend for the present year has increased to £1 5s. Each individual has deposited thirty-five shillings as stock, and the sales made in their wareroom for the last year amount to seven thousand pounds.

> for some time in the employ of Messrs. Horner, Dockray, and Co., machine makers, in Meadow-lane, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of working tools, materials, into custody. On Mr. Horner appearing at the day. brass and iron materials, which had been taken by the police from Robert Wilkinson, a wholesale dealer in rags. &c., in the Calls, who stated that he had bought them at different times, but did not know the charge of "receiving" was preferred against him. | advocates while incarcerated in the dungeon." Both prisoners were committed for trial at the ses-

STEALING LEAD .- On Monday last, four young ads, who could scarcely be seen above the side of the dock, were brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of lead, from a spout on the premises of Mr. Wilson, in School Close. The charge was pretty clear against them all, and with the consent of their parents, they were flogged and discharged. Their names are George Day, Samuel Colley, Henry Colley, and Henry

STEALING A CAP.—On Saturday last, one of the numerous tribe of juvenile thieves, with which the town is infested, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a cloth cap, the property of Mr. Potter, in Kirkgate. He was taken by a policeman, with the cap in his breast, and called for the purpose of considering the proper steps and under their control, this ignorance will which he said he had bought of another boy for which they ought to take with respect to the Comquickly be dispelled, as the vapours and good ninepence, but it would not fit him at all, nor did his plete Suffrage movement, the following resolution of night are dispelled by the genial influence of

EMBEZZLING MONEY—On Tuesday last, a young man named Edward Rinder, was charged before the borough magistrates, with having embezzled a sum receive the same; and, after having obtained it, he absconded, and had not since been heard of. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the

charge of having abstracted a sum of money from the each one elector the same influence as every seven Friday evening, he was standing in the street talk- destroying the equality of representation." ing with another man, when two lads passed him, and one of them, the prisoner Reynard, ran against him as if by accident, but he directly missed his money; he could not swear that Brewer was the oth rlad, though he was sure as to the identity of Reynard: nor could it be proved by any one, that he two had been seen together at all, though they were known to be companions. Brewer was consefield for two months.

BEERHOUSE INFORMATION .- On Monday last, Mr. J. Brown, of the Punch Bowl Beerhouse, at Beeston, was summoned before the magistrates to answer a charge of suffering card playing in his house, contrary to the terms of the license. The information was laid by the night police. It was his first offence, and there was no previous complaint against his house, which, it was admitted, had always been respectably conducted; he was therefore discharged on payment of the costs only.

CHELTENHAM, WEDNESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK A.M .-At eleven o'clock the jury proceeded in the custody of the officer left in charge of them to the Bellevue Hotel, where the Coroner was, and delivered the following verdict — That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst other prisons of the county, was signed by all the jurors, and forwarded to the Home Office.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.-On Saturday night a man went into a druggist's shop, at the bottom of Dale-street, Liverpool. He asked for tincture of rhubarb, but the shopman served him, by mistake, with laudanum instead. The unfortunate error was discovered shortly afterwards, and every exertion was made to find out the man's residence, but landanum could be made, until 9 o'clock at night, not been given to it till nine o'clock on Sanday morning. An inquest was held on the body on Tuescommitted to take his trial at the assises.

