









THE SYSTEM.

"O what a wicked world is this,"
Dinwiddie Shakespeare said,
Where common sense is deemed a crime,

And good is deemed a crime,
Where evil is a virtuous deed,
And genius pierced into the core,

And honesty is foul and fair,
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that these charges had been referred to the arbitration
of a committee chosen with the consent of both
parties; the result of which was, that the committee
awarded that the charges made by Mr. Dean

Mr. Dean had spoken disrespectfully of the society;
and it was ordered to enter one of them from joining
it; in consequence of the above, 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
the main features of the case, which lasted nearly
three hours.

THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT
SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their
monthly meeting at the room of Mr. J. S. G. on
Sunday evening last.

THE SUIZ SCOTLAND.—DREADFUL DISASTER.—
The ship "Suz" sailed from this port and New York
for some years, experienced a dreadful disaster on
the 21st ult., about nine o'clock in the evening,

she was struck by a heavy gale, and was driven
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SHIFFIELD.—A WOMAN KILLED IN ATTEMPTING
TO KILL A HUSBAND.—On Thursday morning, an
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of cholera, and expired in a few minutes.

THE RED BARN AT POISEL, the scene of the
murder of Maria Martin, by Order, some years
ago, was visited by a party of gentlemen, on
Monday night, by an act of incendiarism.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE announces that Mr.
Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., of the Inner Temple,
barrister at law, has been appointed to inquire into
the employment of women and children in agriculture.

PHARMACEUTICALS were gathered, in Maidlingwood,
on Sunday last; and two days before Christmas
violets and primroses were gathered in the open
fields, and the occasional garden there is an
apple-tree now in blossom.—Cambridge Advertiser.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES, which formerly belonged to
the great Daniel Lambert, was sold among other
effects the other day at Leicester. The "small"
measured five feet six inches, and was made of
a yard and a half.

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Mellor, and J. F. Lees, Esqs., about sixty of the
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THE BLACKTHORNE TRAGEDY.—The Oxfordshire
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Broomhead, of Eppingham, near Shipfield, at Black-
thorne, Oxford, on the 21st ult.

EXPLOSION.—On Thursday, about twelve
o'clock, an explosion took place at the patent
manufactory of Messrs. Webster, at Deptford, near
this town.

A CHEROKEE, whose name was M'Namara, died
very little to say. As regards flax there is nothing
new from what we have for some weeks
had to report; the transactions being altogether
unprofitable.

THE PROPERTY OF THE ANGEL HOTEL, at Whitley, last
week, set before his friends a Yorkshire Christmas
pie, seven feet in circumference and containing four
stones of flour, 12 lbs. of butter and suet, a brace of
partridges, a brace of partridges, two geese, two
turkeys, and 6 lbs. of ham.

ONE OF THE MOST singular cases ever met with,
perhaps, is that of a gentleman of fortune in Kent.
His family name was Bear, and as he had maternal
relations of the name of Savage, his parents gave
him the Christian name of rather the un-Christian
name of Savage. Hence he enjoys the pleasing
and amiable name of Savage Bear, Esq.

MURDER TWENTY YEARS AGO.—A man of the
name of Cornelius Brosnan, was last week committed
by J. Drummond, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate,
to the county gaol, charged with the murder of
Edmond M'Sweeney. The prisoner was arrested by
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M. J. GENERAL PERCY DUMMOND, C.B., Director-
General of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich
on Sunday. Coppenhagen, Walcheren, Flushing,
and the various encounters in which he was engaged.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD.—The Marquis of Exeter,
at his late residence at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron,
returned to his agricultural tenantry the amount of
the half-year's Income-tax.—Lincolnshire Chronicle.

A FUGITIVE CONTEST, which terminated fatally,
took place at Histon, near Chichester, about three
o'clock on Sunday morning last, between Edmund
and Ephraim Soudens, the sons of two brothers.

THE MEN, it appears, with others, had been drinking
through the night, and a quarrel having ensued, the
parties agreed to fight. The contest continued near
an hour, and terminated in Ephraim being unable to
rise from the effects of a blow which the other had
dealt him.

HE lingered through the day, and died at
seven o'clock in the evening. An inquest was
held on the remains on Wednesday, before Mr.
L. Sallis, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was
returned against Edmund Soudens, who has since
been committed for trial at the next assizes.—Sussex paper.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A lad
named William Watson, near Chichester, about three
o'clock on Sunday morning last, charged with having
wilfully placed a piece iron upon one of the rails of
the Great Western line, with the view of obstructing
the free passage of the same, was committed to
custody on the evidence of a witness, that at a few
minutes before nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning
last, the policeman on duty at that part of the line
which passes immediately opposite Battle Farm,
observed something on the rail, which he supposed to
be a rabbit until his stationary apparatus excited a
suspicion in his mind that he was mistaken. As the
train was at that moment in sight, he after some
time, nearly half a mile from the station, he saw
the possible spot, and had hardly succeeded in kicking
off the iron when the engine passed by. There is no
doubt, from the construction of the intended ob-
stacle, and from its peculiar position on the rail,
that on no case could it have been there, had it
been thrown by 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 a
farmer's labourer, and only sixteen years of age,
was committed for three months.—Devizes Gazette.

