The Northern Star for Saturday next, will contain two very interesting and important Documents. We shall give, in full, the Liverpool Monster Bill of Indictment against Seventy-two Chartists for "conspiring" to prevent the destruction of property and breaches of the peace; and we shall also give the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, as prepared by the Secretary to Conference, including the names of the Delegates, with their recorded votes on Mr. Begg's motion and Mr. Lorett's amendment; and includand emendations.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLIS-TERED HANDS, AND THE UNSHORN CHINS.

. MY BELOVED FRIENDS.

Leame to Leads last night (Wednesday) for the purpose, as far as I could, of carrying out the wishes of those delegates assembled at Birmingham, who entertained the charges against the Executive. I was but badly able to leave home; however, I never have flinched from the performance of my duty. On my arrival here. I learned that a meeting was to be held at eight o'clock, in the Association Room, for the purpose of hearing a Report of the Delegates to the Birmingham Conference. You are aware that for some time past, a very great disagreement has prevailed in this locality amongst the Chartist body. I was in hope, that as my conduct had been made in reward for his honest exertions; and by his side publicly declared should be applied to himself part the bone of contention, my presence would be instrumental in producing a better feeling for the future; and as you, and you only, have a virtuous interest in the accomplishment of our object, you will done, too proud to bend, and too honest for sale: printed the monies of the National Charter Association. be pleased to learn that I was not disappointed Mr. Frazer, of Leeds, has for some time taken a prominent part in exposing what he thought to be the er- purchase, and using their best endeavours The time was come when we must find out the cause rors and inconsistencies of myself and the Editor of to prove themselves worth that standard of our wide spread divisions; if we could do that, it the Northern Star. After three hours' discussion, which our opponents have established as the would serve greater purposes than any business that however, carried on in the most friendly manner; and after having answered every charge openly from our ranks. Believe me that SIX POUNDS-A- Editor. made, and every insinuation whispered against me, one of your order rose in the middle of the meeting, and proposed a vote of thanks to me for my present and past exertions in the Chartist cause. This was seconded by acclamation, and carried unanimously, and with loud cheering. Thus you will find that I have been instrumental in allaying those angry feelings in that locality in Faction cannot raise its head; designing men in favour of the Executive had been 1 assed? which they have been most bitterly cherished, cannot mature their projects in so short a period. Mr. Brook replied that it was a meeting of the Upon my leaving the Association Room, a deputa- as four days, and in a large assemblage of Charitat members,—and that Mr. Hill was there pretion, consisting of Messrs. Hobson and Fraser, honest men. Hence do we recognize the valuable sent, and was not allowed to speak to the resolution.

Waited upon me, for the purpose of inviting many distinction between a large Conference of hands. Anthony, of Arnold, said the Chartists of waited upon me, for the purpose of inviting me to distinction between a large Conference of honest Arnold had long address the working people in the large room of working men, who are again to return to their consistency in the Editorship of the Northern Star, the Commercial Buildings this night. To this pro- labour, sitting for a short period, and a small Con- and also to the members of the Executive, as honest position I readily assented, in the hope of completing vention of the leaders of the people sitting for a long the conduct of the latter, when they departed from the good work of re-uniting. So far I have explained period; a period sufficiently long to enable the the Pian of Organisation. as respects Leeds; and now, allow me to have a will and the artful to mature their factious schemes, Mr. Ge rge Wilson, of the Tower Hamlets, asked word with you upon the general questions of "dis. and turn the proceedings to their own rather than to of Mr. Brook, the Leeds Secretary, why Mr. Hill union," " denunciation," and " disagreement."

even through broken fragments that fall from their course. If we are persecuted, it is because we are ing that both plaintiff and defendant ought to be prelips. You put all these together, and make your strong; and if we are strong, it is because we have: own comments upon them; and having studied been united; and accursed be the villain who, for tiff and which the defendant. them, I think that the meanest intellect among you any paltry purpose of his own, shall now attempt to Mr. Brook replied that he, and, he also believed, attempt to destroy or injure Frances O'Connon. party worthy the tyrant's persecution, and the bad On a This I could bear, and have long borne, from my man's purchase. open and avowed enemies; but when I see the same means of destruction resorted to by professing friends, then I must look beyond mere personal enmity for the cause. And in what do I discover it? In this fact, that taking a lesson from the distracted and humiliating state of Ireland,—which I trace to the circumstance of keeping up a paid staff of hired THE "PLOTTING AND CONSPIRACY" and isterested agitators, who hold abuse in veneration because it is the spring of their wealth, and who look upon justice as an enemy; because it would "destroy their trade;" I published in the Evening Star of Thursday, Dec. 1st liable to transportation. 237, with this lesson before me, I have 1842, I find these words:resolved that England, to whom I have been They witnessed, and with sorrow, the manner in simultaneous public assault. which some of your professing friends would have Incrative engagement in the ranks of our opponents. They know that so long as I live no professed Chartist shall have a pecuniary interest in the continuance of abuse. They know that they hate me because I stand in the way of their idishonourable promotion; and you shall know it also.

of Mr. Henry Vincent, when his professions and his BEEN PUBLISHED. acts ceased to square with our rules of a doubt as to the political integrity of Mr. Williams! Did not all England ring with the "injustice" done by me to Mr. PHILP? And, how do those three gentlemen now stand ! The one of SIX POUNDS A-WEEK, for the loss Mr. Campbell stating that there was a plot hatching given the invitation on proper authority.

of your "sweet voices;" and doubtless his enviable against the members of the Executive, of which he Mr. Thorpe, of Birmingham, said the a position is an inducement to others to follow in his course! These are the men in whose way I stand. inrers. On the contrary, I approve of it; and was cerned. the first to suggest it :- as the labourer is worthy

hand, in an endeavour to settle the disagreeable and to the persons who thus act. unpleasant controversy respecting the Executive. without doing an injustice to any man, or without entailing any permanent injury upon our cause. My impression is, that many of the resolutions "When I was at Leeds I had some conversation sent for publication in the Northern Star were im- with Mr. Hill concerning a man in the movement, prudent, unjust, and unwise; while some of the whose wife lives not far from this place, and he is letters from different localities were written in a leading a common prostitute about the country with him. Mr. Hill asked me what was to be done? spirit of vindictiveness,—evincing, to say the least, said drive him from the ranks. Mr. Hill thought it a bad taste. Upon the other hand, I would now would not be advisable to do me, as in a short time a implore the Executive to enter into a calm consi- great number of the advocates would be in prison. deration of the question, before any committee that and the movement would want all the assistance that could be got. I thought that was the very the country may appoint; and that pending such reason that we should drive such scamps as him from investigation, and any discussion which may take amongst us. When the honest friends of the people place between any member of the Executive, on were locked up—the greater the necessity of the behalf of that body, and Mr. Hill, that the few that remained at large being unimpeachable in country will suspend its judgment; and I their moral character. But Mr. Hill thought if it have no hesitation in saying, that if errors that was impossible, as six different districts had have been committed, that judgment will already exposed him—and yet at the very time that the Executive by several localities of the Chartist Assobe expressed in a tone and temper having he was talking to me thus he had an article wrote merely for its object the PREVENTION of all such Errors in future; and should it, upon inquiry, appear that either party has been wrong, then I presume that a similar good feeling will prompt is nothing like what was said on that occasion. I those in error to make suitable atonement.

in Conference with deep attention and interest; and from those proceedings, as a whole, you will learn the great truth which I have laid before you piece-Possible; and that though frustrated by the honest WHAT TO THINK OF HIM. their accomplishment of their object; and retracted, as far as they concern me. those who think me worthy of abuse, the Northern Star deserving of censure, themselves by whose perseverance, invita- Northern Star, Leeds, Dec. 24, 1842.

Doctoern.

ADVERTISER. GENERAL

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

of the case."

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive 3hillings per Ougrter.

BIRMINGHAM.

tion, and recommendation, the Chartist body was placed in a situation to gain so signal a triumph as that achieved at Birmingham! But Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, on the evening of ing also, the whole of the Prople's no! Like the oppressors of the English White Thursday, December 28, 1842, CHARTER, with the suggested alterations blaves, who are the professing friends of the black man's liberty, it is the custom with some to look fatory observations in an excellent spirit, recommending for mole-hills of abuse, while they pass over the every member of the meeting, whether accused parties mountains of service that has been rendered to or otherwise, to remember that they were, each and them. I have never taken you by surprise. I all, erring beings, and therefore ought to view their have never told you that you required or could own acts with diffidence, and the acts of others with charity. accomplish a union between the CAPITALIST and the Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, before introducing LABOURER. I have told you that I neither dreaded the business of the evening, asked Mr. O'Connor (who the aristocracy of land, nor the aristocracy of was present) whether he would promise that the remoney: but that I did dread the aristocracy of port then being taken by the Secretary should appear in LABOUR: and I now tell you that if ever your cause is rained, its rain will be effected by men voluntarily, with the intention of answering any queswho are too proud to work, and too poor to live tiens which might be put to him by Mr. Leach, Mr. without labour.

If ever there was a distinction drawn between the that the report should appear in the Star, for he would honest Chartists and the "Political Pedlars." that direct and indorse the report to the Editor himself. distinction was striking and manifest in the last Conference. Upon the one side was the honest leo- He particularly referred to the terms "liars and turer, satisfied with his thirty shillings a-week, as a scoundrels," which the Editor of the Star had the hundreds of honest toiling men who had let the and colleague if certain assertions were not loom and the lap-board to do their country's work, and the charges relative to money matters—defying any again to return to their labour when that work was one to prove that he had ever embezzled or misapprowhile upon the other hand were the self-sufficient He would defy any one to prove it by going to Manpuppys, offering gilded phrases as temptations for mud would not stick to James Leach.—(hear, hear). measure of wages to be given to the deserters the Executive had been excluded from the Star by the WEEK has more charms in the eyes of those whose Mr. Arran, of Bradford; From whence did those services are for sale, than your best thanks and implicit confidence, when only backed by thirty shillings of salary; and believe me, too, that you Todmorden, Brighton, Newport, (Isle of Wight), will see many endeavour to obtain the former, and other places, as also a tonst at a meeting in Mauthough it should be at the sacrifice of both you and chester. the cause.

their country's purposes.

sufficient sagacity to discern the real motives of men, feel annoyed at, we have much to cheer us in our hear Mr. Hill because Mr. Leach was not there, believ-

Your true and faithful friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Leeds, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1843.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. HILL.

In a letter written by Dr. M'Douall, and

made a present, shall not fall into that snare, from parts, informing us that a conspiracy was being Chartists with Mr. Hill, but to investigate the grave which, if allowed, I would have guarded my own formed against them, and particularly a letter from charges recently made against the Executive—their country; and for endeavouring to do which I was Leeds, which stated that Mr. Hill and others agreed | paid servants. exiled from her shores. I rejoice at the opportunity of conduct against the Executive, the basis of which lings of the meeting. The Executive were men long of the meeting. The Executive were men long that they afforded to the hundreds of working men assem- was-that the character of the Executive was to be distinguished for ability and usefulness. That they bled at Birmingham of judging for themselves. sufficiently shaken first in private, and then by a had done wrong, he, for one, thought it was clear;

"Where are the men! oh! both men and letters humiliated me, in order to pave their own way for a can easily be forthcoming, and my respected colleagues can have no difficulty in producing them if they are wanted, an event which certain parties will not demand to be realised."

This letter was written for publication in the Northern Star and was published in the Northern only one member of the Association, and it was not Mr. Star, of December 10, in which paper I demanded the arraign the Executive at the bar. He (Mr. S.) would, as Was I not "denounced" for holding up the conduct publication of those letters. They have not yet a member of the Association begin, at once, by charg-

At the South Lancashire delegate meeting, on for, and charging their expenses. (Cries of "Proof, principle! Was I not "denounced" for expressing Sunday, November 27th, James Leach, is reported Mr. Revnard Magaziney, of Live

"In the month of July last, the Hull Chartists who does " not wish to associate with the unwashed Hill entered the room and put a stop to it, and a and swinish multitude," finds ample consolation, in friend that was present at that meeting wrote to vited by Mr. George White, and he hoped Mr. W. had

would receive the first attack in a short time." In the Northern Star of the 10th of December, appeared in the Star before any invitation was given. These are the parties, who by private letter writing; the Hull Councillors, of whom I am one, demanded by secret conspiracies, and by open denunciation, the publication of that letter, and the name of the It had been denied that they had been invited to Birwhen they dare, would destroy Feargus O'Connor writer. It has not ter been published. I now mingham; he could only say letters had been received, and the Northern Star. My giving up all day, reiterate the demand that these letters, and all of whether they had been sent on proper authority or not. and every day, to the furtherance of your principles them, be published, together with the writers' penses on that visit to Birmingham; may, they had left through the Evening Star, without remuneration, names—that the writers may substantiate their that very house in which they were then met in debt is a precedent which does not suit the taste of statements if they can. I offer you the free use of for their meat and lodging; therefore, this was no these gentlemen. Do not misunderstand me. I am the Northern Star for their publication. I deny charge of misappropriating the money of the Birming-not or posed to the system of paying Chartist lecnot or posed to the system of paying Chartist lec- the truth of these statements, so far as I am con-

of his hire: but I do object to men making use of AND UNTIL THOSE LETTERS WHICH ARE SAID TO said to exist against them, in Leeds and Hull. Mr. popularity as a means of recommending themselves CONTAIN AND CONFIRM THESE STATEMENTS (and which Hill had defied the Executive to prove this charge by to those valuable offices bestowed by our opponents, the parties referring to them have been required the production of documents. He (Mr. F.) wished that Now, my friends, you will not understand any to publish, but have not done so) BE PUBLISHED, A member of the meeting wished the Birmingham Bentence of this letter to apply to the Executive; Together WITH THE WRITERS' NAMES, TO GIVE ME question to be first settled. but, on the contrary, my invitation to you, as work- AN OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING THE CHARGES PAIRLY, Mr. George White said that nothing was allowed the ing, honest Chartists, is to join with me, heart and I leave the people to apply what name they please

At the same Delegate Meeting on the 27th November, James Leach is reported to have said:

could be kept quiet it would be better. I said that to damp four of us."

James Leach, knows this to be a wicked perversion of that conversation. He knows that it will not place my assertion against his; because been invited to attend that meeting but would not You will read the several matters laid before you there were witnesses to that conversation, who in the Star of this week relating to the proceedings heard what was said, and who can confirm his given a challenge to the Executive to depute a five many question to ask me?—(loud cheers, and

WILLIAM HILL.

At a Chartist meeting held in the New Inn Room,

Mr. Felix William Simeon, of Bristol, in the chair.

the Northern Star?

Mr. O'Connor answered that he attended there

Bairstow, or Mr. Campbell, with regard to articles in the Northern Star, and that he would undertake to say Mr. Leach then entered on the charges recently made against himself and other members of the Executive substantiated. Mr. L. then defended himself against

until the sitting of such meeting." chester,-and he would there find that such kind of day performed in Conference. Resolutions in favour of

resolutions come? Mr. Leach-From Leeds, Chelmsford, Bath, Merthyr Tydvil, York, Lisson Grove, Oldham, Bradford,

Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, asked Mr. Brook of Leeds, at what kind of a meeting these resolutions

was refused a hearing in his own defence, at the Leeds meeting? You who have taken part in this movement, have Upon the whole, my friends, if we have much to Mr. Brook answered that the meeting refused to

> sent at an examination. Mr. Arran asked of Mr. Brook which was the plain-

will have come to the conclusion that in whatever throw any impediment in the way of a re union; the Leeds Chartists, considered Mr. Hill as the aggresform quarrel originates, it is sure to terminate in an and thus destroy that strength which renders our sor, and Mr. Leach and Dr. M. Douall as the aggrieved On a question being put by Mr. Sanders of Birming-

ham, Mr. Leach stated that he himself attended at Leeds with a view of meeting Mr. Hill to discuss grievances, but Mr. Hill did not attend the meeting for that purpose, although he had a week's notice of the Mr. West, of Derby, asked Mr. Brook what the

charges were which were made against Mr. Hill at the Doods meeting. Mr. Brook replied that the meeting, or himself at that meeting, adjudged Mr. Hill to be in the light of an informer to the Government, inasmuch, as Mr. Hill ad accused some mumbers of the Executive of offences which, under other circumstances, would render them

Mr. M'Grath, of the Tower Hamlets, drew back the attention of the meeting to the fact, that they were not "The Executive received letters from various there to inquire into any disagreement of the Leeds

Mr. Vickers, of Belper, appealed to the better feelbut the wrong was little, it was light, compared with the service they had rendered to the cause. He trusted the spirit of brotherhood would be cultivated by the meeting. Mr. Leach said he was not there to crave sympathy

or pity: he was there to answer all charges manfully and fairly. Mr. Moses Simpson, of Hanley, said Mr. Hill was Hill but the members of the Association who ought to ing the Executive with violating the Plan of Organization by going into localities where they were not sent

Mr. Bernard Macartney, of Liverpool, objected to to have made a similar statement, and also to have Mr. Simpson sitting down with such exclamation, and no facts. The quarrel, at present, was between the Executive and Mr. Hill only. Mr. Walter Thorn, of Birmingham, said the Execu-

tive had visited that town without invitation. Mr. Thorpe, of Birmingham, said the announcement

by the Executive that they would visit Birmingham. Mr. Leach said this was charge No. 1. It was either a falsehood or a mistake; they were charged withal.

Mr. Alfred Fussell, of Birmingham, said he wished now to draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Executive had made charges of a conspiracy

Executive for expenses when they came to Birmingham; and denied that he (Mr. W.) ever invited the Executive to Birmingham.

Mr. Leach replied that there was most certainly some mistake about this matter. The General Secretary did receive invitations to Birmingham, and did visit Birmingham. The only matter of any import was the question of money. The Executive paid their own expenses on their visit to Birmingham. That was not denied; and there was no necessity of pursuing the matter farther.

Mr. Alfred Fussell, of Birmingham, said he would make another charge against the Executive: it was that of misappropriating the funds of the National Charter Mr. Maynard, of Southwark, said he would move,

That having heard the charges of our Birmingham friends against the Executive, and those charges having been unproven, we exenerate the Executive from all blame in such matter." Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Clancey, of Brighton, would move an amendment. He thought the resolution too hasty. He would move. 4 That, as serious charges have been laid against ciation, we deem it inconsistent in the Executive to summon the delegates together at so short a notice; and that we do now adjourn." Mr. Beesley seconded the amendment.

Mr. Campbell said ample time bad been given for the consideration of the questions at issue. Mr. Hill had

statement if it be true. I dare him to call those member of their body to meet him, on Inoper witnesses and to ask them to publish a correct preparation, and Mr. Hill was therefore justing tified in refusing to attend the present paceting. Non will discover that the object of the statement of what really was said. If HE FAIL Mr. H. then detailed some of the circumstances at the Anyeners of that Conference was to destroy us, if, To Do This, I PRESURE THE COUNTRY WILL KNOW Leeds meeting, stating that Mr. Hill was there called a answer to questions put to, and charges preferred traitor and an assausin, and was put down by a yell against them, and having carefully read the documents of disapprobation, when he attempted to defend him- of the Executive, together with various resolutions, To the part of I shall publish this in the Northern Star every self that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared to the beautiful that Mr. Hill did not know a week before hand letters, and articles on the same to the beautiful that the beauti some of our friends, to aid our opponents week, till these statements are either proved or of Mr. Leach's visit to Leeds, in order to dispute in the Northern Star, is of opinion that they have with him : that although they refused to hear Mr. departed from the letter of the Plan of Organization; Hill, because Mr. Leach was absent, but yet they but, under all the circumstances of the case we most gave a hearing to Mr. Leach when Mr. Hill was ab- emphatically declare that in our opinion they have sent. Mr. Hill was also charged with refusing inser- neither been morally nor politically dishonest. And tion to the resolutions of the Leeds meeting: the fact we further declare it to be our opinion that Mr. Hill, in an amendment.

private business—and that the resolutions thus failed

Mr. Leach said he had been ready to defend himself like a man, and he who refused to do so was a coward. Mr. George White would propose another amendment, with a view to settle the question about Bir-

mingham. It was-"That we regard the statement of Mr. Leach concerning the Chartists of Birmingham at the South Lancashire delegate meeting, as being unfounded in fact: Mr. Leach having made that statement to justify the Executive from other charges brought against them, on other grounds. At the same time we are willing to do Mr. Leach the justice of thinking that those statements were made through misconception of the real state

Mr. Welsford, of Birmingham seconded. Mr. B. Macartney said he would move another amendment with a view to a proper settlement of differences. It was, "That we the delegates representing deliver the report. the various Chartist localities of England and Wales now assembled in Birmingham, deeply deploring the unhappy differences now existing in the Chartist body. yet do not conceive themselves competent to finally adjudicate on those differences, but beg to call upon the country to appoint a National delegate meeting, at retained for that reason. which both accused and accusers shall personally

Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield, seconded. could cease. He for one thought when attacks were he pocketted, in addition to his weekly salary of two made on individuals in office, the source lay in the pounds. Mr. Campbell did the like at Preston; and at ambition of some who wanted to put down others that

they might rise themselves. Mr. Leach repeated, that he had challenged any one manner, "Five shillings! why, if you had had Leach ence were read by Mr. Livingstone from the North." to prove him or his colleagues dishonest. He desired or M Dough it would have cost you a pound !- is this | Star, and by Mr. Dees, from the Evening Star. nothing to be cloaked when put on his trial. If it was all!" The money had been borrowed, and these exconsidered that a better opportunity for going into this pressions caused the person who paid it to shed tears subject would be given to morrow night, let such an Mr. Leach's conduct was always quite the contrary. opportunity be given.

had not permitted these matters to appear in the Star, shillings—great applause.) Dr. M.D. wall received these evils would not have arisen. Now he would large sums at Cithero and Burnley, while he was only speak of himself and the part he had taken receiving two pounds per week as a member of the in this unpleasant controversy. He came there Executive. Again, he had a charge against Jonathan uninvited to reply not to charges, but to whispers Bairstow, who had been receiving one pound fifteen It was said Mr. O'Connor must have sanctioned the shillings per week as lecturer to the North and East attack upon the Executive. The fact was just this: - Riding of Yorkshire, five shillings of which he had In July last he had met Mr. Cooper at Leeds, and pocketted as half of his incidental expenses, and had learned from him that some dissatisfaction prevailed in supplied himself with the other half from the Execu-Leicester and neighbourhood. He was not going to tive's Fund. commit any breach of faith by relating what Mr. Cooper Mr. Bairstow rose to justify himself from Mr. had said, but in reply to Mr. C.'s information, Mr. Bessley's charges. He shewed from section eighteen tended to give a report of their mission and proceedings O'Connor told him there was evidently a cabal being of the Plan of Organization, that he was justifiable in at the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Smyth read over got up by some persons who were ambitious of oc- taking monies from the Executive's Fund to make up cupying the places held by the Executive—(hear, hear). his expenses. From section sixteen he also shewed commenting on the policy and declarations of sever he then told Mr. Cooper that he would take part with that he was justifiable, or otherwise he miseonceived delegates at that Conference. Mr. Fletcher contended the Executive if unfairly charged. He next met Mr. the Plan of Organization.* Cooper at the Nottingham election, and there again Mr. Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, asked whether the monies Cooper made some communications reflecting upon Dr. which Mr. Bairstow had received in the North and Charter. Mr. Arran replied that the alterations were

neously entertained. He told Mr. Cooper that he was sheet. in error, that he was mistaken in Dr. M Douall, as in his (Mr. O'Connor's) opinion, M'Douall was a valuable servant in the cause. He further told Cooper to abandon all thought of dissension, to see M'Douall, to M.Douall, and that they had shaken hands.—(cheers). ham to the Star. stating that he would oppose any cabal got up against the Executive; that letter was published; he went through North and South Lanca- Northamptonshire, and was then receiving his wages as the Conference. shire, parts of Yorkshire, and other places, and one of the Executive. praised the Executive for what they had done. He learned at Preston that a strong feeling existed against the Executive and he fought their battles. He was the do not wish to press false charges.

O'Connor, containing the following extract from Mr. Cooper's letter:-"You will see how we have spoken out about the be improperly received by Mr. Bairstow. humbug Executive, George and Julian, with the Editor at Leeds, and our Generalissimo, all go with me. I to Dr. M'Douali, and was ready to defend it. Mr. faction. give you the hint, Johnny Campbell is O'Brienizing, he Bairstow must explain for himself. must be stopped, or we shall all strike on the breakers lutions of our delegate meeting."

more dastardly production never appeared. Here the Executive had erred. Monies had been set down of their political rights. stands Mr. Cooper and here am I, and now I ask him if for the travelling expences of Morgan Williams, when my acquie-cence or if the requiescence of " the Editor Mr. Williams had never been in the situation for -A meeting of the Northampton Charter County tion, whereas, all elected as delegates, would have man took the books and had them now. the confidence of the country, while the Convention would be the best judges of their business habits, and went further than this?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly not—(cheers.) I ask Mr. Cooper if, by word or hint, I joined in any denunciation of any member of the Executive? Mr. Cooper—Certainly not—(cheers.)

I ask him if what I have stated is not literally true; true to the letter? Mr. Cooper—Yes.

respondence between Mr. Cooper and Mr. Mead?- week. The carriage for cards had also been very ex- Darlow for his conduct in the chair." (cheers.) Why should I who have never mixed up in pensive before a plan was found of delivering a stock of any quarrel be lugged into this? When I am asked cards to Mr. Cleave to be remitted to the various locaif I approve of the controversy, I shall only speak for lities in Mr. Cleave's parcels. Now, as every man was delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, Greavesmyself, and say that I would give my right arm that it held innocent until he was proved guilty, he entreated street, to a very attentive audience. On Monday, bad never occurred—(hear.) I have said, and I repeat them to suspend their judgments till they possessed according to previous announcement, a tea party wre that artful and ambitious men, seeking the places of more information. However, he would tell them that held in the above room, when, at the appointed time, the Executive, have blown the coals and kept the he would decline to answer any further charges against (four o'clock) 140 partook of the repast. After the quarrel alive-(hear, hear, and cheers.) Then I am individuals: he would only consent to answer charges cloth was removed, Mr. Thomas Lawless was called on asked to stop it. Can I at once do this without being against the Executive as a body. He would ask to preside. The following toasts were given from the

a despot ! Can I say to an editor you shall, or you them, in conclusion—whether they thought the plan of chair and ably responded to. "The people the source shall not, do so and so? Would I, as Editor of the Organization meant that all the sittings of the Execu- of all power." "The health of that noble of nature, Evening Star. submit to it myself?—(hear, hear.) Mr. Leach—But will Mr. O'Connor promise me that own homes to meet in some one town? He had in people's rights, Feargus O'Connor, Esq." Other toasts if that letter about Dr. M'Douall and myself appears his pocket a document to which were appended the were also given, and a variety of songs and recitaagain, that one that I have written shall go side by side names of the members of the Executive—and that tions were interspersed which did credit to the per-

Mr. O'Connor-Give it to me and I will-(loud their resignation. Mr. Leach-Will Mr. O'Connor use his best exertions to stop it. Mr. O'Connor-I will-(cheers)-and I will under- be produced; they could not decide without them. public meeting was held in the same room, when Mr.

question whether Mr. Hill or myself should be on the spot-I could not; it was his business and he went upon my recommendation; as no one was at Leeds to bring the paper out...(hear.) Now can anything be more clear than that; here were proprietor, editor, and publisher, all absent, and no one to bring the paper out. and at eleven o'clock last night, after the Conference broke up, Mr. Hill started for Leeds-(hear, hear.) Now has any man in this assembly any question to ask

me upon any act of mine-upon the whole of my conduct? If so I am ready to answer for myself, but not for others—(cheers.) Mr. Maraden-Mr. O'Connor, when you was at Preston was any charge of dishonesty in money matters made against the Executive?

Mr O'Connor-No, nor did I sayso. What I said was, that great dissatisfaction was expressed—(hear, hear, from Mr. Marsden.) I have been conspired against. denounced, and opposed by professing friends all over the country, and now I invite you all to advertise for any letter written by me in an unfriendly tone of any man. I ask, has any man here ever heard me say one unfriendly or unkind word of any man in the ranks? If so, let him now speak out—(hear, hear.) Ah! faction may thwart me and hunt me for a time, but I will live to put it down—(cheers.) I am hunted like a consist of five members, and all documents be requested

wild beast by men who are paid for preaching Char- from the Secretary for the use of the Committee." tism; but those for whom I struggle will see through the mist. I have been now more than four hours in this heated room in bad health; have I now satisfied Mr. Hobson, of Leeds, replied, that Mr. Hill had you all, as far as I am concerned, and has any other 'You may go.'').

It was moved by Mr. Peter Hoey, of Coventry, "That this meeting after hearing the statements and explanations of the members of the Executive in

was, that those resolutions were given to Mr. Hill laying the said digression before the country was acwhen he was compelled to hasten off to Hull, on tuated by a strong desire to discharge his duty to the country when he used those strong expressions which we now so deeply deplore; and, as neither have criminally erred, we recommend, for the good of the cause,

that there be no further discussion on the question." Mr. Milsom, of Cheltenham, seconded, and Mr. Mead, Birmingham, supported the motion. Mr. Hopkins, of Bath, also supported the resolution

Mr. Fussell, of Birmingham, moved as an amend-"That this meeting is of opinion that the Executive ought to produce their accounts to prove that the

Balance Sheet is correct." Mr. Fellowes, of Birmingham seconded it. advanced and substantiated if they could be maintained.

Mr. Clark, of Stockport, said he was commissioned to deliver a report from his constituents. They had come to a vote that the Executive ought to resign. Mr. Bairstow said that neither himself nor Mr. Leach

were in possession of the books of accounts or balance sheet. They were in the possession of Mr. Campbell, the late General Secretary, to whom certain monies were due, as salary, and by whom the books were

Mr. Beesley, of Lancashire, said he would undertake appear, and that all reference to those differences cease to substantiate charges against the Executive-(Some interruption.) He held in his hand a letter containing a charge against the Executive. Mr. Campbell came Mr. Firth, of Keighley, wished all these bickerings to Blackburn, and received eight shillings there, which Lancaster he received five shillings, which he turned over in his hand and uttered his discontent, in this the People' Charter. The proceedings of the Confer-Mr. O Connor said, it had been said, if Mr. O'Connor sum of money was paid him, he returned fifteen

M Douall, which Mr. O'Connor thought were erro- East Riding had been acknowledged in the balance- only suggestions to the country, the people might

Mr. Bairstow replied that they would so appear. Mr. Jones asked if Mr. Beesley, then, charged Mr. Bairstow with receiving more than his due. Mr. Beesley replied that he did, and that Mr. Bairspeak with him, explain with him, and shake hands — stow had violated the Plan of Organization, as he (cheers). Cooper did so, and told Mr. O Connor that would shew. He then quoted section sixteen of the with respect to the motion and amendments then he was right, that he Cooper had been deceived about Plan of Organization, and shewed that since Mr. B. was not sitting as one of the Executive, he had no it was then moved that the discussion be dropped, Mr. O'Connor then sat down and wrote from Notting- right to receive any wages as one of that bedy. He and a vote of thanks be given to the delegates, which (Mr. Beesley) had filled part of Mr. Bairstow's engagement in Yorkshire, while Mr. Bairstow was incog. in

Mr. Bairstow-" That's false!"

person who proposed a vote of thanks to them in Mr. Leach contended that all these charges against under their notice. The Council adjourned to two Angust at the Conference—(hear, hear). And yet now individuals,—against Bairstow, Campbell, M'Douall, o'clock on Sunday next. some turned round and whispered that he must and Leach,—were not in point: they were not charges approve of those attacks. He most solemnly declared against the Executive. With regard to the books of lane, on Tuesday evening, on the necessity of union that neither by word or letter had he ever account, he for one, could only say, that he would vote among the working classes. He gave general satistaken part, nor would he-(loud cheering)- for all books, papers, &c. being given up. If Mr. faction. Another insinuation was that he had conspired with Campbell had kept the books, that was not an act of other member of the Executive, knew of the extra 10s. paid over to Dr. M'Douall, or of the monies said to

Mr. Wheeler, of London, rose to make some observ-

did so because not one half of those who voted knew any. the balance-sheet, he had, himself, clearly discovered. Law. Kettering; Wm. Darlow, Whilton; C. Harrison, thing about the business habits of the men put in nomina- When Mr. Campbell came out of prison, that gentle- Northampton; and J. M. Farlan, Candle. Mr. Darlow appeared to him to be absurd to attempt to substantiate reports and balance sheet be adopted." "That the could suggest the names of such men to the people- a charge against an absent person and without docu- treasurer and secretary be re-elected to their respective thear, hear, and cheers.) Now, will Mr. Cooper say ments. He could corroborate Mr. Wheeler's report offices." "That the thanks of this meeting are due,

was dishonest. He could substantiate that

to come to a close. They were all friends, and ought broke up in peace and good feeling, highly delighted not to quarrel. First, he thought the books ought to with the conviviality of the evening. On Tuesday a take to say, that that letter will not appear again— He would move the following resolution:—

(cheers.) And now, while defending myself, let me not forget an absent man. Some one has asked why been for several weeks before the public, and as there straightforward in the Conference in a manly straightforward manner which did credit to himself and The answer is easily given—this is Thursday. This of the National Charter Association, taken in conwas a perfect understanding that the state of the books evening the Northern Star went to press, and it was a junction with the late balance sheet of the Executive, and the plan of Organization, should be examined; and as they have not been produced at this meeting, we Mr. F. Taylor, "That the thanks of this meeting is due do not feel ourselves in a position to enter into the

question, through want of the necessary documents." Mr. Parkes, of Sheffield, seconded the resolution. Mr. Peter Hoey and Mr. Fussell withdrew their Mr. Jones moved-

"That, as no charge has been preferred by the people against the Executive, this meeting has full confidence in the honesty of the Executive, and be- above Hall by Mr. D. Donavan. Mr. John Murray lieves it to be unjust to censure the Executive until was called upon to preside, who said that he had an some charge of dereliction of duty be preferred against explanation to give to the meeting for the absence of them, and substantiated by the people at large."

Mr. Barron, of Leeds, seconded this resolution. Mr. Leach said that no pledge had been given that the books of the Executive should be produced that town was prevented from attending. He therefore, Mr. M'Cartney wished his motion made last night to

be put to the meeting. Mr. Robson, of London, moved "That a Committee be appointed to examine the books of the Executive, and lay a full report of their

examination before the country : such Committee to Mr. M'Grath seconded. Mr. Hobson objected: such a Committee would be

an illegal appointment. Mr. Robson thought the contrary. some conclusion being come to in this matter.

Mr. Watkins Wynn, of Hammersmith, said he had told his constituents that this was a business the dele- to the support of the Northern and Evening Sters, and gates could not settle-and he was still of the same Mr. Beesley (amidst some disorder) moved an adjournment. The Chairman appealed to the good sense of the

meeting, whether such a motion was a proper one. He

The Chairman put the several amendments, and then the original resolution proposed by Mr. M'Cartney. Mr. Robson's amendment was then declared to be

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Butter of Publisher

Mr. Beesley proposed that the Association appoint the five members of the proposed Committee of In-

Mr. Hobson seconded. Mr. M'Garth proposed that we now appoint the Com-

Mr. George White seconded. The amendment and motion being put, the motion was declared to be carried. Mr. Hobson moved that Mr. Campbell be recommended to entrust the custody of the books of the Executive to Mr. John Cleave, until the Committee of five are appointed, and that the documents be sealed before delivered to Mr. Cleave.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting was dissolved.

Mr. Beesley seconded.

THOMAS COOPER, of Leicester. Secretary of the meeting. * That is just the whole question.

Tharrist Antelligence.

STROUD.—At a public meeting held at the Globa Inu, on Monday night, the delegates gave in their report of the Birmingham Conference, and the following resolutions were moved by Mr. S. Clipone, seconded Mr. Leach objected to the course pursued by some by Mr. Harris, and carried upanimously, "That we persons present. He wished that charges should be consider no measure of Reform can really benefit all classes of the community except such as is based upon the principles of the People's Charter, we therefore extend the right hand of fellowship to all parties willing to unite with us to accomplish the enactment That was not his opinion; but it was his duty to of the same." "That a vote of confidence be placed in the delegates for the worthy position they took to accomplish a union of Reformers."

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A public tea party and ball was held on Friday, in the Chartist roo Charlestown, when four hundred sat down to tea, and one hundred were admitted afterwards. A most pleasant evening was spent.

LECTURE -Mr. Mitchell, from Stockport, lectured here on Sunday, and gave great satisfaction. A resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the Sturgeites at the Birmingham Conference, and expressive of want of confidence in them for the future, was agreed to.

NEWCASTLE -A lecture was delivered in the Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, on the principles of

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGISTS placarded this town with bills announcing that Mr. Abraham Duncan, from Scotland, and Mr. Gilmore, of Newcastle, would give On one occasion, in that part of the country, when a an account of the Birmingham Conference, in the lecture room, on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Duncan gave a very impartial account of the proceedings. Mr. Sinclair, who entered the room before the proceedings commenced, was cheered most enthusiastically; he also addressed the meeting, and related such parts of the preceedings as Mr. Duncan omitted, not forgetting to inform his constituents of the real state of the poll in Birmingham, and of the unjust means taken by the Council of the Complete

humbugs to gain a majority. BRADFORD .- On Sunday last, the delegates at the proceedings from his notes that Mr. Arran had broken his pledge, inasmuch as he (Arran) had voted for alterations in the details of the either approve or not the alterations made by the Conference, as a resolution to that effect WF3 unanimously adopted by the Conference. Mr. Fletcher then contended that the delegates of Bradford acted wrong in not supporting Mr. Somers' amendment. Mr. Smyth explained the position of the Conference

fled with the proceedings of the Chartist delegates at ON MONDAY, the members of the new Council met in their room, Butterworth Buildings, and passed Mr. Beesley-O well, -if it be false, I am sorry. I a series of regulations with respect to the manner and time of meeting and discussion of all subjects brought

under discussion to the satisfaction of the meeting.

was carried, and the meeting broke up, highly satis-

Mr. CLISSET lectured to the Chartists of Park-

Another insinuation was that he had conspired with Campbell had kept the books, that was not an act of John Walker, of Great-Horton, begs to acknow-cooper to injure the Executive and this, was to be the Executive; and it ought not to go to the country ledge the receipt of 8s. for Mrs. Brook; from the that the Executive had refused to give up the books.

Here Mr. Campbell handed a printed placed to Mr. Mr. Williams, of Bristol, asked if Mr. Leach, or any 2s. 11d.

Mr. Clisser, of Mill-bridge, preached two sermons at Clayton, in the school room, in the after-Mr. Leach said he did know of the extra 10s. paid noon and in the evening, and gave general satis-Mr. CLISSET lectured on Monday evening at the

Dolphin, in the school room. A vote of thanks was together; get your Notts, chaps to approve of the resolutions relative to producing the accounts. He had passed by acclamation to the lecturer. The meeting already stated to Mr. Campbell that he could prove separated in high spirits at the prospects of a firm Aye, said Mr. O'Connor, that is just the thing. A from his own accounts, having investigated them, that union among the labouring classes for the obtaining NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

at Leeds" or of the other parties, in his suggestion which those expences were set down. Two Council was held at the house of Mr. C Spencer, amounted to more than this :- Mr. Cooper suggested the pounds for "law expences" had also appeared shoe-manufacturer, opposite the Barracks, Northamppropriety of selecting five business men from an annual at one time in the balance-sheet, but had since disapton. The following delegates representing the localities convention, who should act as an Executive; he said he peared. Again, a difference of £8 in the accounts and annexed to their names, being present, Messrs. James was voted to the chair. The following are the prin-Mr. Dron, of London, did not like mockery; and it | cipal resolutions which were adopted:-" That the that my agreement or that of the Editor with him It was to the utmost correct. He had seen the accounts and are hereby given, to Messrs. C. Spencer and J. as well as Mr. Wheeler, and conceived that the way in M. Farlan, of Northampton, for the efficient manner in which Mr. Campbell kept his accounts proved that he which they have filled their respective offices of trensurer and secretary during the last quarter." "That a Mr. Leach observed, that Mr. Wheeler had stated lecturer be engaged, and the secretary be instructed to Mr. Campbell's conduct relative to the books of account. | write to the unrepresented localities, and know how Now he had had some conversation with Mr. Campbell | many are desirous of having one; after which, he (the relative to the books, and he had also seen fifteen shil- secretary) would correspond with certain gentlemen lings paid for postages in one day; and sometimes that until he succeeded in engaging one of them." "That Well, then, why am I to be dragged into any cor- sum had been paid each day during three days in one a vote of thanks is due, and is hereby given, to Mr.

> OLDBAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. William Booth tive were to be held by the individuals leaving their the unflinching and indomitable champion of the document, after setting forth their defence, contained formers. At ten o'clock dancing commenced and other innocentamusing recreations were kept up with a lively Mr. George White said he rose to help the meeting spirit until six e'clock the next morning, when they West gave in a report of his and his brother delegates' colleagues. A vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had delivered the report was moved by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by Mr. Hoyle and carried without a dissentient. Moved by Mr. Hamer, and seconded by and hereby given to Mr. Wm. Lovett for his manly and firm adherence to principle in the Conference." Carried unanimously. After the public meeting was over Mr. West delivered his first lecture on the fallacies of free trade as advocated by the League. MANCHESTER. CARPENTER'S HALL. On

Sunday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Mr. Beesley, who it was expected would have addressed them upon that occasion. But that gentleman having been taken ill since his arrival in the without any further remarks, would introduce Mr. Donavon, who on coming forward was received with the marked approbation of the audience. Mr. D. addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour upon the cause of the present distress of the country, and the best remedy, in a clear and argumentative manner, to the entire satisfaction of his hearers, and sat down amid the plaudits of assembly. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Dixon to address the meeting. He called the attention of the meeting to the various occurrences of the past year in connection with the Chartist movement, and hoped that they all would cast up their accounts, and when they found that they had neglected their duty in the year that was Mr. M'Grath protested against separating without past, that in the present one which they were commencing they would double their exertions in the cause of human freedom. Mr. D. then called their attention

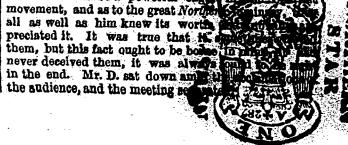
the necessity of supporting them and endeavouring to increase their circulation; and stated that lity would take five Evening Standard I would live and be a powerful engage in movement, and as to the great Norther Scaling all as well as him knew its worth

meeting, whether such a motion was a proper one. He trusted the meeting would finish this business—as the country was anxiously looking for their decision.

The motion, ou being put, was loat.

Mr. M'Cartney pressed his first motion in the form of an amendment.

Indeed the said as to the great vortes the precisted it. It was true that it them, but this fact ought to be bodied in the end. Mr. D. sat down amendment.



BURY-On Monday evening last, the Councillor and members, in public meeting assembled, unani-mously passed the following resolution:—In consequence of the resignation of Mr. John Campbell, as General Secretary, that the books, cards, and other documents new in his hands, after they have been audited, be forthwith placed in the possession of Mr. John Cleave, until such time as a General Secretary can be elected. MIDGLEY.-Mr. Rigby, of Chorley, lectured at Midgley on Saturday evening last. Subject, "The true state of political parties" Mr. R gave general satisfaction. A few members were enrolled, and money paid. Mr. Rigby preached two sermons on Sunday last, one on class legislation, and the other on the People's Charter A very good collection was made to

aid the cause. LITTLETOWN, (IN LITELSEDGE)-The Chartists of this place held a social tea party on the 27th nlt., in the house adjoining Littletown Gardens, occupied by Mr. William Boscock. The rooms were tastefully decorated with portraits of the persecuted friends of the people. Tea was on the table at five o'clock, and upwards of one hundred and thirty persons partook of the beverage, which was prepared in an excellent style. and gave great ratisfaction. Several appropriate toasts were afterwards given.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, the large room in Bomber's brow was crammed to hear the report of delegates to the Conference. Mr. Joseph Carter was called to the chair. Mr. Thomas Clark then rose and entered at length into the proceedings of the Conference and spoke in flattering terms of the Pran of Organization submitted to the Chartist delegates by Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Leicester. Mr. John Allinson, the other delegate addressed the meeting for some time on the necessity of union in our ranks, as the best means of making the Charter the law of the land. A vote of thanks was then unanimously given to Messra Clark and Allinson, and the meeting broke up.

TAVISTOCK -A public tea was held at the Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday week, on which occasion the room was tastefully decorated with appropriate banners and evergreens. About 145 sat down amongst whom were a number of respectable females. After tea, the following resolutions were agreed to:-" Viewing with deep regret the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts and believing them to have emanated from class legislation, this meeting pledges itself never to cease agitation until the Charter become the law of the land." "That in the opinion of this meeting the late conduct of Lord Abinger, in his address to the Grand Jury, at Liverpool, was tyrannical and unjust, and this meeting pledges itself to use all legal means to remove him from the judicial bench."

LONDON .- STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE -Mr. Bolwell, who had been elected as delegate to the Isne. Birmingham Conference, attended and gave a report of Mr. his mission; and from the manner in which he was lane. received, it was evident he gave satisfaction to his constituents, who passed a unanimous vote of thanks for street. his conduct during the sittings of that body in Birmingham. Mr. Samuel Clark then endeavoured to show the meeting that these Conferences did not in any way Treasurer. advance the cause of Chartism; that they were attended with a great expence, the chief portion of which came yard, Bridge-street, sub-Secretary. from the poorer classes of society; that it was an extravagant waste of funds, as the money would be better applied if given to the support of the wives and families of the political victims. He was listened to with great attention; but failed to carry conviction to his street. hearers, as several present opposed his views. Mr. Bolwell having replied, it was unanimously resolved, Manvers-street. That, on Sanday evening next, we dispense with a ecturer; and, in lieu thereof, that the following ques- street. tion be discussed by the members: " Has the late Conference produced any beneficial result?" Mr. Bolwell, square, Poplar. will open the debate, maintaining the affirmative. Discussion is invited.

SHEFFIELD,-FIG-TREE LANE,-On Sunday evening. Mr. Edwin Gill read letters from the delegates of the Conference, giving an account of their stewardship, which gave general satisfaction. He also shewed the hatred of the Stugites to an union with the working masses, not only by their recent conduct in the Town Hall, but by their factions withdrawal from the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Peter Poden also eloquently addressed the meeting. The room was beautifully decorated for the Christmas festivities and well filled.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartists of Manchester held a tea-party in their room, Brown-street, on Sunday evening iast. The room was spleadidly decorated with festoons of evergreens and portraits of the most distinthem, the tables were removed, and Mr. Donovan was mendation. called upon to preside, who, after a few remarks, read the first toast, which was, "The People's Charter, and may its glorious principles live in every heart, be echoed by every tongue, and soon be recognised as the law of the land, giving peace and happiness to our beloved country." The Rev. W. V. Jackson responded to the toast in a most powerful and impressive aprech, which occupied nearly an hour in the delivery. The Rev. Gentleman was loudly applanded throughout. The Chairman then rese and said the next toast was one ensiave and degrade them." Mr. Lane, one of the one of the greatest discoveries in Medicine. delegates to the Birmingham Conference responded to the sentiment in a most effective manner, and was interested; it was as follows :- "Frost, Williams, Jones, ! whole company, accompanied by the bind, which had a most solemn and imposing effect. The the stomach, brain, or other vital part. Chairman then gave the next toast, which was ably responded to by Mr. Fildes, and was as follows: "The immmortal memory of Henry Hunt, Esq. with all those 25. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, that have died in the cause of human freedom."—The Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Towns-Chairman then said he would make no remark upon the end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, next toast, but leave it to their own feelings: it was as Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, follows: "Ferrgus O'Connor, Esq.; may be ever live Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; in the grateful affections of a people for whom he has Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, dene and suffered so much, and may his disinterested Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fog-services be duly appreciated by seconding his efforts to gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the render them great, glorious, and free." (Tremendous England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich-evil without affording a remedy. It shows how grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) cheering.) The band then played several favourite airs, and several recitations having been given, the clock of sporting the fantzstic toe, and broke up at nine o'clock, highly delighted with the manner they had commenced the new year.

CPENSHAW.—The Chartists of this place held a tes party and bail in the Association Room, on Monday evening last, when upwards of one hundred persons sat down. The committee deserve the praise of all who attended upon this occasion for their excellent arrangements, which were of that nature that not withstanding the smallness of the room all went off with comfort and good order. The room was beautifully decorated with splendid portraits. On the ten equipage Medicine. being removed Mr. Dawson was unanimously called upon to preside, and the usual patrictic tonats having hour, and retired highly delighted.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LONDON-(NEWINGTON.) Mr. Thomas Allan, chairman, Charles-street,

Brandon-street. Mr. William Dobell, carpenter, 12, Salisbury Mr. Nicholas Noddor, shoemaker, 7, Northampton-

Arch Court. Mr. James Batton, gentlemen, 14, Elliott-place,

Prospect-place, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Pedley, plumber, No. 5, Southampton-street, Camberwell, sub-Secretary. CLERKENWKLL.

Mr. William Bails, blacking manufacturer, 49, Coppies Row. Mr. Robert Fuzzen, cow-keeper, Margaret-street. Mr. Alexander Sharp, printer, 5, Taylor's Row. Mr. Thomas White, cerdwainer, 15, Bowling Green Lane.

Mr. Michael Weedons, optician, Vineyard Walk. Mr. Richard Cameron, brace-maker and hosier, 12. Dorrington-stree:. Mr. Charles Westray, printer, 49, Coppice Row, sub-Secretary.

THE LAMBETH LOCALITY. Mr. Mallard plasterer, 4, Brooke-street, Lambeth. Mr. Dron, dyer, 25, Oakley-street. do. Mr. Collins, artist, 25, Paradise-street. do. Mr. William Rogers, shoemaker, 98, East-street Lambeth

Mr. John Moy, tailor, 1, China-walk, do. Mr. Benj. Rogers, cooper, 1, China-waik, do., sub-Treasurer. Mr. Charles Thorp, shoemakers, 8, London-street, London-road, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James Milnes, weaver, Meadowhead. Mr. Henry Clongh, do. do. Mr. Robert Gegg, weaver, Milnrow. Mr. John Butterworth, weaver, Lawfield. Mr. John Clegg, faller, Lawfield. Mr. Robert Milnes, weaver, Moorhouse, sub-Treasurer:

Mr. John Bu worth, weaver, Stonepitfield,

sub-Secretary

HEBDENBRIDGE. Mr. John Stott, rover, High-street-Mr. John Ingham, tailor, Blackwater-street. Mr. Thomas Dawson, news-agent, Commercial-

Mr. Robert Gledhill, grocer, Bridge Lanes. Mr. James Midgley, powerloom-weaver, Calder Mr. Elias Hitchen, powerloom-weaver, Calder

Mr. John Greenwood, twister, Garden-street. Mr. Thomas Mitchell, stripper and grinder, Hebdenbridge, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Barret, grocer, Commercial-street, sub-

SUNDERLAND. Mr. Ibskett Riley, weaver, Ropery-lane. Mr. Rober: Watken, do., do. Mr. Robert Heppell, engineer, Middle-street. Mr. William Chalk, cordwainer, Robinson's-

Mr. John Chalk. butcher, High-street. Mr. Daniel Mitchell, rigger, John-street. Mr. James Hall, labourer, South-pier. Mr. Andrew Wilkie, mason, Titter's-lane, sub-Mr. John Esplin, cordwainer, 30, Robinson's-lane. sub-Secretary.

Mr. George Whittaker, weaver. Mr. Abraham Greenwood, do. Mr. Benjamin Foulds, twister. Mr. James Stansfield, weaver. Mr. Robert Smith, do. Mr. Henry Higson, do. Mr. James Driver, Lester-street. Mr. Joseph Bulcock, tailor. Mr. James Mooney, High-street, Windy-bank,

sub-Secretary.

HONLEY. Mr. Thomas Walker, butcher. Mr. Joseph Eastwood, green grocer. Mr. Bramwell Dyson, labourer. Mr. Isaac K tson, weaver. Mr. Friend Vickerman, c oth-dresser. Mr. Matthew Buckley, weaver, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Roberts, alubber, sub-Secretary. of Mr. Bramwell Dyson, Honley.

WARRINGTON. Mr. Thomas Savory, power-loom weaver, Crossley-Mr. Tomlinson, spinner, Orchard-street. hir. James Savory, power-loom weaver, Naylor-

Mr. Widworth Fitton, pin pointer, Foundry-John Boardman, shoemaker, Dolman's-Mr. John Boardman, power-loom weaver, Hope-

Mr. Richard Hall, tailor, Warwick-street. Mr. John Webster, bootmaker, Bank-street, sub-Mr. Joseph Houghton, watch-glass maker. Bear-

WARSER-GATE (NOTTINGHAM) Mr. John Wells, cordwainer, New-street. Mr. Levi Gothard, framework-knitter, Victoria-Mr. James Leeson Sharp, framework-knitter,

Mr. Cornelion Varney, lace-maker, Manvers-Mr. John Reeve, framework-knitter, Poplarlane.

Mr. Edwin Smith, warp hand, Warser-gate, sub- ilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. Treasurer.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. TO MR. T. PROUT 229, STRAND, LONDON.

I am, Sir, your obliged, JOHN GILES.

The never-failing effects of Blair's Gout and Rheu- in this cautiously written and practical work, are Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors matic Pills, curing every description of Gout and almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and Rhenmatism, has secured to them a celebrity une-qualled by and medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness be excru-citing to the present to present health in an extra to present times. ciating tortures, but restore to perfect health in an where debility has made threatening inroads, the inconceivable short space of time.—See Testimonials means of escape and the certainty of restoration. which he was sure would recommend itself, and, there of Lieutenant Masters (of Hawley, near Bagshot), The evils to which the book adverts are extensive fore, would require no recommendation from him: late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, and identical in their secret yad hidden origin, and The Northern Star—may the glorious truths advo- who was invalided home by a Garrrison order; the there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, cated by that luminary shine more and more resplendent, Rev. Dr. Bloomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, till every vestige of ignorance be removed from off the Mr. Miskin, Dartford; Mrs. Chambers, Maidstone; is confided the care of young people, who ought to people, thus rendering futile all further attempts to &c. &c., which demonstrate this preparation to be remain for a moment devoid of that information and

They are equality speedy and certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in rative debility neglected by the family physician, listened to throughout with the greatest attention the head and face, and indeed for every rheumatic, but they require for their safe management the ex-The Chairman then rose and said, the next toast was or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapicularity abstracted from the one in which he was sure they would feel deeply dity, perfect ease, and comeplete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in and Ellis-may the people, for whose cause they are and there is not a city, town, or village in the king- the daily and long continued observation requisite suffering the horrors of exile, and the manacles of dom, but contains many of the grateful evidences of for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. felons, never cease their exertions to restore them to the benign influence of this medicine. The efficacy their homes, their country, and friends; and may those of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills is unparalleled exertions be speedily growned with success." The for the foregoing diseases, and it must be consolatory or social view, we find the interests and welfare of Chartist National Anthem was then sung by the to the affil cted with Gout to be assured that it posmankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, sesses the property of preventing the disease flying to indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain prac-

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darling- "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled St. Andrews struck one, when the company commenced | Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley. Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout. 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine

been given, the company enjoyed themselves till a late KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES. Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of

> Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the CPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism,

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS,

Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the a deeply important branch of study. The tone of Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-Drepsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT,

lent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Schrvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grecers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to her convalescence solely to the persevering use of the Ointment can be had seperate, Is. 13d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL CINTMENT.

Price 1s. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concoted 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 Agent GRATIS. No pretensions are made that any of these Medioffered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, relied on. and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by

and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) or vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus-" George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted :-This is to prove that the medicine I was supplied

with by Mr. Kerman, chemist, &c. Hull, I found almost direct relief from, when my medical man had failed to remedy my case; it had become a rhoumatic swelling of my knee joint, with pain and stiffness. Publish this as you think proper for your profit, &c. JOHN TANTON, Wincolmlee, Hull.

April, 1841. AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF GOUT.

To Mr. George Kerman. Sir,-I, John Shotton, millwright, have log been subject to the gout. My business has occasioned me to be in most principal towns in the kingdom, and in such principal places on my attacks I have had the most popular advice, with, generally speaking, but little of relief. On a recent attack, I took for length of time, the most popular advertised patent medicines of the day without the slightest visible good effect. I was recommended to try your medicines and and had not taken one whole box of your time I have had another attack and again had recourse to your medicine, and I think it had a more decided action than even on the former occasion; each dose producing a marked amount of relief, I have not had an attack of some time. I shall be glad to to bear out the validity of this (it being intended as a public advertisement) by giving my disinterested private op inion of your Specific for Gout and

JOHN SHOTTON. Trippet, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1841.

You can make the best use of the cure your medi cine made of me whilst violently afflicted with an old rheumatic complaint, renewed by taking coid in whatsoever way you think most calculated to effect All communications to be addressed to the care your ends and benefit the suffering thousands who have sought in vain a cure. I have not been attacked since, which is now nearly two years. ALEXANDER GRAINGER, grocer.

To Mr. Kerman, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1842. To Mr. George Kerman,-It is with the most grateful feelings that I render this certificate of my wife's case to you in the hope that you will make it as widely known as possible, for the benefit of the poor suffering beings (and your own profit) afflicted

WM. WATSON, her Husband, Hull, 1842. Ship Carpenter, Wincolmlee. AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 5 Kirkgate.

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MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind Mr. Elmer Rollett, framework-knitter, Woolpack- the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indul- filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he and the debility and disease resulting from early affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful imprindence, or Infection; with Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrho, Gleet, Stricture and Syph

11. Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishops- with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleagate-st; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past ler, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Should the above three cases of cures be worthy impotency barrenness for those previous symptoms that betray its dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barronness, and various system, obstinate gleets, excerses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency barrenness for the sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past system, obstinate gleets, excerses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency barrenness for the sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition. SIR,—Having suffered much from acute Rheuma. Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, tism, I was induced to try your Blair's Pills Dale Street. Liverpool. W. Waster Bookseller, 75, guished characters connected with the Chartist move and beg to bear my humble testimony tol their effective that 350 rat down to tea, and after regaling ficacy, not only in my own case, but in several themselves with the good cheer so amply provided for of my friends who have taken them on my recomburgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom.

> "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-

> " If we consider the topics upon either in a moral tices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

greater safety and secrecy than in " Lucas on Manly indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful off-pring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring an obstinate cough and asthma.

and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind "Another said they were worth their weight in and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of 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 "A very respectable female sa popular study should be devoid of that mysterious he was quite a new man. technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet at 2s. 9d. very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, Mr. William Emery, glass cutter, No. 1, King's For both sexes. Price ls. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devoted written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a wellsion of the human organization."-The Magnet.

vated health.

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Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration Gov. winment Stamp, which is pasted round the sides 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 and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, consultation fee of £1, without which no notice T. Robe vis and Co., 9. Crane Court, Fleet-street, whatever can be taken of their application; and in London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, cines form a Panacra for all Diseases; but they are all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be by E. Ed. vards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barolays and

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PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM of the A DISEASES of the SKIN, including a Particular Consideration of the more frequent and sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause intractable forms of these affections. Illustrated by that destroys physical energy, and the ability of numerous cases.

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and formerly surgeon in the Royal Navy. * For reviews of the first edition see the medical and general press of the period. Whittaker and Co. Ave-Maria Lane; to be had of all Booksellers.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-

am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are of success. doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely pills before I found myself quite well. Since that because it is a patent one; and more especially since its uso has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

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

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have could pursue their employment with pleasure and at their calling more than two days in the week, and 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 with similar violent rheumatic affections. Your medicine is a most valuable medicine for that complaint, in favour of which I cannot half say enough

purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely re-Mr. John Gunn, labourer, Poplar-square, Poplar, BY C. J. LUCAS, &co., consulting surgeons, London; moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman- work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan | Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks

"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, Flect-street, London."

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

Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriby the persevering use of your PARK'S LIFE PILLS. acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, Before having recourse to them. I had been for up-wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing whole animal machine, and remove the usual impemalady, which the different medical men who at- diment to maturity. tended 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 that the operation is generally attended with considerable ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of FARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health "The best of all friends is the PROPESSIONAL and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence- pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish

(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 prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. ()ne man said he wanted decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- they had done hit so much good, in relieving him of

> gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them. "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much

better, and when she had taken the second box, it "A very respectable female said her husband had Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, opinion, and will demand that medical works for Pains in the Head and Face—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. popular study should be devoid of that mysterious "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

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

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fieet-street, London." Another most extraordinary case of cure, com-

municated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers, told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is of that city, had for many years been affected with For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indoent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular
ent Tumours, and Inv body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved "The security of MAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of which she has already derived from them. She furunfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations, that she is now almost well, and ascribes all suffering under a despondency of the character that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statecheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renoment, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

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In order to protect the public from imitations, the Ho n. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the wor de PARR's LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the of ea sh box, in white letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious effectual cure, after all other means have proved Sons, Farr. 'egdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard ; Sold at 3, Market Walk, Hudders-Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton. Bookseller, field; and retail by at least one agent in the usual office, and Mr. H. Whimore, 109, Market-street, respectable d. Alers in medicine. Price is 14d., tondon. the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, Manchester; by whom this Work is sent (post-2s. 9d., and fann 1) boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with ea h box. are given with ea h box.

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TARY INJULGENCE and INFECTION; local
MORE, and for QUEBEC and MONTREAL;

also First-rate British Vessels to NEW SOLIDIA. and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS also, First-rate British Vessels to NEW SOUTH IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhaa, Gleet, Stricture. and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer-cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

Complementary of the complementary of your earliest convenience, the same quantity Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I humanity as a "SELENT FRIEND" to be con-Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering

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indiscretion demand, for the cure of those creadful sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, by his medical adviser that should he be restored a evils, that such medicine should be employed that is in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture of the Bladder Prostructure of the Bladder Pro most certain to be successful. It is for these cases ture. Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con-CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is sequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin. intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. their constitutions, or in their way to the consum- An ample consideration of the diseases of women; mation of that deplorable state, are affected with also nervous debility; including a comprehensive any of those previous symptoms that betray its dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuisimpotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and its victims. nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the Agents.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be to the successful treatment of taken before persons enter into the Matrimonial STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are danger. I therefore determined not to risk so pain- most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

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Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice a period to their dreadful sufferings. whatever can be taken of the communication

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected

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(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both ledge of a bed-fellow. sexes, including Gonorrhan, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defiof the utmost importance to those afflicted with introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult. ed as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors frem Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messre. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of efficting a permanent and ineffectual.

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Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, 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.

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VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the: Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning physical characters derivable from parental debility, till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in

his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance

from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice. MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies. administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes 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, throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

> 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 ignorance.

> 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.

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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 know-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexawithout loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictbusiness. They have effected the most surprising ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a salivation and all other means have failed; and are variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly

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3936.29.

THE SYSTEM.

"O! what a wicked world is this." Divinest Shakspeare said, Where comeliness is deem'd amiss, And good is ill bestead; Where fine arts are forbidden lore. And genius pierced unto the core, To make its gnms be shed-Where fair is foul and foul is fair, And honesty's a pl ceaix rare.

Vice is enthron'd in fulsome state. And trick is talent's test. Evils round virtue ever wait, To kill or to infest. Misery makes unthinking mirth. Pleasure to pain gives heedless birth, The bad the good molest-All proper things inverted are: Sure earth is some unlucky star.

Merit is spurn'd and pines in thought. Wisdom is folly's fool, Titles and rank are sold and bought, And law is but misrule. Humility is humbly priz'd, While pride is fed with Latteries-Simplicity's a tool, And chastity-alss, the while-The very name makes lewdness smile.

Morality is scouted off, Cant thrives like cunning care ; Hearse legislation's ceaseless voice, Prevents the patriot's prayer. Religion is a factious spy, And pride puffs soul-charg'd charity: Riches like chariots roll. Bunding with dust the asking eye, Of painful, pilgrim poverty.

Our kindness makes unkind ingrates. We're burt by those we love, And happiness or quickly sates, Or mutably doth move. Even friendship's self in time offends-Interest alone makes constant friends. And purity's a dove That seeks in vain a resting place, For all conspire its life to chase.

The age of chivalry is gone, When ardent knights went forth, By generous valour prompted on, To succour wronged worth. Such gallant grace is deem'd romance, And fashions new from fickle France. Have magnetized the Nerth. Yes, knighthood now is folly's ape, Who comes aloft to show his shape.

Where, where, is common sense, I pray? · Tencommon e'en in sound! Where reason, justice, truth, I say? They were but burthens found! Where now is love? if modest crost! Humanity !-- go ask her ghost! Where peace?-not to be found! Where reformation !- in despair! Patriotism ?- England answers where ? Renown and grace have long been dead. The wine of life is drawn, And filthy less are left instead-Honcar is put in pawn;

And no one can redeem her thence-Sweet liberty is exiled hence-Oh, when will daylight dawn? Round Blen's stem my hopes are curl'd,-Thank God there is a better world!

Bettersea

Bebiebs.

A GUIDE TO THE "BALL ROOM." C. MIT-CHELL, London. Price One Shilling.

This is a neat pocket volume, well known among the lovers of dancing, to whose thanks Mr. Mitchell is entitled for this improved Edition. The portion devoted to the "Enquette of the Ball Ro-m" ought to be read and understood by all who wish to make themselves agreeable; and is indispensably necesat a village fete. The "Dances" serve as an excellent assistant to the memory, which even the best dancers sometimes and rasher treacherous. No person tare. ought to take the lead in a set of Quadrilles without "The Guide" in his waistcoat pocket. There is an excellent glossary of French terms used, but after cleanliness in person and dress, modesty in beha- tiser. viour, and a desire to please evinced to all—we think the English terms ought to be substituted for the French throughous the whole of the work. Many persons desirons of a guide while learning to dance, would be airsid of the hard French terms at the head and in the description of the figures, and would conclude that though the book might really contain. valuable information, yet it was only to be understood by those who had misspent their time in learning French; besides, as we have a language capable of expressing our ideas and of making ourselves understood, even though we be giving directions for threading the intricate mazes of the "Caledonians". Quadrill s," we think that language ought to have payment as the overseers would accept. the preference to one which few understand, if how to pronounce.

CHRONICLES OF THE CAREWORN.

lication under this title, which is intended to be continued weekly, and to form at the end of the year on which we have just entered, a volume of interesting details, calculated to excite the attention of those who are no: above commisserating the wants and sufferings of the destitute, which it is intended to pourtray in a series of anerdotes; the one beginning in the present number, exceedingly well written as it is, relates to a young sprig of the aristocracy bred in the lap of wealth, and trained to habits of selfishness by defective education. The Chronicles of the Careworn" present a wide field, and we have no donbt from the specimen before us, the talented writer will carry out his plan in such a manner as to obtain the "recompence of his literary labours in the sympathy of the the daily walks, and the occasional wanderings, during the last year, of one who professes himself to be a lover of the human race, of one who can find beauty beneath the most homely of bonnets,—who can look for merit in the meanest of cottages,—who. can sympathise with a sorrowful man, equally upon; his conch of straw, as when upon a bed of damask,the right to make known his tale of suffering and of misery."

Local and General Entelligence.

CARLISLE,—THE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. this branch of trade. There has been for the last crimson velvet. few weeks, a great demand for weavers, so that it is pretty clear that they either have orders, or see a Pretty good prospect of a market for them.

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF BENEFIT SOCIETIES. the rules of the society had been sanctioned by the ton Herald. barrister appointed to certify, still they only contemplated matters of dispute respecting money, and, not as in this case, the expelling of a member for alleged misconduct towards the society. It is prorided by rule twenty-seventh, " If any member be: detected in profane swearing, or as pear at the Lodge in a state of intoxication, or act in any way so as to disturb the harmony of the society, or to injure its interests in any manner whatever, such member shall be fined, suspended, or expelled from the society, 23 a majority of the members may deter-Mr. Wannop, on the other hand, argued! tion in the case; he quoted rule twonty-fourth, which provides, "That in case of dispute between this society and any member or person claiming on account of a member, reference shall be made to Justices pursuant to the 10 Geo. 4th, c. 56, s. 27, provided for by the foregoing rule. The magis-

that these charges had been referred to the arbitrait; in consequence of this conduct, a meeting of the whole body was called to consider the conduct of Mr. Dean, which they deemed sufficiently bad to warrant them in expelling him. The foregoing are ONE OF THE most singular names over met with, the main features of the case, which lasted nearly dismissed with coats.

Society.—The members of this society held their weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, John-street, name of Cornelius Brosnan, was last week committed written observations on the following question:

"Have the poetical writings of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, tended to destroy superstition, promote morality, and forward the cause of public liberty"? which he illustrated by reading a number of the poems and songs of that stirling and patriotic bard; which afforded considerable amusement and stressed as well-known transient vessel, bard; which afforded considerable amusement and stressed by the difference of the mark were well below to destroy superstition, promote morality, and forward the cause of public liberty"? which he illustrated by reading a number of the poems and songs of that stirling and patriotic bard; which afforded considerable amusement and stressed below the first at the first assizes.

MITHER SHIP SCOTLAND—DREADFUL DISASTER.—

The ship Scotland, a well-known transient vessel, bard work to didegroom falling back upon his chair and expiring, at eight o'clock, without either u tering a word or giving a moan.—

THE SHIP SCOTLAND—DREADFUL DISASTER.—

The ship Scotland, a well-known transient vessel, bard work to destroy superstition, promote morality, and forward the cause of public liberty"? which he illustrated by reading a number of the poems and songs of that stirling and patriotic bard work as suddenly terminated, and their regioning to mourning, by the bridgeroom falling back upon his chair and expiring, at eight o'clock, without either u tering a word or giving a moan.—

THE SHIP SCOTLAND—DREADFUL DISASTER.—

The ship Scotland, a well-known transient vessel, bard work to discuss the fine of the mark work to discuss the following question in the field for the life for Mr. John Armstrong, the discussion was adjourned the 21st ult. about nine o'clock in the evening, in About a fortnight ago, the latter convened a meeting, until next Sunday evening, when it is expected a lat. 58, long. 22. In a heavy gale she was struck by and had come to the resolution, that if any one lively and animated debate will take place. Non- a sea, which carried overboard her commander should go on board of this vessel until they had commence precisely at six o'clock in the evening.

ING TO QUELL A FIGHT .- Un Thursday morning, an inquisition was held at the Town Hall, before Mr. Baiger, on view of the body of Eliza Rooney, a matches, and caboose and caboose-house, partly filled ment was carried into effect so severely that the ship with water. and shifted the cargo. The his life was despaired of. Five of the ringle aders of night previous, while attempting to separate James Scotland, which sailed hence on the 8 hull, immethis affair were taken into custody, and committed married woman, aged 42, who, on the Tuesday night previous, while attempting to separate James Milean and John MiGowan, who were fighting in her house, received a kick from one, and a blow from the other, on the stomach, which ruptured that the ship with water. and shifted the cargo. The bis life was despaired of. Five of the ringleaders of this affair were taken into custody, and committed to the treadmill at Carlisle; but when they should to the treadmill at Carlisle; but when they should have been taken off in the coach the sailors rose up this dilapidated state. Her escape was providential, have been taken off in the coach win- morning before the Coroner, Mr. J. Blakeny. The care down and drove it over the square twice. The Court-house was densely crowded. Several wit-

John Thorpe, the Sheaf Tavern, New Cattle Market, trade, has left a wife and, we believe, three children course of a forenoon ramble along the north beach, on view of the body of Mary Ann, the daughter of (sons) to deplore his loss. He was a very amiable lately, we came upon the cottage of as original a pair the above John Thorpe. It appeared in evidence, man, of a religious turn of mind, and was reading of old ancients as it was ever our lot to "foregather" that for some time past, the deceased, who was about his Bible when the disaster occurred. The steward, with. The patriarch, about fourscore, stands as twenty-two years of age, had been unsteady, and who was severely injured by the calamity, died on addicted to drink. On Tuesday evening she was in Friday, on his way to the hospital.—Liverpool unbroken set of ivory such as our forefathers used to Physical Force.—We find the Navy. company with some friends at her father's house, and was the worse for hour. Between twelve and one o'clock, her father desired her to go to bed, which she refused to do and in a state of great exwhich she refused to do, and in a state of great ex- Force, at the meeting of the directors forming the the Black Rock, by which two of his ribs were bro- quently we have about 7,000 seamen fewer in emcitement she threatened to go and drown herself in the canal: She had frequently made use of the London Fire Establishment, made this arnual record of the confligrations that have same threat before, and, therefore, her friends did not entertain any apprehension that she would then not entertain any apprehension that the following narrative of his treatment two or his read that the Black Rock, by whiten two or not entertain any apprehension that she would then metropolis. The report commences by stating that tor !—deevil? na, na, I ne'er tried Doctors a' my life, than last year; 64 steamers, four additional; 21 put it into execution. She contrived, however, to fires were on the increase in London, the number of and I'se no gaun to begin now wi' them and their surveying-vessels; 10 troop-ships; and 10 receivement and 1 go unperceived, out of the back door of the house, last year exceeding by 73 those of the preceding trash, o' drugs! Na, na, I just warsi't my ways have ing-ships. Our force at home comprises 604 gund; the Company, which had been placed across the and almost immediately afterwards search was made twelvemonths, and 213 over the average of the la-t nine thou sees, and the wife and me fa'n out the twa bits o' twelvemenths, and 213 over the average of the latine for her, but without effect. Nothing whatever was heard of her until five o'clock on Wednesday afterneon, when she was found drowned in the ca-al, near the Sheat Works, at which place since the Fire Brigade was formed in the year 1833, together with the number of houses and that warm and swell it to all the way, and that we we so the packets, and the wisky, thou sees, and the warm outside; and then we got heaps o' flannen and swell it about totally destroyed and those seriously and slightly destroyed and those seriously and s The verdict of the Jury was, "That the deceased dama ed: In 1833 there were 450 fires, destroying ment me up like, and keepit a' warm; and then, as day being New Year's Day, the whole of the primers found drawned begins while laboured and the second in Collapura

Accident.—On Saturday morning, a tumbril, loaded 554 fires; 33 houses totally destroyed, and 531 more; with lime, was standing in the King's Head Yard, or less damaged In 1837, 501 fires; 22 houses confine and warm and straucht outside and inside, till London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Hooper and fine and warm and straucht outside and inside, till London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Hooper and Bailingdon. A man and boy took off one of the sumed, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 560 fires; 33 the ribs gat to mend. and now they're as weel as wheels, and while the boy was underneath putting houses destroyed, and 535 injured. In 1839, 584 ever they were!" The funny old fellow finished his will upon the 6th instant (Ald Christmass Day) some grease upon it, the tumbril fell upon him, broke fires; 17 houses consumed, and 567 damaged. In 1840, narrative with a smile of triumph as he added, "Na, will, upon the 6th instant (Old Christmass Day), his neck, and he died instantly.

murder of Maria Martin, by Corder, some years From the report it appears that the chief number of ago, was destroyed, with oth r property, on Mon- fires take place in private and lodging houses, day night, by an act of incendiarism.

law Commissioners have appointed Sir Francis sons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the sary to those parties who wish to pass muster even Hastings Doyle, Bart., of the Inner Temple, bar- year, rister-at law, a Commissioner to inquire into the employment of women and children in agricul- visited since I left America, that I did not see the called upon the subject of our story, and, knowing the farmer thinking him a rough looking customer,

PRIMROSES WERE GATHERED, in Maidingley-wood, on Sunday last; and two days before Christmas floating in the ancient harbour of Rome, at Civita having reference to some ctreasure concealed on the and came up to him at the wood on the Coptfold violets and primreses were gathered in the open all—as dancing is new cultivated by the most hum- ground. In Mr. Chrisford's garden there is an the Piræus, where once rode the fleets of Themible, all the introduction needed being neatness and apple-tree now in blossom.—Cambridge Adver. stocks. I first saw the dome and minarets of Concleanliness in person and dress modesty in behavior

> A SUIT OF CLOTHES, which formerly belonged to effects the other day at Leicester. The "smallclothes" of the man-mountain measured nearly a yard round at the knee.

They were required to make such arrangements for representation of that power beneath whose broad gypsey having received the hundred sovereigns,

THE DURE OF NEWCASTLE AND "HIS OWN" society be taken as a whole, and fewer still know again.—As we predicted on the occasion of the ex. Traveller's Journal. tensive enclosure a few months back, another portion of our celebrated park is about being taken from the On Friday a very dreadful accident occurred at the box, which was not to be opened for a week, when By public. The Duke's agent is now enclosing the Malthouse at Upton, belonging to Messrs. Jennings, there was to be £150. The tale scarcely needs to be whole of the west side of the bowling green, towards the brewers, of Windsor, by which one unfortunate Lenton, inclusive of the "Rock-holes," the most in- man was killed on the spot, and two others much We have received the first number of a new pub- teresting part of the park."-Nottingham Review.

THE BLACKTHORNE TRAGEDY.—The Oxfordshire magistrates have committed Exchiel Savage and William Penn for the robbery of Mr. William Broomhead, of Eckington, near Sheffield, at Blackthorne, to Oxford gaol, to take their trials at the ensuing assizes. We understand that the evidence at present against them is not thought quite sufficient for a committal for murcer, but that further evidence is expected to be forthcoming before the

Boiler Explosion - On Thursday, about twelve o'clock, an explosion took place at the patent rope room beneath, which was also broken away, and the manufactory of Messrs. Webster, at Deptford, near this town. The boiler, which was a very large one, with them in the general wreck. Assistance was blew up with a tremendous crash, carrying away the public." The work, he tells us, "is the result of roof of the apartment in which it was placed, and effecting other serious damage to the premises. One of the workmen, named William Halliday, was much injured, and remains in a very precarious state; A second, named Lane, the maltster, was found to two other persons received slight injuries.—Durham County Herald.

THE CHINESE TREATY.—The great seal of England was on Saturday affixed to the treaty recently rati- covery. The third man was very severely wounded, and would plead for him whom the world denies fied between this country and China, at the residence but not dangerously; and the fourth providentially of the Lord Chancellor, in Great George-street, escaped with a slight bruise.- Windsor Express. Hanover-square, after which it was transmitted to the War-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to last four men, named George Rawlinson, Richard the." Celestial" Empire, under the care of Major Rawlinson, John Stockton, and William Dawson, Malcolm. The seal is inclosed in a very handsome silver box (similar to that used for the patent of his and several other magistrates, with being out armed Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), and, together in pursuit of game, on lands belonging to the Marwith the important document to which it is ap- quis of Westminster on the previous Saturday morn--Con-iderable improvement has taken place in pended, is inclosed in an elegant case covered with ing; and also with violently assaulting the keepers.

last, as a man named Laby, a Burton and Kettering of the Marquis of Westminster, named William carrier, was riding through Barton Seagrave, with Hurst, jun., Charles Dryland, James Morgan, and The 'Free Gardeners' of Carliste—Seven individuals, office-bearers, of the Esca Lodge of Endergraph of Carliste Standing in the churchyard, fell on the cart, injured slightly the father, and broke the son's back. Free Gardeners," were summoned before the sitting magistrates at the Town Hall, for having expelled, contrary to Act of Parliament, another member from the benefits of the seciety. Mr. John Saul, solicitor, and about eighteen, an elm serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. Advocate the libok-out on the present five, standing in the churchyard, fell on the cart, serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at tree, standing in the churchyard, fell on the cart, serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at dones. The Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at the Shaksper among birds seats him serves belonging to the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the son's back. Some men were employed in felling the tree, standing in the churchyard, fell on the cart, serves belonging to the Marquis of Westminster, at the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the serves belonging to the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the serves belonging to the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the serves belonging to the Shaksper among birds seats him dones the serves belonging to the Shaksper among birds seats him do his son, a young man of about eighteen, an elm William Roberts, were on the look-out on the preappeared for the defendants, and Mr. Wannop for but before the return of the person sent the tree were the men whose names we have given above, and the list of the deliberation are the magis- fell, and at the instant of its fall the vernal season, he his duty he might in this case restrict the list of the the plaintiff. Mr. Saul contended that the magis-trates had no jurisdiction in the case, for although subjects of the accident were passing by.—Northamp-the rules of the society had been sanctioned by the major time return of the person sent the tree were the men whose names we have given above, and birds around him. In the vernal season, he his duty, he might in this case restrict the libel to However, I got out, and again I paid you a visit, but rules of the society had been sanctioned by the major time around him. In the vernal season, he his duty, he might in this case restrict the libel to However, I got out, and again I paid you a visit, and at the instant of its fall the unfortunate the fifth is not yet in custody. All the peachers, ex-had no jurisdiction in the case, for although subjects of the accident were passing by.—Northamp- cept one, were armed with guns,—the prisoner Wm.