RESULTS OF THE STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION. -Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than fifty-four have been transported. Out of these HUDDERSFIELD.—On Tuesday last a whole beast was brought from the Marsh, considered unwholesome meat, and burnt in the shambles by order for fifteen years, eighteen for ten years, and three of the authorities, to the great annoyance of the for the term of saven years. A very large proporsnopkeepers in that locality. The stench was sonment and hard labour. There are in all 146 protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism. and labour. There are in all 146 protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism. and labour. New Oats have made rather and labour. There are in all 146 protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism. and labour. New Oats have made rather and labour. There are in all 146 protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism. and labour. New Oats have made rather and labour. There are in all 146 protracted period, into the great contest of Chartism. prisoners who will have to undergo this kind of And also an address to all classes, explanatory of punishment. Nine of them are sentenced to imprison the motives that stimulated us at this time to take our ment and labour for the term of two years, one for stand under the banner of reform. King-street were thrown into great alarm by the fellowing circumstance. A little girl about eleven years of age was left alone in her father's shop, (Mr. Fawcitt, tinman,) in which was a stove, the door of which she threw open. The flames burst from the stove with such force as to set fire to the girl's teem for three calendar months, fifteen for two years, one for twenty calendar months, nine for eighteen calendar months, thirty-three at the present time, previous attempts were made by old adherents of the democratic cause, to introduce for eight calendar months, thirty-three for six calendar months, four the stove with such force as to set fire to the girl's twenty calendar months, thirty-three for six calendar months, four the stove with such force as to set fire to the girl's twenty calendar months, fifteen calendar months, seven for eight calendar months, four one year, three for inc calendar months, seven for eight calendar months, seven for eight calendar months, four for eight calendar months, four one year, three for inc calendar months, four for eight teen for three calendar months, fifteen for two calendar months, one for one calendar month, six for few who felt friendly to the cause, formed themfourteen days, and one for ten days. Eight have selves into a locality of the National Charter Assowithout hard labour, and among these are Linney principles become known, and as the necessity for at the Cloth Halls, and the two last market days OLDHAM .- A CONCERT.-On Monday last, the and Cappur, the former of whom will have to remain pupils of Mr. Joseph Winterbottom gave a public in prison two years and three months, and the latter concert to a large and crowded audience, in the two years. Fifty-five prisoners were acquitted, two membership on our first night of meeting, with four warehouses, is as trifling as needs be. The wool Lyceum Class Room. The pieces were of a first were discharged on entering into recognizances, six who were previously members of another locality, market also is extremely dull.

The pupils acquitted themselves in were discharged by proclamation, and three have making eleven; since then we have continued to making eleven; since then we have continued to the making eleven; since the making elev

soners for trial was 274. Mr. Ellis, Boy and Barrel, Westgate. An excellast the daring escape of a poacher from custody, lent supper was provided, which did credit to the landlord, and after the cloth was removed, Mr. Lockwood was called to the chair. Several toasts Lockwood was called to the chair. Several toasts he subsequently returned the handcuffs which manabard assembled to Mr. Smyth distributed A COURTEONS POACHER.—We recorded in our last the daring escape of a poacher from custody, it grows in strength. a number of tracts of "What is a Chartist?" Several since ascertained that this most controvers and consi-professional singers entertained the company to a derate depredator had the grace tol pay the carriage late hour. The whole reflected high praise on Mr. of the parcel, by rail! It was directed to Mr. Hewsince ascertained that this most courteous and consi-

Cooper, and Richards. The whole number of pri-

was held the same evening before G. Dyson, Esq. noble steam-ship left her moorings in the King's apathy, and burst those fetters that have long enweather," was returned, he having no marks of p. m. on Saturday last. Owing to the new American

twenty-five cabin passengers, and her steerage i is only one day later, is not important.

LEEDS.—Thier and Receiver.—On Tuesday circumstance, were unprepared with such an official, masses of wealth which many of them possess, and of the trade at the present time; but they also give last, a mechanic named John Holmes, who has been and the trial was postponed to next sessions. A case

before in the county of Limerick. have of late missed considerable property from their adjourned inquest held on Monday at the Union but not without some suspicion attaching to the James Churm, spoke in condemnation of the prison, rights. prisoner. On Monday, he was seen to knock the and Curtis, the turnkey, asserted that the day-cells handles off two files, and to secrete the latter in a were in no case damp, and showed that Churm, the destructionists; that they wish to demolish the instiplace convenient for carrying away; in this, how- above witness, had been twice punished for breach tutions of the country; that they want a division of ever, he did not succeed, in consequence of being of the prison rules. There being no further evidence property, and that they are too ignorant to entrust where are unimportant, and the supplies of Flour closely watched, but so strange was his conduct, that to offer, and it being past five o'clock, the Coroner policeman Thompson was sent for, and he was given adjourned the inquest until twelve o'clock on Tues-

Chartist Entelligence.