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW
RAILWAY.—MALICIOUS CONDUCT.—An accident
occurred to the evening train on Sunday last, on this
railway, which fortunately was not attended with
serious consequences. The cause of the accident was
the willful and deliberate malice on the part of some
unknown miscreants. The evening train, which
left Glasgow at five o'clock on Sunday evening, had
arrived within a hundred yards of the Colinton
station, when the engine was stopped by a rabbit
apparently not intending to stop there, when the engine
came in collision with a low truck, the property of
the Company, which had been placed across the
rails in a bad position. The wheels of the truck not
being on the rails, the engine was able to push it but a little way,
when the velocity of its progress caused it to pass
over it, crushing both truck and wheels. By this
accident, the engine was brought to a standstill, and
it was fortunate that the connection between the
engine and the carriages gave way, so that none
of the carriages were dragged away, and the passen-
gers, of whom there were about thirty, escaped
without a serious injury. The engine was thrown
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 of the Government, which have
been 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 contemplating an
insurrection—such a course of conduct, in the present
state of the country, is highly objectionable, and
equally dangerous to the public welfare.

CHARLES HENRY ACKERLEY, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, "That the object of the Gov-
ernment agents at Birmingham appears, by their
conduct on both sides, to have attempted to neutral-
ize, under the name of peace, the efforts of the
people, which has already been carried by upwards of four
millions of signatures for the rights of the working
classes in their Petition, registered as this Chamber.
That the above resolution, being in opposition to the
forward motion, which is the basis 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
the work of three months, and to be considered as
recognized by the whole country, and 'nailed to the
mast,' shall be the lever of all our rights, as those of
all mankind."

While Sir Chapman Marshall and Sir James
Duke, the sitting Alderman, were on Saturday ad-
judicating on a case which required the presence of
two Magistrates, a tall well-dressed lady, of a cer-
tain age, advanced to the table with the air of a
grandee.

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
was advanced to the table with the air of a
grandee.

The worthy Magistrate, who appeared as if some
sudden calamity had overtaken him, thus addressed
the lady—Now Miss Newell, what do you want
with me?

Miss Newell (with great solemnity)—Well, Sir
Chapman, I've got you; and though one gentleman
won't listen to me, another shall; for four-and-
twenty years I have pursued this subject, and as
this is the last day of the old year, I'm determined
to bring it to a point.

Alderman—Do, madam, tell me how long you are
going to detain me? Miss Newell (looking up at the
office clock, and then at her watch)—Why do you
thinks that a quarter of an hour?

Alderman—No; say five minutes.

Miss Newell—I'd rather you'd split the difference;
however, I can say a good deal in five minutes.

Miss Newell—Sir Chapman, do you believe in
God? Alderman—Really, Madam, I—Miss Newell—Come, come, Sir Chapman, I've got
you, and you must answer me; do you believe in
God? Alderman—Upon my word you must not—
Miss Newell—Oh, well, I suppose you do believe;
but this is a point gained, however—(Here the
clock struck the hour, and the lady rose up, and
said, "I told you some twenty-four years ago, when
we were both young together, that I had a divine revela-
tion from heaven, which informed me that I should
sit upon the throne of this kingdom. What was the
consequence? They looked me up in Sir Chapman's
eyes, and said, 'I have opened some of your
eyes, and given you a new vision.'")

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MR. COOPER'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Evening Star.

SIR,—I have now included in my proposed "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 the scheme for its expediency were some of the soundest heads and most energetic minds in the movement; and in addition to the authority which their names afford me, I might, once more, add, that in private conversation I have, long ago, received from my proposed scheme, or for the major part of it, the approval of Mr. O'Connor, Dr. McDonnell, Mr. Hill, my friends Bairdow and Hartney, and many other well-known advocates of our cause.

On the advice of my brother delegates, and to avoid entirely the legal difficulty of a Convention leaving an 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 under the illegality of being specially appointed for such a purpose when the Convention breaks up: the functions of each member of the Annual Convention, officers included, remain in the hands of the Executive, so that they can act as a committee, or give other counsel for the welfare of the general body.

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, submitted to this meeting, by Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, be commended to the consideration of the members of the National Charter Association throughout the localities, and that Mr. G. 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 any emendations which have suggested themselves to him as desirable, during this discussion.