On Monday last a singular accident happened to a child two years of age, son of Mr. Avery, a miller, to stand off at their peril. The keepers then desired infant was left in a room for a few minutes, when he took up a small penknife, left open on a chair, and inflicted a dreadful cut in his abdomen, from which the bowels prounded. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and the wound sewed up, and hopes are entertained that the little sufferer may

Specimens of French Advertising.-A dealer that the magistrates had a full and perfect jurisdic- in hams advertises that his hams are so well cured that the longer they are kept the better they are ;! and of such an excellent quality that, if eaten constantly by women of the worst temper imaginable. they will render them gentle and tractable as lambs. They are particularly recommended as diet for chil-He then contended that the members had dren, to give them a quiet disposition. Another 2cted illegally in expelling his client without person advertises pommade for promoting the growth bringing the matter before the magistrates, as was of hair; and states that he is so certain of its efficacy that he makes a rule of never accepting any payment of a purchaser, however hald, until he had keepers, now finding themselves defeated, were on

One of those interesting, and, in these parts, them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst rare phenomena, familiarly known at the Spectre of fired at the poachers, and one of them fell. The time he was in the Lodge room was in January last, when he paid all dues; that he had not quarrelled with any member since the 8th of January, 1842; part of the day was obscured by fog, until about three o'clock, P.M., when the sun bursting through the clouds, the hill-tops, under his enlightening information of the affray was immediatly given the clouds, the hill-tops, under his enlightening influence, shook off their shrouding, while the valleys to Mr. Stewardson, high constable of Baoxton, before applied to the magistrates on the subject. before applied to the magistrates on the subject remained immersed in mist. On my arriving at the like expulsion. Mr. Saul then put in the point where the road begins to decline, I observed, Parkinson, of Farndon, and William Moor, which Mr. Wannop strongly objected as eviproportions, which, for a time, continued a pretty Rawlinson, Dawson, and Stockton by Tuesday dence but it is a subject of my actions, and within certain marring. Both the keepers and watchers were very dence, but it was received as such by a close imitator of my actions, and, within certain morning. Both the keepers and watchers were very majority of the magistrates. The book went to limits, an assiduous attendant on my motions; on severely beaten. After the evidence had been heard

ONE OF THE most singular names ever met with, three hours. The magistrates retired for a few minutes and returned with the following decision:

We are unanimously of opinion that the case be dismissed with costs. name) of Savage. Hence he enjoys the pleasing THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT and amiable name of Savage Bear, Esq.

Caldewgate, on Sunday evening last, Mr. John Hutchinson in the chair. After the usual business was gone through; Mr. Henry Bowman read some written observations on the following question:—

"Here the rection of Deberger than the read of this town, to the county gaol, charged, with a murder committed twenty years ago on a man named Edmond M'Sweeney. The prisoner was

Suicide.—On Thursday evening, an inquest was She was out altogether twenty days. Poor Carlisle gaol.—Carlisle paper.

taken before Thos. Badger, Esq. at the house of Captain Robinson, who was well known in the Novel Treatment of a Fracture.—In the

more or less injured; and last year (1842) 769 fires; ways than ane !"-Ayr Advertizer. THE RED BARN at Polstead, the scene of the 24 houses destroyed, and 743 more or less injured. and carpenters' work-hops. Public houses and dra-FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE announces that the Poor- pers' shops follow in rotation. Upwards of 20 per-

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND .- Not a port have I tering the waters of France; it was the only one stantinople from beneath a cloud of cannon smoke the great Daniel Lambert, was sold among other that met my eye on scaling the summit of the Pyrathe Mahommedan ally of Britain. The first object lish travellers had planted there. Beyond the cutaracts, on the borders of the Desert of Nubia, the only OLDHAM. A SIGN OF THE TIMES. At the petit sign of civilisation that I saw was the Engsessions on Thursday, before the Rev. T. S. Mills, J. lish cross flying from the masts of a traveller's boat. Mellor, and J. F. Leers, Esqrs., about sixty of the Here, on the extreme verge of civilisation I stood better class of rate-payers, small farm.rs, shop- before this emblem of the universal presence of that keepers, machine makers, &c. in Oldham-above- nation; and in these lawless regions it gave me a Town, were summoned for arrears of poor a rate. pleasing sense of security to find myself so near a ægisthere is protection abroad for the most humble

tugitive from violence and oppression.—American WINDSOR-MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT .injured. The malthouse consists of three stories. the two lower of which are the working floors, and the upper was used for storing barley, a large quantity of which was placed there. There were four apprehension. men at work in the house, and happening to perceive one of the beams of the floor slightly giving way, they removed the malt from that part to the other could make it; the sky a deep blue, spotted with side of the flooring, which thus became overloaded, snow-white and fleecy clouds; and the air as fresh and occasioned the subsequent accident. They then perceived some barley trickling down from the floor to the story benezih, on which one of them returned to the room to stop up the hole or crevice, when the whole of the flooring of that story fell into the whole fell to the basement story, carrying the men speedily procured, and the poor fellows were extricated as soon as possible, when it was found that one of them, named Robinson, was killed on the spot, having been dreadfully fractured on the head have received several dreadful injuries, internally and externally; he was conveyed to his lodgings, where he now lies with little or no prospect of re-SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Un Sainrday were charged at the county court, before Dr. Penny It appeared from the evidence, that on Saturday CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, December 17, four keepers in the service Rawlinson carrying a pitchfork. On seeing the poachers, the keepers, of course, hailed them; when the poachers not to fire, adding, that as both parties were armed, if a sho; were fired, it would be returned, and lives would be lost. After a good deal of manæuvring, the poachers retired from the preserves into an adjoining field, being still followed by the keepers, when William Hurst suddenly sprang at George I wlinson, and threw him down. The latter immediately called to his mates to come to his aid, when one of them stepped forward and aimed a tremendons blow with a gun at Hurst, but which happily did not take effect. Both parties then closed, and a terrific combat ensued, man to man, which continued until the keepers were severely beaten and overpowered. During the struggle, Dryland and one of the poachers had a severe fight in a ditch, and while they were both prosterate. William Rawlinson assaulted Dryland with a pitchfork, and

Duel" of the old poet Herrick were to be again performed, the heroes should be taken from the banks of these two streams; and the spirit-stirring vigour

Prove that Mr. Dean had preferred certain charges raising my hand to my hat, I was gratified with a the prisoners were fully committed for trial.—Chestainst another member of the name of Sewill, and parting salute."—Bath Paper.

A CLERGYMAN, whose name was M'Namara, died | TRADE IN DUNDEE -Trade this week leaves us | THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL. A very wealthy MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY DRUMMOND, C.B., Direction of a committee chosen with the consent of both parties; the result of which was, that the committee that the charges made by Mr. Dean against Mr. Sewell, were unjust, frivolous, and The property, unless claimed within two years, unworthy of notice. The late Regards that these charges had been referred to the arbitration of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich very little to say. As regards flax there is nothing planter in Woodford county, Kentucky, says:—"I tor-General of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich very little to say. As regards flax there is nothing whatever new from what we have for some weeks had rather be taxed for the poor boy's education on Sunday. Copenhagen, Walcheron, Flushing, had to report; the transactions being altogether than the poor man's ignorance; for the one or the the various encounters in which he was engaged. against Mr. Sewell, were unjust, frivolous, and The property, unless claimed within two years, unworthy of notice. The late Riga and Memel ships other I am compelled to be."

vexa ious; and that they considered Mr. Sewell as ceases to be private, and becomes public property. have not yet made their appearance, but it is now An Acrion was tried in the a good and useful member of the society. Mr. Saul then called two witnesses, who proved, that Mr. Dean had spoken disrespectfully of the society; and becomes public property.

The host of the Angel Hotel, at Whitby, last week, set before his friends a Yorkshire Christmas and endeavoured to deter one of them from joining four it is now proved, that week, set before his friends a Yorkshire Christmas pie, seven feet in circumference and containing four and endeavoured to deter one of them from joining of the society; it is propertied in the Court of Exchequer, and becomes public property.

AN ACTION was tried in the Court of Exchequer, and becomes public property.

AN ACTION was tried in the Court of Exchequer, at the short of the society well ascertained that at the present rate of in which the defendant, having engaged a house at this late rent audit in St. Martin's, Stamford Biron, on the defendant, having engaged a house at this late rent audit in St. Martin's, Stamford Biron, on the week, at eight guineas a week, returned to his agricultural tenant the amount of the machinery now at work going until the machinery now at work going until the usual the machinery now at work going of the half-year's Income-tax.—Lincolnshire Chron-time of arrival of vessels from the Bronn, on the defendant, having engaged a house at the lot of the week, at eight guineas a week, returned to his agricultural tenant the amount of the machinery now at work going and the court of Exchequer, and the court of the defendant, having engaged a house at the lot of the week, at eight guineas a week, returned to his agricultural tenant the amount of the machinery new at the court of the mode of the week, at eight guineas a week, returned to his agricultural tenant the amount of the machinery new at the court of the machinery new at the court of the machinery new at the court of the machinery new at the machinery new at the court of the machinery new at the mac This circumstance, however, as well as the high rate at which flax is offering to open at for winter contracts, has not yet produced any effect upon nuisance," and the jury immediately found for the o'clock on Sunday morning last, between Edmund prices in this market.—Dundee Advertiser.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH .- On the evening of Saturday last, the celebration of the marriage of a couple at Potento, in this locality, was abruptly put | tral" editor to speak of politics without leaning one | parties agreed to fight. The contest continued near a stop to by the death of the bridegroom, a young way or the other. It's hard work to make a dinner an hour, and terminated in Ephraim being unable to man named Robert M'Dougall, servant to Mr. Kidd, of grape shot, unless they are well boiled—and its rise from the effects of a blow which the other had miller there. The arrangements for the marriage being completed, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the clergy-man of the parish, arrived at three o'clock, when do nothing, and have too much of it on hand—and held on the remains on Wednesday, before Mr. I. the marriage ceremony was gone through; and the it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says, L. Sellis, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was company assembled were thereafter enjoying themselves, as on similar joyous occasions, when their selves, as on similar joyous occasions, when their mirth was suddenly terminated and their rejaining.

gratification to those assembled. On the motion of for some years, experienced a dreadful disaster on mariners wishing to reduce the wages of the sailors. members are admitted gratis. The discussion wil (Captain Robinson), the second mate (Mr. A. Pal- obtained the wages they were accustomed to have, mer), the steward, J. Simpson (a boy), and two sea- he should be sewn up in a sheepskin, which was pro-SHEFFIELD —A Woman killed in attemption of their number of the strength of the occasion, and carried round the town of the strength of the strength of the occasion, and carried round the town of the strength of the strengt split the covering board, stove in the fore and after ber had disobeyed the resolution, and the punish-

was found drowned, having, while labouring under the effects of liquor and great excitement, thrown herself into the canal."

BALLINGDON, NEAR Supers totally destroyed and \$23 houses totally destroyed and \$24 houses for the carriages gave way, so that the connection between those in Gilspur-street Compter, about 200, and the Debtors in the inside; and that I thought and for the carriages were dragged after; and the passing sengers, of whom there were about thirty, escaped about me, an't keepit the banes fine and ticht outside regaled with 1lb. of roast beef, 1lb of bread, and a about me, an't keepit the banes fine and ticht outside regaled with 1lb. of porter each person, the gift of the Sheriffs of the carriages. -and we just workit on that way, keeping all things | pint of porter each person, the gift of the Sheriffs of 681 fires; 26 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. na. they'll no torture me wi' their bondages and their receive from Mr. Pritchard, the High Bailiff, 11b of In 1841, 695 fires: 24 houses totally consumed, 673 physic; 1'm as auld's the maist o' them, in mair roast beef, greens, potatoes, 11b. of plum-pudding, physic; 1'm as auld's the maist o' them, in mair roast beef, greens, potatoes, 11b. of plum-pudding, that the CREDULITY.- We have seldom heard of a more

striking instance of credulity than the following, which occurred a week or two ago, to a farmer who resided on the borders of Yorkshire, in the parish of Bowland, and near to the town of Slaidburn. £100. But as riches were not of easy attainment. sess the treas re, and gathered all his money, which amounted to £25, as the price for the information, £75, to make up the amount demanded. The Essex Herald. wrapped them in a piece of brown paper, and going with the man up stairs, they both knelt down, and, after pretending to utter some charms upon them, she returned to him a brown parcel, to be put in a

further told: on opening the parcel, there were one hundred and fifty pieces of tin! When the fraud was discovered, the impostor had decamped, but she has been traced to the neighbourhood of Manchester. A reward of £10 is offered for her Scenery in Ohio.—The weather was as bright and beautiful as the opening of the month of May as a May-morning in England: though the scene was warmer and more intensely brilliaut in its light. The outlines of the hills that bounded the valley on either side were gracefully undulated, and the hills themselves were wooded to their summits. The forest-trees were in their brightest livery of green, after the heavy rains; the paw-paw, the redbud, and the dogwood all mingled their varied blossoms with the general verdure; the birds sang so exultingly, that one might have fancied a general convention of the feathered throng to celebrate some

jubilee; in short, Nature was in her loveliest and most attractive garb; and it was happiness of no ordinary kind, to waik alone upon the upper deck of the boat, and feast the senses of sight and hearing. with the scenes, and odours, and sounds, on every of Dundee. M'Kenzie was charged under the Act bring it to a point. side. Mere existence was a pleasure, and gave, in its silent enjoyment, some conception of the Oriental ideas of a Paradise, which should consist of eternal kill, in so far as, for the purpose of evading pay- office clock, and then at her gold watch)—Why what repose, amid trees, and flowers, and running-streams, ment of a sum of £1,000 sterling, which he was do you think of a quarter of an hour? and singing birds. Among these, the ever-varying notes of the mocking bird were easily distinguished of October, 1842, in or near a wood or plantation from their superior vigour and brilliance above all others. The valley of the Scioto is the favourite pleasure grounds of the Earl of Camperdown, in haunt of this Caradori of the Woods; and since we the county of Forfar, into which he had decoved the had hung with delight upon the thrilling accents of said James Duff, wickedly and feloniously attack that sweetest and most winning of all songstresses and assault him with a loaded pistol, and with disfrom our native land, we had heard no warblings charging the same with intent to kill him, whereby that could so well compare with hers, as those of the he was wounded in the back to the effusion of his Rubini of Ohio. Mr. Atwater, indeed, calls him a blood, and serious injury of his person, and immi-Saakspere, not of Stratford-upon-Avon, but of nent danger of his life. The prisoner, who appeared Chillicothe, on the Scioto, and thus describes his to be in great di-tress pleaded guilty. The Lord bour, with heart stirring melody, until the males | tence which the Court might award would be suffi come in florks, to caress their beloved mate; when cient for the vindication of the law. After short lo! no such lovely bird is there; they find, instead addresses from the Court, the prisoner was sen- Miss Newell (in a voice of triumph—Oh! you do of the lovely fair one, a homely brown thrush. tenced, by the Lord Justice Clerk, to transportation remember it. Well, then, from that hour to this I lo! no such lovely bird is there; they find, instead addresses from the Court, the prisoner was sen-Having succeeded in imposing on one species, he for the whole period of his natural life. proceeds to play off similar 'tricks upon travellers,' and continues his play until he is satisfied with his and continues his play until he is satisfied with his own mischief, and his neighbours' disappointment. William Gibson, Robert Wood, James Graham, When the other birds have young ones, he watches and Robert Donnachie were placed at the bar their nests, until the parents have left them in quest of food, when, seating himself near their domiciles, he imitates the scream of the hawk, or some other bird of prey. If the parents heed the scream, and come home, very well; but if not heeded by them he proceeds to imitate the voice of the young ones in the utmost agony and distress; he utters Boyle. Michael Brady, Charles Donally, and Wm. their shrill cry and dying groan, when the Clark, and with discharging a loaded pistol, or affrighted and afflicted parents come flying other fire-arms, at John Dawson, by which he was in the utmost haste and trepidation, to relieve their suffering dying young ones; but, behold no one is near them, except the innocent, the plain, the honest and candid Mr. Thrush (the mocking-bird) who retires, as if laughing in his sleeve, at the trick trates consolied for some time, and finally ageed that they had jurisdiction in this case, and called the point of retiring, when they heard one of the his head covered with hair.

The magistrate of the magistrate consolied for some time, and finally ageed the point of retiring, when they heard one of the his head covered with hair.

The magistrate of the magistrate of the has played off upon the parents." We nad heard the point of retiring, when they heard one of the his head covered with hair.

The magistrate of the magistrate of the has played off upon the parents." We nad heard the point of retiring, when they heard one of the has played off upon the parents." We nad heard the point of retiring, when they heard one of the his head covered with hair.

The magistrate of the magistrate of the point of retiring, when they heard one of the his head covered with hair.

One of the more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more; they attempted to do so, when Hurst them more in the point of retiring, when they heard one of the has played off upon the parents."

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We nad heard the has played off upon the parents."

We nad heard the has played off upon the parents."

We nad heard the has played off upon the parents."

We nad heard the has played off upon the parents."

We nad heard the has played off upon the parents."

We nad heard the has played off upon the pa Montgomery, on the river Alabama; but the bird of addressed the jury for the Crown, and Mr. Crawford the Scioto, whose notes delighted our ear, was in no degree inferior to that of the Southern stream on whose borders we had listened with intense delight to the sweetest warbler we had heard. The two indeed, were so equally matched in musical powers that if the single combat described in the "Music's

> "Like perfume o'er a bank of violets Stealing and giving odour." -Buckingham's America.

Shakspere describes, wafting

of the Northern, blended with the melting tenderness

of the Southern bird, would make such music as

An Action was tried in the Court of Exchequer, "that persons who let ready-furnished houses were A PUGILISTIC contest, which terminated fatally, bound to take care that the premises were free from took place as Hunston, near Chichester, about three

HARD WORK .- It's hard work to go up hill with- The men, it appears, with others, had been drinking out leaning forward—and it's hard work for a " neu- through the night, and a quarrel having ensued, the

should probably not be far wide of the mark were we the free passage of the same. From the facts deto put down the direct expenditure of the Turf at the posed to in evidence, it would seem that, at a few sum of £200,000; but were the capital vested in minutes before nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning horse fl sh to be taken into consideration, and the last, the policeman on duty at that part of the line incidental disbursements to which the amusement which passes immediately opposite Battle Farm, inevitably leads, we feel persuaded that more than observed something on the rail, at a distance of one million of money per aneum is bona fide circu- nearly half a mile from him, which he supposed to lated. In round numbers, it aspears that during be a rabbit until its stationary app arance excited the past season about 1000 horses have been con- a suspicion in his mind that he was mistaken. As tested, whilst £150,000 were distributed among the the train was at that moment in sight, he, after

organ, and caused death. The poor woman has left a husband and several children, one of whom, an infinit of three month's old, was at the breast when its mother received her death blow. The inquest was adjourned.

Suicide.—On Thursday evening, an inquest was produced by suffocation, the Jury returned a verdiet, 'That the several persons came by their deaths in consequence of injuries received by reason of extreme pressure at the chapel; and that the alarm given on that occasion was not the result of any maticious intent, but arose from an apprehension on the part

and a pint of beer each,-thus showing that the criminals fare much better at this season of the year than the inmates of the union workhouses.

THE GAMEKEEPER AND THE FARMER -On Sunday se'nnight, one of the gamekeepers of J. Attwood, Esq. having assumed a disguise for the better detec-The name of his farm was "Gold Hill," or, as it is tion of poachers upon the estate, passed the house of one called by his neighbours, "Gowd Hill." A gypsy of the tenants, near Lea Wood, Edney Common: flag of England. It was the first flag I saw on entering the waters of France: it was the only one the name of his farm, gave him sundry hints of its
he could, followed him, armed with a stout cudgel, Vecchia. Again I saw it in the deserted harbour of premises, and which she could discover by certain Hall estate. The supposed trespasser having refused means in her power. The wily hag quickly took to quit the place, the farmer commenced an attack advantage of his credulity in lending a willing ear upon him, and the single-stick exercise was mainto her idle tales, and, in answer to his request to be tained on both sides with considerable skill for some that issued from British line-of-battle ships, saluting but in possession of the treasure, required the usual minutes; the farmer, however, began to lay about the Mahammedan ally of British. The first object "infallible" crossing of the hand with money, and him with increased vigour, his intentions evidently as the riches to be outs ned were great, so the being a capture, when the keeper, still maintaining mids was the cross of St. George, which some Eng. amount demanded was high, being no less than his incog. not wishing to strike his friend, presented a brace of double-barrelled pistols; his assailant, noand such an opportunity of acquiring them seldom thing daunted, drew forth the huge key of his gra-occurs the weak-minded fellow determined to pos- narydoor, which he as deliberately nainted at the narydoor, which he as deliberately pointed at the disguised keeper, and again called upon him to withdraw-at last the keeper revealed himself to the but the sybil would not sell him the secret for this farmer, and the incident has given rise to a hearty sum, and he accordingly borrowed of his neighbours | joke in the neighbourhood where the parties reside.-

THE EXTRAORDINARY MILDNESS OF THE SEASON. -The new comet in Drace was at its nearest point to the earth on the 15th of December. Its distance, however, even at that period, was 7.000 000 leagues. Comets are remarkable for the high temperature they diffuse on our atmosphere on their approach to the earth, and for the subsequently low temperature at their termination. I anticipate the frost will set in towards the end of the month, as we have the luminaries and the planet Mercury applying to a conjunction of Saturn in Capricorn; such a position of Saturn in Capricorn the ancient philosophers always held would influence the air in winter to very frosty weather, as was the case in 1784, when there was a protrac ed frost and snow storm, three months long, which commenced on New Year's eve; and also in 1813, when the cold Saturn was traversing Capricorn, another severe winter occurred, which commenced on D cember 26th, and continued two or three months. From the inclement aspects of the planets on the 31 and 7th of January we may anticipate violent storms of snow, frost, &c., and severe gales may be expected. A very stormy period sets in, continuing with little

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY,—TRIAL OF ALEXANdealer and farmer, came on for the assault, with by means of loaded fire-arms, and with intent to going to detain me? Miss Newell (looking up at the indebted to James Duff, grazier, he did on the 15th called the Gillie Wood, being part of the policy or THE COLLIERY RIOTS IN AYRSHIRE. At the

accused of mobbing and rioting with loaded firearms, for the purpose of assaulting, molesting, and intimidating working men employed in the colliery at West Hawkedfield, in the parish of St. Evox, Ayrshire, on the 14th and 16th November last; and in particular with wounding and injuring Bernard murdered. A great number of witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the Lord Advo. cate departed from the whole charge against the prisoner Donnachie. The declarations of the other prisoners were then read, generally denying the charges in the libel, and stating circumstances to own babe. (The gravity of the Court was quite tory proof being then read, the Lord Advocate outright.) for Wood and Graham, for whom he craved a verdict of not proven, at the same time strongly recommending Gibson, whose guilt had been clearly established, to the leniency of the court. The Lord Jus- I rather like you, Sir Chapman, and, as it's the last tice Clerk then summed up the evidence, and day of the old year, I was determined to say as much the Jury retired a little after eleven to consider as I could, and I think I have opened some of your as to their verdict; and in about half an hour re-turned into court and delivered he following ver-The Alderman most good humoure dict:—"Unanimously find William Gibson Guilty; his hand at the request of the lady, who, after and by a great majority find Robert Wood and Jas. shaking it most warmly, dropped a graceful courtesy Graham Guilty of mobbing, rioting, and assault, to the Alderman, exclaiming, "Pardon me, Sir Chapbut not Guilty of murder, and by a great majority man, if I take leave of you in the words of a good recommend the prisoners to the leniency of the court. Find Robert Donnachie Not Guilty." The ter, during which the candidate for the Crown with court delayed pronouncing sentence.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD -The Marquis of Exeter.

and Ephraim Cousens, the sons of two brothers.

some little hesitation, ran towards the spot with all possible speed, and had hardly succeeded in kicking off the iron when the engine passed by. There is no doubt, from the construction of the intended obstacle, and from its peculiar position on the rail, that, in nine cases out of ten, the effect would have been to throw the engine off the line, and, in the present instance, to send it down an embankment twenty-two feet in depth. The prisoner, who is afarmer's labourer, and only sixteen years of age, pleaded guilty to the charge. We hear that this wanton and reckless youth has been before repeatedly seen loitering on the railway, and frequently chastised for so doing by the Company's officers. He was fined £5, and, in default of payment, committed for three months .- Devizes Ga-

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY - MALICIOUS CONDUCT. - An accident octhrown violently against the sides of the carriages. The arrival of the train in Edinburgh was delayed by this accident from seven at night, its usual period of arriving, till two in the morning.—Scotsman.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.-SUNDAY.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE WHITEHALL, 1st. January, 1843.

SIR,—Agreeably to the wishes of the assembled multitude in the Park, near the Horse Guards, this day, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the following resolution passed unanimously in reference to certain proceedings in Warwickshire, which are considered as an evident tampering with the national rights of the people at large-namely, the sanction given by the Administration to an assemblage held at BIRMINGHAM, for the purpose of contemptuous exultation-alike reflective on the Government, the governed, and equally dangerous to the public welfare.

CHARLES HENRY ACKERLEY, Chairman. Resolved unanimously, "That the object of the Government agents at Birmingham appears, by their dastardly acts on both sides, to have attempted to neutralize, under the word 'Alteration,' that opinion which has been already carried by upwards of four milliens of signatures for the rights of the working classes in their Petition, registered as the Charter. That the retrogade word 'alteration' as a backward move, being in opposition to forward motion.—this Assembly of the London Operative Mechanics, in behalf of their fellowmen in the provinces—will not sanction the inconsistent proceedings of the past week, for endeavouring to undo what has already been done. Therefore the Charter, as recognized by the whole country, and 'nailed to the mast.' shall be the lever of all our Rights, as those of all

mankind." The above was received with enthusiastic approbation, followed by three tremendous cheers, many congratulating the Chairman (Capt. Ackerley) in his auspicious commencement of the ensuing new year.

GUILDHALL, LONDON. While Sir Chapman Marshall and Sir James Duke, the sitting Alderman, were on Saturday adjudicating on a case which required the presence of two Magistrates, a tall well-dressed lady, of "a certain age," advanced to the table with the air of a grenadier.

The case having just concluded which occupied the attention of the two Magistrates, Sir James Duke, on beholding the lady, hastily quitted his seat, and retreated into the Magistrates' private room; Sir C. Marsnall was, however, not so fortunate.

The worthy Magistrate, who appeared as if some intermission to the end of the month.—G. Sugden, the lady—Now Miss Newell, what do you want with me Miss Newell (with great solemnity)—Well, Sir

DER M'KENSIE FOR ATTEMT TO MURDER -On Chapman, I've got you; and though one gentleman Saturday, the trial of Alexander M'Kenzie, cattle won't listen to me, another shall; for four-andtwenty years I have pursued this subject, and as intent to murder, James Duff, in the neighbourhood this is the last day of the old year, I'm determined to George the Fourth, cap. 38, with assault, committed Alderman-Do; madam, tell me how long you are

> Alderman-No; pray say five minutes. Miss Newell-I'd rather you'd split the difference:

however, I can say a good deal in five minutes. Alderman-Well begin. Miss Newell-Sir Chapman, do you believe in

Alderman-Really, Madam, I-Miss Newell-Come, come, Sir Chapman, I've got you in a corner, and you must answer me; do you believe in a God? Alderman-Upon my word you must not-

Miss Newell-Oh, well, I suppose you do believe; some time ago.

Alderman-Yes, I remember it, Miss. have pursued the same steady line of conduct-(Laughter)—and my undying conviction is (striking her hand with much force upon the table) that I shall wear the Crown of England, have a large house, and keep a great number of servants. Alderman-Now pray, Madam, come to a con-

clusion, for you see the five minutes have just expired. Miss Newell (looking at the clock, and again at her watch)-Not so fast, Sir, I know what o'clock it is-(Roars of laughter)-besides I say that the Queen

of this country sets a bad example to her subjects. Alderman-I cannot hear this; you must not be allowed to talk thus.: I won't listen. Miss Newell-But you must, and I ask again, why the Queen, a lady occupying a station the highest in the land, does not suckle her own child? Only place me in such a situation, Sir Chapman, and I'll let the world see an example of a great lady nurturing her

overcome by this speech, and justice fairly laughed Alderman-Miss Newell, you have had more than five minutes allowed you, and I must beg of you to retire. Do not compel me to use force.

Miss Newell—Well, I have done for the present

The Alderman most good humouredly extended

drew.)

. To the Editor of the Evening Star.

SIR,—I have now included in my preposed "Plan, all the emendations which seem to me desirable, after having the advantage of my brethren's opinions of this important matter. Among the delegates who surveyed and agreed to by their general good-will in case of my scheme last Saturday morning, were comprised amergency. some of the soundest heads and most energetic minds in the movement; and is addition to the authority which their names affords me, I might, once more, add, the representatives to the Annual Conventions, together that in private conversation I have, long ago, received for my proposed scheme, or for the major part of it, approvals on the part of Mr. O'Connor. Dr. ney, and many other well-known advocates of our

On the advice of my brother delegates, and to avoid Executive behind it—the word " Executive" is entirely left out of the Plan. The five chief officers of the Annual Convention, it will be seen, exercise all the necessary functions of an Executive body-but do not lie under the illegality of being specially appointed for such a purpose when the Convention breaks up: the officers included, remain in them throughout the yearso that they can fill up vacancies, &c., or give other counsel for the welfare of the general body.

Praying my brethren to take up the subject earnestly, and instantly,

I subscribe myself, Sir, Yours respectfully. THOMAS COOPER.

Leicester, January 2nd, 1843. MINUTES OF A MEETING OF CHARTIST DELEGATES, HELD IN BIRMINGHAM, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR, 1842.

"1. Resolved, that the Plan of Organization, sub-National Charter Association throughout the localities, the Presidential Sittings. and that Mr. C. be requested to send a copy of his plan for insertion in the Evening Star, Northern Star. and Chartist Circular. " 2. Resolved, that Mr. Cooper be employed to make

env emendations which have suggested themselves to him as desirable, during this discussion. " 3. Resolved, that the members, in their localities, le desired to come to a decision on this subject as soen as possible, and that the country be recommended to prepare for electing representatives to serve on the

First Annual Convention,' to be held in London in the emonth of April next. " 4. Resolved, that the country be recommended to plan, and in the same proportions to the localities, practiced in electing delegates to the Convention, held in London in the month of April. 1842.

5. Resolved, the country be recommended to empower the delegates to the 'First Annual Convention.' to take the whole Plan of Organization, again into consideration, and to give it the stamp of full repreimistive authority." (Signed) James Leach, of Manchester.

George White, of Birmingham. John West, of Derby. William Jones, of Liverpool. John Mason of Birmingham. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester. Thomas Clarke, of Stockport. James Vickers, of Belper. E P. Mead, of Birmingham. Edward Clayton, of Huddersfield. Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield. Ber jamin Rushton, of Halifax. Thomas Railton, of Manchester. Peter Hoey, of Coventry. Moses Simpson, of Hanley (Potteries.) Luke Thos. Clancy, of Brighton. Edward Burley, of York. James Green, of Northwich. Samuel Cowan, of Liverpool. Wm. N. Milsom, of Cheltenham. Joseph Sturmey, of Stourbridge. Charles Thorpe, of Birmingham. Bernard Bromgoole, of Warrington. Wm. Talbert, of Birmingham. Alfred Anthony, of Arnold (North) John Wilmos, of Kettering. William Feast, of Brighton. Geo. Richardson, of Birmingham. Charles Gwilliams, of Liverpool. David Pott, of Birmingham. John Chance, of Slourbridge. James Sanders, of Birmingham. John Allinson, of Stockport. Mellin Moore, of Blackburn. Thomas Welsford, of Birmingham.

THOMAS COOPER, of Leicester, (Secretary.) PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT

WM. WATKINS WYNN, of Hammersmith.

(Chairman.)

(Recommended for the consideration of the People by the last day of the year 1842.)

BRITAIN,

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION. 1. The object of the National Charter Association

the document called " The People's Charter." MEMBERSHIP. 2. Each member of the Association shall avoy an entire approval of the principles of the People's

sub-Secretaries; shall receive a yearly card of 3 The National Charter Association," paying for it one GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

3. The general government of the Association shall if convenient.

4. The said Annual Convention shall be composed of delegates from Chartist districts; the delegates to be elected by the people in public meeting assembled; the districts, and the number of representatives from each to be arranged by the first Annual Convention, and re-arranged by succeeding Annual Conventions, as need may arise.

5. The first business of each Annual Convention shall be the election of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Vice-Secretary; the powers of each of these officers, and also the powers of each them for one conventional year.

tial sittings, at the several periods of three months, six character. months, and nine months, succeeding each Annual Convention: that is to say, in Manchester, for one week, in the month of January. At the said Presidential Sittings, the Vice-President of Convention. the Tressurer of Convention, the Secretary of Convention, and the Vice-Secretary of Convention, shall attend and assist the President in the discharge of his duties to the Association.

7. The Secretary of Convention shall be the only the government of the Association, arising in the periods intervening between the several Presidential Sittings. said Secretary of Convention.

8. Appeals, on questions of government, shall, i thought necessary by the localities, be made from the Sitting; and a final appeal, on such questions, shall, if the Presidental Sitting to the next ensuing Annual

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

ciation, chosen on the first Monday of December, in each year, in their respective localities, in such num-

10. A sub-secretary and sub-tressurer of the Association, members of the General Council and selected from it by the members of the Association, shall also reside

REGISTRATION.

ments by each member. The monthly class-papers with columns for pecuniary payments.

number of members in his locality, and shall publish the same for the information of the Association at large, mined on, from time to time, by the Annual Conven- that the events of this Conference will have fully tions, and the Presidential Sitting.

GENERAL FUND. 13. The General Fund of the National Charter Associstion shall be formed by the collection of one penny, on the first Monday of each calendar month, from each member of the Association who can afford the

MR. COOPER'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION. membership, renewed on the first of January in each opening, afford evidence that no design for anion in year; by the payment, on the part of the localities, of such sums for the yearly registers and monthy classbooks as shall be agreed upon, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, or the Presidential Sittings; and by such other voluntary contributions on the part of the members of the Association as may be devised

14. From the said General Fund shall be defrayed

the travelling expenses from and to their localities. of with the allowances, during the period of Conventional sitting, of sixty shillings per week to the Secretary, fifty shillings per week to the President, Vice-M. Douall, Mr. Hill, my friends Bairstow and Har- President, Treasurer and Vice-Secretary respectively, and forty shiltings per week to each other member of the Annual Convention. From the said General Fund shall also be defraved the travelling expenses, from entirely the legal difficulty of a Convention leaving an and to their localities, of each officer of the Convention attending the Presidential Sittings mentioned in Rule 8, together with the allowances during the said sittings, of fifty shillings per week to the Secretary, and forty shillings per week to the President, Wice-President, Treasurer, and Vice-Secretary respectively-provided each of those officers attend the Presidential Sitting. functions of each member of the Annual Convention, From the said, General Fund shall also be defrayed the weekly salary of forty shillings which the Secretary of the circular convening the Conference, which made columns to the "brawl" which they had contrived other opportunity of defence than that they have Convention shall receive throughout the remainder of his year of office. And, from the said General Fund shall be defrayed all other contingent expenses of the Annual Conventions, Presidential Sittings, printing of the Conference. This move did not escape our of their own meeting, called by themselves, should lie discussion of the matter will gratify them—and

of the National Charter Association. 15. The Treasurer of Convention shall receive from each Sub-Treasurer a monthly remittance of the pecuniary payments made in his locality for the purposes of the General Fund,—and shall publish an account of the same, as well as of his current disbursements. for the information of the Association at large, in such mitted to this meeting, by Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, be mode, and at such periods, as shall be determined on, commended to the consideration of the members of the from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, and

LOCAL FUNDS.

16. The local funds of the Association shall be raised by the collection of one penry on the remaining Mondays of each calendar month, from each member of the Association who can afford the same, and by such other means, and after such mode, as the members of the General Council resident in each locality may devise.

GENERAL LECTURERS. 17. The Annual Conventions and Presidential Sittings shall have the power of employing general lecturers, either for breaking up new districts, or for elect their delegates to the said Convention on the same the performance of agitating service for specific pur- to the objected Chartists; but they were to sit con- which our readers will perceive is recommended by have something else to do than to notice it. poses in districts already organized: the number of such general lecturers, the periods of their engagement, and the amount of their remuneration, to be denecessities of the Association.

> PENALTIES. 18. Any general or local officer of the National Charter Association found advocating a compromise of Chartist principles, joining any society having for its professed object a less measure of political justice than that contained in the People's Charter, or signing any document testifying his willingness to receive a for the "recommendation", or that their shrewdness THE LATE EXECUTIVE AND THE EDITOR Manchester, where the Executive will surely have Cheltenham less measure of political justice than that contained in the People's Charter, shall be forthwith deprived of office by the body of members in general meeting assembled, in or throughout their localities.

19. The general and local officers of the Association shall each and all be liable to deprivation of office by the body of members in general meeting assembled, in and throngnont the localities, for defalcation in acgross and wilful neglect of duty.

20. In case of the death, retirement, removal, or digmissal of the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, or Vice-Secretary of Convention, or any or all of them, before the expiring of the Conventional year, their office shall be filled by those members of the Convention respectively, who had the next highest number of votes for either of the said offices, and in case of the death, retirement, or disqualidication of any of the said members of Convention who had the next highest number of votes for either of the beforementioned offices, the members of the Annual Convention shall address public letters from their residences, respectively, to the members of the National Charter Association, declaring for what member of the in". Convention they vote to fill the vacant office; and the vacant office shall be filled by the individual named in the majority of such declarations.

21. All vacancies occasioned by the death, retirement, removal, or dismissal of sub-Secretaries, sub-Treasurers, had made up their minds to the course of action not one of my arguments has been answered; but I or General Councillors of the Association, shall be filled up by the body of members resident in their respective localities, in general meeting assembled, within one fortnight of the occurrence of such vacancies.

MEANS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE GREAT END 22. The members of the National Charter Association shall actively promote the Parliamentary election of the people. We shall proceed, therefore, to analize no proofs have been offered; but the parties have a body of Delegates. assembled at Birmingham on candidates esponsing the principles of the People's the doings and sayings of the Conference with a travelled from place to place, repeating the state-Charter, preferring such Chartist candidates as are legally qualified to sit in Parliament.

23. The members of the National Charter Association shall also attend all public political meetings, and of Great Britain shall be the obtaining, by lawful and there, either by moving amendments, or by other legal peaceful means, all those political rights set forth in and peaceful means, enforce a discussion of the People's rights and claims—so that none may remain in ignorance of what Chartists seek, nor any have the opportunity of propagating or perpetuating political ignorance purpose to "denounce" any one, but without any nished. "Fair play is a jewel;" and I have as or delusion.