LEEDS.—Mr. Dean Taylor delivered two sermons from whom—a man with a velvet jacket was the best on Sunday afternoon and evening, to crowded condescription he could give. The whole, or nearly the gregations, in the Chartist room, Cheapside; after perty must exist. We know that happiness is not description he could give. The whole, or nearly the whole of this property, was identified by Mr. Horner as the property of himself and partners, and which had been stolen from their premises. Wilkinson, when shown the prisoner, could not say whether it was he that he bought the property of or not; the magistrates, therefore, ordered him into custody, and thereby given to Mr. Cooper and the other magistrates, therefore, ordered him into custody, and hereby given to Mr. Cooper and the other friends at Manchester, for supporting the people's with defrauding the working classes of the produce of the pr

Blackburn's coffee rooms, 1, China Walk, when an eloquent and instructive lecture was delivered by W. with the franchise. If we are too ignorant, what is Broome, on popular evils and popular remedies, the cause of our ignorance? Is it our incapacity proving that the Charter would effectually remove all to learn? Is it our lack of desire for knowdiseases in the body politic; after which a lengthened discussion took place, in which Messrs Crane, Crow, Browne, Whittaker and others took part, on the negrated condition of the working classes has so cessity of addressing the youths of Great Britain. It brutified our minds, and engressed our time and was also resolved to form a teetotal locality in con- attention in acquiring the physical wants of our nection with the above. Several new members were nature, that we have no time left for moral and enrolled. The youths of Lambeth meet every Sunday mental cultivation? We ask the question, and afternoon at three o'clock, when instructive lectures | leave the present class-formed government to answer are delivered, and on Wednesday evening for the it. For our part we feel assured that we have more transaction of business connected with the association. to dread from the cabalistic intrigues of the present Mr. Lee will lecture on Sunday, October 29.

story bear any marks of probability about it, as it had only been stolen a short time, and he was apprehended not far from Mr. Potter's shop. He was sent to Wakefield for a month.

piete Sunrage movement, the lonowing localization of hight are dispense by the sun.

We fear that we are intruding on your valuable time, but we cannot conclude this address without colling on our fellow working men of all classes of reformers. centration of the energies of all classes of reformers the torrent of persecution, which has swept away in devastating career many of our best and boldest leaders, and still overhangs with serfs of Britain, and in order to effect this union we do (though determined never to abate one jot of the Charter,) authorise an address to be prepared by the members of the Council, in the name of all present, stating, that while we are willing to co-operate with the Complete Suffrage Association on

HORN OF PLENTY, LITTLE GUILFORD STREET, BLOOMSBURY.-Mr. Pollard delivered an able and instructive lecture on "Monopoly," and was highly applauded. After the lecture, the sum of 10s. was

paid in for the Victim Fund. of this town was held last Sunday, when it was requently discharged, and Reynard was sent to Wake- solved that for the better instruction of the people, kingdom ought to take one or more Evening Stars. a library should be established for the benefit of the public generally, to consist of both political, his-VAGRANCY.—On Saturday last, several persons were torical, literary, or any description of work cal- the Star. When parties are too poor to subscribe twobrought before the magistrates at the Court House, on culated to instil into the mind real useful knowledge. pence per week, they ought to subscribe one penny, charges of begging; Jesse Whistonbury, of Man- Persons were appointed to wait upon Charles Hind- and by this means twenty-four persons could take it chester, and George Asquith, of Bradford, were each sent to Wakefield House of Correction for one carrying out of this much desired object for their every coffee shop and place of resort. aid, when it is hoped that they will assist to the utmost of their power. The Committee, appointed to carry this object out, will feel obliged to all per- men who assisted in arresting me, called to see my sons favourable to the above object who will forward

