

William Hewitt, Publisher
340, Strand, London

HURRAH! FOR THE CHARTER!

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS.—This is Christmas-day, no holiday for me. However, the work that I have to perform is of so cheering a nature, that I consider it is a valuable Christmas-box—more valuable than anything you could have conferred upon me. It is the work of praising you to yourselves. In the outset, I wish you many happy returns of such a day as many of you will spend, but I wish you such happy Christmases as I hope and trust are in store for you; and now to my subjects. Have you thought of the point where oppression and wrong stopped Chartism in 1842? Have you thought of the many who have since deserted us, and who, to palliate their own treachery, have never ceased their endeavour to sow confusion in our ranks? Have you thought of the intermediate prosperity—more prosperity than within the same time was ever known in Britain? Have you thought of your own apathy, caused by a roaring trade and reflecting upon those things, ever thought that Chartism was dead? And when you learned that its bitter foes, the Whigs, had returned to office, did your spirits shrink within you at the notion that it was a visitation, a malison—a curse upon you heads, a triumph to mark your littleness? And have you read and heard of the magical manner in which Chartism, with all those odds and ends, appeared again, that in the event of the necessity of providing against famine, and the opening of the ports, speediest and only means constituting the object of the meeting, that the Chartist body, under the committee, not only give no opposition, but have decided upon the necessity, that they boldly carry on their policy; but if, upon the other hand, any whig, who should not be able to properly estimate that toleration that, UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES, we accord to the League, should venture upon that toleration to propound the principles of famine as a panacea for all your grievances, or as a political principle at all, that then in such case the committee moves the Charter as an amendment.

Now, the effect of this course will be, to keep the League in the straight jackets that famine has imposed upon it; while it will keep our party together and this policy will always insure the ready attendance of good officers, and a powerful army of observers; whereas, if we continued that opposition, which, under other circumstances, was not only justifiable, but politic, we should disgust a number of our staunchest friends, and give—not the League—but the frightened apprehension of famine, which could have been more easily summoned to affect than that wretched and over-grasping Toryism, the watchful and ever-ready Whiggism? Did you not imagine that the machinery, so long unused, had become rusty, and would require some time to put it into working order? Who would have even thought, who could have ever thought, that in eight and forty hours after trials were issued to thirty of the most important Chartist towns, that the resolutions would have been a delegate from each, testifying the resolution of their constituents to march onwards to victory? Who, I ask, would have supposed that in the depth of winter, in the midst of apparent defeat, such an event could have occurred? And ye is it so! And I confess, candidly, that the magnitude of the fact astounds me. It is, indeed, a "GREAT FAULT," that, while organised faction cannot be brought together in ten days, a disorganised multitude can meet in eight and four hours.

My friends, deny it who can, if we were represented in the press as factions and sections of all denominations are, this "great fault" would, of itself, be sufficient to proclaim our superiority. See the meetings which have taken place within the last fortnight—the people's party, and not a single notice by the press, except a passing insolent comment, such as that of the *Manchester Guardian* upon the Rochdale meeting, stating that it was but thinly attended. Will not those present give the scribbler the lie, will not the fact, that £2 or £3 was collected voluntary subscription after the meeting, give the scribbler the lie? while it will prove that the meeting was not only numerous but satisfied. You know what it is to collect that amount of money. Again look at the spinners' dinner, another great fact. The fact that nearly the whole body had assembled together in its might, to proclaim its undying resolution upon the object most dear to it. Look to the fact that the *Times* newspaper has made it one of its dies to fish for sectional popularity; and look to the fact, that the *Times* newspaper had a special report here from London, and a deputy from Manchester, and look to the greater fact, that the *Times* NEVER PUBLISHED ONE LINE OF THE PROCEESSINGS! And why? Because to have omitted reporting my speech that time would have been performed Hamlet, leaving *Hamlet* out; and I have reported my speech would have shown a question to the world, not in the party garn in which the *Times* would present it for party purposes, but how it is true and veritable Chartist colours, people's question, not as the stalking horse of faction. Again, look to the miserably meagre report of the *Guardian*; again, look to the fact of third-rate delegates meeting at Manchester, and unnoticed by one single scribbler! Look to the meetings we have had within the last ten days. Look to the Land Conference sitting for a week, composed of the very wisest of the working-class order, and not a line, a comment, except a hasty dash by the Assessors, jealousy is choking him, whose disappointment is driving him still, and still, more mad. No look at all those facts, and then ask yourselves if it is not a fact that we must force, that we must thrust that we must drive our policy down the very thickest faction.

