to object to the manner of getting up the requisition; that a many who would gladly have signed it had not had the opportunity; that it had been carried about by a party for party purposes; that the Conservatives, who would have gladly availed themselves on so joyous an occasion, had been entirely excluded; and the different Association, near the control of so joyous the occasion, near deep entirely excluded; and the different Association.—

We strain the control of the meeting was inconvenient for a many who were confined by business; and that, for these reasons, he would move for an adjournment to another day that greater publicity might be given to a subject of such address.

Mr. Francis, of Kingston College, then addressed the property of electing and the association meets again on Friday, at the party with whom he acted, were only influenced to prepare an address, was proof sufficient was inconvenient for a many who were of that each party had, or supposed it had, a motive or interest of its own to manage in preparing an address.

STROUDWATER.—The Chartists of Stroud-that each party had, or supposed it had, a motive or interest of its own to manage in preparing an address.

Mr. Francis, of Kingston College, then addressed the party with whom he acted, were only influenced to prepare an address, was proof sufficient.

We strained to prepare an address, was proof sufficient was provided to prepare an address, was proof sufficient.

We strained to provide the party had, or supposed it had, a motive or interest of its own to manage in preparing an address.

Mr. Francis, of Kingston College, then addressed the party with whom he acted, were only influenced to prepare an address, was proof sufficient.

We strained to prepare an address, was proof sufficient was provided to prepare an address, was proof sufficient.

We strained to provide the party had, or supposed it had, a motive or interest of its own to manage in preparing an address.

Monday, the 7th inst., at the Red Lion, Poland, water have deemed it prudent to send circulars to interest of its own to manage in preparing an address.

Mr. Francis, of Kingston College, then addressed the party will be association meets again on Friday, at two o'clock in the association and the party was a supposed to the party had on the party had on the party had on

meeting.

called on to perform. But whenever a meeting was of the throne. called by requisition, all those having signed it Mr. John Peck then rose, amid the repeated Mayor), if you would continue a person in your ought to answer to their names when read over by plandits of the Chartists. He said he had the honour employ who ceased to perform the duties for which the chairman, and concluded by suggesting an adjournment to Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

of his fellow-townsmen of the working classes, to abscond his employment altogether; I know you abscond his employment altogether; I know you abscond his employment altogether; I know you

during a merited punishment.

day, 7th Dec., 1840. John Hutchinson, printer, 30, that the following address be substituted for the one two of the Judges on the Commission decided in Scale-lane, Hull." As may be supposed, the exer- just read: tions to procure a full meeting were not thrown away; before six o'clock a considerable number was reserved for females, notwithstanding, before

as gentlemen; suffice it to say, they were of the these realms. shopocracy, which affords at once a gauge for the A little before seven o'clock, the Mayor, Sir Wm. Lowthrop, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Francis, and severa: considerable confusion, as there were hundreds seeking admission, and one of the Charrists had to

the services of all were Whiggishly required upon People's Charter. this momentous occasion.

newspaper, who obtained a place under Lord Dur- universal ainnesty to all suffering patriots of the ham in his Canadian mission, explained to the meeting the circumstances under which the com- out your Majesty's dominions, as well as to the mittee appointed at the last meeting had acted, but widowed mother and orphan child." only explained so much as suited the purpose of his

Sir Ww. Lowinorp then rose to to move that an address be presented to her Majesty, and that the following be the address. The Town CLERK then read the following

"To Her Most Gracious Mojesty the Queen. "We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, Bankers, and other innabitants of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, assembled in the Town Hall of the said Borough. beg leave to tender to your Majesty our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious birth of the Heiress-Presumptive to the Throne. "To that benign Providence, which has hitherto protected your Majesty, we offer up our fervent prayers for the continued health of your Majesty and Law! Do we not see the prisons becoming too small Chaiton, of Kidderminster, and other friends from the Princess Royal; and we trust that your Majesty's to hold such as have been sent there for being Redditch. maternal solicitude will obtain its best reward in the early developement and timely maturity of Christian graces and patriotic virtues in the mind of the infant