3. Resolved, that the members, in their localities, be desired to come to a decision on this subject as soon as possible, and that the committee be recommended to prepare for electing representatives to serve on the "First Annual Convention," to be held in London in the month of April next.

4. Resolved, that the country be recommended to elect their delegates to the said Convention on the same plan, and in the same proportions to the localities, practiced in electing delegates to the Convention, held in London in the month of October, 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 representative 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 Wilson, of Manchester. Benjamin Hulton, of Halifax. Thomas Hallton, of Manchester. Peter Hogg, of Coventry. Moses Simpson, of Huddersfield. Luke Thomas, of Brighton. Edward Burley, of York. James Green, of Northwich. Samuel Curran, of Liverpool. Wm. N. Milson, of Chesham. Joseph Sturges, of Stourbridge. Charles Thorpe, of Birmingham. Bernard Bromgool, of Warrington. Wm. Talbot, of Birmingham. Alfred Arnold, of Leeds (Agents). John Wilmot, of Kettering. William Feast, of Brighton. Geo. Richardson, of Birmingham. Charles Williams, of Liverpool. David Pott, of Birmingham. John Chance, of Stourbridge. James Sanders, of Birmingham. John Allison, of Stockport. Malin Mearns, of Chesham. Thomas Welford, of Birmingham. W.M. WATKINS WYNN, of Hammersmith, (Chairman).

THOMAS COOPER, of Leicester, (Secretary).

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Recommended for the consideration of the People by a body of Delegates, assembled at Birmingham on the last day of the year 1842.)

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. The object of the National Charter Association of Great Britain shall be the obtaining, by lawful and peaceful means, and through the rights set forth in the document called "The People's Charter."

MEMBERSHIP.

2. Each member of the Association shall avow an entire approval of the principles of the People's Charter; shall have his or her name enrolled in one of the yearly registers of the Association, by one of its sub-Secretaries; shall receive a yearly card of "The National Charter Association" for one penny; and shall contribute, if able, one penny per calendar month to the General Fund of the Association.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

3. The general government of the Association shall be vested in an Annual Convention, to be assembled in London, in the month of April of each year, and to close its sittings at the end of three weeks, or earlier, if convenient.

4. The said Annual Convention shall be composed of delegates from the localities 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 member of the Annual Convention shall be resident in them for one calendar year.

6. The President of Convention shall hold Presidential sittings, at the several periods of three months, six months, and nine months, succeeding each Annual Convention; that is to say, in Manchester, for one week, in the month of July; in Birmingham, for one week, in the month of October; and in London, for one week, in the month of January. At the said Presidential sittings, the Vice-President of Convention, the Treasurer 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 annual officer occupying his entire time with the general business of the Association; all questions relative to the government of the Association, arising in the periods intervening between the several Presidential sittings, or between any one of those sittings and the sitting of Convention, shall be referred, by the localities, to the said Secretary of Convention.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

9. The local government of the Association shall be vested in a body of General Councilors of the Association, chosen on the first Monday of December, in each year, in their respective localities, in such numbers, and after such mode, as the resident members may judge fit; and the said General Councilors shall enter on office on the first day of January following their election.

10. A sub-Secretary and sub-treasurer of the Association, members of the General Council and selected from it by the members of the Association, shall also reside in each locality, and shall assist the Secretary and Treasurer of Convention in the general government of the Association.

REGISTRATION.

11. Each sub-Secretary shall be furnished by the Secretary of Convention with a yearly register, and with monthly class-papers, arranged on a uniform plan, from time to time, at the October Presidential sittings. In the yearly registers the sub-Secretaries shall enter the names, residences, trades, age, franchise, and amount of family of the members in their respective localities, and the amount of pecuniary payments by each member. The monthly class-papers shall be formed to receive from twelve to twenty names with columns for pecuniary payments.

12. The Secretary of Convention shall receive from each sub-Secretary a monthly classified account of the number of members in his locality, and shall publish the same in the Northern Star, or in the Evening Star, in such a mode, and at such periods, as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, and the Presidential sittings.

GENERAL FUND.

13. The General Fund of the National Charter Association 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 same; by the charge of one penny for each card of

membership, renewed on the first of January in each year; by the payment, on the part of the localities, of such sums for the yearly registers and monthly class-books 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 and agreed to by their general good-will in case of emergency.