24. The members of the National Charter Associa-Charter; shall have his or her name enrolled in one tion shall earnestly recommend each other, by precept of the yearly registers of the Association, by one of its and example, to the practice of temperance and uprightness:--to cultivate the intellect and moral feelings;—to fulfil the golden maxim—" Do unto others penny; and shall contribute, if able, one penny as ye would they should do unto you;"-to trade with per calendar month to the General Fund of the As- each other, and assist each other in case of sickness or distress, and in finding employment; -- assured that the growth of each and all in intelligence and virtue will be the best and surest guarantee for success in the be vested in an Annual Convention—to be assembled pursuance of their great and grand object—the in London, in the month of April of each year, and to establishment of liberty and happiness for the millions, close its sittings at the end of three weeks, or earlier, by the passing of " The People's Charter" into the law of the land.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

member of the Annual Convention shall be resident in men have been more than realised; and that our tutes the basis of the Sturgemen's operations, of my own paper, have "bounced" and "swaggered" 6. The President of Convention shall hold Presiden result of a pretty clear perception of their true a committee of friends was seen to be no go, be meeting"-about "walking barefoot" for the pur-

it should occupy some portion of our attention and

remark, as a passing circumstance a historical The Sturgemen saw that another "dodge" could be tion and falsehood—and while they are thus prerecord of the day. We proceed therefore to point the attention of our readers to the facts of this Conference, as they sucannual officer occupying his entire time with the general cessively occurred, in proof and corroboration of business of the Association; all questions relative to what we have always thought and said of the motives and purposes of the parties by whom it was or between any one of those sittings and the sitting of projected. We always suspected the sincerity of Convention, shall be referred, by the localities, to the those parties; we never supposed that they had any by this process the whole, or nearly so, of the Comsuch purpose as that about which they affected to seem anxious-a union with the working classes, for Secretary of Convention to the next ensuing Presidential the object of "full, fair, and free" representation. purpose was, under the pretence of seeking 9. The local government of the Association shall be Union, to make and perpetuate division in the two of those from Hull. We understand the excuse comments upon facts and documents. I had a right suspicious from the people; but we did not magnify quence; and that the time of the Conference of it. I ask nobody to take my opinious for more bers, and after such mode, as the resident members those suspicions into facts: we left that for the would have been saved by the hap-hazard than they are worth, and I have as much right to may judge fit; and the said General Councillors aball Complete Suffrage men themselves to do. We mode. The constituents of these parties express my opinions as any other man. I have enter on office on the first day of January following advised the people not to trust them; but we also will, of course, give to this excuse what done more than most journalists would have done advised them not to interrupt or denounce them. We advised the people always to deal with them of it, an evidence of gullibility, that should make vituperation in reply. I have given the free use cautiously, but yet kindly, and with friendli- the people very careful how they again trust the of my own columns to the Executive, not only be honest, no obstacle might be thrown 11. Each sub-Secretary shall be furnished by the in the way of their achieving the bene-Secretary of Convention with a yearly register, and ficial purposes which they avowed. Our tone with monthly class-papers, arranged on a uniform plan, upon the matter has been sorely annoying to them. from time to time, at the October Presidential Sittings They have seen the probability of its frustrating the names, residences, trades, age, franchise, and their wily projects, and they have been very restless amount of family of the members in their respect under the apprehension. Hence the incessant tive localities, and the amount of pecupiary pay- efforts of their secret emissaries, as well as of their shall be formed to receive from twelve to twenty names avowed advocates, to break down by any means. no matter how vile, the plaguy "watch tower." 12 The Secretary of Convention shall receive from We have been also much carped at for our each sub-Secretary a monthly classified account of the "illiberal jealousies" and "unworthy suspicions" by a few honest and good natured, but very shortin such a mode, and at such periods, as shall be deter- sighted persons in our own ranks. We doubt not

shown these latter parties "who's who," and

the formergentry.

what's what"; while they justify the derisive

Sturge and his whole clique of movers, so far from wishing union, were, from the first moment, deterefficiency; for successfully cajoling or defying that next week. public opinion of which they had courted the do this, their dernier ressort, the leaving of the Conference en masse, was determined upon before

the chair. registers, cards, and, in brief, all the general expenses notice at the time. We suspected its purpose and be inserted. Now we have shut out very many columns they talk loudly about it—I am quite ready. Let ment which this produced showed the Council that therefore, and much consultation, another "dodge" was had recourse to, the "list" system was invented; 'list number one" was manufactured as "the Conference," to whom and to whose sense of right, the admission or rejection of all the other delegates on a future opportunity. should be committed. Tickets were therefore given termined by the state of the general fund and the them all at once and in a mass, without further request that its provisions may be carefully read. into this position, very unfairly, and very much admitted by vote; but we are wicked enough to should mind what they are about; as a false step not I no. I have been challenged; and I Brighton, Mr. Morling suspect that they calculated pretty strongly that the generally taken might entail fatal consequences. prepossessions of their friends would be too powerful would see through the "dodge," and that therefore despite the "recommendation," they would be rejected. We are by no means sure that secret instructions to this effect were not circulated among the Complete Suffrage delegates, in any case, I never was proposition more insulting to a deliberte body counts, misappropriation of the Association's funds, or made than that of the Complete Suffrage Council, thus to constitute the Conference of their own gross and flagrant violations of our constitution by of making a party for themselves by telling their Denholme picked men, many of whom had no right, by their own rules even, to sit there at all, and to recom- a very unpleasant one; but I saw it to be a duty, mend that these parties should admit the rightful and therefore I did it. I never yet shrunk from duty, representatives of the people by a vote! It was cer- because it might happen to be more pleasant or tainly as finished a piece of impudence as we have more profitable to evade it: I trust I never shall. lately seen. It was met, however, as it should be, I never yet slunk from my post, because it had beby the Conference; and the "artful dodgers" were shown that "the trick would not take"; that the Chartists whom they had invited, having too much spirit to be impudently shut out, had also too much

sense to be thus insolently and degradingly "let concerned in it; and what we think of the results of it as a whole. We shall do this honestly and regard to the "denunciation" howl. For the proceedings of the minority Conference, and generally of the Complete Suffrage parties, we shall, as we did before, take their own organ, the Nonconformist, as

We presume that, by this time at all events, the graven on his front; and tells people at once what body. mind of the people will be pretty well settled upon he intends. This policy fits ill with the wily amal. Some members of the Executive, not content the fact that our worst suspicions of the Sturge gamation of hypocrisy and cunning which consti- with venting their abuse at me through the columns often expressed opinion of their policy was the His straightforward proposition to appoint at once not a little about "dragging me before a public The Conference being over, and the excitement it provoke a counter list; and the Council well of Hell"-and such like rubbishly bombast. This week, in the month of July; in Birmingham, for one; was calculated to produce having had some little knew that if "Greek must meet Greek" may "take," when delivered, in my absence, to the week, in the month of October; and in Bristol, for one time to subside; it will naturally be expected that they would find themselves behind. Designing people, while their blood is just warm from a onefavour; while a vote of the Conference upon the of them. would find enough of room and place for repentance waste time in public discussion with them. of the course they were pursuing; and who, as the

" hap-hazard" motion of his more subtle friends.

faction for the advocates of principle; so much to PLAN OF ORGANIZATION WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED D. M. MILLAR, Glasgow. The letter of Daniel pursuit of a common object was entertained by any say of the clear developements of middle class cha- to enforce, and of having therein manifested a but the Chartists who had gone there :—that racter; and so much to say of the oily faces and Disregard of Chartist Principle and Of Moral and yet treacherous hearts of some seeming and pretended Chartists, that we apprehend it might promined not to unite. Their plans were well laid, and tract this article to a length greatly beyond what their operations craftily conducted, for moulding the

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION. We had purposed to have no more of the Exeever they came to it. We prove this out of the cutive brawl; save what might appertain to the mouth of STURGE himself, whose opening speech fulfilment of their challenge, if they ever do fulfil it. anticipated and contemplated a retirement from which we don't expect. But it seems that, like the Irish soldier undergoing punishment, "there is no The first move of the STURGE men was to defy pleasing them." The opening of the Star to an public opinion; and impudently to block out by exposure of their delinquencies was a mighty offence wholesale such delegates as they despaired of mak- against which they and their friends, the "expectants," ing tools of. This had been craftily provided for in have bellowed long and loudly. The closing of its it imperative that the credentials of each delegate to be raised, suited them still worse; and, as will be should be sent to the Council some days before seen from the report, they required that the report more ample than they had any right to. But if pubwatched the result. The result was just what we of wholesome strictures on their conduct from them appoint their man; no matter to me whom: anticipated. The Council, finding a large number of nearly all parts of the kingdom, simply because of Leach, M'Douall, Bairstow, Campbell—or even any the delegates returned to be men with whom it was the cry of "unfairness" set up about the volunteer, in whose powers of eloquence and tact hopeless to tamper, resolved on the bold step of using of the Star against them, notwithstanding that they may have more confidence than in their own; refusing to them tickets of admission; and score it was at the same time open to their replies. after score of Chartist delegates were told as they However, we will please them if we can. We have rized, the arrangements fairly made, and the discusarrived, that their elections were disputed and that great pleasure, therefore, at the especial request of sion fairly and openly conducted. the Council could not give them tickets. The fer- Mr. JAMES LEACH and his colleagues, in again opening our columns for the insertion of this report. Let their defections.

The report reached us only to-day (Thursday); we

With respect to Mr. Cooper's Plan of Organization. ditionally on the vote of the selected "list," who some of the individuals who were present at the

OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. My FRIENDS.—Because I love justice under all circumstances—because I would not wink at that in our own officers. The duty was a very painful and come difficult or dangerous to maintain it: I trust I never shall.

For the performance of my disagreeable duty in commenting honestly and boldly, giving my reasons for everything I said, upon the public documents of the Executive Committee, I have been loaded with It is quite clear, as we have already intimated every species of abuse and vituperation by all the from the opening speech of Sturge, that all this had respective members of the Executive, save Mr. been anticipated in their "councils", and that they Williams. Not one of my allegations has been met; which they afterwards adopted, in case of "the have been abused, vilified, and slandered. Counter worst coming to the worst". That fact might, so accusations of the most malignant character have far as they are concerned, excuse our further notice | been got up. The most atrocious falsehoods have of the matter; but we hold that every circumstance been asserted about my being concerned in divers rightly used, is fraught with valuable information to | plots and conspiracies. I have demanded the proofs: view to public benefit. We proceed to tell the peo- ments, as though they were true. This is not right ple what we think of it; what we think of the acts it is not fair. After the proofs of the "plots" and done by it; what we think of the several actors " conspiracies" in which I am alleged to have been concerned, had been demanded, it was not right in any Chartist audience to listen to a repetition candidly; dealing unfairly by no one; having no of the statement, until those proofs had been fur-

much right to it as any other man. IF THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ME CAN BE PROVED LET THEM BE PROVED. And then the question stands just where it did. Call me "assassin," "villain," "rogue," "traitor," and every other The next point of mete after the constitution and choice name which has been applied to me; and opening of the Conference was the appointment of what then? Does that prove that the Executive have a tribunal before which all contested and disputed not violated the principles of our constitution, and of claims should be tried; and here again the Chartism; that they have not neglected the one single dodgers" showed themselves " wide awake". The duty they were appointed to perform; that they Complete list" of the Rev. Mr. Brewster was to have not malappropriated the hard-earned pence of be sure a "little too bad;" it was seen at once to the poor people committed to their care! These are be beside the mark, and was scouted by his whole the matters to be answered; and they will not be party. Poor Brewster is a sad mar-all; wherever answered by mere abuse of me; and if you permit he appears, he is sure to " put his foot in it"; and, abuse of me to be substituted for an answer to them, simply because he is too honest for the party with or if you permit them to pass unanswered, you forfeit whom he works. He carries his whole character en- the consistency of your own character, as a public

cause it was sure to do the very thing it did do- pose of doing so-about "following me to the gates men always prefer stratagem to struggles, sided speech-fraught perhaps with misrepresentaplayed here. The functions of this committee were vented from reflecting fairly on all sides of the matall-important; they might yet decide the game. ter. It may serve, under such circumstances, to And hence the cunning motion of the Suffrage men, bring down a clap; and, perhaps, in some minds, "that the nine names first drawn out of the hat to excite a prejudice against me. But the reflecting should be the Committee." Twenty-six nominations and discriminating will estimate it at its true worth. had been made—only nine were wanted. A little They will know that it is intended merely to close dexterous shuffling might manage to secure them their eyes to the fact, that though ample opportunity mittee; at all events they had chance luck in their cutive to be answered, they have not answered one

merits of each man was almost sure to constitute I deny the right of either the Executive, or any We believed them always to be enemies in their the Committee of men who would do right. We body else, to represent the inquiry now going on into thought necessary by the localities, be made from hearts to the principles they pretended to saw a few of those who are called Chartists, voting the conduct of the Executive as a quarrel between and "come fairly out"! esponse; we believed ways that their on this motion with the "artful dodgers," among me and them. It is no such thing. In the Northern which were three of the delegates from Leeds, and | Star I have merely, as a journalist, given honest vested in a body of General Conneillors of the Asso- Universal Suffrage ranks. We never concealed our made to be, that it was a matter of minor conse- to do this; and no man had a right to complain weight they please. Tous it is only, in the mildest view in giving free admission to coarse and scurrilous in each locality, and shall assist the Secretary and ness; that if our suspicions should be wrong, judgment of parties who have shown that they can as a body, but to every member singly, in reply Treasurer of the Convention in the general government and if they should turn out, after all, to be so easily imposed on. Fortunately, however, to every thing I said. They have used them for the majority of the Conference thought differently, that purpose. They have said and written in and a Committee was appointed in whom that the Northern Star, both collectively and indivimajority had confidence; that the matters to be dually, whatever they liked. What more do they brought before them would be honestly decided; and want? What more have they a right to? I have judging the character of the Complete Suffrage already given them much more liberty for defence men from the conduct of their body as a whole, than they were at all entitled to; because my we might probably conclude that that vote saved observations on their conduct were general and the Conference. This was evidently Mr. BREW- directed against and body; while I have given free STER's opinion, who in his ravings of disappoint- room to them to reply in both capacities; both as a ment at the rejection of his " Complete list," warned body and as individuals. And I deny the right of his "Sucking Pig" friends most bitterly that they any man, or set of men, to expect me after that to

But to leave no room for escape; and lest it may best next thing to his own "list," supported the be said that I am valiant only in the Star, and that I fear discussion. I am quite ready to meet either We come now to the grand struggle of the Mr. Leach or any other member of the Executive, Conference upon the resolutions of Mr. Beggs and as an authorised representative of that body, at any smile with which we have regarded the exertions of upon Mr. Loverr's motion. Upon this we shall mutually convenient time and place; and then and have so much to say illustrative of the real animus there, as a member and councillor of the National The whole facts of the Conference, and the and character of the "Sucking Pig" party; 2 Charter Association, to MAKE GOOD MY CHARGE Each member of the Association, to make good my Charge same; by the charge of one Penny for each card of whole bearing of its authors, from its very first much to say of the many ingenious pufalls dug by Against the executive of having violated the

POLITICAL HONESTY.

I make the charge against them now: as a body. I have proved it in the Northern Star: and I am Conference to their own ends or destroying its present, break off. and shall return at this point, stipulating only for a free, open, and fair discussion before the people—a clear stage and no favour. Fair play is all I ask. If expression. And in case of their being unable to THE EXECUTIVE'S LAST.—MR. COOPER'S any Member of the Executive be prepared to meet me upon that question, having authority from the other members of the Executive to appear as the champion of the body and to defend the acts of the body, he will find me quite ready. I will meet any other man in England, on the same conditions. But mind: I deal with the Executive, as a To AGENTS.—Those Agents who have received their body; not with any individual; my time is a little too valuable to be wasted in individual squabbles. I deny the right of the Executive. or any of them, to claim from me any From Inverness, collected by a few friends already had. I repeat that even that has been made I am ready for any man, let him be but duly autho-

WHENEVER EITHER OR ANY OF THEM MAY B READY AUTHORISED TO APPEAR FOR THE EXECUTIVE. "it would not do"; that it displayed the cloven foot them, however, remember that they have now can- HE HAS ONLY TO APPRISE ME. I WILL THEN NAME too nakedly, and that it was consequently sure to celled all the voluntary obligations entered into by A FEW PRIENDS, AND THE EXECUTIVE SHALL NAME defeat its own purpose. After many meetings, us to them. The mantle of silence is no longer over a like number by whom all the Preliminaries FOR THE DISCUSSION SHALL BE AGREED ON: and I fancy I am quite able to give them enough have, therefore, no opportunity to comment on it this of it. If the "bouncing" of M'Douall and of: week; but reserve our right to do so, if necessary. Leach have been authorized by the Executive, they will take this as the acceptance of their challenge; if it have been only individual "bounce." I Barnstaple

And now mind; let us have no misunderstandings were to have power, if they thought proper, to reject | Conference, we can only at present refer to it, and and no shirking nor shuffling. I have been forced | Belper inquiry or ceremony, by a single peremptory vote. We can give no opinion on them now; but may against my inclination; I am not now to be forced True, the Council made the shew of liberality in probably do so in our next. The matter is one in out of it again. If the Executive mean discussion, Bath recommending that a portion of them should be which the people should not act hastily. They I am their man; and whether they mean it or Burnley accept the challenge. As the challenged, I have a Basford right to fix the place of meeting; and I fix it at Clithero every advantage; where Mr. Leach, if he be their Cockermouth Coalbrook Dale champion, will be at home and have no expence in | Crow and Tyrrell's Beverage travelling; where the Executive should be best | Crockford's ditto known and have most influence; where Chartism has a stronger hold on the population than in Carrington ... our own body which I denounce in others: I have any other town in England; where they Cullingworth thought it my duty to call your attention to certain have had the full opportunity during all this time Chatteris ... own tale their own way, with none to contradict Deptford them; where Mr. Leach has had full swing at me | Exeter in my absence, to vent whatever fabrications and perversions he pleased, in private circles or public Hanley and Shelton, Mr. Simpson meetings. ad libitum; at Manchester; in the very Upper Hanley, Mr. Richards midst of his own friends, disciples and admirers; Honley where the people have at their own command a spacious building in which they have been so long used Idle to be delighted with his eloquence, and to hear his Kirkheaton ... denunciations of me, I am quite ready to meet Mr Kettering James Leach, or any other champion of the Execu- Keigniey Kingston, tive, and there prove-

1st. That the Exective have neglected the duties of their office. 2nd. That they have violated the organisation

they were appointed to enforce. 3rdly. That they have done so WILFULLY, after repeated caution and remonstrance.

4thly. That they have wrongfully appropriated the monies of the Association to their own use and

5thly. That they have both manifested in their own conduct, and countenanced in that of others, a disregard of Chartist principle.

I offer to prove all these things against them in Manchester-their own town; where their sittings have been holden; where their popularity as lecturers is greatest; and where, as an Executive, hey should be best known. I ask only "as clear stage and no favour"; that one full week's notice, in the Northern Star, and by whatever other means the Executive may please, shall be given of the meeting; that it shall be holden in either the Hall of Science, or Carpenter's Hall; that free admission be given to the people; that no effort at "packing" shall be made, but that the meeting be fair, free, and open. I will pay one half the rent of the room, if held in the Hall of Science, (if held in Carpenters' Hall, I presume there will be no rent), and my own travelling and personal charges out of my own pocket; I will advertise the meeting in the Northern Star at my own cost; the other half of the room rent (if in Manchester Mechanics the Hall of Science), their own travelling, if any, and Manchester Smiths ... personal expences, and whatever other mode of advertising they choose to adopt, to be defrayed by them -also out of their own pockets; not touching the people's funds for it. The meeting to be at some time mutually convenient for attendance. All other matters relating to the discussion to be settled, without either their interference or mine, by a committee of five friends on each side

to be named for the purpose. Now; is this fair? I repeat that they have no right to expect this. My meeting them in discus- Stafford sion at all is a pure work of supererogation. But notwithstanding that, as they talk much about itand as they would fain have it believed that they Sunnyside attach much importance to it, there's the chance for Sheerness them. Let them appoint their man; (I care not who it may be;) let him tell me when he is ready and I will instantly name my friends, and the arrangement | Tavistock

After this matter is settled, let them bring their counter accusations if they dare. I am ready to Yew Green ... answer in like manner to ANY CHARGES which Yeovil they, or any of them, or any man in England, may be disposed to bring against me.

"A public meeting is the Justice Hall for me"; and to that tribunal I dare the whole pack of To 5.000 Cards printing yelpers, whenever they have the manliness to put To 13 weeks' wages for Leach their charges into a tangible shape, as I have done,

Earnestly desiring to see consistency of character To Stationer, ditto ... among Chartists: and to see our movement purged of the ranting, mouthing locusts, who have done it much harm.

I am. my Friends. Your's, faithfully, WILLIAM HILL. Northern Star office, Leeds, Dec. 20, 1842.

To Beaders and Gorrespondents.

THE SECRETARIES of the Shoemakers' Societies held bury, and state their address. MR. PETER FODEN, of Sheffield, would be glad to whom I entertain the highest respect; my object know the address of Mr. Peter Shorrocks.

of space and time for everything. remember the one they allude to.

O'Connell to which he refers was in our second Edition; it was only omitted from the first by being aceidentally left out of his parcel by our Reporter and consequently not recieved soon enough.

. and J.-We have no room. . C. GRADY must stand over till our next.

A CHARTIST" must consult an attorney. O. P. Q.—We have no recollection of the matter. H. B. MARLEY.—We decline answering; not conceiving the question to be a fair one. We have already given Mr. Farra's statement, and think that ought to satisfy Mr. Marley.

BREWER.—Send the money to Mr. John Cleave, I. Shoe-lane, London: he is treasurer. r. MILLS .- Call again about the 10th: they will be sent by first parcel. THOMAS HOLBROOK .- Six weeks for each.

Accounts are requested to send the amounts due immediately.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. during the Christmas Holidays Sunderland, per G. Esplin ... Quick Stavers in Sowerby the Chartists of Hoibeck, by John Davies FOR MR. ELLIS'S DEFENCE. From Henry Shann, Wortley FOR MRS. ELLIS. From an aged Female Teetotaller, Tavistock 6 1 0 POR THE CHARTIST DELEGATES TO THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CHAR-TER ASSOCIATION, ENDING DEC. 31sr. 1842.

From C. T., Britons do your duty 0 1 6

.. Fish, Witham

RECEIPTS. Cards. £ 8 d lmondbury Birmingham, Ashton-street Steelhouse-lane Bristol. Youths 50 0 0 0 Broomsgrove Bristol, J. N. and J. George Barnoldswick 0 0 0 Bilston, Mr. Linney 0 0 0 Bingley 0 4 6 1 2 10 Mr. Flowers 084 0 14 6 0 13 4 0 11 1 0 5 0 Chalmsford 026 Friend, Sussex Haslingden ... 0 1 8 London, Wheeler. 0 18 4 0 14 6 Simpson. Islington, Tower Hamlets, Females. Westminster, Southie, Clerkenwell, ... Marylebone, ... 084 Bermondsey,... 100 Cleave, Bootmakers, Brittain nia Coffee-0 2 0 house. Stuff Hatters .. 0 11 0 Stuff Hatters... ... Brompton & Knightsbridge, Rock Locality, Carpenters, Shoreditch, ... Milend, Shaw, ed. cds. Lamberh, Youths Gold Beater's Arms ... 0 2 0 Camberwell ... Tower Hamlets Star Coffee-house, Goldenlane Bloomsbury ... Three Doves, Tailors ... Marylebone ... King and Queen, Foley-st. 0 8 0 St. Pancras ... Hammersmith 0 9 0 Finsbury Carvers and Gilders Clockhouse ... 36 0 6 0 Leicester, Cooper Liverpool, 12 ed. cds. and Longton 120 0 0 0 030 Manchester Youths, ed. cds. Manchester Fustian Cutters 0 0 0 Manchester Painters ... Manchester Shoemakers 0 8 0 Nottingham Democratic Chapel 0 10 0 Nag's Head Rancliffe Arms 0 10 O Robin Hood 1 3 0 Norwich 0 10 0 0 0 0 Retherham 100 0 0 0 Ross 100 0 0 0 Richmond Salisbury 0 4 2 Sowerby 0 5 5 2 12 04 Political Institute (Harney) 300 St. Albans 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 10 2 Worcester Wilton 0 3 0 032 0 6 0 Total Income Ditto, ditto M'Douall ditto Bairstow 7 12 0 Ditto, To Postage for 12 weeks ... Secretary travelling from Liverpool to London Error in Tavistock account ... Due to Treasurer last Balance-sheet ... Secretary's wages for 15 weeks

Total Expences TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-LABOURERS IN THE CAUSE in Sunderland, Greenock, and Newcastle on-Tyne, will oblige by immediately communicating addressing you on a subject in which I feel as much with S. Clark, Pied Horse, Chiswell-street, Fins- interested as though I was one of your members, and with which men are connected, on both sides, for is not to take any particular side in the matter, but WILL CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS send her address to point out to you what I told many of your friends to Susannah Inge, 23, Great Warner-street, at Birmingham, what I consider your duty to be, Clerkenwell, London, as she wishes to communi- not only to yourselves, but to all concerned, and the only means by which the matter can be set at

Cate with her?

A POLITICAL MARTYR.—His second communication rest.

While at Birmingham last week, attending the week, attending the JOHN MOONEY, COLNE.—We have already stated that we cannot insert lists of Council received at this spirit created by the disputes between the Executive office after Wednesday morning. He will find and other parties. This spirit, I am sorry to find the list he sent on Thursday in the Star of this is not confined to the Executive on the one hand week. With respect to his other report, we can and an individual or two on the other; but on the only "cut our coat according to our cloth," and one hand are found large numbers complaining curtail long reports when we have not room for against the Executive, and, on the other, as may them, nor time to set them up. Correspondents naturally be supposed, others complaining of what must remember that we have only a given amount they consider unjust attacks on the Executive. can be shewn that Mr. Hill is guilty of what is FALKIRK CHARTISTS. - We do not preserve copies of insinuated against him. let it be done in due course: communications when not inserted. We do not but do not mix up that with the charges against your

servants. Let Mr. Hill be as base as he is repre-BUTTERLEY, HALIFAX.—We only received the sented, that is no reason why you, as an Association, report of the Hulifax election after the delegates should not look strictly after your own servants. had gone to Birmingham. It was then of no Mr. Hill is not the only one who charges them with not having done their duty; the matter is not between they found it, if not worse.

he will not give up the books till that balance is Fleet-street. paid him. I hope this is not true. Mr. Campbell would, in adopting this course, injure his own case. and shew himself grievously ignorant of his position. He cannot hold the books. Without this enquire who can tell whether wages are due to him or not ? The cause in which we are engaged demand this, the the character of your servants demand it. When the Executive to put Mr. Hill on his trial. If it them and Mr. Hill, it is between you and them. You have erred in leaving the matter to be discussed between your servants and any other party; but though you may have done wrong in not putting the matter to right earlier, that is no reason you should continue in the wrong now. I tender you the same advice I did to them. I told Leach he was men who will place the matter in a clear and indischarge him be established, the judge him accordingly. given, in friendship, I subscribe myself,

Your brother labourer. In the cause of suffering humanity JOHN COLQUHOUN.

Glasgow, Jan. 2, 1843.

THE LATE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE. The Metropolitan Chartist Delegates met on Sunday, at the National Charter Association Hail, Old Bailey, in London, of the preceedings which had come under their notice, in the exercise of their delegation at the and Knight, were the members of Conference present. thus:-Mr. Mudge, delegate from Marylebone, was called to

Mr. Maynard opened the business by a reference to the objects for which the Conference had been convened, and after a general description of the assembling of the Conference, the appointment of Mr. Jos. Sturge to the chair, and other matters, proceeded to state the motion of Mr. Beggs. "That Mr. Sturge's Bill, under the name of 'The Bill of Rights,' should be the Bill for discussion." He then narrated the course taken by Mr. Lovett, whose amendment submitted that "the People's Charter" be the Bill; and , the further amendment of Mr. Somers, a Scotch delegate, "That both Bills be laid on the table for discussion." That proposition had reduced the Chartists to a great dilemma; but Mr. Lovett pressing his motion, brought the matter to an issue; and when the question had thus come to a choice between principles, the Chartist delegates had no other alternative than to Tote for the "People's Charter," and the result was, the glorious majority of ninety nine in favour of that document-japplause) Mr. Maynard then described the withdrawal from the chair, and from the Conference, of Mr. Sturge, and the secession with him of his party. The Charter was then discussed, point after point, and among the alterations made in it was one in the clause relating to "felona." In the original document it was provided that no man convicted of felony could be afterwards elegible for the enjoyment of the Elective Franchise; but more mature consideration suggested a relexation in this point, it appearing hard, after a man had paid the penalty of his offence, and a vindictive spirit, and mark him as a victim for perpetual civil disability and public punishment—the laws, civil and religious, regarding a man as again clear in the eye of the world, and restored to community with his fellow-citizens, after he had undergone the punishment awarded to his transgression. Taking this view of the matter, and reasoning further, that many, in of manhood, they would shrink and abstain from, it was considered by those who bestowed attention on the subject, that it would be hard to brand and disqualify a man for life, for a misdeed so committed. And on that view of the matter, the clause was relaxed; and the man of the land, after paying the penalty of his offence. and being thus rurged, be deemed "once more a man," and eligible for the franchise, and all other civil rights. Mr. Maynard then proceeded to say, that frequently find it desirable to change their residence within three months; and that in London, in particular, men were continually changing it. The motion, after full consideration, was however, lost and addacity to propose its substitution for that of a power over the delegates of the people, and to the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and to the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a desire to know "What a base compromise is!" that the option of the was one, is our answer. For now more than three thought proper—but they found it to be beyond their the continually changing it. The motion, after full consideration, was however, lost the continual proper and addacity to propose its substitution for that of the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a power over the delegates of the people, and the Conference whom they desire to know "Francis" for double the money. (When will humbug) sheep, and the low price of wool, the charter of the Conference whom they are continually c after full consideration, was, however, lost, and the original clause of "three months residence," was therefore decreed to stand as part of the Bill. Having stating that a resolution moved by Mr. Parry, led to differing as to the mode of carrying them out, the fairest opportunity to do so in the manner he might think lest; and that as the Sturgite party had seceded give to them the same right of thinking and acting which they claimed for themselves, and allow them to .go on without any obstruction. The motion, after an animated debate, was, however, lost; but a somewhat similar one, drawn up and proposed by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, was carried, and in five minutes a union of good fellowship was effected between the parties—(applance). Mr. Dron then presented himself, and entered into a

variety of additional details of his and his colleague's mission to the Conference—some of them of a serious, and some of an amusing character, The Charlists, he remarked, acted nobly; and instead of being "kicked cut of the Conference," as the Sunday Times had said they would be, they came off victorious, carrying their Hear, hear.") They had every reason to be satisfied with the result of the Conference. (Benewed cries of "Hear," The matter ended amicably—it ended well (Appiance) The Sturgeite party went elsewhere to discuss their bill, but the Chartists wisely kept their graph in Mr. ETURGE'S address, which says ground, knowing that had they split themselves up, and opened communications with the others, they would,

While there, I attended two meetings of delegates, which he described as nothing short of treason to the While there, I attended two meetings of delegates, which are members of the National (that is delegates who are members of the national (that is delegates the national (that is To two nights, the matter was left no better than sider it as most defective. He had a duty to perform, Pigs succeeded in their first prosition. Suppose, Executive Councillor, to have ventured upon such a the last few weeks, and which states that I will give

with these things, as an Association, it appears to me you have nothing to do. Regarding the charges against the Executive, it is not only your right, but it is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching is your imperative duty to make the most searching in London. Can, we ask, anyman in his senses to find the opportune time at which the deserted us with a better grace; he has better grace; he has the two parties. The worthy deserted us with the deserted us with the deserted us with a better grace; he has the two parties. The worthy deserted us with the opportune time at which the opportune is your imperative day of the given to the g

whether your linds have been populative of knowing out of doors, to hear that Mr. O'Connor had union, which was merely intended to make the their work, and will be more cautious in future how and give each locality an oppositions in future how secure to their make the their work, and will be more cautious in future how secure to their justice; and we must remember that whether their payments are duly accounted for; pledged himself to interpose his friendly mediation strong stronger, and the weak weaker. We trust they heap those with reproach, who, seeing further there is only a few weeks to raise this money in, and and, above all, by these means alone can you do to have the subject dropped in the Northern Star. that Mr. Joseph Sturge will have now learned, that than themselves, entail upon them that odium which and, above all, by sheet in the Executive. The He then went on to state how much inside to the character of the Executive. The He then went on to state how much in the mixes with sweeps, he must expect to get some of its sure to follow the slightest reflection upon favour-Executive, in order to have themselves set right that to put up with at the Conference—first bullied on with the country, were in duty bound to have dependent on the sold. I pressed it on some of them manded this order. Birmingham I also now much Mr. O'Connor in he mixes with sweeps, he must expect to get some of its sure to follow the slightest reflection upon favour. In he mixes with sweeps, he must expect to get some of its sure to follow the slightest reflection upon favour. The head to put up with at the Conference—first bullied on the soot. He must not longer hope to preserve one ites. We have felt it a duty thus to direct attention to those two gentlemen; and if the wholesome towards the downfall of tyrants than those whom it is character as Joseph Sturger member of the Sucking character. A conference—first bullied on the soot. He must not longer hope to preserve one ites. We have felt it a duty thus to direct attention to those two gentlemen; and if the wholesome character as Joseph Sturger member of the Sucking character. A conference—first bullied on the soot. He must not longer hope to preserve one ites. We have felt it a duty thus to direct attention to those two gentlemen; and if the wholesome character as Joseph Sturger member of the Sucking character. A conference—first bullied on the soot. He must not longer hope to preserve one ites. We have felt it a duty thus to direct attention to the soot. He must not longer hope to the soot. He must not longer hope to the soot. He must not longer hope to the soot. He must not follow the slightest reflection upon favour.

In the mixes with sweeps, he must expect to get some of the south in the soot. He must not longer hope to the soot. He must not follow the slightest reflection upon favour.

I also only the soot is sucked to the soot. He must not follow the slightest reflection upon favour.

I also only the soot is sucked to the soot is sucked to the soot in the soot. He must not follow the slightest reflection upon favour.

I also only the sold is sucked with whom I met at Birmingham. I also urged it added, which exalted him (Mr. O'Connor) in the Pig Association. He has made a most unfortu- were not likely to operate as a warning to sinners on a number of the delegates. I told both that minds of most who witnessed it—(hear)—and which he nate political blunder, which in the opinion of in a less degree, there are others, whose doubtful

notice to all parties having collection books out, and majority. Twas told that John Campbell had said that the money to pay in, to attend on Tuesday (to-morrow) Association owe him a balance of wages, and that evening, at the Despatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, ter in the national drama; to morrow we may toil, faction cannot raise its head as in a Conven-

EVENING MEETING.

the evening, Mr. Overton in the chair, to which Mr. BOOTHBY, (we understand,) whose presence as an stand in their way. The delegates, that is, those your paper, from time to time, appeared various Skelton, who appeared as a substitute for Mr. Harris expounder of its several clauses, was in our opinion who expect benefit from the Charter, and who are accounts of the exertions I had made to forward (indisposed), delivered a very able and instructive indispensable; and why such course was not adopted honest in its advocacy, took the full measure lecture on "the laws of nature, and the constitution we are at a loss to know-especially as Mr. of every man at the late Conference. This was continued until dire necessity, and the influence of facof man." At the conclusion of the lecture, which was Spences declared that the exposition of its merits its great, its inestimable value; and if ever the tion, compelled me to come to Scotland. There are, this is done, then, and not till then, does it become heard threughout with attention, Miss Sussannah Inge by its framer had quite captivated him, and it might moved, and Mr. Secretary Salmon seconded a vote of have captivated the majority.—Evening Star. thanks to the lecturer.

THE SUCKING PIGS AND THE "WHOLE

HOGS. this. Let that committee be now appointed. Let the equality of man was to have been a recognized than a finger's length of handy Whig Lords, and it be a committee of clear headed business men; principle, whatever question should constitute the basis of discussion. The adoption by the Sucking posure, to follow up the consideration of a much putable light before the country. Let the Secretary Pie Chartists of the Six Points, for which the more important subject. We had thought it quite supply that committee with a journal of the Execu- "Whole Hag Chartists" contend, was an implied bad enough that the whole country should be inmust and will prove abortive. Let the conduct of passing observation upon the positionin which Mr. more interested the working classes—no, that would ing, hearing, and judging for themselves; and Mr. Hill be subjected to an equally searching in- Sturge has placed himself. So long as Mr. Sturge have been "infra dig.!" The Chronicle's place was in the results they will have discovered some quiry, and should the offences with which some in his individual capacity, could be consistently that of a camp follower, and the time for action justification for those, who seeing all, cry out country will separated from Mr. Sturge in his corporate ca. was after the battle. Our contemporary appears mad dog, when their friends stand in danger of A public meeting pacity, we stretched a point to shield his name from now to regret the result of the Birmingham Conmay be a fitting tribunal in Mr. Hill's the odium attached to a party. We had not, till ference exceedingly; and would saddle all the case, but the man who would attempt to bring the now, any opportunity of testing the real character odium of the sudden irruption upon the deserted case of the Executive before a public meeting, or as of Mr. Structe. We are of course understood to some spoke of, a meeting of delegates, betrays ignospeak in political language. We are aware of the rance of law. Money matters are to be settled—it difficulties with which the leader of a party is is not the mere politician that is to be consuled in structure to this subject again and again. Instigation of the French Consul, still we admit, for the leading journal of such followers we admit task, we have not yet touched upon the specific again and again. Institute of the followers we admit task, we have not yet touched upon the specific again and again. Institute of the followers we admit task, we have not yet out the followers when the these matters, it is the dry-matter-of-fact-business- of apparent inconsistency. But when we find a did think, however, as the Chronicle had "left us thropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory," while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory," while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, alone in our glory, while struggling for a fair rethropist let the cat out of the bag, whe man that must be brought to play. Speeches will leader himself complaining of the prejudices which not make up figures, nor will opinion, however his class and party entertain against those whose high it may run, supply or prevent the means of alliance they court, and yet being foremost in aug. We had imprired that the heat of the whole presentation of t striking a balance; facts alone can be found to suit menting those prejudices, then must we in candour when the battle was over. We had imagined that the painstaking book-keeper, while party spirit and admit, that however his ostensible object might have the 8th clause of the Ashburton Treaty was a bone prejudice may supply the necessary means to suit been just and conciliatory, as advocated by him to pick, which would have required our friend's the purposes of the wily politician.

as an individual, his real motive is only to be every device, and all his spare time and space. Trusting these facts will be taken as they are learned through the acts of his party and supported However, as the Chronicle merely shows its teeth and by him. History, then, does not furnish any two cannot bite, we pass the comment upon the characters more at variance than the character of defeat of faction over without further notice, and Mr. Joseph Sturge in quest of popularity, and Mr. come to a consideration of the parts played by some Joseph Sturge the advocate of liberal principles. of the subordinate actors. Old hands inform us The legal maxim, " quem facit per aliam, facit per that it is a good plan, when a house is infested with se," he who acts by his agent acts himself, is a very rats, to singe one, and let him loose, and that the wholesome maxim, and one by which we shall smell will drive the others out. We imagine, howhenceforth test Mr. Sturge's political value. Before ever that any less cruel plan, likely to be as efficawe recur to the part performed by Mr. STURGE out cions, would be a welcome substitute. We have of doors, we shall glance at the objects for which tried this experiment and found it to succeed. At thus commencing the campaign for 1843, with the first the Conference was called, and the materials of different times we found ourselves called upon to day of the new year. The object of the meeting was which the friends of purity of election would have direct attention to the conduct of some professing to receive a report from the delegates who had arrived | constituted their Parliament. In order to aid us in Leader. When we find a working man abandoning the investiga ion, we here insert the address of labour altogether for politics, we are impressed Mr. STURGE himself, setting forth the purposes with a belief, that he is either very honest great Birmingham Conference, Messrs, Dron, Maynard, for which the Conference was convened. It runs and enthusiastic, or very lazy and treacherous.