them any volumes, either as a present or a loan. was held on Monday night at the Globe Inn. We I should be released. She said, "No! I would have much to encounter with on every hand; yet not not tell you if you would fill this shop with sove-disheartened, we proceed to work upon the best plan reigns!" I wish I had been at home, I would before us. The subscription is going on for the have sent the fellow, probably to Vienna or St. "victims of injustice," and taking all things con-Petersburgh, on a wildgoose chase in search of nected, the work is prospering in our hands. The the worthy Dector. Cards are aga following resolution was moved by Mr. Pritchard, in the meantime, I subscribe myself, and carried unanimously :- "That we deem it contrary to the rules of the association to elect a fresh Executive until the time is expired, which, according to article 14, is in February, 1843; and that we consider the "Executive pro tem.," in London, quite sufficient until the time is expired, or the other mem- minds us of the worm which never dieth. No sooner bers are at liberty to co-operate with them."

patriotic, and benevolent a cause as that for which I am anxious to retain your continued confidence. the Charter.

I remain, fellow slaves, Yours truly,

meeting, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Chartists of Merthyr Tydvil deem it their duty to use every means in their power to support the families of their patriotic brethren, who have fallen victims to the iron hand of tyranny, and will never cease their exerwhom it had been administered under the belief that tions till they are restored to their homes and famithat ten shillings be sent to the Evening Star for Mrs. Ellis, and ten shillings to the defence fund.

Fund the sum of £3 6s. 5d.

ADDRESS OF THE CARVERS AND

GILDERS' LOCALITY. BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -This locality having been recently formed, and this being the first subscription we have been enabled to make, to the great cause of Political Reform, we feel that some apology is necessary to our brother Democrats on entering at this

ous individuals, this attempt was abandoned, and a been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ciation, hoping to increase our members, as our their adoption appears evident. Accordingly, a have been extremely dull, with nothing doing except meeting was called, and seven took out cards of in a few fancy goods. The business doing in the traversed till next assizes, these three being O'Neil, meet once a week, adding to our number each night; thus we hope to accomplish by degrees what we could not do all at once. It must be consolatory to the feelings of those who have long laboured in the cause, to learn, that as Chartism grows in age,

As to the motives which led us to take up this question, we felt convinced, as every reflecting mind clad him to Reading gaol in a parcel. We have must feel convinced, that the possession of property is a false criterion of political rights. And, though derate depredator had the grace tol pay the carriage of the parcel, by reil! It was directed to Mr. Hewett, one of the officers of the gaol.—Berkshire of the ga Smith, of Thornton, was found, by a person travelling on the road in that township, laid upon his side, and slaughtering sheep for their own use, and thus lie meeting, and against the leaders of the people, DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—This enlighten the people, to rouse them from their those worthy patriots who have come for ward to Sheep, 5 172. p. m., on Saturday last. Owing to the new American and feel it our duty to come forward and cheer them tariff her cargo was but light. She carries out one with our approbation, and give our mite towards the strange of them time in steady request, but at a shade lower prices,—

Yarn—We cannot hear anything better, but rather support of their suffering families.

Cottingly Bridge, he appears to kave fallen, as he papers from that city one day later than have been of scientific men, the adaptation of machinery, and was found laid upon the road quite dead, the wheel having passed over his head.

