

because it is a sore belief in Russia that no man can reign more than twenty-five years in Russia; next year is the fatal term.

If you would have a faithful servant, and that you like, serve yourself.

RASNUM, who was of a sickly constitution, and therefore asked as a pension for cutting his diet of abstinence, was reproached by the others for not observing Lent. "I assure your holiness that my heart is a Catholic one, but I must confess that I have a Lutheran stomach," he replied.

A man recently tried soft soap, to smooth the harshness of his wife's tongue; it took off all of the roughness, but made it run faster; a little more glibly.

Provisional Committee." The following resolution was also unanimously passed:—moved by Mr. J. H. Roden, and seconded by Mr. Roden,—"That we, the Chartists meeting at the Ship, having heard the letter of G. J. Harney read from this week's issue, do highly approve of the above, but regret that a difference of opinion should exist at the present time."

time between the acknowledged leaders of Democratic movement; we, at the same time, thank the above gentleman for his bold, straightforward, and persevering advocacy of the cause of democracy throughout the world."

BELPER.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Gregory's, No. 10, terrace, when several new members were enrolled, and their subscriptions after the usual manner.

and paid their subscriptions; and after which, it
announced, that Mr. Barker, landlord of the Ar
Inn, Market-place, had kindly consented to
the use of his room for reading the *Northern*
and other publications, and that henceforth
weekly meetings would be held there every Satur
evening.

St. PANCRAZ.—On Wednesday evening last

crowded public meeting was held at the Bricklayers Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road. Mr. J. J. Wilkins in the chair.—Mr. Thomas Wall, in an excellent speech, moved the first resolution, as follows: "That the present unjust system of legislation, entailing poverty on the toiling millions, heaping uncalled-for benefits on the idle and profligate, can never be expected to be altered until

people, by their union and determination, obtained thorough radical reform in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. "—Mr. Wm. C. Weeks ably seconded the resolution.—Mr. William Dixon, in support of it, said: It was a general axiom that self-interest was the basis of human action; therefore, for class to legislate for class was perfectly consistent: he was most desirous to destroy class influence.

and thereby obtain justice for the whole of the human family. Mr. Dixon, at considerable length, detailed the many abuses at present existing, and sat down loudly cheered. The resolution was read unanimously.—Mr. John Arnett, briefly, mentioned the second resolution: “That believing the sufferings to be the inalienable right of every man, and to document called the People’s Charter embody

such right, we call upon every person to strive for the obtaining of such Charter as the law of the land."—Mr. James Boulton seconded it.—Mr. V. J. Vernon, in supporting it, delivered an energy and eloquent address, which was received by the audience with enthusiastic applause.—Carried unanimously.—A vote of thanks to Messrs. Dixon and Vernon, for their attendance, was given, and adjourned.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. James Williams delivered a very spirited lecture on Sunday evening last, in the Association Room, the subject being "Our Social System," which gave general satisfaction.

GREENWICH.—A meeting was held at the R. Hood and Little John, Greenwich-road, on Tuesday

evening last, at which it was proposed by Cooper, seconded by Mr. Brown, and unanimously carried: "That their present exertions be not energetically pursued, and that they meet at a commodious room of the above house every Tuesday evening, for the next six months; and further, take immediate steps for the formation of a "grass union." They earnestly call upon t

Brother Democrats to give them their hearty co-operation, to merge every other feeling in the many struggle for democratic and social liberalism, to rally again around the old standard, and sink all minor difference for "The Charter and No Surrender."

NOTTINGHAM.—A number of friends met at Seven Stars, Barker-gate, on the 28th ult.,

V celebrate the birth day of Thomas Paine. A partaking of a good and substantial supper, Whitley was elected to the chair, and Mr. Fletcher vice chairman. Mr. Ambrose Tomlinson responded to the first toast, "The People," in a lengthy instructive speech. "The immortal memory of Thomas Paine," was responded to by Mr. Rogers who entered fully into the merits of that

d. patriarch in a telling speech. "The Chart
0 responded to by Mr. Glover. "Frost, William
0 Jones, and all banished patriots and martyrs in
0 cause of human liberty," was responded to by
0 Ambrose Tomlinson, who did justice to all
0 patriots who have suffered and are suffering for
0 cause of human liberty. "Our honourable mem
0 Feargus O'Connor, and the fourteen members

Mr. O'Connor, who, in an explicit manner explained the credit to Mr. O'Connor, for establishing the *North Star*, thereby giving the people an opportunity stating their grievances in defiance of their oppressors. "M. G. J. Harney, and the Fraternity of Democrats of all nations." The remainder of the evening was occupied with glees, songs, and recitations.

STALEYBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held in Foresters' Hall, on the 24th ult., for the purpose of adopting the new constitution of the National

Charter Association. Mr. Thomas Storey, Ashton, in the chair. After some introductory remarks, the chairman introduced Mr. James Leach to move the first resolution:—"That, in opinion of this meeting the alarming and downward tendency of the labouring and general industrial interests of the United Kingdom, and the colonies the result of the present unjust and unequal sys-

of government, promoting, as it does the creation of a small class at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction, that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonies is to give them an independent responsible government, and for the United Kingdom, such a change in the representative system, as will place the House of Commons un-

the direct controul of the nation, by admitting male adult population within the pale of electoral franchise, which would be most satisfactorily accomplished,—to this meeting by the consent of the People's Charter as the basis of future constitution." Mr. John Lawton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. T. Clark moved the following resolution:—"T

in order to make effective the demands for People's Charter, it is necessary that the friends of that measure should forthwith form themselves into an association for that purpose, and that meeting hereby calls especially upon the working classes to adopt the course here directed, as one most essential to their moral, social, and political elevation. Mr. William Hill seconded

resolution, which was carried unanimously, and meeting separated.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA, KENSINGTON, HAMBURSTH and FULHAM.—These four parishes actively agitating to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the disfranchisement of Sudbury. On Wednesday evening, January the 30th, a very numerous public meeting was held in the Albion I

Hammersmith, over which W. Simpson, Esq., presided. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, and also by Messrs. C. Brown, F. Easham, the Rev. T. Spencer, T. J. Searle, Durford, Cupper, Hood, R. N. Hartley Kennedy, T. Clark, M'Grath, who enforced with much ability the claims of the district to the two members required to make the numbers which constituted the House of Commons.

of Commons, in accordance with the Reform Bill at the same time demanding the suffrage as a "right for every man of equal age, &c." A resolution was adopted by the House of Commons was adopted. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. T. Clark lectured here in Town Hall on Wednesday, the 23rd ult. on

MANCHESTER.—Two meetings were held in People's Institute on Sunday week; the first two o'clock in the afternoon, which was addressed

by Mr. D. Donovan, and Mr. T. Clark, of London, the second at six o'clock in the evening, and which interesting speeches were made by Mr. Clark and Mr. James Leach. At the conclusion, on motion of Mr. Sutton, an unanimous vote of thanks to and confidence in, Mr. Clark, was adopted. James Leach, in supporting the compliment to Mr. Clark, desired it to be specially understood that

RATHER ALARMING.—On Monday afternoon,

gentlemen who had passed the Court of Examin-
ers of the Incorporated Law Society came before
Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Court, Chan-
celery Lane, and having taken the usual oaths, were
admitted solicitors of the High Court of Chancery.

— TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST ON THE ICE IN HANOI —
—The Dutch journals relate the following accid-
—Some days since some of the inhabitants

Haaren, in the eastern part of Hanoverian Friesland, amounting to twenty-five, went on the ice Ems with a view to divert themselves by skating. The river, at this part is rather broad. They scarcely commenced their diversion when a panic seized them, and five of them disappeared; others hastened to their assistance, when they fortunately met with the same fate. The whole

the bodies were afterwards recovered, quite

of! Dismissal brought up against me the "Red cap

of the society was held at their then place of meeting in Exeter, and "Thomas Clark, of the firm of Chartis Exeter, was appointed chairman. I read a reply to the *Dispatch*. . . Carl Schapper, Christopher Doyle, Charles Keen (one of the Shipyard members), and others, spoke at that meeting; and a string of resolutions, expressing confidence in me, thanks to me, and "unqualified censure" on the *Dispatch*, moved by Christopher Doyle, and seconded by John Arnott, were unanimously adopted. That occasion—nearly eight years after the "Ragging" of the "Shipyard" affair, the invention of the "danger," &c., &c.; upwards of four years after the alleged betrayal, &c., at Sheffield; and nearly four years after the alleged time of the "pulling spooney"—the Chairman, MR. THOMAS CLARK, delivered the following speech: (*Northern States*, Dec. 26, 1844).

doubts upon our minds, as to the 'vicar' of language which can be employed by the editor of the *Dispatch*, when it suits his convenience. In the present instance, however, I have no objection to the use of the word 'vicar', as it is confined to little more, as I am convinced, than that no man was the least knowledge of Julian Harney's public or private character, will be found to sympathise with the 'vicar' in the paragraph in question. (Loud cheers.) For my own part I feel the utmost gratification in having the opportunity with my present pen to add, at the same time, of expressing my warmest esteem to him. I hold him to be one of the best of my friend Julian Harney. (Loud cheers.) I have known him for many years as a public man, and during the last five or six years, I have been honoured with his personal acquaintance. I have no doubt, therefore, that I am fully justified in asserting that a more pure or single-minded patriot does not exist. (Loud and cheers.)