[Here follows the Sturge council's address, which as look for their support, their full and undivided we have several times given, we omit to save space. Ed N.S. Now the very first paragraph of this address that the Chartists, at all events, do not advocate do that for which it was convened, but that it has the Poor Man's cause.

admits that the Conference was called to deliberate Charti m for mere gain, but from principle, stamped disgrace upon us by showing that we are upon the essential details of a bill, and not to say that our lecturers, unlike the free-trade linconsistent with our principles. Whig and Tory are aye to any measure that might be proposed by Mr. demagogues and the "suck-pig" squeakers, have alike rejoicing over, and seeking to turn to their own demagogues and the "suck-pig" squeakers, have account what they term "the solit" and the "explosion. STURGE and his friends. Next we come to the ma- selected their parts from admiration of the prin- account, what they term "the aplit" and the "exploterials of which the Council of the Complete Suffrage ciples of democracy. In our endeavours to keep sion", and as might be expected, the enemies of reform Union would (if allowed) have constituted this some of those gentlemen in the straight road, we are most inveterate against the consistent and deter-Conference. And here, let it be borne in mind, that have been more than once, or one hundred times, mined enemies of corruption, and attribute it to "the little book; the very best that ever appeared in the Mr. STURGE is the President of this litter of "Suck- denounced as denouncers; while, marvellous to say, ing Pig Charlists;" that not a move is made without the only two men whose political integrity we have his concurrence; that he is not only the head-piece, questioned, and for doubting whom we ourselves but the pocket-piece, of this minor majority society have been abused, now stand before the country of Liberals. The mode resorted to, then, by the Council was this: - They held secret correspondence treachery ever yet committed against principle. with their friends in those several towns in which The Chartist delegates had gained a complete vicdelegates were returned; and without other authority tory over their pretended friends, the question in than the exparte and fabricated evidence of their dispute being apparently nominal, but really a friends, they proceeded to form the body into three trial of how far the opponents of the Charter classes. No l, containing all those to whom no objectionld securely go, in destroying first the name, tions were made by their own party; No. 2, containing then the leaders, and then the principles. To have from seventy to eighty delegates returned by the people, made our own union more perfect, when abanand to whom frivolous objections were made by the doned by the minority, should have been the Sturge party; and No. 3, the condemned list, object of every honest man; and to keep out of against whom grave objections had been made. In sight the "Bill of Rights," the antagonist of the pound of gold left—would they assert that it was all the discussion upon this part of the subject, Mr. Charter, and upon which the separation took ABRAHAN DUNCAN, delegate for Arbroath, made place, should have been the desire of every prudent the following purhy observation—" Mr. Chairman, I mail. Messrs. Williams and Philp, however, shall say but one word upon those lists. How, I anxious for a very unenviable notoriety, took want to knew, does it happen, that I find my name, upon themselves to effect a change in the minds of satisfied the laws of his country, still to pursue him with against whose election no objection has been made, men who had shown that they could not be seduced in list No. 3, while I find in list No. 1, the names of by sophistry. The dogged opposition evinced to the parties admitted for the same town, who werenever Charter by Mr. Sturge and his party, had the effect returned at all ?" Surely, to enlarge upon this brief observation consented to take both Bills into consideration at

would be but to insult our readers The good sense once. But Mesers. Williams and Philp could not of the Conference overcame this glaring attempt of endure the humiliation of serving in heaven, and the STURGE party, and all were admitted, subject to therefore commenced their hellish design of forming their wild and thoughtless periods of youth, commit objections. Our next duty is, to consider the a third party. But we shall proceed at once to offences, from which, in their sober and reflective time amount of population represented by the minor comment upon their conduct. Having by a vote majors. It not unfrequently happens, that the decided upon the course to be pursued, we had position of a leading politician will attach an no right to expect that the harmony of the Conferamount of importance to his acts, which may super- ence would be broken in upon by two delegates sede that to which the combined acts of many, but who had stood prominently forward in support of yet even in that case their actions are entirely at variless known, would be entitled. In the Conference, the very measure which they had been paid, and ance with the principles of just legislation, and which however we recognize no such the very measure which they had been paid, and however, we recognize no such individuals on the well paid, for supporting. Mr. WILLIAMS may tell us who might unfortunately be found guilty of minor side. Their party consists of the rejected or that he has not been paid; but we tell him that be found guilty of the description." Northern and in fact conversely with and in fact conversely use in the various matters of civil and social polity those gentlemen to interchange whole senter ces, that he has not been paid; but we tell him that ignorance, and in fact conversely use in the various matters of civil and social polity those gentlemen to interchange whole senter ces, that he has not been paid; but we tell him that felony, would, should the Charter become the law the diserters from all, and may be termed a refuge he has, and well paid too, by the support he has for the destitute. If we omit PADDY BREWSTER, received in his business from those who placed the world would have heard but little of the others. confidence in him. However, we shall proceed. In looking over the list, however, we find that The preamble of the People's Charter is proposed, villages with a population of 2,000 or 3 000 sent four and Mr. WILLIAMS, in a most incomprehensible on a motion made by him, to alter the clause regulating Sucking Pig Chartists, while the large populous speech, places the preamble of the rejected Bill in "residence" from three months to one month, a discussion followed, in which he urged that men very find it desirable to change their residence. The power designed from three months to one month, a discussion followed, in which he urged that men very find it desirable to change their residence. The power designed from three months to one month, a discussion for three people, and yet the first act of the people, and yet the first act of the desirable to change their residence. When will humbun a sum of the residence of the reside

Three hundred and eighty-five delegates meet in years the twistings of Mr. Williams have been reach on account of the firm stand made by the "Poor Man's Companion," presents claims to the firm stand made by the other reach on account of the firm stand made by the other reach of the firm stand made by the other reach on account of the firm stand mad Conference upon the invitation of Mr. ETURGE to matter of discussion among Chartists. The very susdeliberate upon something to BE PROPOSED to them. picic n attached to some of his movements should up; they next assume a right to dictate to the Conferalluded to a variety of other tepics, Mr. Maynard, who A division upon that something takes place, when have made him more cautious, and he should have was heard throughout with attention, concluded by it appears that for the STURGE object 93 record their embraced the golden opportunity to set himself votes, not 94. 93 was the number; 195 vote against right and to place his revilers in the wrong; but no an amicable close of the Conference. It was of a Mr. Stienge, not 193 as recorded; 73 are absent, —the recruiting party for lecturers was abroad, and most conciliatory nature, proposing to give to every about 50 of which number were returned for a some recommendation was necessary. If we have man professing the same principles as themselves, but specific purpose, namely, to support the Charter. just reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Wil-They were engaged very improperly in arranging a LIAMS, what language must we use to stamp the tea-party at another part of the town. Upon the treachery of PHILP? This man has branded announcement of this division, Mr. STURGE and his himself as the veriest hypecrite that ever disfrom the Conference, and were still pursuing the same friends retire from the Conference, and subsequently principle as the Chartists they (the Chartists) should pass a resolution that they are the Conference. Now, breaches of faith, and has been pardoned. He against him, and if this principle is not acted upon, the printer and publisher, of Leeds, who seems we ask, if ever insolence or presumption like this was received the people's money as a member of the known? It may, however, furnish a very excellent Executive, as a lecturer and as a journalist. He known? It may, however, furnish a very excellent precedent; and as, curious enough, the supporters of received that money for his advocacy of the Chartist Mr. VILLIERS upon the Free Trade question in the House of Commons, and the supporters of Mr. Sturgs carry out the principles of that Bill; for years he upon the same question—(for, disguise it now as has lectured upon, and undertaken to show, its proposing a resolution that they were the Conference—the United Kingdom, &c., at the charge of threepence. they may, Free I rade was their object,) out of the superiority over all other human concoctions; when House of Commens, was 93; every lion has his lo and behold, as if by magic, he sees the error of jackall, and should Mr. VILLIERS and Lord John his way, and the light shines upon him through what RUSSKIL adopt the precedent laid down by the to us was utter darkness. The preamble of the political consists and assignment to "priority" in the Almanae well worthy of support from the classes for Berienguier, of Birmingham, to Ann, eldest daughter "Sucking Pigs," all they have to do, upon their People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanation by the People's Charter was short, and the themselves the Parliament. We regret much that clauses; and what says this double-ayed, this wellthis precedent was not established by Mr. Stungs steeped advocate of Chartism? "Mr. Chairman, upon the recent Nottingham election case; inas- our Glorious Cause requires all our energy, and Point with flying colours. ("Bravo!" and cries of much as 1891 would have constituted a majority our object should be to heal those distracting differover 1885; and Mr. Stungs might, upon the same ences that have crept into our ranks (we omit the principle, have declared that he only went there to side-thrust at Mr. O'CONNOR.) We should con-

We invite particular attention to the third para- should set an example of liberality. I confess "3. To endeavour to ascertain how for the friends of of the People's Charter ! but since I have read this unrestricted and absolute freedom of trade will unite document, I am convinced of my error, and now I trey man of them, have rendered thems lives can we with us to obtain such an Act of Parliament on their see all the glaring imperfections of the People's understand Mr. Dren to easy liable to tran speciation. Leing satisfied that the newly acquired franchise will be Charter. Good God! Did ever treachery equal this? What! a fellow who would have started 1842. He then gave an account of the conduct of 1 t. Philp, used in favour of such freedom of trade."

be returned, and not to be defeated.

third party preferred grave and serious charges fixed party for the fixed party fixed party for the fixed party for his great exertions in his heart! Again we appearance that the minority were the majority, and that the description of the Conference was thereby ask, was any treachery equal to this? We were prepared for the desertion of the League. Suppose we take prepared for the desertion of the League. Suppose we take prepared for the desertion of the Conference was thereby ask, was any treachery equal to this? We were appearance, without increasing the price so as the last two parts, without increasing the price so as any treachery equal to this? We were appearance, that is a matter between the above parties, and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think if we may judge from their letter; and I also think the price so as a may previous the price so as the price of the last two parts, without increasing the price of the last tw inquiry; therefore I would earnestly impress upon the necessity of appointing a committee to have already been so often before the public, that it is account of the Executive, and such vouchers to account of the Executive, and such vouchers to account of the Executive, and such vouchers to already leal to much angry feeling, and we would stail, to the last shilling, as well as entries in the books, in detail, to the last shilling, as well as entries in the books, in detail, of all monies received by the Executive. By these means alone can you see Whether your funds have been properly expended, whether your funds have been properly expended, whether they are already leal to make fresh personal the went at length into the antier in London. He went at length into the antier in London. He went at length into the antier is of honest working men would ever again allow this of honest working men would ever again allow this preaching pedlar to address them upon "our address them upon "our ded your arrangements as the times may require. In the people, whether our already leal to much angry feeling, and we would it have been in Mr. Cleave's Subscription List weekly, was an impudent free-trade trick to remit forces for the restoration of the old Whig faction upon a preaching pedlar to address them upon "our address them upon "our address them upon "our ded your arrangements as the times may require. In the assizes are over, when we can make fresh policy the extension of the old Whig faction upon a preaching pedlar to address them upon "our ded your arrangements as the times may require. In the assizes are over, when we can make fresh policy the arrangements arrangement on a number of the deteraces. I would never be satisfied—
without this the country would never be satisfied—
without this the connect of the must now conduct while in the Conference we would now this the conduct while in the Conference we would now this the proper of the must never to conduct while in the Conference we would now this the proper of the must never to conduct while in the Conference we would now this the proper of the must never to conduct while in the Conference we would now the conduct while in

To-day we have spoken of the leading charachave a word upon the parts performed by the tion sitting for months, and consisting of from EVENING MEETING.

subordinate actors, as well as a few observations thirty to forty leaders; many looking for jobs, and which I had been persecuted by the influence of the A densely crowded meeting was held in the Hall in upon the "Bill of Rights" drawn up by Mr. seeking for means to destroy all who are supposed to Anti-Corn Law Plague in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In

> THE "POLITICAL PEDLARS." THE agitation for a Repeal of the Corn Laws being (as we had long anticipated) at length reduced to a mere practical form of advertisement, as puffy Ex efficials, we can spare time from its further ex-But when working men are paid a certain salary for agitating, then have we a right to support, of those principles, to advance which they hire their services. We must presume self-convicted of one of the most flagrant acts of of rallying those delegates who magnanimously Executive, as a lecturer, and as a journalist. He

that up to this time I was the firm advocate

working men, who, after their work of three or four days is done, are once more to return to their daily people meet again through their representatives, we however, few of your readers, except those who know hope that it will be for a time so short that faction cannot mature its projects, and in numbers of honest I want my sight. I have always been able, by my own blister-handed working men so great, that designing knaves will not be allowed to serve their factious purposes, while receiving the people's money for doing the people's business. The working men have now had a taste of the manner in which some

would have done their business. Thank God, the injuring himself; that he ought to demand a cominjuring himself; that he ought to de braced the golden opportunity afforded for establish- an institution supported by the voluntary contributions ing a union, of the terms of which we have had a of the public, and the majority of its directors are fair specimen. We rejoice that our London representatives have borne honourable testimony to the forbearance of supply that committee with a journal of the Executive's tours during the last season, shewing guarantee that the minority would be ruled by the
the name of every locality visited; where majority. Such were our anticipations; and now
their expense was paid, either in part or in whole, we proceed to comment upon the proceedings as a
also the amount of cash paid them over and above whole, unwilling to nibble at them in their progress.

The are communicated off the disgraceful manner in
the name of every locality visited; where majority. Such were our anticipations; and now
that I had, I was informed that I could not be employed
of this trying struggle, while not a few complaints
also the amount of cash paid them over and above whole, unwilling to nibble at them in their progress.

Chronicle, relying upon the success of that trick inare communicated off the disgraceful manner in
tended to be played off at Birmingham maintained
to the that I had, I was informed that I had, I was their expenses. Let every locality be corresponded Perhaps there never has been in any country, certainly not in England, a meeting of more importance a very definite desired by many proof all transactions with the Executive. Let these than that to which we refer—not very important in As we before observed, St. Thomas's Day was a great turer observed, upon rising to support Mr. PARRY's be compared, and see whether they will correspond its result, as it affects any political measure, but allwith the statement produced by the Executive, and important in its developement of political character.

day for England; and while the Chronicle motion, and alluding to Mr. O'Connor, "Now, from what I have heard of your writings, I know what Queen, 29, Thayies Inn, Holborn, London; and with the statement produced by the Executive, and important in its developement of political character. devoted columns to the Ward elections of the work of the work of the statement produced by the Executive, and important in its developement of political character. let the result be published. Any attempt short of Before we set forth the purposes for which this some free-trade fools, not a word did that whole, we most cordially congratulate the people opportunity of giving it insertion in the People's Northern Star. this to establish the innocence of the Executive, Conference was called together, we must make a paper contain about those elections which upon the opportunity afforded them of see paper. I now conclude myself,

being bitten. Let the people now reflect upon the damage that their cause would have sustained had

THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

O'CONNOR.—Evening Stor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In proportion as the cause of freedom proagainst them by facts.

The Birmingham Conference, which was looked forinconsistent with our principles. Whig and Tory are but these remarks are perfectly consistent with the from it. But I have not had time to do it justice. I

must fall. oligarchy assuming that one is more than two, or that stall. It is the very best book ever published: and I accordance with their reasoning upon moral and politic it must have cost you in the compilation. cal subjects, though it is doubtful whether they would apply the same species of logic upon other subjectsfor instance, if there was a mixture of gold, and when half a pound of gold was taken from it, there was a dross, because it had consisted of one-third dross. But we can appreciate their motives in endeavouring to attach the practices of some of the professed friends of democracy, to the principles of the Charter, and under- ompilation :stand why they are not able to distinguish betwixt those who opposed practices, inconsistent with its principles. and those who resorted to such practices; but how men who claim "priority" in the cause of democracy can ments, is only to be accounted for, by taking it in connexion with their other conduct.

The absurd and anti-democratic conduct of the Complete Suffrage party, cannot admit of palliation or defence; for were we to admit that their intentions were perfectly honest, and that in the fulness of egotistical vanity, they imagined that they alone were capable securing the just representation of the whole people," must be the result either of bad motives or gross calculating the tendency of actions, as to make them contemptible as advocates, and dangerous as colleagues. The professed object for which the Birmingham Conference was summoned, was to secure just representation for the people, or, in other words, to substipractical democrats—and acts 1, 2 and 3, were given attention of every man; and the intellect must, inence a bill which had been only prepared and seen by tion from it. There has been much reading and deep themselves, and which, from its size and complex characteristics in the present compilation."—Weekly racter, it was impossible to consider in a period ten Dispatch. times as long as that for which we were met, and because the Conference resisted this arbitrary conduct, nacs published for 1842; and it contains so many parthey in defiance of a principle which forms the basis of tigulars respecting the amount and application of the democracy, refuse to comply with the decisions of a taxes "raised from the industry of the producing majority, though by submitting any subject to a vote, classes," and such a quantity of valuable statistical Mr. H. Cartwright, Charlotte Emmett Frost each by expecting that the minority will acquiese if the information, that it may safely be contrasted with any Wright, and Sarah Feargus O'Connor Wright, decision be favourable to him, likewise is bound to similar publication. It is compiled from Parlia daughters of William and Hannah Wright. the ties which hold society together destroyed—yet this such details as bear upon the leading questions of principles. He is appointed one of five persons to principle has been violated by those aspirants to the day. Curious particulars are likewise given of Wortley, by the Rev. R. L. Armstrong, Mr. carry out the principles of that Bills for years he principles are the principles of that Bills for years he principles are the principles of to determine that ninety-four who agreed with them The 'Poor bian' may thus obtain a 'Companion' that parties were exempted from payment of fees.

These facts must either prove that their intentions were dishonest, (as Lawrence Heyworth informed us,) or else that they are entirely ignorant of moral and political truths, and that whilst they profess to oppose men assuming authority they assume authority themselves, to serve their own purpose, in direct opposition to those general rules which they tell us they are exertsider the best means of preserving union, and ing themselves to advance.

> I remain, sir, Yours truly, R. T. MORRISON.

this? What! a fellow who would have starved 1842.

secure to them justice; and we must remember that we should also remember that we that are at liberty are so only because the law has not got hold of us. I now leave the matter in your hands, and only have

to say, that I pledged myself in 1819 never to rest ROGER PINDER, Hull.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In some of the numbers of your paper, published last summer, you kindly inserted the manner in which I had been persecuted by the influence of the Chartism in the County of Northumberland. There I me in the places where I have laboured, that are aware industry, to obtain support, and when elected as a councillor of the National Charter Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, my name appeared in your columns as a mattrass-maker.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am about to relate a case, of disgraceful tyranny, such as has seldom appeared clergymen. They agreed to employ me on the 14th of November last; but on the day following, when I went to work, judge of my surprise, when I was asked if I that I had, I was informed that I could not be employed or done up in a Case made to resemble a Book,

Now, Sir, what will the public think of this? and Yours.

A determined Chartist through life, JOHN COCKBURN.

Edinburgh, Jan. 2nd, 1843.

Mr. Philp been one of the Executive Committee. officers who evacuated the fort of Atarazanas, at the tion of Pill, when, crossing the new tram-road We shall return to this subject again and again. instigation of the French Consul, still remain at which leads to the dock, a locomotive engine came

> to the Queen, have published a most splendid engaged in thought, as she was looking on the Geological Map of Great Britain. It is one of general utility to the private gentleman, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, and it would form a handsome ornament for the library, the hall, or counting house.—See advertisement.

THE POLITICIAN'S TEXT BOOK. THAVE great pleasure (and no small share of pride)

I in submitting the following encomium upon my gresses, and as means are adopted which are calculated little Compilation, the POOR MAN'S COMPAto improve the condition of the oppressed; the enemies NION for 1843, to the notice of the public generally of truth and the hirelings of faction, exert themselves convinced that the lovers of RIGHT and TRUTH will to destroy its influence, and under the pretence of giving be pleased, with me, that this three-penny-worth of information, deal out garbled statements; and like a "FACTS and FIGURES" is calculated to be of use in cunning adversary whose only object is to gain a pattry guiding the public mind to a correct appreciation first taken a residence or lodging in the neighbourvictory, or effect some mercenary purpose-they endea- of several political and social schemes of ameliorayour to confound circumstances and persons, to throw tion advocated by the advanced sections of the chalk, and go on, getting as much as you can upon odium on the characters of those who have partially Reformers. The letter, in which testimony to this this principle, until it becomes unproductive, when mixed in the proceedings, and thus create prejudice effect is borne by a gentleman whose good opinion I you may try it in another quarter.—Punch's Alwhere they are conscious of inability to prove anything value more than that of any other man breathing, is, manack. as will be perceived, a private one to myself. I take the liberty, however, to use it in this public ward to with so much anxiety by the most liberal and manner; satisfied that Mr. O'Connor will not object intelligent part of the community, to effect a union of to my doing so, as its publication can only have the all classes, desirous of obtaining the principles contained effect of accomplishing his own desire, tensuring the in the People's Charter, has been thus seized upon by increased circulation of what he deems a good and our enemies, who not only assert that it has failed to useful book; useful, I hope, to the Poor Man and to

Leeds, Nov. 21st, 1842.

London, Nov. 19, 1842. MY DEAR HOBSON, -You will see by the Evening Star, that I have made a good use of your invaluable violence of the physical force Chartists", and are English language, and one which has taught me that I rather "oily" in their rema ks upon the suffragites— was a fool till now. You should have called it the they call it an "attempt to amalgamate the oil of the "Whig Economist." It is splendid. The tax payers Complete Suffrage with the vinegar of the Chartists;" on the platform started again, when I read the extracts inconsistencies into which the opponents of democracy forget the increased expence of sending Frost and others out of the country. That item is frightful. Your book We cannot be surprised at the advocates of should be in every house, from the palace to the cobbler's one-third of a body is the whole, for this is in perfect beg of you to accept my thanks for it. What labour Your's, very thankfully,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—Our meeting was glorious. The SHAMS are routed for ever! Not a Chartist would nibble!!

The following " Opinions of the Press" will bespeak, in some measure, the worth of the little Portions of thecabin, and cabin furniture, were

"We have here the most efficient multum in parvo that we have ever seen. As a "Poor Man's Companion"- a book of ready reference upon many subjects in which he is vitally interested, and of informafurnish materials for, and then make use of such argu- tion upon matters which he ought to know-it is the thing which every poor man needs; as a text book for assassin near his master's house, expired on Thurspolitical lecturers it is invaluable.

"There is an amount of information contained in it which we never before saw crammed into so small a compass. Facts, figures, tables, and calculations, all of them regarding matters of national importance, and of "preparing a bill to be submitted to Parliament for all arranged and made ready for general and immediate use-affording at a glance almost whatever information la Paille, and in that of M. Ledegunck, in the same can be wanted-stud the whole book; while a few street, which, although the apparatus is comprised happy and judicious comments afford a kind of guide in a small case not more than four inches cube, and to the uninitiated in statistics for their application and forms a very pretty chimney ornament, enables

> "The excellence of the calendar section of this multum Francis Moores that have existed since the days of

"This is one of the many and cheap political alma-

. Parties residing at a distance from a bookseller may have a copy of the Poor Man's Companion sent to their residence per post, by sending their address and five postage stamps to the publisher.
The Poor Man's Companion may be had at the

Now, Mr. Stunge was well aware of the hostile had it not been for the generous support awarded to CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE ITS VICTIMS, Now publishing in Penny Numbers, and Fourpenny

Parts. VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DIC-V TIONARY, complete from the Original in Six Volumes. Part 13 is published this day, and Part 15 will contain the title page to Vol. I., and and in making a choice he was bound, therefore, to give the Executive and one shilling to the The Executive and their friends complained of Mr. a preference to the Second Bill." Now, continued Mr. D. had failed, might not Mr. Sturge and his party stitch was purchased! This preaching, long-faced Victim Fund out of every one hundred pound weight of a most admirable likeness of the celebrated Author, but the second Bill." Now, continued Mr. D. had failed, might not Mr. Sturge and his party stitch was purchased! This preaching, long-faced Victim Fund out of every one hundred pound weight of a most admirable likeness of the celebrated Author, a present of the publisher, in order to keep The Executive and will be stilled his position; while a the second bill was not read at all; it would have have declared, with equal truth and propriety, third party preferred grave and serious charges taken five hours to read, and he (Mr. D. on) was of that the minority were the majority, and that the very forcibly that the Victim Fund stoed much need of his word to the public, has doubled the quantity in and treason to that cause in his heart! Again we very forcibly that the Victim Fund stoed much need of the Executive. As to the opinion that Mr. Philip had never read it. The meaning the price so as

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The above as a GEOLOGICAL MAP. Coloured so as to show the various Strata, &c. Half-a-Guinea in addition. Published by Blofeld and Co., Map-sellers to the

FRIGHTFUL Accident -On Thursday afternoon last, about two o'clock, Mrs. Judd, the wife of Mr.

letter of importance for her husband, went out for the purpose of carrying it to him. She had proceed-It appears from a Madrid journal that the ed but a few yards from her own house, in the direcup at a moderate pace. Mrs. Judd appeared to MESSRS. BLOFELD & Co. of London, Map Sellers | those who happened to be near at the moment, to be ground, and taking no notice whatever of the approaching engine, which at length struck her and knocked her down, and before the engineer could stop it, the wheels had passed over the upper part of both her thighs, crushing the bones to atoms in an instant. The unfortunate woman was immediately removed in this frightfully mutilated condition to her own house, which she had left in health and spirits but a few minutes before, and where death, released her from her suff rings in six or seven hours after. Mrs. Judd was about 35 years of age. -- Monmouthshire Merlin.

To OBTAIN BEER FROM CHALK.—This is an easy and common process, and may be put in practice as follows:-Go to a respectable public-house, having hood. When you wish for beer, resort freely to the

AN EXTRAORDINARY LOAF .-- On Saturday last, in the shop of Messrs. Hart and Leslie, a loaf of excellent light bread was exhibited, six feet in length and 17 inches in width, made from half a sack of flour, and weighing 1411bs. The price named was one guines. It was baked in Moulsham by Mr. Charles Craske.—Essex Herald.

SIR FELIX BOOTH.—On Wednesday last, the Magistrates heard, in their private room, an extraordinary charge against Sir Felix Booth, of a very revolting nature, preferred against him by his nephew. The ex Sheriff of London declaring that it is an attempt to extort money from him, has expressed his determination to have it probed to the bottom, and the case was adjourned to Tuesday.-Hull Rockingham of Saturday.

PUBLIC EXCOMMUNICATION FROM THE CHURCH .-A scene of rare occurrence in the present day, took place in the parish church of Messing, in this county, on Sunday, the 25th ult. During Divine service the rector called from the congregation a young man and woman, and in the presence of all those assembled, expelled them at opposite doors from the sacred edifice. - Essex Herald.

WE REGRET to state that portions of a wreck were cast on the shore of Killibegs, during this week. which leave no doubt but that a mealancholy loss of life and property has occurred at sea. On the inside of one of the boards cast on shore, are the words "John Swain," and on the outside of the same board are the words "Thomas Richardson," also thrown on the beach, and some oars branded 'T.K." or "T.R.," for the brand is not very legible. We cannot indulge in the most remote hope, that any of the crew escaped.—Sligo Champion. RICHARD MURPHY, the steward of General Sir James Kearney, who was lately fired at by some day night, from the effects of the wounds he received

INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.—Wonders never cease. An engineer at Brussels, named Luppen, has invented, says a Brussels paper, a galvanic telegraph, which he has set up in his own house, No. 12, Kue de together.

-Kilkenny Moderator.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. - John Hulings. Esq., of in parvo, is of the first order; and it might put all the Presteign, recently made the liberal reduction of ten per cent. on the rental of his Radnorshire tute power delegated from the people, for power Noah into the shade on the score of utility: and yet we estates, conceiving that from the heavy losses the

More Poung Patriots.

Registered, Elizabeth O'Connor Fox Newsome he daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Newsome, of Hanging Heaton. On Christmas Day was christened, at St. Thomas's Church, High-street, Dudley, by the Rev.

MARRIAGES. On Saturday, at Bethel Independent Chapel,

whom it is peculiarly prepared and adapted."-Morning of Mr. Thomas Coultherst, shoe-maker, of Friargate. Preston.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at Richmond, in the 35th year of his age, Ambrose Clement, Esq., surgeon. On Saturday week, aged 37 years, of typhus Publisher's Offices, 5, Market Street, Leeds, and 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; of J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-Lane, Fleet Street, and J. Watson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London; A. Heywood, and J. his kindness endeared him to the poor, by whom he Leach, Manchester; Paton and Love, Glasgow; is greatly lamented; and his steady obliging de-G. J. Harney, and W. Barraclough, Sheffield; and meanour and integrity, had secured him the conof all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and fidence and respect of the inhabitants of the township.

CONFERENCE The CHA

BIRMINGHAM.

(Continued from our last.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.-THIRD DAY. The Conference assembled at nine o'clock this

morning. Mr. Starge having resigned the chair, the first business was to appoint his successor.
On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Higgins, of Dublin, was called to the chair. That gentleman having taken the chair, offered a few observations, feeling, and justifying the course which the advocaus of the Charter had resolved upon. The next business was the appointment of a Sacretary, and on the motion of Mr. O'Connon, Mr.

Lovett was appointed to the office. Mr. Horson, of Leeds, moved that a deputation tary, to request him, in the name of the Conference. to deliver up the minutes of the proceedings, a copy of the bill, and all other documents which the Conference were entitled to possess. In accordance with this resolution, a deputation was appointed, and after waiting upon Mr. Morgan, Mr. Moin, of Glasgow, reported that the late Sehand over to the Conference all documents to which

they were entitled. The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Morean, announcing his resignation :-

"Birmingham, Dec. 29th, 1842. "SIR.-I take the liberty of forwarding to your care the enclosed copy of the minutes of the Con-

"The period having arrived in which I feel that my my attendance as Secretary would involve all parties in some degree of unnecessary pain. I therefore think carried. that I shall most conduce to the preservation of that i peaceful discussion which ought ever to characterize great assemblies of the representatives of the people, by handing to you this resignation, instead of giving my personal attendance to present it. At the same time, I beg you will convey to the

candid forbearance exercised towards me, and an as- unanimously:surance of my maniterable desire for the political and social happiness of my country. " I am, Sir,

" Your obedient Servant. "WILLIAM MORGAN. " To the Chairman of the

Meeting of Delegates." The resignation of Mr. Morgan was accepted.

Mr. Sm.TH. of Liverpool, suggested that a vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Morgan, for his services-(Hear, hear, and No, no.) Mr. Hobsen, of Leeds, said he should oppose such o'clock.

Mr. Swith did not offer any resolution on the subject, and the matter dropped.

was put and carried. ment mored by Mr. Levett, that the Charter should Roberts then read as follows :be the basis of discussion. With this alteration, the

motion was adopted. Mr. KEMBLE proposed the appointment of an Exeentive Committee. Mr. WE-T seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilkinson opposed the motion, on the ground that is would be unadvisable to take out of the Conference a dezen Delegates, to examine decuments Mr. Reberts moved, as an amendment, that the

Conference itself be the Executive Committee. Mr. WILKINSON seconded the amendment, and it Was put and agreed to. A resolution was then moved and adopted, that the Conference should go into a discussion of the clauses in the Charter. The CHAIRMAN read the preamble, which was as

" An Act to provide for the just Representation of the Peop'e of Greet Britain and Ireland, in the Commons' House of Purliament.

them when made:

And whereas, this responsibility is best enforced through the instrumentality of a body which emanates directly from, and is itself immediately subject to the whole people, and which completely represents their

And whereas, as the Commons' House of Parliament now exercises in the name and on the supposed behalf, lution:of the people, the power of making the 1:ws, it ought, in order to fulfil with wisdom and with honesty the and interests :-

1. That he be a cirizen of these realms.

2. That he be twenty-one years of age. 3. That he has not been declared income by a jury.

necessary for settling the boundaries of each of the

sioners, sub-commissioners, clerks, and other persons

REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

of this Act, the following officers he appointed:

1. Returning officers for each electoral district. 2. Deputy returning officers for each district. 3. The parish clerks for the time being in every

RETURNING OFFICER, AND HIS DUTIES. 1. Be it enacted, that at the first general election

after the passing of this Act, a returning officer be elected for every electoral district throughout! 21 That at the end of every such period, the returning officer for each district be nominated in like manner

and elected at the same time as the Member of or resignation, of the returning efficer, shall, in the opinion of this Conference that the Complete

like manner be fixed ap as vacancies for Members Suffrage Union ought, in the first instance, to have of Parliament, for the unexpired term of the three years, avowed their intention; and that by not doing so, 1. That every returning efficer shall appoint a deputy they have evinced a want of good faith and honest returning officer for the day of election, for every ballotting piace within his district, and in all cases be responsible for the just falilment of the duties of such deputies. 5. That it be the duty of the returning officer to see

that the parish clerk in each parish is properly qualified, could not then omit the opportunity of saying that for the duties of registration, and if not, to represent there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some the same to the parochial authorities, who are hereby persons, and those the advocates of Complete Suffrage, authorised and commanded to appoint a person qualified for such duties.

6. That he also see that proper balloting places, and such other erections as may be necessary, be provided in favour of such persons, it were equally so if directed by each parish (or any number that may be united.) by the Chartists against them-(hear, hear). What and that the balloting boxes be made and provided was the object of both parties, or rather the professed according to the provisions of this Act 7. That he receive the lists of voters from all the

parishes in his district, in which lists shall be marked or specified the names of the persons who have been objected to by the parish slerks, or any other persons. Mr. PARRY moved its adoption, and suggested the introduction of the word "Bill" instead of " Act": and also that instead of the fourth clause, "That he has not been convicted of felony," the That he has not been convicted of felony," the Conference, were not members of the society, but those had come to the Conference, impressed with this con- right way, and not beat about the bush to see who were the very elements of discord—(cheers). He viction, that every adult weman as well as every adult way the other people were going—(hear, hear). undergoing the sentence of the law, at the time had no sympathy with their preceedings, or otherwise when called on to exercise the electoral rights," Mr. Lowery seconded the motion.

At this stage of the proceedings, a resolution was proposed and carried, for the admission of the to Mr. Sturge, and had almost reiterated the feelings of public to witness the proceedings of the Conference. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Suncerland, moved as an regretted the introduction of that resolution, too, because on the subject was, that it might be said he was guilty of and not wishing to appear as false prophets, would amendment on the proposition of Mr. Parry, that he thought that such words as "disnonesty" and "want gross impracticability, and that it would be assisting to make no effort to secure an union at all—thear, hear). the preamble of the "Bill of Rights," commencing "That whereupon the true theory of the British Constitution," should be substituted. Mr. PHILP, of Banborough, seconded the amend-

"Whereas, upon the true theory of the British

Constitution every male person of full age is party to making an Act of Parliament being present thereat by his representative; and whereas it is notorious that the laws which have long prevailed in the choice of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, have failed to carry out such theory into practice; and whereas it is expedient to take effectual measures to render the theory and practice of the constitution uniform, by securing to every male person of full age the right to vote in the choice of his representative in Parliament, as being the delegate to whose charge is committed the disposal of his property, his liberty, and his life, and for this purpose to grant the right of returning reprerecommendatory of abstinence from all irritating sentatives to districts having an equal amount of election of such shall be annual, and by way or ballor, that any person qualified to be an elector may population in every county, to provide that the be chosen to be a representative, and that all members be paid for their services and charges in the execution of their office: Be it therefore enacted by be appointed to wait on Mr. Morgan, the late Scere- the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the provisions of this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the end of the present Session of Parliament

"And be it enacted, that all laws, statutes, and creary had expressed his perfect willingness to nsages, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, in so far as they may be inconsistent or at variance with the provisions of this Act. "And be it enacted, that every male person, of full

age, shall, if duly registered according to the provisions hereafter contained, be entitled to vote in he election of a member to serve in Parliament for the district in which no shall be so registered.'

A long discussion ensued on this amendment, into which we have not now time to enter. On a duty as a delegate called upon me to decline acting division, the amendment was lost by a large mawith the majority of the Conference, it is obvious that jorny. The preamble of the Charter, therefore, with the alterations proposed by Mr. Parry, was

The Conference then went into Committee on the clauses in the Charter, and at the close of the evenis g's sitting, one half of them were got through. Various alterations and amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to, and others negatived. It is important to state that the following resogentlemen over whom you preside my gratitude for the lution, proposed by Mr. O'Connon, was adopted " That any alterations which may be proposed to,

pose of testing public opinion, with respect to these a decision, that they had immediately seceded, would and support of the people, whom they have so well rity, because it was supposed to have another meaning alterations, with the view of submitting them to not the organs of the Chartists have represented such and to faithfully served." any future Conference, and called by the whole

The proceedings were adjourned at eight o'clock.

FRIDAY-FOURTH DAY.

Mr. O'HIGGINS took the chair at half-past nine a motion, as he never could consent to give a vote of The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous thanks to a man who had deserted his post-(Hear, afternoon's sitting, which were ordered to be confirmed. Mr. ROBERTS said that in the Times newspaper which had reached Birmingham that merning, it was insinuated that the Conference would go off on a claim Mr. O'Coxxen moved the adoption of the minutes of prioriety, on the part of the Chartist party, met by of the previous evenu g's proceedings; audafter some a similar claim by the Complete Suff. age party. Now, objections on the part of Mr. Roberts, the motion it was well known that Mr. Lovett had offered to withdraw his amendment, if Mr. Beggs, would have con-The Rev. Mr. Sollky moved the adoption of the sented to adopt the same course with regard to the resolutions moved by Mr. Beggs, on the first day of original resolution—thear, hear). But in order that the sisting, with the exception of the fourth, recog- the Conference might understand how the matter really nizing the bill of the Complete Suffrage Association, stood, he would take the liberty to read the terms of as a basis of discussion, and substituting the amend- the invitation by which they had been convened. Mr.

by advertisement or placard, giving not less than four Charter-(cheers). of preparing a Bill to be submitted to Parliament, for of the Charter-(hear, hear). which could as well be disposed of by the Conference securing the just representation of the whole people;

Is was true, indeed, that the object of this proceeding was to change the name of the Charter. Well, they were told of that before hand, but many of them did not believe it. It was plain that the Complete Suffrage party intended that the future agitation of the question should go on under the name of the "Bill of Rights," and on that account he (Mr. Roberts) was xlad that the advocates of the Charter had stood up so manfully for the inviolability of their principles-(cheers). Who did the proposition come from? It came from a body of men-a society known by the "Whereas, to insure, in as far as it is possible by designation of "Friends,"—a society whose pertinacious human forethought and wisdom, the just government of adherence to forms and ceremonies, perhaps indifferent the people, it is necessary to subject those who have in themselves, but which served as symbols of the perthe power of making the laws to a wholesome and secution they had endured-(hear, hear). Were the strict re-possibility to those whose duty it is to obey advocates of the Charter, then, to be blamed, if they displayed the same pertinacity in favour of their principles, as did the society of Friends in favour of their symbols? (hoar, hoar, and cheers). He called upon the supporters of the Charter to carry to victory the standard under which they had so long struggled-a standard never stained by one act of dishonour on the

part of those who had stood forward in its defence-(cheers). He now begged to move the following reso-"That in the opinion of this Conference, the memgreat duties imposed on it, to be made the faithful and bers of the Complete Suffrage Union, who have abaccurate representation of the people's wishes, feelings, ruptly retired from the discussion, have not exhibited Williams had fallen. The programme was not printed good faith, but, on the contrary, have acted in direct violation of the terms on which they were They were invited for the purpose of preparing a bill; called together. The country were invited to and not to take the bill that I all already been prepared That from and after the passing of this Act, every send delegates to Birmingham, for the pur—(loud cries of "hear, hear"). It had been said that male inhabitant of these realms be entitled to vote for pose, amongst other things, of 'Preparing a Bill he had spuken in terms of co tempt of the body carted the election of a Member of Parliament, subject, how- to be submitted to Parliament for securing the just Quakers for their attachment to the symbols of their representation of the whole people.' At a sacrifice almost too great for them to bear, the country responded to this invitation, and at a large expense of time, toil, and money, elected delegates for the pur-4. That he has not been convicted of I long.

Dose of so preparing the bill above-mentioned; in the has not been convicted of bribery at the full and fervent hope that their united (firsts, elections, or of personation, or forgery of election certi- while they would give no precedence or priority to any individual section, would re-ult in a cordial 6. That the Secretary of State for the Home Depart- union of all classes of reformers, for the purpose of ment shall appoint three competent persons as com- securing a just representation of the whole missioners, and as many sub-commissioners as may be people in the Commons' House of Parliament The delegates met together and proceeded to the to time, whenever a new decennical census of the people; day of their discussion, a declaration of principles was proposed by Mr. Beggs, on the part of the Com-7. That the necessary expenses of the said commisplete Suffrage Union, which declaration insisted, ioners, sub-commissioners, clerks, and other persons. That the Bill to be presented by the Council of employed by them in the performance of their duties, the Complete Suffrage Union, be taken as the that he would not have sacrificed the money of his basis of discussion. The Charitist body opposed this constituents to submit to the conditions imposed by the Suffrage party—(hear, hear). had never seen or heard, and which had never been Be it enacted, that for the purpose of procuring an seen or heard except by the members of the Comaccurate registration of voters—for finally adjudicating plete Suffrage Union : they anxiously and often sought in all cases of objections made against persons claiming the withdrawal of the offensive and insulting distincto be registered—for receiving the nomination of the tion, but their request was met with a determined and Members of Parliament, and returning officers, and emphatic refusal. The Chartist body then, rather declaring their election—as well as for conducting and than admit the claim of priority and precedence re- what had passed. He would rather that this resolution superintending all parties connected with registration, quired by the Complete Suffrage body, proposed as an had not been brought forward at all, and in order to nomination, and elections, according to the provisions amendment a declaration 'that the document called show how far they were mistaken as to the feelings of the People's Charter should form the basis of discus- the other party he would state a fact which he thought sion,' and this amendment, after a long and temperate debate was carried by a majority of 193 to 94. And then, for the firs: time, the Conference were informed by their Chairman, Mr. Joseph Sturge, that he and the members of the Complete Suffrage Union should now retire from the Conference, and from the further discussion for which they had assembled to save the mover and seconder, voted for it—(hear, gether. This conduct of the Complete Suffrage hear.) This showed that the Association was firm to of their duty. They believe that if the country the kingdom, and so in like manner at the end of every had before the elections been informed of the intention of the Complete Suffrage body to retire from the discussion, unless an invidious priority were Parliament for the district. He shall be eligible to be quisite or desirable to send delegates to the dis- with only two dissentients. 3. That vacancies occasioned by the death, removal, have resulted in disappointment. It is therefore

> purpose." Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the motion. Mr. Moir, of Edinbro, had not hitherto troubled the Conference much with remarks of his own, but he the chair, in order that the Conference, having been in to get rid of the Chartists as a body of men whose principles were inimical to the welfare of society-(hear, hear). Now, surely, if this were an argument object? A cordial union of the two? Was the union likely to be brought about by such "insurrections" as these?-(" No, no"). He called upon the Conference to be consistent, and not to stultify its own proceedings

by pandering to expediency—(cheers).

Mr. Pierce, Isle of Wight, as a member of the society alluded to by Mr. Roberts, begged to say, in reference to what had fallen from that gentleman, that those who had caused the secession from the he should not have been there—(hear, hear). introduced, because they had carried a vote of thanks his opinion, that it was as unjust to deprive woman of not wish for any union at all-(hear, hear). These

Mr. LOVETT regretted that this resolution had been He should content himself by the simple expression of Mr. Spencer, that they would run in parallel lines. He of faith," manifested hostility to the Complete Suffrage defeat the efforts which were making to obtain the The Charter had suffered more from disunion than any Association—(hear, and no, no). He hoped it would not Charter—(hear, hear). In order therefore that thing else, and he thought that any delegate opposing be agreed to. He admitted the propriety of putting should not be said, and in order that no slur might be this resolution was acting in a very uncharitable spirit forth a statement of facts, but he deprecated the intro- cast upon the Conference, he declined moving a resoludustion of words calculated to generate hostility. The tion, but at the same time he took that opportunity of

boldly, as to the salvation of the country and the social | -(hear, hear.) condition of the people. The right he claimed for himintolerant hostility manifested in this resolution. If hear. tolerant spirit, which he had hoped they were met to have prevented. He should move that the words want of good faith" and "honest purpose" should and not the rights of woman-(hear, hear.) be expanged from the resolution-(hear, hear, and no,

Dr. WADE seconded the proposition, but in doing so he could not help expressing the indignation he felt at of the population—(Question.) the manner in which the Conference had been treatedhear, hear). He did not believe that any real Char- on the question, the Chairman put the resolution moved tist would have come there, if he had thought that the by Mr. Hobson, which was adopted unanimously and fered from him-(hear, hear). The principles of demo-Bill of Rights," as it was so termed, was to have been taken as the basis of discussion-(hear, hear). At the support the motion made by Mr Lovett. In doing so, that the advocates of the Charter would stand in a more honourable and excellent position if they altered the Conference, to be called for that purpose." resolution, as suggested by Mr. Lovett, than to sanction it in its present shape. He did not wish them to agreed to. sacrifice one iota of the principle of the Charter, but rather that, as a bedy of men knowing their own rights, Mr. Cleave be the publisher of the amended bill." they were determined to abide by them-(Cheers) If and the advocates of the Charter would go on in and also another edition, suitable for the pocket—thear, he thought they would have displayed much more good

theirs—thear, bear.) Mr. ROBERTS here consented to expunge the words, honest purpese," Mr. Colquinous moved that the resolution of Mr.