Western and Acadia. The South America, brings improved systems in our manufactures, have all the steam ships Great improved systems in our manufactures, have all the productive power of this tended to increase the productive power of this country, and add to the luxuries and refinements of Damasks, Moreens, and low Orleans Cloths, of the country, and add to the luxuries and refinements of quite full of returned emigrants. The news, which the higher and middle classes,—and when we ask latter article the market is not very abundantly supthe important question,-have the working classes plied, and fair prices given. In fancy goods the Singular Case.—The following novel case occurated in the same ratio, in refinement, in condition of the manufacturer is very distressing, red on Thursday last at the Limerick quarter sessmorality, and in affluence? No! is the simultandary of the climbrate question,—nave the working classes.—Condition of the manufacturer is very distressing, and the sales made at ruinously low prices, without the condition of the manufacturer is very distressing. sions :- Edmund Roche and Catherine Roche were neous reply of the toiling millions. We are year any prospect of the slightest improvement, as the called by the clerk of the peace to take their trial after year sinking deeper and deeper in degradation, for larceny of butter. On being arraigned, it was in poverty, and in crime, doomed to a life of penury found that they were both dumb; the clerk of the and toil; we waste our strength, for a scanty phyfound that they were both dumb; the clerk of the peace then (according to law) empannelled a jury, to try if they were mutes by the visitation of God, or otherwise. The jury found that they were so by the visitation of God. It was then requisite to have an interpreter who could swear that he understood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes unterpreter who could swear that he understood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes unterpreter who could swear that he understood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes unterpreter who could swear that he understood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes unterpreter who could swear that he understood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes unterpreter was constant to the signs of the mutes and that the mutes unterpreter was constant to the signs of the si stood the signs of the mutes, and that the mutes un- woeful condition of the working classes with that spinners and manufacturers are working to order. derstood him, but the Crown not being aware of the of the higher orders-when we witness the enormous These facts show the exceedingly prostrate condition the manner in which it is squandered on prostitutes promise of improvement at no distant period.—Mansuch as this is not remembered to have occurred and favourites, and every vice a vitiated imagination can conceive—we can come to no other conclu-ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE NORTHLEACH CASE. sion, than the great source of those enormities is -A second edition of the Cheltenham Journal con- class legislation, which has deranged the balance of &c., the property of his employers. The prosecutors tains the further examination of witnesses at the justice, by giving all power and patronage to an insignificant minority of the nation, while it has quantities, at reduced prices. Oatmeal, on the conpremises, without being able to trace how it went, workhouse, on Charles Beale. One witness, named robbed the great majority of their just and sacred It has been alleged of Chartists, that they are

> with the Suffrage. Let us glance at those asser- from the interior are but to a moderate extent. At tions. It is a scandalous libel on the Chartists, to our market this morning Wheat met a slow sale at say that they wish to destroy any useful institution; a decline of 21. to 31. per 70lbs. on all descriptions. mental errors of our institutions, and reform the abuses that have crept into them. As to a division of property, we say with Rosencrantz, "there is no such stuff in our thoughts." We are aware that under tical rights, and plundering them of the produce of LAMBETH.—The Lambeth Youths met as usual at their labour, they impiously add insult to injury, exclusive system, than the so styled ignorance of FINSBURY.—At a well attended meeting of the the working classes. When the people obtain a Chartists of this place on Monday evening last, more enlightened Government, chosen by themselves

tions, to unite to gain the great principles of Chartadvocating our principles, can alone effectually stem | ism, till in its accumulated strength it sweeps away for ever the barriers of exclusive selfishness, and establishes in Great Britain and Ireland, a governboldest leaders, and still overhangs with threatening aspect the heads of those who of the whole people; and representing the interests dare to rise and defend the unenfranchised of the whole people. C. HUTCHINGS, President.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN CAMPBELL. 180, Holborn, Thursday Morning. Brother Democrats,-I am again amongst you. should not have written to-day but for two cirpapers. Ought not this to be a stimulus to every were scarce, and a shade dearer. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A meeting of the Chartists | Chartist in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to push their own press? Every locality throughout the Nay, where twelve individuals are able, they ought

The second circumstance is this, that after I was sent out of town to Manchester, one of the policewife, and said if she would inform him where Dr. M'Douall resided, he would pay her down fifty STROUD.—The weekly meeting of the Chartists pounds on the nail, and he would take steps that The the worthy Dector. Cards are again in readiness; Your brother democrat,