14. The said General Fund shall be defrayed the travelling expenses from and to their localities, of the representatives to the Annual Conventions, together with the allowances, during the period of Convention, of sixty shillings per week to the Secretary, and of thirty shillings per week to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Vice-Secretary respectively, and forty shillings per week to each other member of the Annual Convention. From the said General Fund shall also be defrayed the travelling expenses, from and to their localities, of each officer of the Convention attending the Presidential sittings mentioned in Rule 6, together with the allowances during the said sittings, of fifty shillings per week to the Secretary, and forty shillings per week to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Vice-Secretary respectively—provided each of those officers attend the Presidential sittings. From the said General Fund shall also be defrayed the weekly salary of forty shillings which the Secretary of Convention shall receive throughout the year 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 registers, cards, and, in brief, all the general expenses 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 Association at large, in such a mode, and at such periods, as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, and the Presidential sittings.

LOCAL FUNDS.

16. The local funds of the Association shall be raised by the collection of one penny on the remaining Sundays 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 the performance of agitator service for specific purposes in districts already organized: the number of such general lecturers, the periods of their engagements, and the amount of their salaries, shall be determined by the state of the general fund and the necessities 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 any document testifying his willingness to receive a 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 the month of April of each year, and throughout the localities, for defaulting in accordance with the provisions of the Association's funds, or gross and wilful derelict duty.

SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

19. In case of the death, retirement, removal, or dismissal of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, or Vice-Secretary of Convention, or any of all of them, before the expiring of the Convention year, their offices shall be filled by those members of the Association, residing in the locality, who had the next number of votes for either of the said offices, and in case of the death, retirement, or disqualification of any of the said members of Convention who had the next highest number of votes for either of the before-mentioned 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 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.

MEANS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE GREAT END.

20. The members of the National Charter Association shall actively promote the Parliamentary election of candidates supporting the principles of the People's Charter, preferring such Chartist candidates as are legally qualified to sit in Parliament.

21. The members of the National Charter Association shall also attend all public political meetings, and there, either by moving amendments, or by other legal and peaceful means, endeavor to discuss the 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 or delusion.

22. The members of the National Charter Association shall earnestly recommend each other, by precept and example, to the practice of temperance and uprightnes;—to cultivate the intellect and moral feelings;—to fulfil the golden maxim—"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you"—to treat with 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 pursuit of the great end, and the grand object, the establishment of liberty and happiness for the millions; by the passing of "The People's Charter" into the law of the land.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

We presume that, by this time at all events, the mind of the people will be pretty well settled upon the fact that our worst suspicions of the Sturges men have been more than realized; and that our often expressed opinion of their policy was the result of a pretty clear perception of their true character.

The Conference being over, and the excitement it was calculated to produce having had some little time to subside; it will naturally be expected that it should occupy some portion of our attention and remark, as a passing circumstance a historical record of the day.

We proceed therefore to point the attention of our readers to the facts of this Conference, as they successively occurred, in proof and corroboration of what we have always thought and said of the motives and purposes of the parties by whom it was projected. We always suspected the sincerity of those parties; we never supposed that they had any such purpose as that about which they affected to seem anxious—a union with the working classes, for the object of "full, fair, and free" representation. We believed them always to be enemies in their hearts to the principles they pretended to espouse; we believed ways that their purpose was, under the pretence of seeking Union, to make and perpetuate division in the Universal Suffrage ranks. We never concealed our suspicions from the people; but we did not magnify those suspicions into facts: we left that for the Complete Suffrage men themselves to do. We advised the people not to trust them; but we also advised them not to interrupt or denounce them. We advised the people always to deal with them cautiously, but yet kindly, and with friendliness; that if our suspicions should be wrong, and if they should turn out, after all, to be honest, no obstacle might be thrown in the way of their achieving the beneficial purposes which they avowed. Our tone upon the matter has been sorely annoying to them. They have seen the probability of its frustrating their wily projects, and they have been very restless under the apprehension. Hence the incessant efforts of their secret emissaries, as well as of their avowed advocates, to break down by any means, no matter how vile, the plucky "watch tower."

We have been also much carped at for our "illiberal jealousies" and "unworthy suspicions;" by a few honest and good natured, but very shortsighted persons in our own ranks. We doubt not that the events of this Conference will have fully shown these latter parties "who's who," and "what's what"; while they justify the derisive smile with which we have regarded the exertions of the forerunners.

The whole facts of the Conference, and the whole bearing of its authors, from its very first

opening, afford evidence that no design for union in pursuit of a common object was entertained by any but the Chartists who had gone there;—that Sturges and his whole clique of movers, so far from wishing union, were, from the first moment, determined not to unite. Their plans were well laid, and their operations craftily conducted, for moulding the Conference to their own ends or destroying its efficiency; for successfully evading or defying the public opinion of each of them being unable to do this, their dernier resort, the leaving of the Conference en masse, was determined upon before they came to it. We prove this out of the mouth of Sturges himself, whose opening speech and anticipated contemplation a retirement from the chair.