Roberts be referred to a committee. Mr. BUCHANAN seconded the proposition. Mr. O CONNOR was strongly of opinion that the lution, had been misunderstood-(hear, hear.) Mr. for leave to bring it in." Lovett appeared to think that the advocates of the Charter had pledged themsolves not to introduce a conduct as odious and tyraunical?—(bear, hear). Then, again, objection had been taken to the resolution, on

the ground that it was a slur on the society of Friends. So far from him (Mr. O'Connor) viewing it in that light, the manner in which they had borne their persecution -(no. no. The resolution spoke of the conquet of the native isle-(cheers). Complete Suffrage Association, being a breach of good faith-(cries of "It is"). Was it not a breach of good faith?-(yes, yes). Was there ever a grosser violation persons had been exited from that town, whose cases had to his table, but when they had assembled he said, man, a member of the Church of England, and he party were to escape—(hear, hear).

"Here you are, but unless you sign a declaration you (Mr. Fussell) believed one of the best members of the Mr. Cowan, of Liverpool, thousand the company of Liverpool, thousand the company of Liverpool.

clear days' notice in every town throughout the King- Mr. CAMPBELL did not think that the Complete to commence in business. dom, inviting the inhabitants to elect representatives Suffrage party had sneaked out of the room, as seemed Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, thought that the Conferto hold a National Conference at Birmingham, on to be instituted by some persons, for they had honestly ence ought to express an opinion on the judicial con-Tuestay, the 27th of December, 1842, for the purpose avowed that they could not go along with the advocates duct of Lord Abinger during the late Special Com-

Mr. WILLIAMS said, that he could not allow the and for determining on such peac ful, legal, and con- resolution to pass, some portion of which he most cor- waste of time to enter into a discussion which could was also admitted that, at this time, the resolution stitutional means as may cause it to become the law of dially supported, and some portion of which he most lead to no practical result. He was very much inclin d would be offensive to a large portion of them—thear, matters had been introduced into the resolution named should abstain from doing so. details of a bill to be submitted to them by the council -(No, no.) If they would read the programme, they would find his statement to be strictly the fact-

(No. no.) Sentland, and Wales, and then having got them toge- tunate woman still more by starving her-(shame). ther in Birmingham, because they would not submit to the dictation sought to be practised by the Suffrage by nuclemation. party, the latter walked out and left the Conferencewords, "bad faith"-(cheers.)

would exercise it very briefly. He wished to set the | wished to propose wasmeeting right with regard to a mistake into which Mr. until the delegates met at Birmingham-(hear, hear). opinions; now so far from wishing to convey such meaning he thought adherence to them reflected the highest honour, and he urged it as a reason for a pertinacity on the part of the Chartists in adhering to their principles-(hear, hear). He contended that the Complete Suff.age party had acted most inconsistently -(hear, hear). It was just the same as if a man,

having invited 200 or 300 friends from a distance, either on business or pleasure, without stating any terms for their conference, was to say to them that they must agree to a certain principle before he would well fed, and well clad, and that there was scarcely a never intended it to have any such reflection, nor did it hold that conference; whereas he must have known poor man, or a beggar, to be seen-(hear, hear.) At in his opinion, bear such a construction. Mr. O'Connor three hundred electoral districts, and so on from time business for which they were elected. On the first before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the before hand that not a man invited would agree to it— that time he felt desirous that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the beautiful that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened—(near, the beautiful that the country would put a false because they were not summently enlightened. (cries of "hear, hear"). For himself, he had attended working classes of Ireland should present a similar construction upon it. Now so long as he (Mr. Parry) on er not, but I think I shall best answer the that Conference at great personal inconvenience. He appearance—(hear, hear.) But, in his present visit, he was conscious that the resolution contained nothing but great object of democracy in pursuing the that Conference at great personal inconvenience. He appearance—(near, near) Due, in the process trials to actend to, and clients requiring found that class-legislation had brought down the what was true and right, he cared not one iota about course which appears to me most likely to his attention all over the kingdom; and he declared operatives of England to a more degraded position than the country putting a wrong construction upon it-

Suffrage party—(hear, hear).

The CHAIRMAN was decidedly opposed to any perto cause a quarrel between the two sections of reformers. He thought the best way to promote the object they had in view was to unite more firmly for the future. and not weaken themselves by useless bickerings about of no small importance. A discussion took place in the Association Rooms, as to the admission of paupers to the electoral privilege. One member moved, and anoa right to vote, who had received parochial relief three months prior to an election. Not a single member.

mistaken in the course they had taken, they ought to upon his honest convictions. In order to show that (hear). He believed the adoption of this resolution him, namely, that of proposing the cordial thanks of give them credit for honest intentions—(hear, hear.) they were above anything like party or factious feelgiven to the bill over the People's Charter, no amended, by the substitution of bad laste for the terms the differences that had taken place—whilst they held remarked by one deligate that the resolution was man—(cheers). Mr. O'Higgins was the representative Charlist constituency would have thought it re- bad faith, and on being put to the vote, it was carried their opinions firmly, and whilst they considered that intended to help forward the movement of the anti- of a Scotch county, but morally he might be said to

AFTERNOON SITTING.

o'clock, and the discussion on the clauses was resumed. This part of the business was got through at five o'clock. Mr. O'CONNOR moved that the Chairman do leave

Committee, might resume. This motion having been carried, and lir. O'HIGGINS having again taken the chair, Mr. HOBSON moved-

submitted and agreed to as a whole." Mr. BROWN, of Lambeth, seconded the proposition Mr. PARRY said that they had recognised in this document the rights of man, but they had said nothing about the rights of woman.—(laughter). Gentlemen around him were laughing, and it was quite possible, when the rights of man were talked of in the House of Lords, that they should be met with the same kind of risibility as that which had been excited in the Con- tifiable at any time when it was a departure from right ference when he spoke of the rights of women. He

man fought to possess the franchise; but he should not then offer a motion on the subject, and for this reason. her rights as it was to deprive man of his rights— parties had prophecied before coming to the Conference (question); and his only reason for not offering a resolution that there was no chance of such an union being effected,

The Chairman read the preamble which was as great principles of democracy recognized the right of saying that in his opinion, the rights of woman ought every man to set forth their opinions honestly and to be as dear and as sacred to her as the rights of man Mr. O'CONNOR implored the Conference not to enter

> the Conference adopted it, they would keep up the in- | Mr. ROBERTS observed that the Conference could not entertain the question, even if they were so disposed, comes the law of the land." hecause they were called to consider the rights of man

Mr. BUCHANAN differed from Mr. Roberts. He while it took away the franchise from the femals part

smidst considerable cheering. Mr Loveir moved, "That the People's Charter, people of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons' he did not think that he was at all compromising the people held at Birmingham, December, 1842, with the spirit which had produced so much mischief in their great principle which they had in view. He thought suggested alterations printed in italic, be printed and circulated, previous to receiving the sanction of another

A resolution was proposed and adopted-"That Mr. CLEAVE thanked the Conference for the honour. the Complete Suffrage Association did not choose to and said it was his intention to publish the bill, as they had a right to do so he freely admitted; but unite with them, let them the go on in their own way, amended, in a double sheet of the Chartist Circular, having called the representatives of the people together,

> combe, E.q., M.P., be the gentleman to whose care the this principle were to be acted upon, he could not see bill for securing the just representation of the whole upon what principle they were ever to be united. They people, now read and adopted by this Conference, be had differed very much in opinion; but surely it never coulded for the purpose of being introduced in a formal | could be right for the party who happened to be in the manner, to the House of Commons, and that John minority to kick up their heels and run cut of doers-

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the motion.—Agreed to. Mr. Hobson said he found in the 7th clause of the resolution of this kind, because they had proposed a address inviting the country to convene this Conference nothing more nor less than indirect consure upon themvote of thanks to Mr. Sturge. No , he (Mr. O'Connor) the following words: -" To express an opinion as to selves-thear, hear.) He had heard Mr. White repreproposed that resolution, and he stated, at the time, the duty of the people giving their countenance and that he would not enter into any discussion as to the support to all those who may suffer from espousing but never having had the pleasure of meeting him step which had been taken by the Complete Suffrage their cause."-(hear, hear). That was one of the eb- before, he b gged to thank him for the amendment he Association; but that he would confine himself exclu- jects which they were met to consider, and he therefore had proposed. sively to a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturge, as their Chair- begged to move-" That this Conference cannot sepaman-thear, hear.) What had they been called toge- rate without expressing its deepest and most sincere amounted to a censure, because it would announce this ther for? To promote the adoption of the Charter- sympathy with the persons who are now suffering, or fact, that they (the majority) had seen the error of thear, hear.) That was his object in coming there, who may have suffered, from espousing the cause of their ways, in having taken an injurious path, and one Supposing the advocates of the Charter had failed to the people, and advocating their right to a just and contrary to the principles of democracy—(hear) He and received, by the majority of this Conference, carry on their agitation; suppose they had been left equal representative Government; and its consideration remembered that in the Scottish Conference a similar shall be submitted to the whole people, for the pur- in a mine ity, and suppose, for instance, upon such of their pre-eminent claim to the sympathy, assistance, resolution was proposed, and rejected by a large majo-

After putting the country to an expense of that the names of John Frost and William Ellis would not want it as a warning for the future—thear, hear, they to separate without expressing their opinions on would ever allow their efforts to cease, until under the to the resolution, because it simply asserted a truth the manner in which the Conference had been treated? protection of the Charter, they were restored to their which no human being could dispute for a moment,-

Mr. FUSSELL, of Southwark, hoped that while they were in Birmingham, they would not forget that three there had been 300 delegates present, and 299 of them | -(hear, hear). She was desirous of exerting herself "We therefore advise that Public Meetings be called had voted for the Bill, he would have stuck to the to obtain an honest livelihood, which she could do, if the country would only raise her the small sum of £10

> mission-(hear, hear, and no, no). cordially dissented from, without taking this opportu- to bring forward the unconstitutional conduct of Mr. hear). There were other causes of division, without

of jectionable-(No, no.) He knew that he was address- tists, would not be forgotton-(hear, hear). As the The delegates had been called together to consider the power to alleviate their sufferings, by bringing their Mr. Cooper wished to announce that the widow of William Ellis was then in the room, and that £3 had, Mr. WHITE thought they had had enough of long in the deepest distress, and the authorities had threat. He begged to movespeechifying—thear, hear.) A statement of facts ought ened to place her in a bastlle—(shame). It had been togo forth to the world, showing the manner in which said that she was to be taken care of by the father the Suffrage party had acted—(hear, hear.) They had and mother of her husband, but it was untrue, and called delegates from all parts of England, Ireland, there s emed to be a disposition to punish the unfor-

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, The Rev. Mr. SOLLEY said that the resolution which (shame) He wished things to be called by their he was about to propose must, under any circumstances, proper names and be should vote for the retention of the come recommended to their best attention, but espe-

> "That this Conference of National Delegates hereby express in the strongest manner their earnest desire to promote a cordial, brotherly and permanent good understanding between the people of this country, and our breshren in the sister kingdom of Ireland, and their determination to use their utmost endeavours to secure for the Irish people equal political and social rights, which they also desire to obtain for this country."-

Mr. BROWN, of Saltmarsh, seconded the motion. that this was what he had always expected from the ference that he had not the slightest idea that a resolurepresentatives of the English working classes, because tion enunciating a principle of this description, could he believed that the latter were anxious for the social have excited so much confusion, and apparently so and political amelioration of the same class in his own much ill-will-(hear, hear.) Gentlemen seemed to country-(hear, hear) When he first visited England, think that the resolution reflected on some course of eightern years ago, he observed that the people were conduct which had been previously adopted, but he operatives of England to a more degrated position state the country proving the working classes of Ireland were placed in—(loud (cheers and hisses) If the resolution were false, it hear.) Now, in America the people have possessed the cries of hear, hear.) In every district he had travelled would fall of its own weakness. He would now say through, the people seemed to be crushed to the very one or two words with respect to the reasons which face of the earth by this system, and he maintained had induced him to bring it forward. He believed he son or any body of men in that Conference seeking that any man, priest or friar, lawyer or member of might say that his public career had neither been a long Parliament, who would oppose the efforts of the Con- or a remarkable one, and he believed he had never ference to break down such a system, was the enemy come into personal collision with any man advocating for this reason that I want to combine with our sysof the people-(cheers.) The union of England with his own principles-(hear, hear.) From the bottom of Ireland had been brought about by men who sought to his heart he regretted that there should have been this crush the people; but if the people became thoroughly difference, and disunion, and bad spirit among men united, they would make it the dearest union that ever who ought to have been united in one common bond of was heard of-(cheers.) He thanked them for the brotherhood against the common foe-(hear, hear.) resolution which had been proposed, and he could They could not blink this fact nor could they disguise it. assure them that, conveying as it did, an assurance of They were then assembled in solemn Conference on an the Chartists of England to co-operate in promoting a important object, and men who had been quarrelling friendly union between the two countries for obtaining with each other and abusing each other in various parts ther seconded, a resolution, that no pauper should have the political rights of both, would be received with of the country, were met together to agree, if possible, that gratitule for which the character of his country- on one common object, and his motive, in moving this cheering. men was so signally distinguished—(cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. PARRY said they had met for the purpose of Union appears to the Conference an unfair desertion its principles, and he thought that whilst the Conpromoting union, though at the same time they recog. and that as they had agreed on one great principle, they ference were of opinion that the Suffrage party were nised the undoubted right of every man to act should go to the world as an united Chartist body -: After a desultory conversation, the resolution was ings, but that their great object led them to overlook the body who seceded from them acted in an impolitic Corn Law League.—(hear). No man despised that body be the representative of the Chartists of Ireland, and cussion—a discussion which must thus necessarily the body who seconded from them acted in an impolitic manner, yet, that because the Conference admitted have resulted in disappointment. It is therefore then proceeded with the consideration of the consideration on great principles, irrespective of all party feelings, if they manifested a charitable disposition towards The Conference again assembled shortly after three those who might differ from them as to the means of any reflection upon what had been done before, he attaining their object. Entertaining these feelings, he had no objection to accede to an alteration being made begged to move the following resolution:-

"That as the principles of democracy fully recognise the right of individuals or bodies of men to express their opinions boldly and honestly on all questions affecting their political and social interests, this Conference deems it necessary to proclaim this important right; and at the same time to express their opinion that the cause of the people will be best served "That the document which has been read before by a charitable and forbearing spirit towards all classes Conference, in Committee, subject to the suggested of Reformers, who recognising the same great principle of amendments which have been agreed upon, be now political justice, yet feel themselves conscientiously called upon to pursue the attainment of those principles by different means."

Mr. VEVERS seconded the motion.

Mr. LOWERY should oppose the motion, because in his opinion, it stultified the resolution moved by Mr. Roberts, on the previous day, and which the Conference adopted-(hear, hear). He had another objection. He could not admit the principle that expediency was jus--(cheers). The best way to go to work was to go the right way, and not beat about the bush to see which

Mr. Jones was sorry to say that among those who professed so much anxiety for an union between the middle and working classes, there were some who did

Mr. WHITE moved the following amendment:-

honestly, in the advocacy of the People's Charter, whilst of their own means, endeavour to achieve the same, we retain to ourselves the right of pursuing in the and we further recommend that all means, not inconcondition of the people. The right ne claimed for him- are described and the consideration of any such question.—(hear, same straightforward manner which we have hitherto sistent with principle, shall be used to conciliate all pursued, and resolve never to cease from a firm, steady. and determined agitation until the People's Charter be-

> Mr. RIDLEY seconded the amendment. Mr. LOVETT observed that there was a variety of opinion in the Conference, and if they claimed a right could not call the Charter a measure of full justice, to think for themselves, he thought nothing could be so intolerant as to deny that right to others. No man had been more persecuted for opinions' sake than he No delegate rising to offer any further observations had been, but at the same time he was one of those who would give credit to every man who honestly difcracy gave to every individual an opportunity of exercising his opinions fully and freely, and in his opinion being a bill to provide for the just representation of the the resolution moved by Mr. Parry was a conciliatory one, and amounted to nothing more than this, that as House of Parliament, revised at a Conference of the democrats, they wished to do away with the intolerant

ranks-(hear, hear). Mr. Moin said that no man valued more than be did the right of private judgment; but there were times Mr. O CONNOR seconded the motion, and it was and seasons when it was not always expedient and politic, and when that spirit did not display the very best judgment. The resolution moved by Mr. Parry appeared to him to be a complimentary one to the minority who had secoded from them-(hear, hear). That sense if they had allowed themselves to be guided by Mr. Hobson moved-" That Thomas Slingsby Dun- the decision of the majority-(bear, hear). Unless motives of Mr. Roberts, in bringing forward the rese- Temple Leader, Esq., be requested to second the motion | thear, hear). If they wanted to establish a firm position, they must act from principle, and not from expediency-(hear, hear).

Mr. CLARK thought that the resolution amounted to sented as everything that was injurious to their cause,

Mr. O CONNOR was of opinion that the resolution Mr. Roberts seconded the motion, and in doing so agreed with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Parry. regretted the absence of members of the Complete that every man had a right to express his opinious Suffrage Association, because their presence might be freely and fully, and he believed that the Charist valuable in this instance. In March next, sixty Char- body had been the first and the loudest to claim that he tack every word of it as a compliment to them for tists would have to take their trials, and as society was right for every man-(hear, hear.) Like his friend constituted, there could be no doubt that these indivi- White, he would go straight down the road. He -(hear, hear). He would ask the Conference, could duals would need all the assistance of their friends. It would not abuse anybody, and it was because he did they go away without expressing their opinions in the was the duty of the Conference, therefore, to render not think the resolution necessary for castigation; and manner proposed by Mr. Roberts?—(shouts of "No. them all the assistance in their power; and he trusted as castigation was not necessary for the past, they did £2000, to assemble delegates at Birmingham, ought never be absent from their memories, or that they; Mr. BAIRSTOW should give his unqualified support

namely, the right of a man to think for himself Mr. COOPER supposed that they were assembled to promote legislation and organization; instead of which it seemed they were met to listen to a number of speeches. of good faith?—(no, no). Why, such conduct rescarcely ever been heard of. At the present time, the For his own part, the resolution seemed to him to be a minded him of a man who invited a number of guests poor unfortunate wife of Mr. Roberts—a temperance sort of loop-hole out of which the Complete Suffrage Mr. COWAN. of Liverpool, thought the resolution

shan't eat your dinners"—(hear, hear, and laughter). If Chartist Association, was now in a starving condition entirely uncalled for, and that its introduction was de In conclusion, Sir, I beg to move that the most signed to throw their proceedings overboard altogether -(hear, hear). Mr. PARRY—I beg to say that I indignantly disclaim

any such intention (hear, hear). Mr. ROBERTS thought he saw the temper of the propose, he fancied he should have the support of the largest number. It was admitted that the resolution Mr. PARRY rose to order. He thought it would be a of Mr. Parry was the enunciation of a truth; but it

"That neither the amendment or resolution be enter-

A Delegate seconded the proposition. Mr LOVETT said it seemed to him that they were manifesting a very intolerant spirit, and if Mr. Parry's resolution was lost, he should pursue his own course for Mr. GREEN thought that if the motion and amend.

ment were minutely examined, there was no difference cially so on that occasion, seeing that they had an between them. The amendment pledged the Conter-Mr. Roberts claimed his right of rep'y; but he irishman in the chair-(hear, hear). The resolution he ence to units to the utmost of their power for the attainment of the Charter, and to carry out its principles Now, was there a single word in the original resolution which went to cramp their efforts? He maintained that it did not. If there had been a single expression that went to cramp the independent judgment of any man in carrying out his principles; he would have opposed it as strongly as any man; but he conceived that independence of thought, and the most were as boldly and unflinchingly asserted in the reso-

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the resolution, said Mr. Parry, in reply, said he could assure the Con-

resolution, was, that they should substantially pledge themselves before the country, that whatever past differences might have occurred, they should be forgotten, In order, then, to shew that he had no wish to cast Englishman. in the resolution.—(hear). withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COOPER and Mr. ROBERTS urged Mr. White to Mr. WHITE said that if Mr. Parry was willing, they would vote for Mr. Roberts's resolution. Mr. PARRY, in reply, said he could not agree to such

a course Mr. WHITE then intimated his intention to press his amendment. After some time spent in aftering and amending the original resolution, without giving any satisfaction to the Conference were brought to a conclusion.

the objectors,

The CHAIRMAN put the amendment of Mr. Roberts. namely, that the Conference should go to the previous question, which was carried by a large majority. Mr. LOVETT regretted the decision to which the Conference had come, because it manifested the same intolerant spirit of which he had before complained-(no, no). He should consider it his duty to have the votes recorded-(much confusion and uproar). Mr. PARRY suggested to Mr. O Connor whether the resolution might net be so formed as to meet the views

een contending. or a considerable loss of time.

nise the right of individuals or bodies of men to ex-, he is held at present. Mr. Mason rose to respond, and press their opinions boldly and honestly on all ques- was met with loud cheers. He delivered one of the tions affecting their political and social rights, this most elequent speeches ever heard, occupying unwards Conference deems it essential to proclaim this important of an hour and a half. Several patriotic songs and

"That this Conference recognises the right of every | Charter, while they receive with gratitude and thanks man to take any course he thinks proper, boldly and the co-operation of all parties who shall, in pursuance classes of Reformers -- (cheers).

Mr. PARRY said that the resolution met with his entire approbation, and he should have great pleasure in seconding it-(cheers). The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried amidst great acclamation, and with only four

dissentients. Mr. Hobson moved—"That all papers and doon. ments belonging to this Conference shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Lovett, and that he retain possession of them until duly authorised to deliver them up." Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the motion. Agreed to.

It was then agreed that Mr. Lovett should prepare copy of the minutes suitable for publication, and Mr. Hobson announced his intention to print them in a cheap form for the use of the delegates and the Cnartis body generally.

The business of the Conference having terminates Mr. O'CONNOR rose and said-Sir, I rise to discharge a most important duty, and in the outset, I rejoice to think that Mr. Lovett has been a false prophet. When the secoders left us, Mr. Lovett expressed his opinion that it would be the forerunner of the existence of three parties, but I think our subsequent position has preved that hereafter there will be but two-(hear, hear). It has been my fortune to differ with Mr. Lovett, (and he has broadly intimated the fact,) but from this moment all thought and all recollection of it is banished from my mind-(cheers). I may often have been placed in such peculiar circumstinces as to render it impossible for me to explain, because others would not explain with me. I may truly say when speaking of another or denouncing another, that I have had my full and ample share of it throughout the country. I have only to say for the future, that so long as Mr. Lovett contiques (which I am sure he will) to perform the same duties in the same way, so long will he find in me a supporter instead of a denouncer-(hear and cheers). It frequently happens that a number of individuals may form themselves into associations, but all their actions woil be spurious unless propelled by the mind, which is the only true spring of action. Many bickerings have taken place in our ranks, and it is not unlikely that before we come to the conclusion of our career, there will be more. But however great the delusion and however thick the cloud that may be thrown round us, public opinion will break through the mist, and the man will be seen according to his real value—(hear, and cheers). I don't think a man the worse for being denounced-reaction takes place in his favour, and puts him in possession of the fact that he is not infallible—(hear, hear). We have discovered more than one thing; we have discovered not merely that Mr. Lovett is dearly wedded to these principles, but that he will continue to use his efforts to carry them into practical effect-(cheers). Then I ask whether any difference should exist among men who are labouring for the same objects? When you talk of an union between the middle and working classes, which is so desirable, is there not another thing still more desirable? I mean an union among the working classes themselves ?-(cries of " Hear, hear.") Their weakness is the enemy's strength; their strength is the enemy's weakness-(hear hear). And now, sir, if I have been the means of saying one word which has been personally offensive or hurtful to the feelings of Mr. Lovett, I trust that I did so under a misapprehension, and that I did not do it for the purpose of denunciation, but for the purpose of what I conceived to be true-(hear, hear). I now beg leave to tender openly to Mr. Lovett my apology to him for any pain I have caused him, and I have only to hope that the example set through our proceedings, will prove to those who would fetter and keep us in chains, that while we are united among ourselves it is impossible for them to succeed in their object—(hear). cordial and heartfelt thanks of the Conference be given to Mr. Lovett, for the services he has rendered as secretary, and for the part he has taken in drawing up that document which has stood public agitation for five years, and which I trust ere long will become the safe-

land .- (loud cheers). Mr Cooper seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which was carried unanimously amidst great cheering. Mr Lovett, on rising to return thanks, was received nity of stating his sentiments. He thought that some Justice Cresswell, but for the reasons he had stated he introducing fresh ones; and he would press upon the with much appliance. He said, in reply to what has Conference to go back to the previous question, in order been urged by Mr. O'Connor, during the twenty years by Mr. Roberts, which were not strictly the fact, and Mr. HARNEY hoped that the names of Clayton and that they might get rid of this apple of discord which that I have been engaged in political agitation. I have that some expressions had been introduced which were Holberry, of Shiffield, who had lived and died Chartanately got among them—(hear, hear). He always in the first place enquired whether the thing attributed nothing to Mr. Parry but the most sincere, was right and just, and without waiting for the sanction ing those who entertained decidedly different feelings representative of the Chartists of that place, he could motives; and he believed that no man had been more of individuals or parties, I have always pursued a and opinions. He did not think that it was strictly the not return home, and look the widows of those true successful in his efforts in inducing members of the straightforward course towards its attainment, regardfact that the council had displayed bad faith-(yes, yes) and brave men in the face, without doing all in his Complete Suffrage Association to join the Chartist ranks less of personal consequences towards myself, or whatthan that gentleman had been-hear, hear). But, at ever others might chose to say of me-(cheers.) In cases before the notice of the Conference—(hear, hear), the same time, be believed that when Mr. Parry pro- pursuit of this object, and in acting up to these views, posed his resolution, he did not think that it would my plans have been de ounced, my sincerity has been have given rise to so much discussion, and to so much impugued, and my object has been greatly been collected for her-(hear, hear) She was now d ff rence of opinion-(hear, hear, from Mr. Parry), retarded; but it has given me some satis faction to find that as public opinion progressed, I have seen an approximation to the opinions I have always entertained-(hear, hear.) Reference has been made by Mr. O'Connor to the National Charter Association. On that point he has stated that they were deficient in a plan of organization. You may remember that while suffering imprisonment in Warwick Gaol, I always concurred with him in opinion that it was deficient. I conceived that it was not only necessary that we should put forth a sound principle, but that, if possible, we should device means to prepare the people to carry that principle into operation. Hence I laid down a plan of united agitation-a plan the first object of which was to create an united public opinion in favour of the Charter; and I thought that while we were labouring for that object, some means might be devised for educating and instructing the people. That plan was published with all its details, and then the only question was, how it could be carried into practical effect. When it was projected to the country, it was assailed indomitable adherence to the principles of the Charter, from a quarter which I little expected; but as an apology has been made, I will say nothing more lution as in Mr. White's amendment-(hear, hear, and on that part of the subject-(hear, hear) I always considered it to be far preferable to the National Charter Association, and I say so with out any feelings of disrespect to the gentlemen who may have been associated with it. I believe it to be so because it combines a plan of education, not merely the elements of reading and writing, but a plan which

guard of the rights and liberties of the people of Eng-

franchise for fifty years, and in that country the great mass of the people are the slaves of the few. I have asked the reason of this, and I find that it is for want of real knowledge on the part of the people as to what constitutes their political rights-(hear, hear.) It is

would teach the people while they are agitating for

their rights, how to answer those who taunted them

with the repreach that they were unfit for the suffrage,

tematic plan of agitation, some means for instructing the prople, so that the elective franchise may become a blessing to them and not a curse-(hear, hear, hear.) I am not aware that I can say anything further. I hope we shall go on peacefully and successfully for the future, and so far as any exertions of mine, either personal or otherwise, can conduce to the attainment of our common object, be assured they shall be most cheerfully and willingly rendered Mr. Lovett resumed his seat amidst loud and continued

Mr. O'HIGGINS then left the chair, and on the motion of Mr. Parry, seconded by Mr. O'Connor, it was taken by Dr. Wade.

Mr. PARRY said a most pleasing duty devolved on would have a greater moral effect upon the country, the Conference to Mr. O Higgins, for the admirable than anything else they could devise. It had been manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairopinions were not the opinions of the people.—(cheers). would find a practical echo in the breasts of every

Mr. ROBERTS seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN put the proposition, which we need scarcely say was adopted amidst great cheering. Mr. O'HIGGINS, in a few words acknowledged the honour, and

Mr. Hobson then moved, and several members seconded. "That this Conference do now dissolve."

Which was put from the chair, and carried unani-At half past nine o'clock, the laborious sittings of

MERTHER TYDVIL-A full meeting of the Charter Association, Mr. David John in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously passed :-" That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Mr. Wm. Lovett, F. O'Connor, Esq., and others, for the honest and manly course they took in the late Conference, in bringing the People's Charter as in amendment to the imperfect document of the Storge party."

WALSALL .- Mr. John Mason was entertained by of all, without sacrificing the principle for which he the Walsall Chartists at dinner on Thursday so'nnight, at the house of Mr. D. Standley, the New Inn, St. John-street. The diffner was of excellent quality. Upon the cloth being drawn, Mr. Mulholland was called to the was now going to try to throw a little oil on the chair, and in a nest and eloquent speech proposed the troubled waters—(laughter). The resolution he had drawn up was as follows —

"That, as the principles of democracy fully recog—as would entitle him to the high estimation in which right, and at the same time to express their opinion toasts were given, and the company breke up highly that the cause of the people will be test served by a pleased with the proceedings of the evening and the manly perseverance in their agitation for the People's company of their old friend.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Slaves, for such you are and such you will be until on love one another and do as you would others sould do unto you—until you are united and become one man—until you adhere strictly to rules laid down and sanctioned by yourselves—until you insist that the fficers in your service do their duty to the strict letter of your law—until you are as jealous of your liberty as of your wives and sweethearts—until until you leave off abusing each other in long letters and speeches, both of which are anti-Chartistuntil you at all times acknowledge and reward virtue and honest until you know better than to pass censure on any man for deing his duty, as some of your localities have done,—until you know how to appreciate and encourage the two protecting Stars 74n have got—until you insist on the rising of a Chartist Sen to warm and strangthen the said Stars—until you leave off meeting in public houses, and establish respeciable Halls of your own—until you reward virtue and honesty, and leave hypocrisy and humbug to punish itself—until you do all these things, and sequire a thorough knowledge of your own dignity, you must be fixes. Do all this, and you shall have the

You will perhaps say it is a great deal to do but if you are not willing to do it, and to do it in earnest, lose no more time, bend your neck, and bear the roke.

As I have pointed out what you should do, I will tell you how to go about it; and the first thing I advise is that you cause a Chartist Sun to rise in London: 0027 My you cannot do it because you are poor-one galled of beer will go a great way. The Times newspaper is taken in by nearly all the

publicans in England; the Times newspaper is the erran of despotism; it is the enemy of mankind in general; consequently your deadly foe; yet you slaves as you ere, have it in your power, if not to annihilate. to render harmless that most wicked paper. Tell the landlords if they continue to take in the

Times, you will not spend one penny more in their house; I should like to see which landlord would take in the Times to drive his customers out.

The next step is to form a committee in each locality. and raise, as quickly as possible, by the best means the said committee can adopt, a sum in proportion to the ricumstances of the locality, the poorest not less than five rhillings; the most wealthy not more than five pounds; "done", say this committee, "but do it if you want the Charter." While the money is collecting. let a Committee of five be balloted for by all Englandlet that Committee seek and agree with some honest and respectable person or persons, who will undertake to establish a Chartist Sun to rise daily in the greatest not trouble you further to-day, but beg your attention to the fellowing questions and answers:-What is it that upholds despotism? The press as

What could destroy despotism? The press if it pleased. What could destroy despotism and the press as it is The people if they please. Why don't they do it? Because they are idla.

A POLITICAL MARTYR. P.S.-When the Chartist Sun is established. I will give the Editor a plan by which he shall have as many advertisements as the Times in one month after com-the children of one Father in heaven. The gospel that

"HE WHO IS NOT FOR US, IS AGAINST US."

Let us first endeavour to demonstrate the absolute necessity that exists for us to take a decisive part in order that we may decide ohers, and ensure a successful termination to our efforts in favour of a good cause. Secondly, let us attempt to prove that those who do not take up a decisive part do no good, but harm, to the cause, and might as well not come amongst us. Now in the first place we should look a which we are engaged—the Chartist cause. Will any one say that this is not a good cause—that it is not the best cause that ever engaged the zeal and affections of man? For why? It is the cause of the needy and the oppressed, and of those who have none to help them but God and the Chartists. It is the cause of all that is good and virtuous against all that is had and vicious. They must be good men who unite to forward this good cause. It is a cause that has much to contend with and it has met with many delays and drawbacks-but with no defeat. Though some individuals engaged in this most holy cause have met with defeat and with destruction, yet the cause itself has never been defeated, nor one argument in its favour answered, and the very death of Chartists gives new life to Chartism. Our enemies must first answer our arguments before they can defeat

Granting that our cause is a good one—that the arguments adduced in its behalf are unanswered and unanawerable—is it not the duty of every man to unite in this just and humane muse? Decidedly it is. Then! why are men not more decided? All are agreed upon its principles-why can't all unite to carry them out in one simultaneous and universal plan of action. Alas! many men have many minds and there are Charteston who have joined the cause not so much to gain it, as to who have joined the cause not so much to gain it, as to in the place of the wrong and suffering, gain by it—to gain some end or other of their own the crime and misery, that now pervade the Some would pursue this path and follow this objectsome that—some another—some are for themselves more than for the cause—some are for Paul, some for Apollos-but how few for God and the cause! How lew fix their eyes on the cause, weither turning to the right hand nor to the left, but pressing steadily for-

Chartists, to the Charter itself! Our cause is too good a cause not to have met with the most strenuous opposition from the men of the world—the supporters of the present system of society, the upholders of the present form of Government. Men drank and wealth are against us, and all who court or serve them-who seek rank and wealth-the vain, the selfish, and the malignant. And who are with us? Not those who build ships and houses, and lay land to land—the mill-lards, the merchants, priests, lawyers, pimps and parisites—these to a man are all against us -and those who are for us, are with us, are the honest who are poor because they are honest—the industrious Tho are idle because they have no employment—and the humane who feel more for snother's woe than for their own. Now, as we have so many opposed to us, all well armed with the weapons of this world-money, power, and passion—and as we have nothing on our side but a just cause, and the tongue of truth-It behoves us to be numerously associated and well united. But are we so?—we Were so once, but there were those among To who seemed to be with us yet all the time were against us; they were, in reality, either for themselves or for the enemy, though with us in appearance. Thank Heaven, there are many with us heart and soul; but there are others who have no heart and soul, and they put on the cloak of hypocrisy to hide their seifish designs. They came among uslike Guy Fawkes with a dork lanthern, that they might see us but that we should not see them; we did see them, however; and as the suppowder plot was discovered by a letter written by a friend, so was the secret conspiracy of the new movers made known by letter, and the friend who wrote it was a member of Marylebone—yes, Marylebone had the honour of first discovering the plot-Marylebone preserved Chartism-Marylebone took the arch-traitor. dark-lantern, matches, and all upon him just as he was about to apply the light to the train, and blow up the cause which he had undermined—yes, Marylebone first Rented the conspirators, started the pursuit, hunted down the game, and was first in at the death. And though when the victim was bound on the altar a friendly hand, a powerful hand, the hand of a giant Example to loose them and let them gothe men of Maryiebone interposed, would not be barred their prey, were resolved that it should not be snatched from them. The holocaust proceeded—the traitors were sacrificed to the cause—on the altar of the godtess of liberty—a peace-affering to all those who hate dismion and who love liberty.

(To be continued)

BONE, AS A CHARTIST CHAPEL

thranchisement of our minds and bodies. The former it would but ensure its more speedy triumph.

Pach for it, lecture for it, work for it, Charter!

The Learned Chancellor, in delivering judgment, respectation which the so much abused and derided People's

The Learned Chancellor, in delivering judgment, respectation which the match.

In the learned Chancellor, in delivering judgment, respectation which the match.

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losses so the Charter be gained? Let us have several In a word, nothing can put down Chartism-nothing strings to our bow-if one fails, another may hold-if can prevent it from putting down all other isms in its one arrow falls short of the mark, or beside it, another way-but the conduct of the Chartists themselvesmay hit it. All feasible means will conduce to the end. nor could they, save only for awhile—the Phonix have much faith in religious Coartism as a means and would rice renewed from its own ashes. We are armed why?—the powers that we have to contend against are | with the treble armour of a just cause—rivetted by truth of this world, or the nether world-and we have the and proved by experience—the enemy has none but carnal weakness of our own hearts, aye and the wickedness weapons, but he has authority on his side, and too against us. We are apt to shrink from the fee-yes authority in the eyes of the world covers a multitude of and, second, for having obtained money under false to join him against ourselves. What can lift us above sins as charity or Chartism does in the eyes of heaven. your moerly as of John intericating liquors and low language the fear of self—and the fear of others—what can O e virtue in the enemy will save him in spite of all elevate us above the dispiriting influences of the world his vices; one vice in us would prove fatal in spite of -what so well as religious enthusiasm? When we all our virtues. If, therefore, we go up to this last look at a future life-how poor, how empty this world battle with unclean hands, if the necessary spell word, appears? Shall we then refuse the aid of such a pow- a clear conscience, be wanted; if we doubt, if we erful ally. The love of God will cast out of our hearts falter, if we faint, we shall lose the day, we shall all fear of man. Religious enthusiasm has always strive in vain, we shall be compelled to retreat, to gird proved the best match against world y tyranny-it up our loins anew, to lay by for another opportunity, animated the iron-sided troops of Cromwell and made to bide our time. Now, therefore, it is of the utmost them conquerers over the royal Charles-it inspired the importance that we turn our attention to ourselves, indomitable Covenanters who marched to the hills that we examine ourselves, that we prove ourselves. with 2 sword in one hand and a bible in the There is nothing amiss in the cause, nothing is wanted other-it has made men prevail over devils in Chartism; but is anything amiss in us, are we themselves. But let us be careful while we Chartists wanting in anything? If so, we must purge imbibe this glorious principle, that it does not ourselves, we must purify ourselves. Let us take a sour in our hearts and turn to fanaticism; let us beware short retrospect of the cause. of bigotry; let us avoid superstition. God and common sense be our guide. Fanaticism would heat our of winter; and, as spring clothes the earth left hare minds and make madmen of us; bigotry would narrow by winter, refreshes it, beautifies it, so will Chartism our heartsand make ustyrants; superstition would impair resuscitate, renovate, re-animate the condition of man, our senses and make us fools. Let us have no creed- blasted as it now is by trampling tyranny. It is someno sectorianism; nothing among us but such great and what singular and worthy of remark that the Charter general principles as even creedists and sectarians are (founded on first principles) was first taken from the agreed upon. Let us imitate the example of Jesus parental hands of Major Cartwright and adopted by the Christ, who went about doing good, who preached aristocracy—they failed in rearing it as perhaps they their respective residences, and told a similar tale. To charity in word and acted it in deed. As philan- intended to do, and the deserted child was next taken the former he expressed a hope that he might live to thropists) we preach love to man; as patriots, we preach | up by the middle classes, who also failed; but they | pay off the debt, in which case, he said, he would love to our country; as freemen, we preach love to taught the working classes what was wanted; the write word to his friends at Bury, as he had promised God. Parsons of the Established Church and sectarians working classes next took up the Charter; took it. to do to several Quakers, who had assisted him. handle the word of God deceitfully—they preach up not merely by the hand, not into their homes only, but themselves or some vain or worldiy notion; let us into their hearts! they fed it, as the pelican feeds her Halifax, deposed that he was a manufacturer, that he preach God and truth. Our worst enemies in our struggle; young, with her own blood; they breathed the very knew the prisoner, and that he also knew the church at fer justice have been the parsons; they wrest scripture spirit of their souls into it, they gave it Promethean and turn it against us-like the Devil they can quote it heat and vigour, and now it has grown a giant in the to serve their own purposes—they pervert it, polinte it, land. Yes, Chartism has performed many surprising and destroy its efficacy. We have no need to put a libours—it has but one more to perform, the crowning false gloss on Scripture—its true meaning is in our labour of all. What can prevent it from obtaining Tayour. Let us, therefore, take the great weapon this last victory? What but treachery or some fatal from the unworthy hands that have wielded it against delusion? common sense and humanity, and wield it in their behalf. I have often been struck with surprise and new move, when the snake crept to its cradle to give him any money. sorrowin London, to see working men go to the churches, it a mortal bite. My zeal for the cause, my duty as a

there, to hear them sing and join in the blasphemous | Chartist led me to denounce the deceived deceivers of late conveyance of the church had been effected; that and ideastrons worship. What do working men get that move in a sermon on false brethren; that same at the hands of parsons but insult? They are told duty now leads me fearlessly to expose a worse error that if they suffer it is for their sins; and they must which we are likely to fall into-I mean man-worship! city in the world, for the benefit of all men. I shall after. The parsons, I suppose, are not sinners, for they have gone through. are not sufferers; and having the good things of this life they are not so anxious for those in the world to come. These persons forget that the sins of the people result in a great measure from their sufferings. If men had a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, they would not want. If they did not want they would not be tempted to steal and to do a thousand things that they never thought of in their better days. The parsons blind the people's minds that they may bind their bodies: we wish to loose them and let them go. We

> cently and in order as becomes Christian Chartists. London Chartist Chapel with a similar address.