How, then, is this to be accomplished? By the means, which Mr. Duncombe tells us should now avert our undivided consideration—THE REPRESENTATION OF OUR PRINCIPLES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Duncombe has done more for Chartistism in the House, than in ten years. Chartistism could have done for itself out of the House. When we get there they must represent us, and therefore, it is indispensable that we make a struggle to accomplish that object. I shall be the better able to forward it, because my resolution not to creep in until I open the front door, through which I can walk majestically, will strengthen my hands for the general service. Oh, that you had taken the advice the gave you in September, 1838, when I pointed out the mode of doing that which you are now beginning to think of. AN ELECTION IS NOW AT HAND, and while the League is openly corrupting, with our money, we must fearlessly coerce with our power. In every district where we possess the balance of power—that is, where the votes of the two factions are evenly equal—we must get up a vigorous, a determined agitation: committees should at once be appointed for this purpose. EXCLUSIVE DELEGATES should be resorted to, and no means at your disposal should be left untried to secure a single seat. This is the way to ensure representation; this is the way to ensure respect.

Again, my friends, you must look to the old mean of securing the publication of your principles by a and by every means, and it is for that purpose that I call upon you to expound the most important part of our policy, as embodied in our resolution. We first resolve that the Chartist shall remain distinct and separate body—secondly resolve, that either the League, the Whigs, or Daniel O'Connor shall have the gratifying opportunity of charging us with having starved the poor. We are not prepared to give to free trade the double reward arising from increased speculation and public sympathy, based upon WHAT IT WOULD HAVE DONE IF NOT THE RASCALLY CHARTISTS ORSTRUCTED IT. But, nevertheless, our policy does go the length of allowing the League to use the specious of famine, and our tenderness to advance the PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE; we tolerate the act, UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES; but we do not thereby recognize the efficacy of the measure as a means of bettering your condition until, in the words of the resolution, power conferred upon the whole people shall make the change a national, instead of a class benefit.

Now, my friends, the way that I would construe that policy in letter, in spirit, and in honour, is this. We leave free trade wholly out of the question. The people themselves say that they ought to live under the apprehension of being starved while there is a prospect of getting food from anywhere. Their representatives say the same. The question arises as to how that policy can be carried out without giving a triumph to the princeps. I think the sixth resolution provides against such a contingency; but as those that bear upon this branch of the subject should be taken as a whole, I will sketch the general policy from their spirit.

Firstly, we affirm that food may be required, and therefore, as far as procuring food goes, we should give not only obstruction, but we should give every assistance in our power to provide an immediate remedy, before famine, starvation, and want come upon us. What I recommend then is just that I recommended in 1840. That in every town committee of observation be appointed, and that the committee attend every meeting called for the pur-

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VOL. X. NO. 424.

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1845.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

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This is the beginning of the third department 'Advertisements'. There is no header but the label 'Advertisements' or a snippet of the first two lines of the first advert should be entered in the TOC

THE NORTHERN STAR.

DECEMBER 27, 1845.

TEETH.
Mastication and Articulation Improved an
Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist,
122, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and No.
Bridge-street, corner of Fenchurch-street, supply a
teeth, guaranteed never to dislodge, break, or decay; are
fixed without wires or wires, without extracting the
old teeth, giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s;
two, 5s. Loose teeth fastened. Scurvy in the gum
actually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price is
Hercules' Hermetic: all persons can use it them
selves, as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per
mail.

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS
SECURED BY THAT POPULAR MEDICINE
PARRY'S LIFE PILLS.

No Medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly
attained such distinguished celebrity; it is question
that there be now any part of the civilised globe where
its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited.
This signal success is not attributable to any system
advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations
of parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parry's
Life Pill's have now in their possession thousands of
hundreds of letters from Clergymen of the Church of England, many from distinguished Jesuit
Fathers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and Navy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, at last, though not least, from members of the Medical Profession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in
the highest terms of the value of this incomparable medicine.
This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond compare.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are described by an eminent physician who says, "A
particular instance of the action of Parry's Pill's, I am
in opinion, may often be found, as it is placed in
a safe state, without any pressure or pain,
in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and
remains firm in the tooth many years, rendering ex-
action unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of
decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All
persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succession themselves
as, full directions are enclosed."