The first move of the Sturges men was to defy public opinion; and impudently to block out by wholesale such delegates as they despised of making tools of. This had been craftily provided for in the circular convening the Conference, which made it imperative that the credentials of each delegate should be sent to the Council some days before the Conference. This move did not escape our notice at the time. We suspected its purpose and watched the result. The result was just what we anticipated. The Council, finding a large number of the delegates returned to be men with whom it was hopeless to tamper, resolved on the bold step of refusing to them tickets of admission; and score after score of Chartist delegates were told as they arrived, that their elections were disputed and that the Council could not give them tickets. The ferment which this produced showed the Council that "it would not do"; that it displayed the cloven-foot not nakedly, and that it was consequently sure to defeat its own purpose. After many meetings, 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 should be committed. Tickets were therefore given to the objected Chartists; but they were to sit conditionally on the vote of the selected "list," who were to have power, if they thought proper, to reject them all at once and in a mass, without further inquiry or ceremony, by a single peremptory vote. True, the Council made the show of liberality in recommending that a portion of them should be admitted by vote; but we are wretched enough to suspect that they calculated pretty strongly that the prepossessions of their friends would be too powerful for the "recommendation," or that their shrewdness 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 deliberate body made than that of the Complete Suffrage Council, thus to constitute the Conference of their own picked men, many of whom had no right, by their own rules even, to sit there at all, and to recommend that these parties should admit the rightful representatives of the people by a vote! It was certainly as finished a piece of impudence as we have lately seen. It was met, however, as it should be, by the Conference; and the "artful dodgers" were shown that "the trick would not take"; that Chartists who they had invited, having too much spirit to be impudently shut out, had also too much sense to be thus insolently and degradingly "let in."

It is quite clear, as we have already intimated from the opening speech of STURGES, that all this had been anticipated in their "councils"; and that they had made up their minds to the course of action which they afterwards adopted, in case of "the worst coming to the worst." That fact might, so far as they are concerned, excuse our further notice of the matter; but we hold that every circumstance rightly used, is fraught with valuable information to the people. We shall proceed, therefore, to analyze the doings and sayings of the Conference with a view to public benefit. We proceed to tell the people what we think of it; what we think of the acts done by it; what we think of the several actors concerned in it; and what we think of the results of it as a whole. We shall do this honestly and candidly; dealing unfairly by no one; having no purpose to "denounce" any one, but without any 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 our text book.

The next point of note after the constitution and opening of the Conference was the appointment of a tribunal before which all contested and disputed claims should be tried; and here again the "dodgers" showed themselves "wide awake." The "Complete list" of the Rev. Mr. BAWWREN was to be sure a "little too bad"; it was seen at once to be beside the mark, and was scouted by the whole party. Poor BREWSTER was a sad marionette; wherever he appears, he is sure to "put his foot in it"; and, simply because he is too honest for the party with whom he works. He carries his whole character engraven on his front; and tells people at once what he intends. This policy fits ill with the wily amalgamation of hypocrisy and cunning which constitutes the basis of the Sturges men's operations. His straightforward proposition to appoint as once a committee of friends was seen to be no go, because it was sure to do the very thing it did—provoke a counter list; and the Council well knew that if "Greek must meet Greek," they would find themselves bested. Designing men always prefer stratagem to struggles. The Sturges men saw that another "dodge" could be played here. The functions of this committee were all-important; they might yet decide the game. And hence the cunning motion of the Suffrage men, that the nine names first drawn out of the hat should be the Committee. Twenty-six nominations had been made—only nine were wanted. A little dexterous shuffling might manage to secure them by this process the whole, or nearly so, of the Committee; at all events they had chance luck in their favour; while a vote of the Conference upon the merits of each man was almost sure to constitute the Committee of men who would do right. We saw a few of those who are called Chartists, voting on this motion with the "artful dodgers," among which were three of the delegates from Leeds, and two of those from Hull. We understand the excuse made to be, that it was a matter of minor consequence; and that the time of the Conference would have been saved by the hap-hazard mode. The constituents of these parties will, of course, give to this excuse what weight they please. Toss it only, in the mildest view of it, an evidence of gullibility, that should make the people very careful how they again trust the judgment of parties who have shown that they can be so easily imposed on. Fortunately, however, the majority of the Conference thought differently, and a Committee was appointed in whom that majority had confidence; that the matters to be brought before them would be honestly decided; and judging the character of the Complete Suffrage men from the conduct of their body as a whole, we might probably conclude that that vote saved the Conference. This was evidently Mr. BAWWREN's opinion, who in his ravings of disappointment at the rejection of his "Complete list," warned his "Sucking Pig" friends most bitterly that they would find enough of room and place for repentance of the course they were pursuing; and who, as the best next thing to his own "list," supported the "hap-hazard" motion of his more subtle friends.