Julian Harney, a famous, talented, famous man, to express his personal knowledge, they are participated in by the democratic party throughout the country. (Cheers.) I have but just returned from a tour through the principal towns in the provinces, and I can assure this meeting that no man stands higher in the estimation of the real movement than the person against whom the scribble of the *Dispatch* has been shamefully venomous, but pointless darts. (Cheers.) Julian Harney, never saw William Harney, and cheers. And notwithstanding that, we subject ourselves to the fire of the *Dispatch*, battery, we will express that confidence. (Hear, hear.) The writer, does not know Julian Harney, never saw Julian Harney, but nevertheless I harbour an instinctive idea, that the conditions of the *Northern Star* newspaper, are not altogether

[illegible]

Contrast the above speech with the now brutish insolence of my once eulogist who in his letter to me and false calumniator as he is—dares to chaff me with “crimes” and professes to wonder at my “audacity” in appearing on “our platform.” I “what shall the saint of the audacity of this Claretian?” I have been his friend, his confidant, his friend of friendship, continued nearly to the present time; in spite of the fact that he has worked me as a Chartist associate until this time, suddenly pretends to give a revelation of my “crimes” which he seems to have discovered only when saw that his own intrigues were seen through by me and he denounces. Hypocrite in the past, hypocrite in the present; either way he is so culpable, he is dishonest, he is a liar.

With reluctance, I pass over some minor matters to come to his charge of PRIVATE ASSASSINATION. The candid Mr. Clark quotes the passage which suits his purpose, no more. The extract taken from a letter on Swiss affairs, written at a moment when, in Autumn last, Switzerland was menaced with the fate of Rome and Hungary. It is dated at Bern, 15th September, 1849. Looking forward to the probability of a general attack of the European tyrants on Switzerland, I wrote:—

Notwithstanding its limited population, Switzerland could very speedily bring a hundred thousand troops to the field. It is true that, as regards numbers, this force would be inferior to that of any one of the European border States, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—To say nothing of France. But over and above the regular troops the male adults generally are well versed in the use of arms, and are ready to take up arms at a moment's notice.

defenders advantages over every other nation in Europe. I anticipate that the tools of the tyrants will meet with warm words; should they attempt the conquest of Switzerland; yet, I must add my conviction, that in the event of such an attempt, the tyrants will find that the use of physical brutality does not avail to save a people from destruction. Not Militaries, nor Theologians, nor even Politicians, were they living now, could save their countrymen from slavery had they to contend against the physical force of the nation. The only way to the victory of the cause of war has now reached a perfection which ensures that those who can command the necessary strength in arms and metal, the triumph, however vile their cause. These days a Wallace could not exist; for a week, and an hour, would be sufficient to subvert the throne of the Emperor of revolt. Were Switzerland again enslaved, I do not even feel that God could redeem her.

Most probably it will not be on the barricade, nor in the deadly struggle with the sword, that the defenceless people will have to combat the tyrants and the oppressors. If they should succeed they must fall on the employers of the assassin-soldiers in their own hands. The people will have to strike the tyrants and the oppressors with the sword of their own words. The universal rising of the Protestants—hears the Labourers against all their oppressors—comes not against the tools of tyrants, but the tyrants themselves. The people will have to strike the tyrants, and to prepare the people, for which is the sacred mission of all true Reformers.

These sentiments are mine, and though I state them in a somewhat dramatic way, I do not mean to hold up his hands in horror, and shout "diabolical machine" may excite the Press—gang to raise the howl of "bloody democracy," but I have the best assurance, that those sentiments are approved of by France, and that the people will rise up and will distinguish between "private assassination," and the killing by the people, in *self defence*, of wholesale assassins—ruffians who train and pay their henchmen in machines to murder the people; and "mow down in masses."

These letters within three hours of my paper going to press, I am compelled to leave so many matters unnoticed, which otherwise I would have

done ample justice to. A word on one subject I conclude. Supposing that I were all that Cl has represented me to be; supposing that even circumstance in my political life from "Ship-rat" to the "private meeting," had been exactly stated by Mr. Clark, let me ask you what has to do with the question of Clark's efforts to make Chartism subservient to the middle class movement? All this cloud of words—"Red Ca-

"Ship-rat," "Sheffield," "private meeting," "private assassination," "bloody democracy," etc., has been cunningly raised by my opponent to blind you to the true question, and to make you believe that they are but a party too transparent to mislead. Some friends depend on this contention. Let those who do so, bear in mind, that this strife was commenced by "the party of violence and stupidity" of Thomas Clark.