> > ON MAN-WORSHIP. (Published by request.) "I had as lief not be, as live to be In awe of such a thing as I myself."

cause, not the cause of a faction. So far from Chartism being the cause of a person or a party, it calls on per- knowledge of it. The evidence of the Misses Rowley, Yorkshire, amounting to upwards of £2,300." The sons, on parties, to sacrifice their private or class interests to the public good—to lay their prejudice as a sin. offering or the altar of their country—to bury the with their mother's consent been on visiting terms with which were also found in his possession stated the knuckles. hatchet of hostility and to take up the calumet of peace. We are called upon not to consider our own interests only-far less to consider them before, or at the expense of the interests of others; but to consider the mother had prohibited them visiting that lady, and one. interests of others equally with our own; and what that they had not since visited her. Some of the John Smith, of the Bury Court of Requests, deposed should we lose by that, if others considered our interests letters to their father were addressed to "Forget me that he was formerly in the Manchester constabulary equally with theirs? Then, no ill-will would be pro- Net," and a few to Mr. " Tatton." voked, no poverty would be produced; but we should remove the ill-will and poverty that now afflict society as read from the originals by the defendants coun- false bills of exchange. Witness, on that occasion, and curse the land. By promoting the interests of sel :truth and justice we should most truly promote our private interests, for, were justice done on all occasions

-I do not mean the justice of law, but the justice of

leve-satisfiction both of body and mind would accrue

world and pierce every human heart. Morals are now so relaxed-politics have become so corrupt-religion itself is so perverted, that virtue, whether public or private, is a thing almost unknown -has grown so rare, that it is regarded as a prodigy ward to the prize, to the work of their high calling as and treated as a monster. Men are prevented from practising it—are punished if they attempt to do sothey are deluded or driven out of their very convictions of right-he who stands up for justice and humanity makes himself a mark for injustice and inhumanityhe finds the law too strong for him—the judges will N t.—Every day you are more dear to my heart, and his client had used exertion to ascertain the exact tell him so. Yes, a Chartist, the man who is wishful when I leave you it is death, for I am sure the separa- situation of the church, that he had made every posto do his duty to God and man, meets with persecution of the soul from the body cannot be so painful, sible inquiry, and that he had searched the registry at tors and scorners on every hand—he is pierced on all especially to those who believe and die in the hope of Wakefield for that purpose. Mr. Woodcock, who adsides like a lion surrounded by Hottentots-but let him an immortal life, such I trust will be our case when we dressed the bench at considerable length, contended not blame Chartism for that-let him not, to appeare depart this sinful world; but you often ask me, do I that, inasmuch as the prisoner had expended a large the hunters, throw away the jewel of his soul—he must pray to be yours: yes, in sincerity, I do night and day, sum of money in having the church erected, which had not blame Chartism but the accursed system which and had I worlds to give to obtain you, I would sacrinever been repaid to him, he might be considered in Chartism will cure—the system which crushes all who fice them all for the possession of one I love so dear. the light of a mortgagee; and though, as the church refuse to bow to it, or the idols which it has set up. I Will that day ever arrive? I hope, I pray it may, and was not consecrated, he could not be its legal incumbent, know that, while that system lasts, a man's humanity sometimes I am sanguine enough to believe it will yet, as he had been licensed to officiate at it, he was will be a snare to him—his love of justice a trap—he Then, oh then, I shall, we shall be more than happy; better entitled than any other person to assume that will be betrayed into the hands of wicked me -spies, I fear too happy to last long, but again I trust the day title. Consequently, the two alleged false pretexts on with the tender notes of friendship, will lure him as will come, for if I have your arm to lay my head on in which the charge had been founded were substantially the fowier lures the quail by imitating its pipe of love the hour of death, painful as the separation may be, I true; and, under such circumstances, he trusted the -the good will be sacrificed by the bad at the shrine of should calmly resign my soul to my Maker, and my last bench would see no cause to go to the sessions. If a deffied vice, while all who prostitute themselves at fond look, faithful prayer, and dying words would be man acted with bona fides, though mistaken, he was that shrine, all who prefit by the system, will dance yours; and should I never have the bliss of possessing not to be too severely dealt with; and if, in doing round their victims rejoicing at their sufferings.

> in secret, or be banished from it for daring to show his I should wish you to be with me to receive my last de- entitled to his discharge. love—tyranny will tear him from all he holds dear—voted kiss and blessing.
>
> Mr. Grundy, who appeared on the part of the probigotry will beast his every hope, and all that love him, "I am labouring to-day under a severe sick heads secution, rose to reply, but the magistrates intimated ail whom he loves, will have to lament his loss and live ach-, and a bad cold, but I shall nurse myself to-day and that there was no necessity; and after having consulted alife more dreamful than death itself-a life of depri- to-morrow, and I make no doubt I shall be better; you, for a short time, Vation, of destitution, of desolation. of distraction my dear, I hope are well. I long for your note to-night, Yet, is there something consoling in suffering for a good 'that will do me more good that medicine. God bless, duty to perform, but they were compelled to execute cause, in suff-ring for having laboured to do good, in bless, bless thee, my faithful dear. I hope we shall it, inasmuch as the prisoner had not lately alone been knowing that even by our suff-rings we are furthering meet again on Wednesday evening; mind you write, going about in the manner described, but had been the good canne Zeal will fortify us-will inspire us don't disappoint; let it be Tuesday night, if you can, doing so for many years. It was high time, therefore, with Divice fervour. We shall be elevated by our very as the post is so late in the morning; and if you to put a stop to such deeds. The bench were unanisuff rings as the first Christians were; and, as they think the Butts the best place, I shall be waiting for mously of opinion that he should be imprisoned in the hugged their cross of martyrdom, kissed it, worshipped meet you just as you turn to the Lea Banks, where I House of Correction at Salford, and there kept to hard so will we Chartists be proud of our Charter, love waited before; there are so many sailors. I wish I labour for three calendar months on the first charge, it even though we are to be imprisoned for it, banished could behold you to-night, but I shall see some of the and that he should be committed to the sessions for for it, executed for it. The Coarter shall be our joy in girls and if I do I shall kiss them for you (my only trial on the second. life, our hope in death, and, by our enthusiastic devo- love). My paper tells me I must bid adien, but be- There were many dergymen present during the till all shall cry aloud with one vo.ce, with the voice of CONSTANT * * Burn this." freewill strung to fate, with a voice that shall silence, } that shall drown the voice of Government, the Char-

ter shall be the law of the land.

Chartists have suffered, they suffer now, and they will suffer yet more. They have suffered everything dear, but I should like more." She promises to walk but defeat, and again and again they will suffer every- by the church for a quarter of an hour. "Meet me if that would be indeed to suffer! to lose our hopes of the Charter that would be despair indeed! But Chartism he was not at church last night; she was sadly vexed ADDRESS SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE was born to conquer; it has conquered and it will go WORKING MEN'S HALL, IN MARYLE on conquering and to conquer-conquering ignorance, conquering prejudice, conquering apathy, conquering aristocratic price and middle class malice, yea, dispera-I am rejoiced that this place is now opened for ing the delusions so industriously sown among the signed "Constant," and addressed to "Forget me Not."

The letters were about twenty in number, and were in the country of Berks.

Six days in the week are working classes themselves. Bigotry and superstition methods and industriously sown among the signed "Constant," and addressed to "Forget me Not." Christian Chartist worship. Six days in the week are working classes themselves. Bigotry and superstition Early sufficient for mere political purposes, on the have flown before it; and now, having destroyed all with drawings of flowers and hearts, and poetry, as for Eventh let us call upon that God who is our guide other enemies, having put down all under its feet, the and guard-without whose aid we cannot hepe to last enemy to be destroyed is tyranny-s tyrannical sacced-let us call upon Him to bless the labours of Government! Chartism has knocked at the doors of the past week, and to prosper those to come. We are Parliament, and awakened the supine, sottish set that Bow sizves, and must be men before we can become sleep on the benches within. Government has risen Christians. As Chartists we are now seeking to renew alarmed—has armed itself with civil and military twelves in the image of men-as Christians, we seek terrors; has breathed out fire and smoke and horrible to renew curselves in the image of God. He who is proscriptione; has commenced a crusade against Charbundage of body cannot be so free in soul as he tism; a second era of persecution, which rages with the gentleman that "her love is not to be trifled with." arrived at the Halfway-house, in the parish of Welford, might to be. The Israelites could not worship in all the fury of the Roman Emperors against the first. In a subsequent epistle, the platonic widow, after exthe line is a substitute could not morning in an end of the four hours and a quarter.

Like old Lear horting Mr. Rowley to burn ber notes, so that they may animal forty-eight miles in four hours and a quarter. bet them to into the very wilderness to worship, in the thunderstorm, Chartism smiles and says, "Pour be safe and out of danger, adds, "I would die to save A witness would be able to prove that the conduct of certainly are a good-natured fellow, and I think you Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson the bury that devolves upon us as Christians, not to, on! I will endure!" So that it is now evident that were you, fer I do not blush to own I love you truly, ferthe defendant, when he passed the turnpike gate at may try this man once more. Let him pay you so and Sanders, Eim Court, Middle Temple, London; and
below that devolves upon us as Christians, not to, on! I will endure!" So that it is now evident that were you, fer I do not blush to own I love you truly, ferthe defendant, when he passed the turnpike gate at much a work by working for you, and if he persists in Mosers Athington and Sanders, Manchester: official Eject the assembling of ourselves together, to work a massacre of those good men, the Chartists, to take vently, passionately, but not lustfully." wellord, was most wantonly cruel. The landlord of the salvation of our souls—that duty is no place, emulous of the Hugonots, it would not extirpate the inn would be the next witness, and he would deimperative upon us as Chartists to work out the Chartism; it would but make it flourish all the more; sake, accompanied by a letter, in which she admonishes scribe the condition of the horse when put into his before me and I'd cure him of his honeymoon tricks

he better is to be done without fear and trembling, for tists, would they be exempt from suffering? Look same letter, the amorous again gets the better of the driven. In the evening, the animal was examined by around you and see! How many that do not know religious, and the widow thus breaks forth:—"I have a veterinary surgeon in the presence of the landlord, Some have objected to religious Chartlem, to moral what Chartism is, that scoff at it, are sufferers, are kissed it (a note from Rewley), not twenty times, but and he should be able to prove that the immediate the times twenty; how much would I rather have cause of death was the violent exertion it had been been to testotal Chartism, and so on—they say without food and clothing, and knew not where to find twenty times twenty; how much would I rather have cause of death was the violent exertion it had been been to the testotal Chartism, and so on—they say without food and clothing, and knew not where to find at we should concentrate all our energies upon one work! Yes, the very supporters of the system—even had them from the writing; I hope I compelled to undergo. When the defendant reached ect namely, political Chartism. But as many those that thrive by it are sufferers in mind or body, if shall soon." First lines tend to one centre, and meet there in a not estate, and have not the happy consolation of that pierces it—why may we not take suffering in a good cause; for Government is so selfish, the Court for the defendant, saying that the facts remarked the condition of the horse, and advised the RENFREWSHIRE.—NINE LIVES LOST. This ways to the Charter, and all meet there society has grown so corrupt, that its members live in formed, if not a justification, such a mitigation of the defendant not to proceed, as it was quite evident that here. Society has grown so corrupt, that its members live in formed, if not a justification, such a mitigation of the defendant not to proceed, as it was quite evident that here. For my part I think we should a continual "interchange of wrong for wrong"—all are words used as to exponerate his client from penance and the horse could not live to reach Newbury. He, howter my part 1 think we should a continued to wrong or wrong and are words use as to exonerase ms chent from panance and the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss to the last one then ano doomed to inflict or bear and the only research and continued towards the Halfway. The most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the last one then ano doomed to inflict or bear and loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of the loss of the most distressing occurrences. be, but all in conjunction—all are auxiliaries, all are expectation which the sufferers can have of Reform or sentence against thee defendant.

The Lawred Chancellar in d

that becomes a man, a Chartist, and a flicts animated by former victories—fighting with the that there had. When he looked at all the facts before one o'clock, coming from the direction of Hungerford the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible Ruchdale, Laurenshire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the channel of the former land peromes a man, a Chartist, and a flicts—animated by former victories—ugning with the that there had. When he could be comed at all the land selected on the country of the land the least of friends, less of friends, less of parents, less of heme, force can step us—can prevail against us—only by words used. He should, therefore, dismiss the party horseback, and had hold of the reins of another horse, I be first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, M. The first place which suffered from the destruction of the cont. Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; offic of Personal liberty—loss of life—what are all these, internal weakness or wickedness can we be overcome. from the suit and from all further consequences.

Chartism is the child of oppression, as spring is born

Like the infant Hercules, Chartism strangled the

(To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR DEFAMATION. Episcopal Consistory Court. Bristol. on the 21st ult. soner had any thing to do with the church. before the worshipful the Chancellor of Bristol. The profess ourselves not Romanists, nor Lutherans, nor Calvinists, nor Wesleyans, nor anything but Christians, is preached here will be preached to the poor and by Mrs. Rowley, in defence, denied that she had used effect, which were believed by the magistrates, who the poor; and we call on all working men to attend and to bring their wives and daughters to aid us in an improper correspondence had been going on between | neighbourhood as speedily as possible. On Christmasprayer and sorg. And may all things be done de- her husband and Mrs. Prudence Payne, and she now produced a quantity of letters written by the widow to yr. Rowley, which had fallen into her possession, Mr. W. had also the honour of opening the City of both in proof and defence of the allegation for which from these and other circumstances it appeared that of Mercy Ware (servant to Mrs. Prudence Payne) butions in the neighbourhood of Bolton and Bury. The stated that a considerable number out of about fifteen Archdeacon further said, that not a penny of the con- with it? er sixteen letters produced were written by her mis. tributions had been paid by the prisoner to the funds of of the letters to her (Mercy Ware), and desired her to not in the books. deliver them to Mr. Rowley, and to nobody else; some of the letters were signed "Constant;" some of them apprehended the prisoner on the morning of Saturday. were addressed to "Forget me Not." This witness the 24th inst, at the house of Samuel Coupe, a beerhad seen nothing improper pass between her mistress seller, in Tottington, and that he found a book in his Chartism is pure principle—it is not the cause of an and Mr. Rowley, except that he once gave her a kiss. possession, entitled as follows:—"1840.—A list of the individual, but of the community—it is the people's If an improper intimacy had taken place at Mrs. Names of Minor Contributions towards the Liquida-Payne's house, it might be without her (witness's) tion of a Dobt upon Christ Church, Skircoat, Hairtan, young ladies grown up, proved the hand-writing of amount received by the prisoner, as stated in this have I done. Mrs. Payne before these letters were known of; that aggregate receipt (including the £792 11s. 6d.) to be they had never witnessed any impropriety of conduct £2 249 19s. 6d. Many of the signatures were known between their father and Mrs. Payne; that their to be genuine. That of the Larl of Burlington was

We subjoin a sample of these remarkable epistles,

"My dear Thomas-I this day promise you while I am on this earth, no man shall win my affections from thee, not if he were rich, ranking amonest the most high in this life, and if he would settle a dowry on me. I would spurp it, and still fondly fix my hopes on thee; that if God saw it was not good for me to be thine in this world, I might be thine in glory; my witness to this now is my Heavenly Father, and on his Sabbath have I written it. Oh! may He hear my prayer! have assumed a milder form, and been dealt with withmay I be thine. How I should adore and study to make you happy.

Adien, believe me with fidelity.

Ever and ever, yours, and only yours constant. "PRUDENCE PATNE." you if sensible in the hour of death, I shall send for what he had done, there was sufficient integrity in the He who loves his country must either mourn over it you, and I hope I shall at least be heard in this prayer. prisoner's conduct to amount to bona fides, he would be

In another letter the enarmoured widow begs an answer to her request that he would meet her, if but for

ten minutes:-you can, but I don't wish it without you can do it safe (pious soui!) and says, "though we are divided now, I pray God we shall one day be united, if not on earth,

They are all in the same tone, occasionally interspersed instance-

"Forget me not, though we may part, Perhaps, alas! to meet no more, Remember that there heats a heart That loves you to its inmost core."

" CONSTANT."

him to "remember to follow the dictates of religion, stable, and that it died within twenty minutes after it by sending him to prison, where he shall have no in-The best done with fear and trembling, as before God Chartists suffer !- but what if they were not Charto be done with fear and trembling, as before God Chartists suffer !- but what if they were not Charto that at the last you may meet me in glory." In the had arrived, from the effects of having been over-

A CLERICAL VAGRANT.

BURY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31. A case has just been brought before the Petty Sessions of this town which has excited very considerable interest in the minds of all classes. It consisted of two charges against the Rev. Jonathan Ackroyd-first, for ped to pay the toll, the horse would have dropped being a rogue and vagabond under the Vagrant Act; down and died. They passed through the gate, and pretences.

The evidence in support of the charges was of a lengthened nature, but may be stated in a succinct form. The first witness was,

Mr. Thomas Gorton, of Tottington-hall, who said that on Friday, the 16th inst., the prisoner called upon him, and having represented himself to be the incumbent of a church or chapel at Skircoat, near Halifax. stated that the church was in debt upwards of £2,000. which was owing on a mortgage, and that he was obtaining contributions to liquidate the debt. He further stated, that he had performed the church duties and services there, for a period of ten years gratuitously, and that the building was still in connection with the Church of England. Witness accordingly gave him a sovereign, which he should not have given but on the epresentation that the prisoner was the incumbent.

Miss Hannah Woodcock, of Holcome, deposed that the prisoner had also called at her residence on the preceding Friday week, when he represented himself to be the incumbent of the church in question, and succeeded in obtaining another sovereign. Mr. Joshua Knowles, of Stormer-hill, and Miss Alice

Elton, of Tottington, who had also contributed a sovereign each, deposed that the prisoner had called at Mr. William Taylor, of King-cross, Skircoat, near skircoat, which was in the possession of the Wesleyan

Methodists. He said that it had been purchased in October, conveyed in November, and opened in December, 1840, and that the prisoner had no connexion with the church, nor any directions or authority to collect money on its behalf. The trustees, of whom witness was one, had not received any money from the prisoner since they purchased the church, neither did they owe On cross examination the witness said, that an abso-

the prisoner had built, and, for some time, had preached in it; that the purchase-money was £900; and that it had been bought from Mr. Alexander, a solicitor, at not mind misery here for the sake of happiness here. Here let us pause awhile-let us look back at what we Halifax. Witness was not aware of what interest Mr. Alexander had in the church, but believed that the pins. land, the building, and all together, would, probably, cost between £2,000 and £3,000. He knew not of the prisoner having any private property, or of any private property of his having been lately sold; and he should A curious action for defamation was tried in the think that it was about five or six years since the pri-

> Mr. H. Henshall, superintendent of police at Bury, plaintiff, Mrs. Prudence Payne, a widow lady, living on stated that he had known the prisoner for a year and a her property, charged Mary Ann Rowley, the wife of a half, and that he had him in custody before at Ulverstraw-hat manufacturer, of Coll-ge Green, with having stone on a charge of having obtained money under false declared, in the presence of two credible witnesses, pretences, upon which occasion he alleged also that he tast Mrs. Prudence Payne had been cohabiting, for was the minister of the church at Skircoat, and protwo months, with her (defendant's) husband. duced books, letters, and other documents to that the word cohabit, but acknowledged having said that discharged him, and recommended him to leave the day witness went to Halifax, where he saw the Archdeacon, who said that he had received upwards of three hundred communications regarding the prisoner; and she had been brought before the Court. The evidence the latter had been receiving great numbers of contritress to Mr. Rowley; that her mistress read over some the church, and that he had received a large amount

> Charles Maguire, a police sergeant, deposed that he Mrs. Payne on some of the letters; that they had book, was £792 11s. 6d., but other books and letters

> > force, and that he had had the prisoner in his custody on a charge of having obtained goods by means of found the acceptance to be that of a very poor man, who said, that he had allowed the prisoner to use his name. The prisoner was, however, discharged, on condition of giving up the goods and leaving the

After the evidence had closed, Mr. WOODCOCK, who appeared for the defence, said he was sure it must be painful to every one in court to see a person of the station of the prisoner appearing before them on such a charge-a charge which might out pressing it to an extreme. He was instructed, and he verily believed, that his client honestly thought that my hand? the church was in the hands of the Methodists only for a temporary purpose, and that it had been let to them in order that by the rent the interest on the mortgage "My dearest, dearest, very dear, my own Forget me might be paid. He was further instructed to say that

The Chairman said the bench had a very painful

tion to it. We will prove how valcable it is in our eyes, lieve me I could write to you for ever. Oh that I was hearing, who seemed much interested in the case (as we will show its value to others, till our bitterest with you for ever. God bless you; God keep you the prisoner had levied contributions on some of them enemies shall admire it, shall sympathise with us, shall for me, and may God love you as I do, fervently, several years ago), and who appeared much gratified at months? become converts, and be willing to suffer with us; yea, fondly, and ever I shall be yours in this life, the prospect of the profession being relieved from one of its greatest blots,

MATCH AGAINST TIME.-BRUTAL TREAT-

JUSTICE ROOM, NEWBURY.-On Thursday last William North, of Monmouth-street, Bath, tavernkesper, appeared before William Mount, Esq., Chairman, and other magistrates, to answer the complaint of you see, my lordship, in my country, we don't think Mr. Henry Thomas, the Secretary of the Royal Society it kind to rob a man that gives another employment for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which charged him with having wantonly and cruelly abused, ill-

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

to prosecute the defendant for having most cruelly illtreated a horse. The charge arose out of the following circumstances: The defendant and another per- | get up in proper time in the morning-(laughter)-and son agreed to drive their horses from Bath to Newbury, when he argusted with her, she said the honeymoon 16, at one, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Newcastlea distance of fifty-three miles, in four hours and a haif. always lasted another month longer, and she did not upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, They started from Bath on Wednesday, the 7th uit, In another part of the same letter the lady reminds about nine o'clock in the morning, and the defendant Welford, was most wantonly cruel. The landlord of much a week by working for you, and if he persists in Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester; official

Hungerford, he stopped a minute or two to give the

which was harnessed to a light gig, and was dragging | the flood was the Print Works of Springfield, occupied | Stausell, Manchester.

came to the gate, he particularly remarked the coudition of the gig horse, which appeared completely exhausted, and hardly able to put one leg before the other, a breach at the other, and carrying with it the whole Witness fully expected that if the defendant had stopas far as the witness could see, the defendant continued

mile further on.

Robert Atlee, the landlord of the Halfway house proved that the horse died in his stable within a short time after the defendant arrived, in consequence, in the way through the roof, and so sudden was the rise on opinion of witness, of having been over-driven. This was also the opinion of the veterinary surgeon. The defendant, who appeared to treat the matter with great indifference, did not deny that he had driven the horse the distance in the period of time stated; but said that the death of the horse did not proceed from

starting, and had been allowed to take some cold water at Marlhorough. The magistrates having consulted together, the Chairman told the defendant that the magistrates, were unanimous in convicting him of the off nce charged, and that he must pay a penalty of £5 6s. 6d., costs included; or, in default of payment, be imprisoned for

two months, with hard labour. The penalty was paid.

INFANT EDUCATION.

(From George Cruikshank's Comic Almanack.) BABY LONIAN UNIVERSITY.—The grand aim of tive, to invest Lindley Murray with a magnetic power over the pupil's mind, and dress Dilworth in an adhesive plaster, that shall cause all the little boys in the pants of the first of these houses alluded to were Robert kingdom to stick to it. If Mayor's Spelling can be Johnstone and his wife, both aged about fifty, one converted into a magic spell, there is a hope that the widowed daughter, Henrietta, aged 23. with her child, of ba, be, bi, bo bu and such will be the progress of garet, aged 15, and son. Archibald, aged about 17. of a century, universities at which the wet nurse and tion of rising early in the merning to pay a visit during the professor may be alike required to attend to the the approaching holidays to some relations at Cumbertinction of B.A., but may add the letters B.Y. to com- her child about four years old. M'Intyre, the husequations by reference to the pleasing pastime of nine- bodies of the whole of the sufferers had been found this

The Pons Asinorum, that has puzzled many of our modern youth, will be much more easily overcome when a real donkey ride is resorted to; and the difficult process of looking for a square root will be greatly facilitated by a spade, when the student flids himself sent forth to dig in the garden of science.

Already has the worthy Mr. Wilderspin introduced. in many places, the agreeable system of making fun of school; and if he would only consent to put his infant pupils into the fantastical caps and gowns which are worn at the universities, the joke would be still richer than it is at present. "To that complexion we shall come at last;" and if education is to be made game of, the sooner we go "the whole hog" the better. The following is an extract from a report that is intended to illustrate the enormous success of the Wilderspin system :--

Teacher-What is this I hold in my hand? Children-A piece of glass. Teacher-What can you do with it?

Children-Scrape slate pencil. Teacher-What else?-what can your eyes do Children-Look at it.

Teacher-If you put it to your eye can you see! through it? Children-Not if you shut your eye. Teacher-Can you break glass? Children-We'll try (one child breaks a window.) Teacher—Then glass is brittle? Children-Ruther. Teacher—Will the shutters break?

Children-We are not going to try that.

Teacher (striking the shutter violently)-Now what Children-Made a great noise, and hurt your own

Teacher-What is wax? Children- A soft substance. Teacher—Is there any sort of wax that is not soft? Children-Yes, the whacks you give us when we Teacher-What does a cow give us?

Children-Nothing. Teacher-Well, what does the milkman give us? Children—He gives us nothing; we buy it. Teacher-What do we buy from him ! Children-Milk and water.

Teacher-What's this? Children A feying pan Teacher-What use does your mother make of it? Children—She sometimes heats father about the head

Teacher-Has your mother got a mangle? Children—No, she's sold it. Teacher-What colour is the orange? Children-Orange colour. Teacher-How large is this orange which I hold

Children—As big again as half. Teacher-How long will oranges keep in this Children-Not a day, when you get hold of them. Teacher-That will do; you may go home. Children-Thankee, sir.

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POLICE INTELLIGENCE .- MANSION HOUSE,

William Rusen, was charged by his landlord, Michael street. Denny, a Cork man, in the same line of business, with having cleared away the blankets of his well furnished | Jan. 9 and Feb. 16, at eleven, at the Banksupts Disroom, and deposited them in the room of his uncle, a trict Court, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Lewis. Wrexneighbouring pawnbroker, for the small consideration of ham; and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool; the loan of 3s. Mr. Denny said, in the genuine tone, and with the

land, "Upon my sowl, please your lordship, I don't Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Lee, Leeds; efficial assignee, Mr. desire to hurt the man, but he came to me to look for Hope, Leeds. work, and I not only gave him what he axed for, but I William Smith, Leeds, ironfounder, Jan. 11 and 30, let him and his wife a room, and I not only let 'em a at oleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. room, but I lent him the money to marry his wife wud | official ssignee, Mr. Young, Leeds--(Laughter.) Well, sure enough they got married, John James, Cheltenham, wine merchant, Jan 6 and and home he lugs her to my decent and respectable Feb 3 at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, place, and, as I must tell the truth, upon my soul they Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Lott, Bow-lane, Cheapside; took liberties with my bed in a most shameful man- and Mr Parnell, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Acra-

The Lord Mayor-You mean they stripped the bed of the bed-clothes? The Complainant-Your Lordship talks of it as if you were present, and seen all that happened. Yes, they did take every stitch, and the devil a morsel of blanket was to be seen in the place.

And how long are they married? Two months, your honour; and to make him comfortable I gave him a job that I had to do myself, but he was too lazy to do it, and nothing could get him out of his bed. (A laugh.) Mr. Hobler-What! not at the end of two

The Complainant—No, faith. A body might think that after the first month he might rise to attend to business, but the divil a bit of him could be got up by hook or by crook until the morning he tuck my blan- Solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Red Lion-square; official askets to his uncle, and then both him and her got up early enough to strip the whole building .-

(Laughter.) The Lord Mayor—Is he a countryman of yours? The complainant-No; he says he's a Birmingam man; but for a:1 that I don't wish to burt him. But and lodging, and a wife into the bargain. (Great Bankruptes, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parker, laughter.)

honour; he's as lazy and good-for-nothing a fellow as Mr. Thomas said that he appeared on behalf of the ever crossed a board; but if he ll promise to work it Basinghall-street. Sciicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., out I Il forgive him and take him in again. The defendant said he was willing enough to work Bangay; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-

The Lord Mayor—No, it is not kind.

it out, but he couldn't prevail upon his wife to let him street. see why they should be the first to break the rule. But you might have earned twelve shillings a week, at assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Type. any rate, and had plenty of fun. (Great laughter.)

The Lord Mayor (to the complainant)-Well, you ducement to lie in bed longer than nature requires. Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Jacomb, Huddersfield; (Laughter.)

His Lordship then gave the complainant half-a-crown to commence the new year with, and received many blessings and thanks in return for his kindness from the poor ill-treated tailor.

house, when the death of the animal compelled him to of property and less of life, which has taken place in fordshire, Jan. 17, at half-past two, and Feb. 14, at marked that whether any criminal intercourse really is lecture for it, write for it, w Likings to all men that by any means we may bat; it has to sustain a life and death strangle with busband, he did not know, but, looking at the letters, parish of Welford, and that on the 7th of the present contents of the reservoir, accumulated at the time to Jewry.

Note: The strangle with busband, he did not know, but, looking at the letters, parish of Welford, and that on the 7th of the present contents of the reservoir, accumulated at the time to Jewry.

it along, while the defendant was walking by the side by Messrs. Hardie, Stark, and Co., where three entire of the horse, and flogging it most violently. When they houses were swept off, two gables of two other houses, and the counting house, or under flat of the master's house, where the water rushed in at one side, making

furniture and other contents. The only human victim was the son of a person named Maxwell, who used to drive the field cart. His father had sent him to hang up his coat to dry at a te flog the poor animal most unmercifully. It was stove in the works. The father went into the house shout ten minutes past one o'clock when they passed and escaped the rush of water, but the hoy was carried witness. The Halfway-house is about a quarter of a off. Though the youth Maxwell was the only person who lost his life at Springfield, a number of other persons narrowly escaped: Four persons in one house were saved on the rush of the water by breaking their them, that the watchman, the last of their number, had to be held up by the neck by his companions for some time before he effected his escape. In a few minutes afterwards, the house was swept down, and the whole materials of the building rendered a mass of floating rubbish. The works of Springfield present a truly over-exertion, but because it had been fed shortly before frightful appearance; the whole machinery of the works, the goods in course of fluishing, and the vessels and stock of printing materials (including about £300 worth of indigo) were all carried before the devastating current, inflicting a most serious, and as yet unascertained, loss on the owners.

The next place which suffered from the flood was the printworks of South Arthurlie, occupied by Messrs. Hays and Sons, and situated about a quarter of a mile below Springfield. Here the destruction of property was not so great as at Springfield, but the loss of life was far more appalling. Two dwelling-houses, a large out-shed, and a byre, with all they contained, were instantaneously carried away; and we are sorry to relate that, with one of the houses, the ent re family of occupants but one child were instantaneously modern infant education is to make learning very attraction drowned and buried in the ruins. With the exception of the husband, the other family shared the same fate as their neighbour. The names of the unfortunate occuinfant population may be charmed into an appreciation a girl about four years of age; another daughter, Mareducation, that we may have, before the expiration. This family had retired earlier than usual, with the intenphysical and intellectual wants of the infant students. nauld. The inmates of the other house who were A bachelor of arts will not only be entitled to the dis- drowned were Mrs. M'Intyre, aged about forty, and plete his description. It has already been suggested band, was absent at some part of the works at the that philosophy should be taught by toys, and it will be time, and with one girl belonging to the deceased easy to give a lecture on the laws of motion, illustrated family of the Jahnstones; he is all that is left of the by a game at marbles, or to explain the theory of ten persons or cupying the two houses referred to. The forenoun but that of Robert Johnstone, but workmen were busily engaged in digging up the rubbish for his remains, and for what of the furniture and other articles that could be found. There were two cows in the byre swept off, both which are drowned also. Besides this damage at the print works, the accumulated current also swept down a portion of the garden

wall at Arthurlie House, the property of Mr. Lowndes. At two farm steadings a little furriber down, a good deal of property was likewise carried, off as likewise the bridge at Darnley. During the forenoon a great number of visitors were hurrying to the fatal spot from miles round the neighbourhood, and a deep gloom seemed to p-rvade the

countenance of every one who had been there, or who resided in the vicinity.-Glasgow Saturday Post. THE WORKS preparatory to the commencement of cu ing through the 1sthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The entire length of this canal will be forty-nine miles; its breadth at the surface 135 feet; and its depth twenty feet. M. Morel.

the engineer, estimates its cost at £560,000

sterling. BRECON GAOL, which Dr. Bissett Hawkins visited n 1837, and reported to be dark, old, and unnestruy and in which he found in 1839 in the same state, without any alteration of its unwholesome cells, was again inspected by him last year, when he found that neither the Lord Lieutenant nor Justices had since that time effected the slightest change.

Lankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 30.

John Gosden, Wilstead-street, New-road, licensed vietualler, to surrender Jan. 7, at half-past one, and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London, Solicitor, Mr. Norcutt, Queen-square, Bloomsbury;

official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. Benjamin Hart Thorold, Willesden, dealer, Jan. 11, at half-past tweive, and Feb. 3, at one at the Court of Bankruptcy, London Solicitor, Mr. J Scott, Lincoln's inn-fielus; offical assignes, Mr. Pennell. James Barnes, Jermyn-street, lodging-house-keeper,

Jan. 11, at half-past eleven. Feb. 2, at twelve, at the

Court of Bankruptcy. London. Solicitors. Messrs. Willoughby and Jacquet, Clifford's-inn; official assig-Giles James Newton, Leicester-square, draper, Jan. 10, at twelve, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Binkruptcy, London. Solicitors, Mesers. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr.

Gibson, Businghall-street. William Morgan Senior, St. Swithin's lane, hardwareman, Jan. 14, at half-past twelve, and Feb. 10, at eleven, the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr Fiddey, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Ab-

William Hoad, Wickham, Hampshire, grocer, Jan. 7, at half-past one, and F.b. 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Selicitors, Mesers. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings; and Mr. Gunner, Bishop's Waltham; official assignce, Mr. Groom, Abchurch lane.

Edwin Thompson, East Grinstead, corn-dealer, Jan. 12, at half-past one, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the THE HONEY MOON.—A tailor, in a dirty shirt, and Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Palmer, without coat or waistcoat, whose name was stated to be Temple : official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basing all-William Fox, Gresford, Denbighshire, ironmaster.

official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool. Robert Smith, Leeds, flour-dealer, Jan. 12, at twelve, unaffected expression of a native of the south of Ire- and Jan. 31, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court,

man, Bristol. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED J. Crellin and J. Holt, Liverpool, plumbers. Leese, Kershaw, aud Co., Manchester, as far as regards N. B.rr. R. Hervey and Co., Manchester, manufacturers of mordants. Knight and M'Divitt, Liverpool, general merchants. J Dent and S. Nelson, Preston, Lancashire, bonnet makers. Smith and Booth, Leeds mercers. J. Brownridge, and J. Marriot, Leeds, corn-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 27.

millers. T. and C. Cox, Salford, wine-dealers.

James Sweetman E.ffe, chronometer-maker. Lombardstreet, to surrender Jan, 7, at twelve, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. signee, Mr. Belcher.

William Paine, baker, Stoney-Stratford, Buckinghamshire, Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basingball-street. Solicitors, Messrs Austin and Hobson, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inu; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings. James Hodson, druggist, Reading, Berkshire, Jan.

10, at two, and Feb. 15, at twelve, at the Court of St. Paul's Church-yard; official assignee, Mr. Lackington. Coleman street-buildings. The Comp ainant-I must tell the truth, your | William Cock, grocer, Bungay, Suffolk, Jan. 21, at one, and Feb 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Lincoln's-inn fields; and Messrs. Margetson and Co.

George Foreter, butcher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Crosby and The Complainant - Sure I didn't want you to do so. Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry. London; official

Joseph Wilson, warehouseman, Manchester, Jan. 14, and Feb. 20, at eleven, at the Manchester District

John Crowther, corn-miller, Huddersfield, Jan. 16. and Feb. 6, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court o official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

John Lockwood, manufacturer of fancy waistcoating, Lepton, Yorkshire, Jan. 13, at twelve, and Feb. 1, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Overend, Kirkburton; official assignee. Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

John Ray, porter-merchant, Leeds, Jan. 20, at three. and Feb. 6, at twelve, at the Leeds District Court of Bunkruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Barr, Lefthouse, and It is our painful duty to record in this sheet one of Nelson, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds. John Mayer, earthenware manufacturer, Foley, Stafthis part of the country for many years past. Last eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basingball-street.

Dew-Bury.-A district council meeting will be held on Sunday, January 15th, in the large room! over the Co-operative Store, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates are requested to attend from all parts of the district.

POLMFIRTH.-A district delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at Holmfirth. when it is hoped as many will attend as can, as business of importance will be laid before them. Bray. On Monday next, there will be a public meeting in the Garden-street room, to hear the report from the delegate of the proceedings at Birmingham Conference. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow) Mr. S. Parkes will address the Chartists in Fig Tree-lane room; to commence at seven o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING Mr. Con Murray, from at Birmingham, will lecture to the friends in Fig. Tree ane room at seven o'clock.

On Tursday, Mr. Samuel Kidd, of Glasgow, and late member of the Conference, will also deliver an address in the same room at seven o'clock.

MIDGLEY.-Mr. SUTCLIFFE, newsagent, of Boothtown, near Halifax) will lecture in the Charter Association Room, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Richard Wheelwright will lecture at the same place on Sunday, the lath, at six o'clock in the evening.

FIDDERSFIELD.-On Sunday last the delegates sent from this town to Birmingham returned. The following is the arrangement made for the purpose of givin; the people an opportunity of knowing what! busin-se was transocted at Conference A public meetference will be laid before the meeting by the Huddersfield delegates; also the various suggestions relative to the People's Charter, which have been made by the gates Doors open at half-past seven—chair to be taken at eacht o'clock.

Branford-A special meeting of the council will be held in the room, Butterworth-buildings, on Monday evening, at six o'clock, when it is requested that every council man will attend.

A MEETING of the Chartists of Great Horton, in their room, on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, is requested, on business connected with the liberation of Messrs. Brook and Peddie.

THE CHARTISTS of Manchester-road will meet on Snaday morning at ten o'clock, to take into consideration the getting up of a tea party, on the hberation of Peddie and Brook.

THE CHARTISTS meeting in Butterworth's Buildings, are requested to attend on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to arrange with the other localities to form a committee of management to get up a tea party, on the liberation of Brook and Peddie, which will take place on the 5th of March.

is regrested.

two sermons on Sunday, in this place in the afternoen and evening. Halifax.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Butterley will deliver a lecture upon the Life and Character of Braus; after which there will be a discussion upon the collowing proposition :- Was Brutus justified in

con-piring against Ceasar? Chair to be taken at six LONDON.—A lecture will be delivered at the Chartist Hall, Star-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday nex"; the subject-" What is Chartism!" To be debate for one delegate to put a question to anotherdenvered by one of the members of this locality; thear, hear, and laughter). the chair to be taken at eight o'clock. A general

Tower Hanlers.—A public meeting will be held next Suniay evening, at seven o'clock, at the Chartist Hall, Grey Eagle-street, Brick-lane.

a treasurer in the place of Mr. W. H. Wilkins, re-

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of the members in this the members be especially summoned to attend next! receive the report of the delegates to the Birmingham Conference; also to elect two members to attend the meeting of delegates at 55, Old Bailey, and mentother very important business.

Mr. CAMPBELL will lecture at Mr. Kemp's No. 9. Little Coram-street, Russell-square, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock.

MANCHESTER-The South Lancashire Delegate

o'clock in the forenoon.

CHARLIST BEVERAGE.—The proceeds due from Mesors Crow and Tyrell's Chartist Beverage are

Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern Star office, leeds, and wholesale agent, for the

District of Yorkshire ... Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London ... Mr. Wilcox, Wolverhampton ... Mr. Leach, Cheltenham Mr. Allen, Learnington Mr. Harney, Sheffield Mr. Thomson, Stockport ... Mr. Spencer, Northampton... Mr. Vickers, Belper Mr. Jones, Northampton National Charter Association, Huil Mrs. Smith, Nottingham ... Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield Mr. Yates, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries Mr. sweet, Nottingham Mr. Cartwright, Longton Potteries Mr. Parry, Derby Mr. Bradley, Devonport ... 0 3 0

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN of members of the National Charter Association, from various parts of the Kingdom, held at Birmingham, on the 30th December, 1842, that a committee of five persons resident in London, be appointed to examine all books and documents belonging to the Association, now in the hands of the Executive, or of Mr. John Campbell, late General Secretary, and a member of the same, and to lay the result of such examination before the country; we, the Chartists resident in Coventry, do submit the following list of per ons to your notice, out of which five persons well suited for the task may be chosen:-

John George Dron, Lambeth, Philip M'Grath, Tower Hamlets. John Rose, Bermondsey. John Kelsey, B-rmondsey. Ruffy Ridley, City. William Bolwell, do.