We come now to the grand struggle of the Conference upon the resolutions of Mr. BAWWREN and upon Mr. LOVETT's motion. Upon this we shall have so much to say illustrative of the real animus and character of the "Sucking Pig" party; so much to say of the many ingenious pitfalls dug by

factious for the advocates of principle; so much to say of the clear developments of middle class character; and so much to say of the oily faces and yet treacherous hearts of some seeming and pretended Chartists, that we apprehend it might protract this article to a length greatly beyond what our readers would desire. We therefore, for the present, break off, and shall return at this point, next week.

THE EXECUTIVE'S LAST.—MR. COOPER'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

We had supposed to have no more of the Executive brawl; save what might appear to be the fulfillment of their challenge, if they ever do fulfil it, which we do not expect. But it seems that, like the Irish soldier undergoing punishment, "there is no pleasing them." The opening of the Star to an exposure of their delinquencies was a mighty offence against which they and their friends, the "expectants," have belted long and loudly. The closing of its columns to the "brawl" which they had contrived to be raised, suited them still worse; and, as will be seen from the report, they required that the report of their own meeting, called by themselves, should be inserted. Now we have shut out very many columns of wholesome strictures on their conduct from nearly all parts of the kingdom, simply because of the cry of "unfairness" set up about the opening of the Star against them, notwithstanding that it was at the same time open to their replies. However, we will please them if we can. We have great pleasure, therefore, at the especial request of Mr. JAMES LEACH and his colleagues, in again opening our columns for the insertion of this report. Let them, however, remember that they have now cancelled all the voluntary obligations entered into by us to them. The mantle of silence is no longer over their defections.

The report reached us only to-day (Thursday); we have, therefore, no opportunity to comment on it this week; but reserve our right to do so, if necessary, on a future opportunity.

With respect to Mr. COOPER'S Plan of Organization, which our readers will perceive is recommended by some of the individuals who were present at the Conference, we can only at present refer to it, and request that its provisions may be carefully read. We can give no opinion on them now; but may probably do so in our next. The matter is one in which the people should not act hastily. They should mind what they are about; as a false step generally taken might entail fatal consequences.

THE LATE EXECUTIVE AND THE EDITOR 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 body which I denounce in others; I have thought it my duty to call your attention to certain gross and flagrant violations of our constitution by our own officers. The duty was a very painful and a very unpleasant one; but I saw it to be a duty, and therefore I did it. I never yet shrunk from duty, because it might happen to be more pleasant or more profitable to evade it; I trust I never shall. I never yet slunk from my post, because it had become 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 every species of abuse and vituperation by all the respective members of the Executive, save Mr. Williams. Not one of my allegations has been met; not one of my arguments has been answered; but I have been abused, vilified, and slandered. Counter accusations of the most malignant character have been got up. The most atrocious falsehoods have been asserted about my being concerned in divers plots and conspiracies. I have demanded the proofs: no proofs have been offered; but the parties have travelled from place to place, repeating the statements, as though they were true. This is not right; it is not fair. After the proofs of the "plots" and "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 of the statement, until those proofs had been furnished. "Fair play is a jewel"; and I have as 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 choice name which has been applied to me; and what then I do not care to prove that the Executive have not violated the principles of our constitution, and of Chartism; that they have not neglected the one single duty they were appointed to perform; that they have not malappropriated the hard-earned pence of the poor people committed to their care! These are the matters to be answered; and they will not be answered by mere abuse of me; and if you permit abuse of me to be substituted for an answer to them, or if you permit them to pass unanswerd, you forfeit the consistency of your own character, as a public body.

Some members of the Executive, not content with venting their abuse at me through the columns of my own paper, have "bounced" and "swaggered" not a little about "dragging me before a public meeting"—about "walking barefoot" for the purpose of doing so—about "following me to the gates of Hell"—and such like rubbishy bombast. This may "take," when delivered, in my absence, to the people, while their blood is just warm from a one-sided speech—fraught perhaps with misrepresentation and falsehood—and while they are thus prevented from reflecting fairly on all sides of the matter. It may serve, under such circumstances, to bring down a clap; and, perhaps, in some minds, to excite a prejudice against me. But the reflecting and discriminating will estimate it at its true worth. They will know that it is intended merely to close their eyes to the fact, that though ample opportunity has been given for every allegation against the Executive to be answered, they have not answered one of them.