"It is our earnest hope that the Almighty giver of all good, through whom kings reign, may long pre-transmit to the Secretary of State every circumstance andience in the same room; and on Sunday even-received the sum of 11s. 6d. from Mr. Guest, Birserve your Majesty, the Princess Royal, and your Royal connected with their movements? All these evils ing last, Mr. Gilbert Mee, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, mingham, being a collection made by the Radical Consort, in the enjoyment of every domestic blessing; have arisen in a brick and mortar legislation, and gave a lecture on temperance. Mr. Mason will give friends of Lancashire. contented people, and that your Majesty's descendants The Scriptures tell us that by the sweat of our James, on Sunday.

upon an equitable distribution of power, whereby is to enjoy political rights as a means of bettering and has been formed here, of whom the office-bearers are Horridge, Blackrod, Addington, Chorley. the different orders of the community were fairly our condition, without in the least abridging the exposing the sophistry of the anti-slavery "hum- —Mr. Knott, Chairman; Mr. J. M. Cubby, Secretepresented, and operated as a check on each other comforts of the higher classes. Let them keep all bugs," at their late meeting held in Norwich. (Much uproar.) It was this which he considered they have. I beg leave to second the amended admade this country stand unrivalled in the history of dress. (Applause.) the world. (Great disorder.) Everything, therefore, Mr. Healy rose to support the amendment of which bore on the maintenance of this happy Mr. Peck, and said that, notwithstanding what had equilibrium was of the greatest importance to the been expressed in committee by a gentleman present nation. Nothing, in his opinion, could be more im- that the Chartists were not a recognised party, the portant than the auspicious event which now called Speaker of the House of Commons, when that House them together. He was a lover of his country, was petitioned by upwards of a million a : a because ne could find no better; and he was a lover; quarter, declared not only the petition but the Charof the Government, because it embodied essentially ter to be perfectly legal. He (Mr. Healy) was those principles which secured the best interests of sorry to find that one who called himself a dear the working classes. (Loud cries of "No, no.) Chartist brother at their last meeting, should be Gentlemen were not to try him by his words, doing his utmost to disturb the present one. He but by his actions, which alone could prove hoped, however, to see the day when the working the truth of his assertions. He would observe, classes would possess the power of legislating for the that in glancing at the history of the world, interests of all, and occupy a seat on that bench at they could not fail to be struck how much human present filled by gentiemen acting as magistrates, blood has been spilt, at various times, in settling the and that justice would then be impartially adminisdisputes of rival claimants to the throne, assisted tered, and not as by the present authorities. (Here much by the confliction of aristocratic and democratic the confusion caused by the Whigs became so great, principles, which even now more or less agitated that it was impossible for Mr. H. to be heard, and this country—not only this, but every country, after waiting a considerable time, he sat down.) Admit this, and still they had only admitted that the Mr. Burns rose to support Mr. Peck's amended difficulties which belonged to imperiect human address, and could not but express his surprise at nature were in the way of the advancement of the manner in which this question had been argued liberty and happiness; and in his (Sir W. L.'s) by some of the preceding speakers. He could not

Dorthern Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 161.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

visal importance as the one they were met to commemorate.

Mr. Healty, a working man, previously to Mr. able to the great majority of the meeting, so far as graciously pleased to exercise her prerogative of met last night, for Francis speaking, had protested against the un- it went. Having been one of a committed to prepare mercy towards the exiled and incarcerated for seasonable hour for which it was called, as it ex- an address which should not be offensive to any, political offences. Surely this was not too much to cluded almost all the working classes, who were as he need only submit to the meeting that such an ask on what all were considered to acknowledge as much interested in this question as any class of the address had been presented, and was now before a very joyful occasion. Now, he (Mr. B.) thought them. If this was the case, no more need be said on | that not one of the gentlemen on that platform would Mr. Wells, a Whig barber, saw no reason why the the subject. The meeting had heard that this ad- have compromised his dignity, or sacrificed a princimeeting should not proceed to business, there being dress had not been unanimously prepared by the ple, by including in their address, a prayer, which as many present as was usual on any occasion, ex- committee appointed for that purpose; the reason would have detracted nothing from its merits, and cepting the two last times, when the Hall was filled for this was, that certain members of the committee have had the cordial support of every individual in for the purpose of obstructing the arrangements of considered themselves as delegates of a party, for the that crowded assembly. That the address prepared the meeting; and the only design for an adjourn- purpose of preventing unanimity, and to effect that by the Whigs and Tories would have their support, ment favourable to a meeting of the working classes object had attempted to introduce matter into the no one could for a moment doubt. They were paid was to defeat the objects contemplated by the present addresses which they had been appointed to prepare, to support such addresses, but the working classes, perfectly irrelevant to the subject upon which they having set their minds on one object, were determined were assembled to address her Majesty. He (Mr. to support nothing that did not embrace it; of the last speaker were of a strange character. A Francis) had come there at some inconvenience to and it were far better, when their object was humeeting was called for a specific purpose, by a express his sentiments on the occasion; he had told mane, to unite with them for its attainment, than numerously-signed requisition, yet he would make them, at the last meeting, that he was not a dele-bold to assert that as many of the requisitionists gate of any party, and had merely acted from his Kennedy might, he (Mr. B.) thought, be very easily themselves were not even present, he thought their own impulse of what he considered to be right. If mistaken for a lawyer, for he possessed that quality loyalty was below par. How could the few now ever there were an occasion when party differences in a high degree for which the most eminent among met congratulate her Majesty, as the inhabitants of Hull? Inat, according to the last speaker, the fewer met, the greater loyalty, and, on the contrary, the larger the meeting the greater the disloyalty. If this were so, there was no occasion whatever to call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one individual, might do the work this meeting was adopted by this meeting, and forwarded to the foot perform. But whenever a meeting was of the throne.