The first five on the list are nominated by Coventry.

George Hemming, President. JOHN PLANT, Sub-Secretary. Covenity, Jan. 3. 1843. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR.

CLEAVE

POLITICAL VICTIM, DEPENCE. AND FAMILY SUPPORT Previously acknowledged 0 1 0 Mr. Waterworth, (shoe maker) ... 0 5 0 Birkenhead, Cheshire ... -1 9 0A Christmas box, from 3rd Division City Bootmakers 0 8 5 A few Flax Dressers, Broadford

0 8 0

0 10 0

Mr. Beggs—(hear, hear.)

Works, Aberdeen ...

Johnstone, Scotland ...

to accede to the motion for that purpose, the Committee nominated by the Great Metropolitan Meeting at the Crown and Anchor (of which Committee not ashamed to adopt its principles, in order to get Messrs. O'Conner, Cleave, Dr. Black, &c., are their own measure carried—(cheers.) It was for the plan for the adoption of the country generally. In the mean time, no true Chartist will,—as the Golden board a document which had become a part of every Lane Secretary asserts,—withhold his contribution man's political creed in the country—(cheera.) They to the Fund. Mr. O'Connor's honour, as treasurer, might as well attempt to stop the rolling stream of the draw up a bill for the consideration of the Confer- had said that all the prejudices which existed against took place in the Hall of Science to celebrate the

support of the families, of the victims.

WRESTLING POR THE BOAR'S HEAD, AT HORNof Hornchurch, every Christmas-day, according to a charter, there must be a boar's head wrestled for on the occasion. The name of the party who obtained the head is James Kent, servant to Messrs. Tory meeting as either of the other two-(laughter) good argument why the Charter should come under would bear it in mind,) that those of the Woodfine, brewers.—Essex Herald.

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE. WEDNESDAY-SECOND DAY.

The Conference in pursuance to previous arrangements, assembled at nine o'clock in the morning, when there was as large a number of the delegates present as on the first day.

Mr. ROBERTS, as Secretary to the Disputed Elections Committee, reported their decision on the Worcester of "question.") The course he should take would be mination of it, as well as of all other bills—(hear, why? Because they would not have honesty to Or Monday evening Mr. Con Murray, from election, and said they had come to the conclusion that to accept good principles, even from a Tory; and on the Glasgow, one of the delegates to the Conference at the gentlemen elected at both the contested elections ame grounds he would extract all that was valuable ment called the "People's Charter" had never been said, "Take the bill." If Mr. Miall was the latter market days in the old year. Peace with Chim should be received as delegates. In making this an- from the bill of the Association, the Charter, or any presented to any meeting like that—(hear, hear.) minister of a despotic government, and that governnouncement, he was requested to ask the concurrence of the Conference.

that hinted at by Mr. Roberts could not be established -(hear, hear.) If there had been two elections at Worcester, one of them must be wrong-(hear, hear.) It might appear to be an exceedingly liberal measure to admit the whole of the delegates elected, but it had an ultra-democratic tendency, and the decision to which the committee had come, was exceeding the powers given to them—(hear, hear.)

Mr. PARRY entirely differed with Mr. O'Cannor in his construction of the law. If the committee had been a strictly legal body, and if their decision was binding legally as well as morally, then perhaps there might be some weight attached to Mr. O'Connor's obsering #10 be held in the Hall of Science, Bath Buildings, vations. He recommended them to act in a conciliaon slouday evening, when the proceedings of the Contory spirit Mr. O'Connor had spoken of the disfranchising tendency of the committee's decision. Now, how could the fact of giving a larger number of representatives to the Council, instead of a smaller one, be disfranchisement? It was the most extraordinary definition of the English language he had ever heard-(hear, hear.)

> The CHAIRMAN put the motion for the reception of the report. A DELEGATE rose for the purpose of proposing an

amendment, but This was objected to by Mr. O'CONNOB, on the ground that as a point of order, an amendment could not be made on the reception of the report. The report was then put and agreed to.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous evening's business. Mr. O'CONNOR moved that they be confirmed. Mr. WILKINSON seconded the motion and it was

Mr. LOYETT now suggested that it would be desirthe question which he (Mr. Lovett) had put to him the nothing, and which might not be so effective for the and laughter). He (Mr. Roberts) had seen the not allow him to declare them, he denounced them as From the colonies there are reported 2,626 qrs of previous evening.—(hear.) It would be remembered THE MEMBERS of the Co-operative Store will meet that the words contained in the fourth resolution be and simple language that a child might comprehend it pledged himself, as a gentleman and a lawyer, that the words contained in the fourth resolution be and simple language that a child might comprehend it pledged himself, as a gentleman and a lawyer, that the words contained in the fourth resolution be and simple language that a child might comprehend it pledged himself, as a gentleman and a lawyer, that the Bill to be presented by that ever disgraced human nature (great hi-sing.) quoted in our report, these have been realized on the the National Complete Suffrage Association, be taken whereases and aforesaids, and all such rubbish as that, legal accuracy; and, more than that, he pledged He loved to be identified with the Charter, but he sales that have occurred. No change in the value of ULDHAM.-Mr. Clisset, of Mill Bridge, will preach as the basis of discussion," be omitted, and that the and they had given to the country a model of Parliawords "the document called the People's Charter be ment act-making—(hear, hear). Under these circum- half of the clauses were entirely inapplicable to dous hissing.) Aye, let them hear him if they dare. per barvel. Oats have given way id per bushel; taken as the basis of discussion," be inserted instead thereof.—(hear, hear.) If he (Mr. Lovett) received an ment-(hear, hear). answer in the negative, he should feel it his duty to move an amerdment—(Cheers.)

Mr. BREWSTER contended that Mr. Lovett could not move an amendment. They had not come there to consider the People's Charter in particular, but other documents that might be laid before the Conference-(disapprobation).

Dr. RITCHIE thought it was contrary to the order of

Mr. LOVETI said that not having received an answer meeting will take place after the lecture, to choose from Mr. Bergs, he should feel constrained to move an amendment—(hear, hear). With respect to the ob- more liberal, more generous, more for the people's jection that had fallen from Dr. Ritchie, he did not good, and more for the protection of their rights, think it possessed the least weight, because he (Mr. Lovetti had distinctly made the proposition to Mr. Beggs, with the view to maintain union, and to avoid the necessity of his moving an amendment-(hear. locality, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved "That hear. He thought it would have been well if Mr. Beggs had consulted his friends as to how they could The day evening, at eight o'clock precisely, to re- agree in their mode of proceeding, but as they seemed disposed that the question should come before the Conference, he begged to move the following amend-

"That the document called the People's Charter, embracing all the essential details of just and equal representation, couched in plain and definite language, capable of being understood and appreciated by the great mass of the people, for whose government and guidance all laws ought to be written,-that measure Meeting will be held in the Charter Association having been before the public for the last five years, Room, Brown-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) when forming the basis of the present agitation, in favour of it is expected that the Delegates will be punctual in the Suffrage, and for seeking to secure the legal enactment of which, wast numbers had suffered imprison-THE MONTHLY MEETING of the members of the ment, transportation, and death.—has, in the opinion of National Charter Association will be held in the this meeting, a prior claim over all other documents Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at ten proposing to embrace the principles of just representation; it is therefore resolved, that we proceed to discuss the different sections of the People's Charter, in order to ascertain whether any improvements can be made in it, and what those improvements shall be; it being necessary to make that document as clear and perfect as possible"-(loud cheers).

This was the amendment he had to propose on the motion of Mr. Beggs. He had expressed his views so for ever.—(hear, hear, and no, no). He had o his friends would have been induced to make this alteration without forcing upon him (Mr. Lovett) the necessity of moving an amendment, because he in the preamble and in its clauses—(hear, hear, feared that it would end in forming the Conference from Mr. O'Connor). He (Mr. Spencer) had brought of priority should be referred to the Executive Comno: Two parties already existed; and instead of having only the violence and folly on one side, and the he had alluded to, was a correct one. He had read wisdom and justice on the other, they would now the Charter, too. He had heard it explained, and be constrained to form three parties instead of two, and he feared that the line of demarcation between the of the Association, which had been drawn up with middle and the working classes would be widened, and that the agitation in favour of equal representation would be prolonged, in consequence of the policy which their friends had thought fit to adopt-thear, hear.) He thought that course was merely adding to the prejudices of the middle classes-(hear, hear)and he doubted very much whether they would obtain any great accession of that class by this movement-(hear, hear.) What they ought to seek for was, the In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting spirit and enthusiasm of the working classes, combined with the wisdem and moderation of the electoral body-(hear, hear.) They were bound in justice to the great mass of the people who had taken up the

question for so many years, not to sacrifice the principle for which they were contending-(hear, hear, and Mr. O'CONNOR in seconding the amendment, said that if he thought its adoption would divide the Conference into three parties instead of two, he should not have supported it—(hear, hear.) But so far from having carry on their Conference under different that effect, he believed it would resolve the two parties into one strong party, determined to go for principle, and another weak party opposed to all principlecheera) If, too, the amendment had gone to make any alteration in the principles of the Charter, he would not have supported it, but the construction which he put upon it was, that it merely went to discuss the details, and consequently he gave it his most cordial consent-(hear.) But let the Conference look We would likewise recommend that the opinions of at the position in which they would place the people each locality be forwarded to Mr. John Cleave, as if they sanctioned the original motion. When they soon as possible, and that the names of the five per- had consolidated all their movements, when all their sons approved of be published in the Northern and machinery was perfected, before whom did they go to dissenter on the principles of Christianity, without get the Charter recognised as part of the constitution, if he might so call it? In 1839, in 1840, in 1841, and in 1842, they went to the House of Commens. For what? Praying that the document entitled the People's Charter should be the law of land-floud cries of hear, hear.) Now, were they going to be so inconsistent as to go to the House of Commons in 1843, and to say-" Whereas in 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, we prayed your Honourable House to enact the Charter, him to do so. He wanted to lower the taxes, but he approved by three millions and a half of the people, we now pray that a mass of mystifications, which would take four hours to read through, be substituted in its stead"—(hear, hear, hear, and laughter.) Why, he thought the House of Commons would be placed in something like the position of the priest in Kildara. A great number of persons went to him, one any thing that could lead to disorder or to destruc. praying him to give them one sort of weather, another another sort, and another wanted a different kind still. "O! (said the priest) go away with you, and agree among yourselves what sort of weather you will have. and, when you are unanimous, be sure that I shall agree with you"-(laughter and cheens). So it would Nork-The Secretary of the Chartist shoemakers, be with the House of Commons. When the people Golden-lane, London, has required from Mr. Cleave were unanimous in demanding their rights, the House an account of the expenditure of the above. To of Commons would be unanimous in cenceding them this Mr. Cleave replies, that it is questionable whe—(cheers). Were the Conference going to throw over-ther such a halance sheet could be published pend-board the people of Ireland whom they had ing the trials traversed from the Special Commis- invited to join this agitation?—(hear, hear.) Here sions; and besides, Mr. C. has not the slightest they were going to say to the House of Commons, and controll over the fund, further than to pay, as he to judges and juries-" Well done, ye good and faithful has from time to time, the subscriptions received by servants—ye have punished these men whom ye have him to Mr. O'Connor, who has hitherto acted as imprisoned and transported, righteously, for they have treasurer, &c. It may, however, be as well to confessed their error, they acknowledge themselves to intimate that several of the London delegates have been in the wrong, and they now ask for a different have been specially instructed to introduce the thing under a different name"-(hear, hear.) The question of a "National Defence and Sup- Complete Suffrage Association said that their bill was port Fund" to the attention of the Birmingham the same in principle as the Charter. Then why did Conference. In the event of the Conference declining they not come forward, and support the Charter !--(hear, hear.) It seemed that although the Association were ashamed of the name of the Charter, they were

and not a meeting of any party, It was a meeting based on the principle of sending parties " to the tomb of all the Capulets." If it was said—take the Charter, he told them he could not swallow it-(laughter.) Why? He objected to the name of it-("Oh, oh.") large--(laughter.)

sophistical—thear.) He (Mr. H.) was strongly in favour ority. Some delegates argued for priority in favour classes alone, but they and the working classes of the Charter, and those on his side of the question of the Charter, because it was the oldest. Now, he united, and if such an union existed now as prehad the consolation to know, that the eloquent writer believed a bill had been introduced by Major Cart vailed then, they would exhibit a moral power and advance, especially in goods, in some descriptions of of the Nonconformist when speaking of the great good wright, which was older than either of the documents a strength of demand, which neither Sir Robert which there was a slight increase uper the current sense displayed in the People's Charter, admitted that before the Conference, and, therefore, he thought before the Conference, and, therefore, he thought before the Conference, and therefore, he thought before the Conference, and therefore, he thought be the leading of the l the prejudice against that document was an unworthy there was no weight in the argument that had een They had heard something of the leaders in this dian of Wednesday. Dr. Miall compelled to admit this, and when their thought would get rid of the difficulty experienced. enter into any question of that character, but if they wanted to destroy the power of those leaders Chairman himself acknowledged the truth of the It wasprinciples enun-iated, were the Conference to pander Charter ?(loud cries of no, no). At the former Con- bills of a similar description be at the disposal of the | ing how to maintain them, would be too independent ference, the justice of the principles contained in Conference, and laid on the table, and that parties to be led by any man, except so far as his honesty the People's Charter were verified, and why were be appointed to read and defend the correlative and consistency gave him a claim to their confidence. they to be called upon to give up the details clauses of these bills, and the clauses to be read (Hear, hear.) For the reasons he had stated, he by which those principles were to be carried seriatim and submitted to the meeting." into effect?—(hear, hear.) He thought that such a course would be stultifying the Chartist body, and, ment, and in doing so, he thought that both bills the glorious principles of the Charter to paltry pretherefore, they ought not to listen to any such argu- should be taken together. A man had no right to judice, and to a wretched and temporizing expediency ments as those which were urged by the Complete say that the Charter should be taken first, because (loud cheers.) Suffrage Association, u less they would show that there he had suffered from its advocacy—(hear). was that in the Charter which would not enable them to carry out those principles—(hear, hear.) The advocates of the Charter did not seek to thrust that docucates of the C ment down the throats of the Association, as had been | sion, a single Chartist would have been present at | leaders of the people. (Shouts of "No, no," and insinuated. They only asked that it should be the the Conference !- (hear, hear). Dr. Ritchie had told much hissing.) He had a right to maintain this opibasis of discussion—thear, hear) If there was any them that he could not swallow the Charter. What nion, and if the reporters would only report what he ket :- Beasts 1325, Sheep 3971. thing omitted in the document, let it be inserted, and the Doctor's swallow might be, he (Mr. Roberts) said it should go from one end of the kingdom to the Liverpool Corn Marker, Monday, Jan. 2. thing omitted in the document, let it be inserted, and the Doctor's swallow might be, he (Mr. Roberts) if there was anything that could be considered of an objectionable character, let it be changed—(hear.) be could not swallow a small document which would what were they called upon to do by the Association? go through the penny-post, he could belt a docu-Mr. Lovett now suggested that it would be desirble what were they called upon to do by the Association? go through the penny-post, he could belt a document about which they knew ment which filled forty pages of print—(hear, hear, the question which they knew ment which filled forty pages of print—(hear, hear, h purpose as the Charter—(hear, hear). On the other bill, and, as compared with the Charter, it was not the most arrant tyrants on the face of the earth; Wheat, and 1,360 qrs of Beans. The business of the that he asked Mr. Beggs whether he would consent hand, they had a document drawn up in such plain to be named in the same breath—(hear, hear). He (hisses) and although they might call themselves week has been on a very moderate scale; holders of

stances he should most cordially support the amend- the purpose-(hear, hear). Mr. SMITH, of Liverpool, called upon the Conference was much that was excellent in the bill of the Com- of "it is before us").

plete Suffrage Association. The Rev. T. Spencer saw no reason why they should be bound to a particular document, because it bappened to have been introduced five years ago-He wished that every delegate had read another document, which he would call the People's Bill of Rights," and he thought they would find it an improvement upon the Charter; than the Charter-(hear, hear, and, no no). He contended that they had as much right to a name as any body else-(hear, hear). It was said that there was s prejudice on the part of the association in favour of name-(hear, hear). He certainly did not see why any person should be compelled to call himself a Chartist-(hear, hear, hear). was in favour of complete Suffrage, and he would do his utmost to carry out the details necessary for its enactment, but he objected to a body of men coming there and saying, that they should not consider the

principle under any other name than the People's Charter. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) He was present at the last Conference, and the members of the Complete Suffrage Association conceded almost every thing to the advocates of the Charter which could be asked of them, but nothing was conceded in return. (Cries of " No, no.") He repeated the truth of the assertion. But did they repent what they had done? No. They thought that what they had done was right. He trusted that he had the interest of the work ing classes at heart as much as any man living, and of their own body with the electoral body; the mitted to our consideration." infusion of fresh energy, fresh life, and fresh blood from another class-(cheers.) Let the working classes have their own field. He thought the members of the Complete Suffrage Association could its provisions. render them much service in working separately; but if they remained one party, and that a divided one, the effect of the new movement would be lost have seen much of the Bill; that it was bad ciple—(hear, hear, and laughter). his common-sense to bear in judging of the bill; mittee. and he must say that he did not think the opinion if gentlemen would only consent to have the bill great care and at a great expense, and if they would consent to have it discussed, then, at the end they would be able to say whether they thought the bill or the Charter the most valuable-(hear, hear, hear). He could not understand why it was contended that the Charter should be the basis of discussion. Every body knew what the Charter was, but every body did not know what the bill of the Com plete Suffrage Association was-(hear, hear). If would not be voting in the dark ?- (hear, hear, and

disapprobation). If the Conference were determined to act in this way, he felt bound as an Englishman, and claiming a right to think and act for himself, to say that rather than he would give up his independence, he should henceforward recommend that there should be two parties, and that they should names—(hear, hear, and disapprobation). It ought to be borne in mind that the Charter nothing. was only an outline of the proposed bill, and that it wanted filling up. On the other hand, the bill had been filled up with very great care, and if adopted, it would be the glory of the land-(hear, hear, and no, no). Why not allow the members of the Association the same privilege which the advocates of the Charter demanded for themselves ?- (hear, hear). If it was to be said—" you must come to us first," he must say no—(hisses). As a clergyman any sacrifice of his own convictions, but if the dissen ter asked him to turn to his way of thinking, he would not do so. Neither on the other hand would he ask the dissenter to come to him. He wanted liberality in religion as well as everything else, and he rejoiced to say that with respect to the brethren in the Church, there was a disposition, when they saw a man determined to think for himself, to allow scriptural reason. He wished to extend the elective franchise, and put every man in possession of his civil rights, but he sought to do that by peaceable and legitimate means, and he would be no party to

tion of the national institutions-(hissing and much confusion). He did not mean to say-(Renewed hissing). A DELEGATE hoped that Mr. Spencer would confine himself to the question, and not insult the Conference by such insinuations—(cheers, and cries) of order).

The CHAIRMAN believed that Mr. Spencer had been misunderstood—(hear, hear). Mr. Spencen was only wishing to show the Con- ment. ference that the Six Points might he held by difference that the Six Points might he held by d offend the feelings of any delegate—(hear, hear), antiquity of the Charter, but from principle. He was not unaware that parties had been accused of if such a party had seen his error, and had repented of it. He would only say, in conclusion, that he took his stand on the principle he had laid down, and he would not be one of those who would on the ground that the working classes were attach- separate from the Conference. He had come from the

(hear, hear, and hissing). Mr. West, of Oldham, differed entirely with the of Charter which those of the middle classes whom majority the Conference, and should continue with gentleman who had last addressed them. There the members of the Association desired to conciliate them-thear, hear, and cheers). board a document which had become a part of every Now, if the council, calling this Conference together, considered that they were the parties who were to ought to be held a sufficient security for the proper ocean as to stop the agitation for the Charter under the Charter were unworthy and unfounded, and the name of the Charter—(cheers.) He did not wish also be borne in mind that enough has not yet to dragoon them into the support of the amendment, been subscribed for the defence, much less for the but it was rendered necessary by the motion made by support of the families, of the victims.

In a sau that all the prejudices which existed against took place in the Charter were unworthy and unfounded, and it the Charter were unworthy and unfounded, and it the conneil—(hear, hear.) But they did not come the could reson was present, and addressed the could rest, was the Charter—(loud cries of "hear hear.) hear the principle for their guide, which they knew the decument, the People's Charter, to contain, and to go to the middle classes. He mixed much among them close was followed by great applause.

Dr. RITCHIE, of Edinburgh, should support the work in a proper manner. He thought that Mr. and he was bound to admit that there existed on CHURCH.—A correspondent states that at the parish original motion. He could see a great difference Snencer had furnished a very good argument in their parts a profound indifference to political between Chartists and the Charterists-(laughter) favour of the priority of the Charter. He said that the principles-(hear, hear.) But at the same time he What was this meeting? Was it a Radical one? No. bill of the Association was filled up, but that the Char- was bound to state this fact, (and he hoped the Was it a Whig one? As little. It was as much a ter was only an outline. Well, then, that was a very members of the Complete Suffrage Association He maintained that it was a Complete Suffrage meeting discussion, in the first instance, so that they might middle class with whom he had mixed, were in the introduce such provisions and amendments as would habit of saying to him, "Oh! we can easily make it a perfect document—(hear, hear.) Much understand why you support the Charter, because had been said about a name. He supported the you are a Chartist. Charter, because it recognised the rights of the we think the principles it advocates are

expect this movement to go on if they adopted the but he did not agree with those who contended for he would ask the council whether they thought it Charter as the basis of the discussion.—(hisses.) He the Charter and no other document—(hear, hear, denied that the document which had been drawn up was and hisses). He thought the Council of the Comthe People's Charter-(" oh, oh"); -but it was the plete Suffrage Association were justified in pre-Charter of a great number, and it might be of the paring a new bill, and he considered it was the name !- (loud cries of "hear, hear.") He believed wisest number for what he knew-(laughter, and cries duty of the Conference to enter into a candid exa- the Association would defeat its own object, and other document; he would throw them into a cruci- It was true that it had been adopted by the great the market would be overstocked with house. ble, and place a good fire under them, and he would mass of the country, in consequence of the grandeur take it, (hear, hear.) But the government would Mr. O'CONNOR thought that a worse precedent than bring out a metal fit for their use and for the people at and nobleness of its principles, rather than from not give them the bill, and therefore, the question any knowledge of its details—thear, hear, and for the Conference was, how were they to force it Mr. HETHERINGTON, of London, should support the leud cheering.) The question was, how far upon the attention of the government?—(hear, hear.) amendment, notwithstanding the objections which had they could enter into a discussion of the bills. He How could this be done? By union,—(hear, hear.) fallen from Dr. Ritchie, which he thought were extremely thought that neither of them should have the prione—thear, hear). When they had a gentlemen like urged. He had an amendment to propose which he movement deceiving the people. He would not

> "That neither of the bills be exclusively made the 1 t them do complete justice to the people, and then these prejudices by abandoning the name of the basis of discussion, but that both bills, and all other the people, appreciating their own rights, and know-Mr. W. BRODIE, of Aidree, supported the amend-

> > himself to the truth of this statement, that one- never would be identified with its leaders (tremen- Flour; fresh imported Canadian 26s 6d to 27s 6d

that Mr. Roberts was entering upon the criticism of order.") He could understand them. It touched abundant supply has, letterly been held with rather to support the Charter, though he admitted that there a bill which was not before the Conference—(cries

> the bill was not before the Conference? The Secretary answered in the negative. should be given-(hear, hear). He was sorry that so amusing.") this discussion should have arisen. He had hoped A DELEGATE.—Is the whole Conference to be inthat they could have worked side by side. But it sulted by such a man as this? ("Chair, chair," seemed he was mistaken. The members of the Complete Suffrage Association might make the augustean boast of the Roman Emperor, that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble; but after they had found the Charter a mass of crude legislation, with n thing but simplicity to distinguish it, with nothing people's valour to carry it, he hoped they would fol-The Rev. P. BREWSTER supported the original

motion, and proposed the following amendment:-"That the Bill which this Council is met to consider and discuss, being founded on the People's Charter, and actually embracing its great principles, other documents, excepting in connection with the his hope for them in this movement was the union Bill, until we have disposed of the Bill itself sub-

Mr. Brewster approved of the conduct of the

Mr. Johnson, of Bristol, seconded the amendment, and in doing so, he said he was not prepared to vote against the Bill of the Complete Suffrage carried, but Mr. Heyworth did not avail himself of received. The best potatoe sorts were quite as dear; consent to the alteration proposed, that it was not made, read over, accompanied with the explanation and Mr. Lovett would have offered something tan-6 necessary that he should trouble them with any length of the accomplished barrister who had drawn it up, gible to discuss; instead of which they had been Mr. Skelton, of Westminster; Mr. Rowland, of ened observations. He had hoped that Mr. Beggs and and he was surprised at the opinion expressed by one wasting their time in discussing mere trifles, by Dundee; Mr. Beesley, of Blackburn; and Mr. Jones, gentleman who advocated the Charter who could not leaving out everything that was valuable in prin- of Liverpool, generally addressed the Conference in Mr. Davis, of Hawick, suggested that the question

> Mr. ALLBRIGHT moved that neither of the documents take precedence.

The proposition was not seconded. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Sunderland, hoped that some the amendment of Mr. Summers included every

Mr. P. O'HIGGINS, of Dublin, was certainly of opinion that the proposition brought forward by Mr. Mr. Brewster, for which only two hands were held Beggs, was one of the most extraordinary he had up. The next amendment put was that of Mr. ever heard of. What was it? It was that a bill of Sumners, for which probably twenty hands apwhich hey had never before heard, should form the peared. Both these amendments, therefore, were basis of discussion! and he would appeal to any lost. plete Suffrage Association was—(hear, hear). If member of the Conference whether they ever heard they condemned a measure about which they knew of such a proposition before—(loud cries of "No. Mr. Lovett, which was carried by a large majority However, the primest old Downs being scarce, they nothing he would ask whether they made the state of the conference whether they ever heard the conference whether the confere the bill in the other, and that they should both manner. form the basis of discussion-(hear, hear, and loud

Rev. Mr. MIALL, supported the original motion, recorded. claiming honesty of intention for the members of the | A Delegate seconded the motion and it was Complete Suffrage Association, and contended that | agreed to. the struggle carrying on by the advocates of the Charter was not for the sake of principle, but merely for the sake of precedence, which amounted to

Mr. Macpherson, of Ipswich, spoke in favour of the amendment. Rev. Mr. Leeson, of Frome, supported the original motion, and amidst much hissing, said that if they adopted the Charter as the basis of discussion. instead of the bill, the movement would be damned. It being now one o'clock, the Conference adjourned

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SITTING. The Conference re-assembled at three o'clock. original motion.

Dr. Wane called upon the Conference to support the amendment. In his opinion it was not the should not best serve their cause by continuing to occupy name of the Char er to which the middle classes that chair after to-night. He trusted that whatever whom the Complete Suffrage party wished to little warmth of temper might have been manifested on conciliate, objected, but the principles it con-tained—(loud cries of "hear, hear"). He believed gotten, and that the parties, if they could not agree to that if the advocates of the Charter consented to that if the advocates of the Charter consented to work together, would work harmoniously in parallel change the name of the document, that the very lines. They the majority, who had determined for the Church, but he wished to do it in accordance with next day the members of the Association would Charter would meet to-morrow morning in that place, and to 478 8d, for the spring months 4760 to 100 t contrive some other loop-hole out of which to go on with their business, while he and those who thought to 478 9d; new Y. C., last three months, 468 to escape—(hear, hear).

> Points, and that delegates should be at liberty to be no hindrance to each other. In this statement of the advocate either the Charter, or any other document purpose of his party to withdraw from all further conwhich recognised them-(hear, hear). Mr. Jas. Dixon, of Northwich, was decidedly in favour of Mr. Lovett's amendment. He strongly recommended them to go to the vote, for he was having left the chair it was taken by the Rev. Mr. sick and tired of the proceedings, and he was afraid Spencer, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturge for his he should have a very bad account to give his con- patient and impartial discharge of the duties of the stituents-(laughter).
> Mr. Vickers, of Belper, advocated the amend-

Mr. VINING, of Reading, recommended a union improper conduct, but he was not there to repeat with the ex-members of the Association, as he genuine specimen of the old school of "Friends" or the charge—(hear, hear). It was sufficient for him thought that the adoption of any other course Quakers, as they are mostly called, came forward, and would be fatal-(hear, hear, and no, no).

> natural reasons-(hear, hear.) It was not the name had voted for the motion; but he considered the People—(cheers.) Why, what had their respected considering the provisions of their Bill. chairman himself said, with regard to this? He In the evening of Wednesday, a large tea party

We oppese it because people, and therefore they called it the "People's dangerous, but we protest against those the AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WERK Charter—(hear, hear.)

Charter—(hear, hear.)

ENDING JAN. 3, 1843. He objected to it as the symbol of a party, and he would have objected to it equally if it had emanated from the Complete Suffrage party. He could not that his attachment was in favour of the Charter; was a growing feeling among the middle classes, and Qrs. likely that their advocacy of the Six Points of the £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. Charter would enlist the co-operation of the middle 279 1611 0199 000 1108 000 classes, because they supported them under another Who carried the Reform Bill! Not the middle

> Mr. L. HEYWORTH, of Liverpool, would support Mr. Roberts, of Bath, begged to ask whether if the bill, because both it and the Charter were the Liverpool to declare his opinions, and if they would the trade the imports thence are of trifling amount (Renewed confusion, and an exclamation of "Put vesterday's market, the best mealing were solds Dr. RITCHIE rose to order-(hisses). He thought him out." Some one said, "put him out." 1" Order. their feelings. (Hisses.) It came home to them. more firmness, but this has been answered by re-(Hisses.) But they should hear him, and the coun- stricted purchases on the part of the dealers, and no Mr. PARRY wished to ask the Secretary whether try should hear him from Land's End to John advance has been obtained; 21s per 240 lbs the top O'Groats. (Laughter.) He would not be identified with the leaders of the Charter, when he had seen English malting has brought 31s 6d per qr. No sl. Mr. ROBERTS begged to remind the Conference with his own eyes and had heard with his own ears teration as regards Beans or Peas. Mr. O'Connor had offered to withdraw his language which never ought to have come out of the proposition if Mr. Beggs would withdraw his; and, mouth of any man. (Shouts of "Name, name.")
>
> —A fair amount of business has been done in Flow had the latter complied, neither of the bills would mention the circumstances. ("Name, during the week, consumers having reduced their have taken precedence, and the Executive Com- name.") If they wanted to hear truth, let them mittee could then have determined to which priority listen to what he said. (Cries of "Hear him, he's

should support the amendment, and he called upon

the Conference not to stultify itself, by surrendering

Order, order.")

The CHAIRMAN.-Hear. A DELEGATE.—Hear, hear. Mr. HEYWORTH conceived that the object of this Conference was to call over the working men to those leaders who would carry them on in a holy, but principle to support it, and with nothing but the righteous, and peaceable agitation, which would secure the people their just rights. They would not low out the example of the Roman Emperor, who, lead them on to bloodshed, to massacre, to anarchy. although he left the edifice of marble, did not and to plunder,—(great hissing.) They would not change the name under which the glories of the do this, neither did he say that anybody else had eternal city had been gained—(hear, hear, and done it.—(much hissing.) If any body had done so, they were guilty, and not him.—(great disorder) Mr. Roberts.-You said you had both seen and heard of such things, and now you deny it,-(shame,

shame.) Mr. Heyworth.—Yes, and I have seen them,-(name, name.) Mr. Jones, delegate from Liverpool, begged to inform the Conference that Mr. Heyworth was not

the representative of Liverpool,—(hear, hear.) Mr Heyworth-No: I am the representative of Mr. Hosson, of Leeds.-I move that Mr. Hey-Council in drawing up the Bill, and thought that worth be allowed a quarter of an hour longer,the Conference were bound, in fairness, to consider (hear, hear.) He is a sample of his class, and I hope the Conference will have the benefit of the specimen,

A Delegate seconded the proposition, and it was fully when he rose to request his friend Mr. Beggs to heard the Bill to which so many allusions had been He had hoped that the speeches of Mr O'Connor Charter would succeed, he retired amidst hisses, Association, until heknew the nature of its provisions. the privilege; and having expressed a hope that the

> support of Mr. Lovett's amendment. Mr. Beggs, the mover of the original resolution, replied to the various arguments addressed in support of the amendment, expressing his regret at being to those from Lincolnshire and Norfolk. From compelled to differ from those for whom he had the highest respect, and stating his intention to press the motion to division.

The CHAIRMAN here announced that, as according common ground would be taken, and thought that to the rules, he had a vote, independent of his cast- inferior, and the highest figure obtained for them ing vote, he should record his opinion in favour of the original resolution.

The Chairman then put the amendment moved by

nothing, he would ask whether they would not be no"). What he wished Mr. Beggs to have done was, and amidst great cheering. The original motion was blindly following blind leaders, and whether they to have brought forward the Charter in one hand, and then put and of course negatived in a similar Mr. Hobson moved that the votes in favour of the original motion and the amendment, should be

The result was as follows :-For the original motion 94 For the amendment 193 Majority for the amendment 99

Fourteen of the Delegates remained neutral, and 73 were absent, on their names being called.

Having made the formal announcement that the amendment was carried, Mr. Sturge said the time for adjournment had arrived, and it became his duty, while he gave credit to the parties who had manifested so much attachment to that very excellent document, the People's Charter, for having conducted their business in a manner that did them credit, and while he £5 5s to £6 2s; ditto in bags, £4 10s to £5 10s Mr. J. WILSON, of Aberdeen, supported the hoped that credit would be given to him for sincerely wishing to bring the principles of that Old Hops, £3 to £4 10s. Charter into operation—to say that he thought he with him would meet in some other place, to prosecute Dr. GLOVER, of Edinburgh, thought the Con- their business in their own way. As they were all ference ought to take for its text the Six Great siming at one and the same end, he trusted they would arrive. nection with the Conference, he was supported by the Rev. Mr. Spencer. The announcement seemed to excite much surprise, and produced a great sensation. Mr. Sturge chair up to the present time, was proposed by Mr. Lovett, and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. On its being put in the affirmative it was received with considerable Prior to the dispersion of the delegates from the room, Mr. Pierce, from Newport, Isle of Wight, a mounting on a form, disclaimed the dectrine of Messrs. Mr. J. H. PARRY, of London, should support the Sturge and Spencer, that the minority of 93 were to amendment proposed by Mr. Lovett, and he did so meet next morning in the Complete Suffrage rooms, go for the Charter and nothing but the Charter- ed to the Charter, from strong, abiding, and lele of Wight-he had been sent to the Conference-kee

members) will doubtless suggest some effective Conference to say whether they would surrender their question was, which of them should have the plan for the adoption of the country generally. In principles to the principles to t priority, as forming the basis of the discussion. middle classes, against the just demands of the Association, in Waterloo street, for the purpose of

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 3. The supply of Grain to this day's market is rather larger than last week. There has been rather a better demand for Wheat, and all descriptions of new la per qr. higher; in old very little alteration. Barley has been is. per quarter higher for the better qua-lities, and rather more has been made of other sorts. Oats and Beans heavy sale. ENDING JAN. 3, 1843.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peg Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 377 —

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 3RD.—To-day being the first market in the new year, it was expected by many there would be latter market days in the old year. Peace with Chim being spoken of as being pre-eminently calculated to the market would be overstocked with buyers. The fact is, there is no such demand for goods, and w are compelled to say, that to-day's market is not an improvement upon the last. Wools steady. STATE OF TRADE.—There was no change in the market yesterday. Owing to the holidays, ven little business was done either in yarn or goods

STATE OF TRADE AT CLAYTON.—The trade at this place is in a very awkward state, some of the weavers have more than they can do, some are standing for weeks; wages are ruinously low. Ten years ago some of the prices were thirty shillings per piece weaving, whereas now some of the masters are only giving five shillings and sixpence for the same sort of work.

but prices kept very firm, with a general tendency to

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 31. We had a large supply of Grain in our market to day, but the sale was very dull. Wheat sold from 5s 3d, to 6s 6d. Oats 2s, to 2s 10d. Barley 2s 3d, to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 6d, to 4s 3d per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 2-We have had but an inferior show of Cattle at mar. at last week's prices. Number of Cattle at mar-

2s 5d per forty-five lbs. Oatmeal, in the face of an quotation for Irish. Barley has become scarce; fine

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. stocks; and, although no actual advance in prices could be obtained, the transactions were at fally previous rates. For Oatmeal an improvement in feeling may be noted, but none in value could be realised. The supplies from Ireland continue on very liberal scale; those of British produce elsewhere and from the interior are only to a moderate amount. There was very little passing at our market this morning, and only a slender attendance of buyers. No variation can be made in the quotetion of any article, and the sales made were alto-

London Corn Exchange, Monday, Jan. 2.— Since this day se'nnight the arrivals of English Wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale; and fresh up to-day an unusually small sup ply of that article came to hand from Essex, Suffolk and Kent. The condition of the Wheat of home produce being somewhat improved, the stands scantily filled with samples, and the attendance of both London and country buyers numerous, the demand for all descriptions was brisk, at an advance, in the currencies noted on Monday lack of from 10 to 23 per quarter, and a good clearance was readily effected. We had a decidedly better inquiry for fine Foreign Wheat at a rise of from 1s to 2s per quarter: while more money was asked and obtained for bonded parcels, with a firm sale. There was a full average supply of Barley offering, which moved of somewhat steadily, at about stationary prices. The best Ware Malt was quite as dear, but all other sorts were a mere drug. From Ireland, as well as our own coasts, a large quantity of Oats has been in other kinds exceedingly little was passing. Beans and Peas were very dull, but not cheaper. The best town-made Flour commanded more attention, but country marks were again very dull.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 2 -The arrivals of beasts, put up for to day's market from the whole of our grazing districts, were, as might be anticipated, on a very moderate scale, yet their condition was tolerably good, especially as relates abroad the imports of stock, have been again scanty; and the supply on offer here this morning was composed of only five oxen from Portugal, and six ditto from Spain, the quality of which was exceedingly did not exceed £13 per head. Owing to the large attendance of buyers, the Beef trade was somewhat renovated, and in the transactions the prices noted on Monday last were supported—the primest See selling freely at from 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs, and 1 good clearance was readily made by the salesus The numbers of Sheep were on the increase, which had a depressing influence upon the demand for them realized from 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs; but the latter figure was not obtained, it must be understood, only for the very best descriptions. Calves were in scanty supply, and sluggish inquiry, at last week's current cies. In l'igs little was doing, at barely stationay prices. We had on sale nearly 200 Pigs by sea from Dublin and Cork. There were about fifty Lambs brought forward. From our northern grazing counties, we received to-day, 1,300 short horns, runting &c. : from Norfolk, 300 Scots and homebreds : from Sussex, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 200 horned and polled Scots; from our Western and Midland districts 200 Herefords, runts, Devons, and Irish beasts from other parts of England 100 of different breeds; from Ireland, via Liverpool, forty Irish beasts; and from Aberdeen, by steamers, fifty Scots.

Borough Hop Market.—We have a full average quantity of hops on offer in our market, yet the nquiry is brisk, at, in some instances, improved rates for New Kent, Essex, and Sussex pockets, The present currencies are as follows :- East Kent in pockets, £5 10s to £6 12s; Mid Kents, ditto Sussex, £4 to £5 5s; Farnhams, £8 8s to £10;

TALLOW.—This market continues in the same dill inactive state as for several weeks past: there is but very little doing for speculation, and the demand for 46s 6d : Town Tallow 47s 6d nett cost. There are about 2,000 casks of Saint Petersburgh Tallow to

WOOL MARKET.-The imports of Wool since out last have been about 1,800 packages, chiefly from Tanganrog. The stocks have now become extensive, yet we have had a decided improvement in the demand for the finest descriptions, and previous rates generally supported.

POTATO MARKETS.—The arrival of Potatoes up to the Borough and Spitalfields Markets during the past week, have been again liberal; while the ral inquiry, owing to the abundance of green tables, has ruled slow, at about previous currently -Scotch reds, 45s. to 50s. per ton; York ditte. to 60s.: Devons, 45s. to 50s.: Kent and Essex whites, 40s. to 45s.; Wisheach, 35s. to 45s.; Jersey and Guernsey blues, 35s. to 40s.; Yorkshire Prince Regents, 45s. to 50s.

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Ill Communications must be addressed, Post-paid Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, January 7, 1843.