I deny the right of either the Executive, or any body else, to represent the inquiry now going on into the conduct of the Executive as a quarrel between me and them. It is no such thing. In the Northern Star I have merely, as a journalist, given honest comments upon facts and documents. I had a right to do this; and no man had a right to complain of it. I ask nobody to take my opinions for more than they are worth, and I have as much right to express my opinions as any other man. I have done more than most journalists would have done in giving free admission to coarse and scurrilous vituperation in reply. I have given the free use of my own columns to the Executive, not only as a body, but to every member singly, in reply to every thing I said. They have used them for that purpose. They have said and written in the Northern Star, both collectively and individually, whatever they liked. What more do they want! What more have they a right to! I have already given them much more liberty for defence than they were at all entitled to; because my observations on their conduct were general and directed against the body; while I have given free room to them to reply in both capacities; both as a body and as individuals. And I deny the right of any man, or set of men, to expect me after that to waste time in public discussion with them.

But to leave no room for escape; and lest it may be said that I am valiant only in the Star, and that I fear discussion, I am quite ready to meet either Mr. Leach or any other member of the Executive, as an authorized representative of that body, at any mutually convenient time and place; and then and there, as a member and councillor of the National Charter Association, to MAKE GOOD MY CHARGE AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE OF HAVING VIOLATED THE

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED TO ENFORCE, AND OF HAVING THEREIN MANIFESTED A DISREGARD OF CHARTIST PRINCIPLE AND OF MORAL AND POLITICAL JUSTICE.

I make the charge against them now; as a body. I have proved it to be a public meeting; and I am ready to prove it before a public meeting; 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 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 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 other opportunity of defence than that they have already had. I repeat that even that has been made more ample than they had any right to. But if a public discussion of the matter will gratify them—and they talk loudly about it—I am quite ready. Let them appoint their man; no matter to me whom they talk about; in whose powers of eloquence and tact they may have more confidence than in their own; I am ready for any man, let him be but duly authorized, the arrangements fairly made, and the discussion fairly and openly conducted.

WHENEVER EITHER OR ANY OF THEM MAY BE READY AUTHORIZED TO APPEAR FOR THE EXECUTIVE, HE HAS ONLY TO APPEAR. I WILL THEN NAME A FEW FRIENDS, AND THE EXECUTIVE SHALL NAME 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 of it. If the "bouncing" of M'Donnell and of Leach have been authorized by the Executive, they will take this as the acceptance of their challenge; if it have been only individual "bounces," I have something else to do than to notice it.

And now mind; let us have no misunderstandings and no shirking nor shuffling. I have been forced into this position, very unfairly, and very much against my inclination; I am not now to be forced out of it again. If the Executive mean discussion, I am their man; and whether they mean it or not I do not care. I have been challenged; and I accept the challenge. As the challenged, I have a right to fix the place of meeting; and I fix it at Manchester, where the Executive will surely have every advantage; where Mr. Leach, if he be their champion, will be at home and have no expense in travelling; where the Executive should be best known and have most influence; where Chartism has a stronger hold on the population than in any other town in England; where they have had the full opportunity during all this time of making a party for themselves by telling their own tale their own way, with none to contradict them; where Mr. Leach has had full swing at me in my absence, to vent whatever fabrications and perversions he pleased, in private circles or public meetings, ad libitum; at Manchester; in the very midst of his own friends, disciples and admirers; where the people have at their own command a spacious building in which they have been so long used to be delighted with his eloquence, and to hear his denunciations of me, I am quite ready to meet Mr. James Leach, or any other champion of the Executive, and there prove—

1st. That the Executive have neglected the duties of their office.

2nd. That they have violated the organisation they were appointed to enforce.

3rd. That they have done so WILFULLY, after repeated caution and remonstrance.

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

5th. 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; and where, as an Executive, they are greatest; and where, as an Executive, they should be best known. I ask only "a 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 Carpenter's 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 the Hall of Science), their own travelling, if any, and personal expenses, 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 discussion at all is a pure work of supererogation. But notwithstanding that, as they talk much about it—and as they would fain have it believed that they attach much importance to it, there's the chance for 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 shall be made.

After this matter is settled, let them bring their counter accusations if they dare. I am ready to answer in like manner to ANY CHARGES which 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 yelpers, whenever they have the manliness to put their charges into a tangible shape, as I have done, and "come fairly out"!!

Earnestly desiring to see consistency of character among Chartists; and to see our movement purged of the ranting, mouthing locusts, who have done it much harm, I am, my Friends, Yours, faithfully, WILLIAM HILL.

Northern Star office, Leeds, Dec. 20, 1842.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE SECRETARIES of the Shoemakers' Societies held in Sunderland, Greenock, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, will oblige by immediately communicating with S. Clark, Pied Horse, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, and state their address.

MR. PETER FODEN, of Sheffield, would be glad to know the address of Mr. Peter Shorrocks.

WILL CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS send her address to Susannah Inge, 23, Great Warner Street, Clerkenwell, London, as she wishes to communicate with her?