Prepared only by Messrs. Thomas & Howard, Sur-
geon-Dentists, 6, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, London;

Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church-

Sutton and Co., Dow Church-yard; and retail
druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the King-

heat.

LOCAL AGENTS.

London—Mr. Stanfield, druggist.

London—Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggist.

London—Mr. Williamson, druggist; Mr. John Jameson,
apothecary.

London—Messrs. W. Marshall and Co., druggist.

London—Mr. Ridby, bookseller; Mr. Charles Brow-

druggist.

London—Mr. J. W. Anningson, druggist.

London—Mr. W. B. Slater, druggist; Mr. L. Fisher,
druggist.

London—Mr. M. Rogerson, chemist, Darley-street.

London—Mr. J. Pratt, chemist, Vigrate; Mr. F. M. Rimmington,
druggist, butcher.

London—Wm. Pearson, druggist.

London—Mr. William Higgins, druggist, Chest-

erfield; Mr. R. Smith, druggist.

London—Mr. George Dutton, chemist, &c., Market-place.

London—Mr. John Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield,
reverend; Denton, Utley, Harlow, Parker, Dunn,

Alfais; Booth, Roedale; Laund, Borbridge; Hough-

ton; Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley;

and by all chemists and medicine venders; or the pro-
fectors will send the Succession free by post to any
part of the kingdom.

"First.—They increase the strength, whilst most other
medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. L-
any one take from three to four or six pills every ten
four hours, and instead of having weakness, they will
be found to recover the mind, spirits, and to have in-
particular a great relief in the help of the disease.

"Second.—After you have taken six or twelve pills you will
experience their effect; the disease upon you will become
less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere
in regularly taking from three to six pills every ten
hours, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from
the system.

"Thirdly.—They are found strengthening them a great
deal, so as to assist the mouth in mastication, and to give
them great propulsive power, and will overcome all obstinate
complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return
of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use
whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum
greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly
when violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious
instead of beneficial.

"Fourthly.—As a general Family Medicine they are
exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without
them; they may be used with perfect safety in any
disease, for the cure of which they are of incalculable value.

John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry,
and author of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in
letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:—
"I beg to state I find worth of being recommended
the public to their efficacy and simplicity, and to be real
value to all."—So much for their operation go direct to the
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"Thirty-eighth.—They increase the strength, whilst most other
medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. L-

any one take from three to four or six pills every ten
hours, and instead of having weakness, they will
be found to recover the mind, spirits, and to have in-
particular a great relief in the help of the disease.

"Thirty-ninth.—They increase the strength, whilst most other
medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. L-

any one take from three to four or six pills every ten
hours, and instead of having weakness, they will
be found to recover the mind, spirits, and to have in-
particular a great relief in the help of the disease.

"Fortieth.—They increase the strength, whilst most other
medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. L-

any one take from three to four or six pills every ten
hours, and instead of having weakness, they will
be found to recover the mind, spirits, and to have in-
particular a great relief in the help of the disease.

"

THE NORTHERN STAR

Foreign Movements

(and should my chance so happen—deeds,) with all who war with thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings—The people by and by will be the stronger."—BRAU.

PRUSSIA UNMASKED.

The following is the remainder of the article extracted from "Douglas Jerrold's Magazine," the first portion of which appeared in the Star of Saturday last:

The ninth letter displays the weakness of Prussia from the point of view of a writer that was ever penman, much as it embodies a prose Oimede, under the title, "A Fair Play, or Intrigue." We submit the dramatic finish, as in the original (with a translation), lest the English reader should be tempted to imagine that same writer was in the wind, not authorised by the original.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Der Kaiser von China—The Emperor of China.
Germanische Herrscherin von Deutschland—Germanic Empress of Germany.
Europäischer Erbprinz—The Heir-apparent.

Glory—The fruit of several marriages.
Friedrich, Hof-Dr., kaiserlich chinesischer Leibarzt—Dr. Friedrich, Imperial Chinese Physician.

Der Polizeiminister—The Minister of Police.
Der Kriegsminister—The Minister at War.