This contest, though an evil for the moment, is a productive of good. To the people generally, it can do no harm, and it will do good. On both sides the disputants are politically extinguished; but progress or otherwise of the principles at issue, is matter of the utmost importance. "At this moment," I anticipate a period of popular delusion, unequalled since the Reform Bill movement; but, the day that delusion over, the misled people will do justice to their deceivers. For myself I have no fear. I have no doubt that I shall suggest to the people, with Mr. Clark and those who direct him, will not the last. Years before Thomas Clark was not of me, I made my entrance into public life: not of the "red cap," but as a worker and sufferer in the struggle for a Free Press. By years of industry

and devotion to the democratic cause, I have an honourable position; and, though I am aware that my career has not been free from error, I proudly say, that I have ever preferred principles to personal considerations; and, therefore, may satisfy the utmost malice of my enemies.

I am,
Men of the Working Democracy,
One of your own Order,
Jan. 31, 1880,
G. JULIAN HARVEY.

THE SMITH "DANISHMAN" on Saturday, from Captain Canby, bound for London, was entirely wrecked off the coast near Doney; lequally from Boulogne. The crew, consisting eighteen persons, and three passengers; were saved.

A CITY OF MANY CHURCHES: The Cincinnati *Christian Herald* states that Indianapolis, capital of Indiana, has a population of 67,600, seventeen churches, 1,898 church members, 1,500 members of the Sabbath schools, and 10,000 members of the various societies.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are the United States 110 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, established in 1636. The next oldest is Yale College, New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 645,393. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS says, in his North Star: "The new year, promises well for the cause of slaves. Signs already appearing above the political horizon indicate a coming storm. The enemies of justice and humanity are, and will be, the same. They see the day of reckoning drawing nigh, and fear to hold upon them."

old necessities. She left Toumantoul in the twilight on her way home, which she never reached.

living condition. We cannot be blind to the contention that the interests of agriculturist and manufacturer are so intimately amalgamated, as to form an indissoluble link; and if so, surely it would be impossible to have sufficient time for free trade principles to develop all its advantages. Notwithstanding the rumour that has been so long circulated, proclaiming me a convert to 'Protectionist' principles, I beg to assure you, that I am decidedly favourable to free trade—more especially in 'the precious commodity of life'; and though, when I am told the honours of representing me in 1841, I have declined, I have not since then, ever been a hypocrite of conforming to the 'march of time,' assured the present price of corn is not attributable to such measures. It is well known, as an indisputable fact, that during the operation of the Corn Law, the price of wheat was lower than at the present moment. I confess I could have wished the meeting postponed for a few years, so that the meeting might have been able to have ascertained the measures about to be proposed by Her Majesty's Ministers. Without arrogating too much to myself, I am bold to say there does not exist a member of the Commons more earnestly desirous of retrenchment in every branch of the state, consistent with the dignity and honour of the nation; than he who is so proud of the honour of representing you. You may depend upon my warm support of all measures that may have a tendency to the furtherance of such objects."

CONDITION OF THE LABOURER IN CORNWALL.

made for the high price which they are now paying for their corn. I have already alluded to the arrangement established for the benefit of the labourer, which letting him have corn for his own consumption at a low price, without any fluctuations in the market price. So long as the arrangement, notwithstanding its fluctuations, was profitable, the arrangement was advantageous to him, and now that there is but little prospect of it reaching the price at which it is sold to the labourer, it is obvious that the labourer must be injured to the extent of the difference.

It falls at present with peculiar force upon the Corn Law, because the Corn Law, for some time past, to let the labourer have his grain for 16s. and 8s.—that is to say, for a bushel of wheat, and 8s. per bushel of barley, the Cornish bushel is double the size of the V. bushel, so that, reduced to the measurement of the latter, so that, reduced to the measurement of the latter, a bushel by a Londoner, the arrangement is to let the labourer have his grain for 10s. and 4s. But, to adhere to the Cornish bushel, the Corn Law is to let the labourer have about 10s. 6d. per bushel, and it is not the fault that the labourer gets here or elsewhere.