A POLITICAL MARTYR.—His second communication has been received. We have already stated that we cannot insert lists of Councils received at this office after Wednesday morning. He will find the list he sent on Thursday in the Star of this week. With respect to his other report, we can only "cut our coat according to our cloth," and curtail long reports when we have not room for them, nor time to set them up. Correspondents may remember that we have only a given amount of space and time for everything.

FALKIRK CHARTISTS.—We do not preserve copies of communications when not inserted. We do not remember the one they allude to.

B. BUTTERFIELD.—We only received the report of the Halifax election after the delegates had gone to Birmingham. It was then of no use.

D. M. MILLAR, Glasgow.—The letter of Daniel O'Connell to which he refers was in our second Edition; it was only omitted from the first by being accidentally left out of its parcel by our Reporter and consequently not received soon enough.

R. and J.—We have no room.

J. C. GRADY.—Just state one of our next.

O. P. Q.—We have no recollection of the matter.

H. B. MARLEY.—We decline answering











TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Slaves, for such you are and such you will be until you are no more and do as you would others...

What could destroy despotism? The press if it pleased. What could destroy despotism and the press as its ally?

What could destroy despotism and the press as its ally? The people if they please. Why don't they do it? Because they are idle.

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losses to the Charter be gained? Let us have several strokes to our bow—if one fails, another may hold—if one arrow falls short of the mark, or beside it, another may hit the bull's-eye...

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In a word, nothing can put down Chartism—nothing can prevent it from putting down all other aims in its way—but the conduct of the Chartists themselves—no one could they, save only by the aid of the Prince of Wales, and his own army of 100,000 men...

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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...

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

Miss Hannah Woodcock, of Holme, deposed that the prisoner had called at her residence on the preceding Friday week, when he represented himself to her as a friend of the church in question, and requested in obtaining a list of names...

Mr. Joshua Knowles, of Stormal-Hill, and Miss Alice Elton, of Totton, who had also contributed a sovereign each, deposed that the prisoner had called at their respective residences, and told a similar tale to the former...

Mr. Cross-examination the witness said, that an absolute conveyance of the church had been effected; that the prisoner had built, and for some time had presided in the church, and had received a large amount of money from Mr. Alexander, a solicitor, at Halifax...

Mr. Woodcock, who appeared for the defence, said he was sure it would be proved to every one that to see a person of the station of the prisoner appearing before them on such a charge...

The witness deposed that he had been in the church, and that he had received a large amount of money from Mr. Alexander, a solicitor, at Halifax...

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it along, while the defendant was walking by the side of the horse, and flogging it most violently. When they came to the gate, he particularly remarked the condition of the pig horse, which appeared to be completely exhausted, and hardly able to get on before the other...

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by Messrs. Hardie, Stark, and Co., where three entire hounds were swept off, two gables of two other houses, and the counting-house, or under part of the master's house, where the water rushed in at one side, making a breach at the other, and carrying with it the whole furniture and other contents...

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ADDRESS SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE WORKING MEN'S HALL, IN MARYLEBONE, AS A CHARTIST CHAPEL.

I am rejoiced that this place is now opened for Christian Chartism worship. Six days in the week are now sufficient for more political purposes, and the wealth let us call upon that God who is our guide...

What could destroy despotism and the press as its ally? The people if they please. Why don't they do it? Because they are idle.

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ON MAN-WORSHIP.

Mr. W. had also the honour of opening the City of London Chartism Chapel with a similar address.

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EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR DEFACTION.

A curious action for defamation was tried in the Episcopal Consistory Court, Bristol, on the 21st ult. The plaintiff was Mrs. Prudence Payne, a widow lady, living on her property, charged Mary Ann Rowley, the wife of a straw-hat manufacturer, of Colliage-green, with having defamed her in the presence of two credible witnesses...

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MATCH AGAINST TIME—BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A HORSE.

JUSTICE BROWN, NEWBURY.—On Thursday last William North, of Monmouth-street, Bath, tavern-keeper, appeared before William Mount, Esq., chairman, and other magistrates, to answer the complaint of Mr. Henry Thomas, the Secretary of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that he had been guilty of a most brutal and inhuman treatment of a horse...

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PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Crellin and J. Holt, Liverpool, plumbers. Lees, Kershaw, and Co., Manchester, as far as regards N. Barr, R. Harvey and Co., Manchester, manufacturers of mordenias. Knight and M'Diitt, Liverpool, general merchants. J. Denk and S. Nelson, Preston, Lancashire, and Messrs. J. Smith and Booth, Leeds, Messrs. J. Brownridge, and J. Marriott, Leeds, corn-millers. T. and C. Cox, Salford, wine-dealers.

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BANKRUPTS.

John Godden, Willstead-street, New-road, licensed victualler, to surrender Jan. 7, at half-past one, and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. London. Solicitor, Mr. Norcitt, Green-square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. G. H. Smith, 11, Abchurch-lane.

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