> OMNIPOTENCY OF CHARTISM. In faith this Chartism is a funny animal. It reis the oppressor's heel lifted,-no sooner are its

J. CAMPBELL.

the treatment of prisoners confined in, and the discipline of Northleach House of Correction, and the other prisons of the country, was signed by all the countenance by means of subscriptions—so noble, before the fifteen Judges: while at the same time. before the fifteen Judges; while at the same time the necessary steps are being taken by those Charand regain our long lost rights by the adoption of trials removed, in consequence of the prejudice tists who traversed till next assizes, to have their created against them, in the minds of the Grand Jury and the Petty Jury class. by the speeches of Lord Arbinger. There are also many petition com-MERTHER TYDVIL.—At the customary weekly bringing the cases of those who have reneeting, Mr. Matthew John in the chair, it was
ceived "dispreportionals sentences," under the mittees in course of appointment, for the purpose of notice of the Queen and the Parliament; while the general feeling of self-importance is daily getting stronger in the opinion of the Chartist body. They say, and justly too,—We must be somebody, else is the Government an idle "hussey," and a frightened busy-body to make so much noise about nothing. Our principles must be good, when they cause so much alarm in high places; and our NAME must be magical, when a Judge of the land makes it an effence against law and Holy Writ to DEFENCE FUND.—The Chartists of Warrington acknowledge it. So much for persecution and Spehave forwarded to the treasurer of the Defence cial Commissions, to put out the Chartist light. Fudge !- Evening Star.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 25TH.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is much larger than last week. There has been a much better demand for Wheat than for some time, and last week's prices are fully supported. Barley has been very dull sale moro money, in Old ones and Beans, little altera-

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 25, 1842. Rys. Beans. Peas Barley. Oats.
 Qrs.
 <th Qrs. 340 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.-There has been no improvement in the demand for manufactured goods

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, OCT, 24, -There has been another brisk flannel market today, and pieces have been easy to sell at former prices. In wool there is no change to report : the manufacturers still continue to buy for immediate

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, OCT. 25th.—There appeared more business transactions in the Hall this day than of last week. Fancy cloths were in great request. There was a moderate share of business done in other kinds of goods. Wools, Oils &c. heavy.
LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT 24.—

lb. Number of Cattle at Market:-Beasts 2,091.

BRADFORD MARKET .- Wool-There is still a dullness in the wool trade, and the purchases made are of a very limited character. Noils and Brokers are the contrary; the adoption of short time is getting more general, and the only safeguard to put an end to the present extremely low prices, which we learn are below what they were ever known before. Piece-The demand to-day, which is not very