I premise by stating that I took great pains, in traversing the silk districts, to ascertain whether accounts of the distress in Spitalfields seemed to be correct, and how far it affected the country weavers. In general, I found that the country weavers, in little and cared very little about the matter. It was only the state of their own district in which they appeared to take any interest. There did not seem to be any general ideas prevalent upon the causes of the distress of the metropolitan silk-weavers. Most of them were not listened to with an attentive ear, and many of them, to wit, to with an apathetic "Aye, indeed, indeed, it seem very poorly off, to be sure." I frequently put the question as to what my listeners thought could be the reason why a trade which was comparatively good in one part of England should be so bad in another; but I did not obtain invariably such an answer. Well, I dunno, I indeed, sir," was the most frequent response. One, indeed, said he supposed government intended to root out the Spitalfields weavers altogether; and another was of opinion that much of the Spitalfields distress was caused by there being no throwing-mills in London; and the weavers being thus rendered dependent for their supplies of thread upon Italy and France. Such answers, however, were not satisfactory to me. I asked, "Nine-tenths of the weavers knew nothing and cared nothing about Spitalfields, or their brethren there—the apathy in that respect being very different from the mutual understanding and the constant mutual correspondence kept up between the unions and operative

THE LONDON LODGING HOUSES.
The lodging house which I shall more particularly describe makes up as many as eighty-four bunks, or beds, for which 2d. per night is charged. For this sum the parties lodging there for the night are

The generality of the low lodging-houses—the penny, twopenny, and threepenny as well—I am in-

"On the part of that association to deny to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, or to say to you, 'We are not representative, and also shall not be so long as you are not representative.' Such observations in the absence of Sir W. Clay are not justified as issuing from the chair of a meeting like the present. A Voice. "Why is he not here?" "Yes, that is the question. Has he been asked?" (Cheers, and some confusion.) I am not here to throw the apple of discord amongst you, or to do justice as far as I can to all. (Hear, hear.) "Why is he not here?" That question, has Sir William been asked to appear at the meeting? (Hear, hear.) I say such observations from the chair are unwarranted. (Cheers.) It is the privilege—it is the right of Englishmen to give a fair hearing to all. (Hear, hear.) There is yet another observation I wish to refer to—namely, that I must reprobate such remarks in speaking of the agricultural classes as senseless maxims. (Hear, hear.) They are not senseless maxims. No men are able, and no men are so ready to be misled as the agricultural classes. It is true they have been misled by interested parties—but have you any more to say to your senses? (Hear, hear.) How long is it since you have come to your senses? (Hear, hear.) How long is it since you were on the one side of the road, and on the other the "blues" and were misled by those who, when their purpose was served, had no better name for you than "the agricultural rabble?" (Hear, hear.) Behold the agricultural class are awakening rapidly to a true sense of

"The House of Commons may be left to the members, and they will let it—let them do as they please, and they will do it—support and obey what they will decide the patronage of the minister, they will do it; but that house must not be asked to for any measure of real reform until the people have settled the question out of doors—(hear, hear)—not then, until they show a determination to resist unshaken until their demands are granted, and then they will do it. Because in the vast majority of cases, the members of the House of Commons, availing themselves of the present imbecile, corrupt, and unconstitutional system of elections, have virtually returned themselves by acclamation, by family influence, or by other equally actionable means—and, having done so, sit in the legislature, not to promote the wishes or the welfare of the people, but to protect their property, and their and their immediate connexions, profit, and such like large numbers of them derive their strength from this. Hence the absolute necessity of a thorough renovation of the representative system. (Hear, hear.) But it is some consolation to know that what is good beyond the repeal of the navigation laws has been done within the walls of parliament, much that will eventually determine the character of our future legislation has been done of course. (Much cheering.) Never, perhaps, in the history of the country were the people better informed on the questions that most affect their interests or which relate to the administration of public affairs. Nor is this remark applicable merely to the British isles. The inhabitants of our colonies and dependencies are beginning to take an interest in the affairs of their country, to follow the example of their fellow subjects in the parent country, by demanding the right of managing their own affairs—(hear, hear)—and of regulating the expenses which they have to be defrayed out of their own pockets. These agitations at home and abroad have been without their effect upon the mind of the Ministry's advisers. (Hear, hear.) The shadows which have been cast upon the Government, have been observed, we now hear rumours of ministerial intentions to take measures during the session, which will open Thursday next. (Cheers.) In three days the session will be drawn up, the oracle will speak, and the people shall have the opportunity of asking the stage-manager what new pieces he intends to bring out, and whether or not it may be interesting. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that the people will be interested to speculate upon the intentions of the Government, and of much greater importance that we should be enabled in reference to what we ought to do, and what we mean to do, ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Let the present House of Commons continue, we will take what we can get, and be as thankful as possible. (Cheers, and a voice: "That will be the best way for nothing.") The question of questions, that measures should be proposed, that the people should be informed of the views of the Government, and regardless of what the pre-