Ein Eichhörnchen—A Squirrel.

Schleswig, Staatsrätschreiber—Schleswig, State-Attorney.

Stadehal, Staatssekretär—Stadehal, State-councillor.

Jones, Staatssekretär—Jones, State-politician.

Gedrängt, Alteisen, Staatsminister—The two brothers Old Eisen, State-politicians.

Zastrowitz, Staatskunstler—Bonaventura, State-philo-sophier.

Plantz, Hoffrat und Staatsdramatiker—Phantasus, Author-councillor and State-critic of the Drama.

Marié, Staatsrechtslehrer—Harrl, State-rhyming-dic-tionary.

Klettersteig, Professor und Staats-turner—Climbing-pole Professor.

Chester George, Md.

Ein Frosch—A Frog.

Ein wortwütiger Professor—An unpolitical Professor.

Ein cosmopolitisch Nachtfalter—A Cosmopolitan Watch-man.

Ein Kind—A Child.

Zwei Geisterstimmen—Two Ghost-voices.

Eine Geisterstimme—A Hobgoblin-voice.

Eckermann-Nante—Vante, a Corner-stander.

Car der Hoffnung und Mandarinen—Chorus of Courtesans and Mandarin.

PLACE OF ACTION.—The Imperial Chinese Court at Peking.

TIME.—Cannot rightly be ascertained, as Chinese chronology is known to be a very confused thing.

To this extraordinary and double-meaning *Prætextum* the author does not give his readers any key; to the meaning of which he himself has given nearly every party intended to be thus put in action, and shall accordingly proceed at once to attack the right names to the various characters.

KEY TO THE DRAMATIC PERSONÆ.

The Emperor of China—Frederick William IV., King of Prussia.

Germany, Dowager Empress of Germany—The German Nation.

Glory, her daughter, *the fruit of several marriages*—National fame.

Dr. Fischer, Imperial Chinese Physician—This must be intended Dr. Schubin, who is a sort of court physician, besides being the King's Physician.

A Squirrel—This is the Minister of Public Instruction.

His real name is Squirrel (Eichhorn).

Schleswig, State-lawyer—It is evidently meant for the great lawyer, Savigny.

Stadehal, State-theologian—This man is Hengstenberg, a mystic theologian and hypocrite.

Jones, State-politician—This is Dr. J. H. Jones, author of a work on the English Constitution, the system of which he has recommended to be substituted for the French University of Germany. He edits a periodical called "Jenne," with a motto, to the effect that it is his serious object to point out the right path to the Paradise of Despotism!

The two brothers Old-German, State-politicians—The well-known brothers vrim, who left Göttingen in a quarrel with the late Dr. Hassenpflug to submit their designs to a foreign government.

They are famous for their researches in many German literature and language.

Bonaventura, State-historian—Scheffel, of course.

Pantz, Author-councillor and State-critic of the Drama—Ludwig Tieck. One of his novels is entitled "Plan-tas."

The Chivaler George—George Herwegh, a Swiss poet and liberal—

Der Freiherr Ferdinand Freiligrath, the celebrated lyrical and liberal—sailed.

Der Emanuel Emanuel, a theological state-poet and hypocrite.

A Child—Hettina Brentano, the well-known correspondent of Goethe.

The rest—and it will be observed that they are not very material—do we not feel sure about; in some cases each may be several, as they are.

The plot of the play is somewhat comely enough, giving the audience a good laugh. Glory observes that all she has really understood is the fact that the speaker, whom she had at first mistook for a philosopher, is a poor old woman! His Majesty expressing himself displeased with Don Fernando, the lyric poet, the Minister of Public Instruction, Squires, displays the greatest anxiety to bring him a better poet, and accordingly presents to him "John Stinkum"! This is a very bad name, and is rather a translator than a poet, and child of Greek drama (from German).

He is a hit, and the author, like it must be allowed, the author contrives to bring in his heterogeneous heap of dramatic personæ. The catastrophe of the whole, however, is simply brought about by the discovery, made by Glory, of the hypocrisy, meanness, weakness, scheming, cruelty, and falsehood, which lie in every corner of his Celestial Majesty's court, and she accordingly repudiates him for a philosopher, and for a poor old woman! His Majesty expressing himself displeased with John Stinkum!

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