winter trade is usually for plain fabrics. STATE OF TRADE.—There was no improvement in chester Guardian of Wednesday.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 22. -The demand for all descriptions of Flour has been trary, was in a very steady request, and all suitable cut were readily cleared off to consumers at the cur-The inquiry for Flour was likewise of a languid character, and even at a reduction of fully 1s. per sack a very moderate extent of business was transacted. Oats must also be quoted ld. per bushel lower; 2s. 6d. per 45 lbs. being a top value. Select qualities of Oatmeal, however, met with a fair demand, and all such were readily disposed of to the trade at full prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Oct. 24.— Since this day se'nnight we have received 2238 quarters of Wheat, 6550 quarters of Oats, 1972 sacks of Flour, and 10,231 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland. together with 1160 quarters of Wheat, and 1233 qrs of Barley coastwise; the imports otherwise are of trifling amount. The duties on foreign Grain are the same as stated last week. On Tuesday all descriptions of Wheat were sold at 2d per bushel below our last quotations; no further change has since occurred, and the week's business in that grain is to a fair amount : the transactions on Friday included two or three purchases on speculation. Most of the Irish new has been cleared off at 6s to 6s 4d per 70 lbs. Our low rates for Oats have attracted the notice of country dealers, and several cargoes of Irish new have latterly found vend at 2s 2d to 2s 4d per 45 lbs. New Meal at 20s 6d to 21s per 240 lbs. has also met more demand. The finer brands of States Flour are held for rather more money: Western Canal at 27s to 27s 6d : Canadian is selling at 25s 6d to 26s per bushel; Irish at 36s to 39s per sack. English new Barley is held at 34s to 35s per quarter: but at these rates the maltsters do not buy freely. No change as regards Beans or Peas.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, —At our market to-day, we had again a scanty show of Wheat from the neighbouring counties of Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; the condition of some of the samples was more or less affected by the humid state of the atmosphere, which imparted additional languor to the trade. At the commencement of business, a proportion of the Essex supply was cleared off at about the currency of Monday last; but, before the close of the day, many sellers would willingly have taken is per quarter less, notwithstanding which several runs remained undisposed of at a late hour. For the finer kinds of free foreign we had an improved inquiry, and purchases could scarcely have been made on such easy terms as on Friday; we must, however, quote this article at 1s per quarter lower than on this day week. The value of town-manufactured Flour underwent no change; receive the same; and, after having obtained it, he absconded, and had not since been heard of. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the next sessions.

Charge of Pocket Picking.—On Saturday last, two lads named Thomas Reynard and Thomas Reynard charge of having abstracted a sum of money from the each one elector the same influence as every seven pocket of Mr. Brown. Brown stated, that on electors will possess, thus at once the state of the Northern and Evening Stars at quantity of Oats reported, we had a large arrival or eight nno-electors will possess, thus at once the station. As sum of money from their previous value. Besides the Northern and Evening Stars at quantity of Oats reported, we had a large arrival or eight nno-electors will possess, thus at once the station. As sum of money from the previous value. Besides the Northern and Evening Stars at quantity of Oats reported, we had a large arrival or eight nno-electors will possess, thus at once the station. As sum of money from the previous value. Besides the knowing, I will inform them that at all the the trade was even more dull than last week. Fine large stations, there is a person who sells all the qualities of English and Scotch did not give way most prominent daily and weekly newspapers. much; but Irish of all descriptions were fully 6d to Every sort of paper, from the Times to the Age, is permitted to be sold, except the two Stars; such is the system that is carried on to damn the people's been made below the currency of Monday. Peas

> NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 22.-We have still to report a continuance of most favourable weather for the country. We had some rain this morning, which will prove of great advantage, such being much wanted. At cur market this morning, we had a large show of Wheat from the growers; but from the coast the arrivals are trifling. We note the trade ls. to 2s. per quarter lower; but, at this reduction, sales were more readily effected than last week. In foreign very few transactions occurred, although rather under late rates would have been accepted. The arrivals of Flour being considerable, and more than the demand could take off, prices have declined is. to 2s. per sack, at which declension only a small portion of the supply has found buyers. For prime Norfolk households, 36s. may be considered an extreme quotation; whilst whites sell from 36s. to 38s., according to quality. Our millers came to the determination of reducing flour 3s. per sack to-day; but as this was already anticipated we do not apprehend it will have much effect on our sales next week. In Rye little passing. We have had a few parcels of Norfolk Barley in this week, which have been taken off at 30s. to 33s. per quarter. In Malt there has been less doing; but in its value we have little alteration to note. Beans and Peas unaltered. The show of Oats from the country this morning was moderate; nevertheless, much difficulty was experienced in effecting sales, although offered at a reduction of ls. per quarter.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28 .- There is a fair arrival of Wheat to-day, but a good deal of it was sold last week; for New there is a steady sale, at an advance of ls. to 2s. per quarter, and old finds buyers at an improvement of 1s. per quarter. Barley is scarce and fetches full prices. Oats and Shelling have also improved in value. Beans as before. No variation in other articles.

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