Mr. Kenned then moved, and Mr. John Peck propose for the consideration of that meeting an seconded, that this meeting, at its rising, be ad-address in the form of an amendment upon that Sir, the mover of this address (Sir Wm. Lowthrop) journed till Monday evening, at half-past six which had just been proposed. He first wished to observe that a great mistake had pervaded the only be accounted for by the education he has re-A committee of nine was then appointed to draw minds of the gentlemen who had previously ad. ceived. We cannot be ignorant, Sir, of the influence up an address and resolutions, to be submitted to dressed the meeting; for, if they consulted the ori. of education in the formation of character. (Laughthe adjourned meeting—the Whigs, Tories, and ginal requisition they would see it stated that the ter.) I am not a Socialist, Sir; still I cannot be sooner did the Chartist party submit their views to gratulatory address ought to be presented. He de- been cast, and we find the greatest difficulty in the notice of the meeting, than Mr. Francis (a Tory) med such a position altogether; and, had business after-life of accommodating that character so refused to acknowledge any such party as Charnests, been proceeded with at the last meeting, an amend. formed to a different class, feelings, and circumand that the exiled and suffering patriots were en- ment similar to the one he now held in his hand stances. Sir William has spoken as if no changes had would have been presented. (Applause.) He had taken place in this country within the last few years; The Chartists, being then in a minority, refused yet to learn when they were met on an occasion but if he had consulted documentary evidence, as laid to connect themselves further with the proceedings, like the present that it was extraneous matter to be fore Parliament, he might have known that there Sovereign for relief on a joyful occasion like the of things with royalty, and we shall find that while At the adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of present, from burdens that pressed upon them. chair, to pass congratulatory addresses to her hibition of mercy on the part of the Sovereign to. is so important to the well-being of the State, as Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, wards her people. (Rapturous applause.) It was that a line of monarchs should govern by hereditary the following proceedings took place, and which we not uncommon for persons to be liberated from gaol descent; but I can inform Sir William, that no think ought to have the greatest publicity; as, no on joyful occasions like the present; and only on nation, for the purpose of aggrandisement, have dedoubt, other towns, or rather the Whig municipal Monday last, a gentleman had liberated all the posed monarchs and overturned thrones as our own authorities of some other towns, may in like debtors in Carlisle gaol, whose debts were under have done. Witness our proceedings in India, the Chartists in the Executive Council. An inmanner deceive not only those whom they meet to £20, solely, as he stated, in consequence of the discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right that would fill the teresting discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right that would fill the teresting discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right that would fill the teresting discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right that would fill the teresting discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right to the country in the co congratulate, but the country in general, as to the this auspicious event. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) ocean, and life sacrified without mercy, and treastate of feeling manifested on these occasions; and He (Mr. P.) was there to bring forward an address

as our paper is most extensively circulated among a expressing the principles of that party which was class of persons who know how to value Whig not recognised by the State, and, if he could, he condition by a wider diffusion of Christianity. Weil, professions, and who are not to be deceived by their would have those sentiments carried to the Throne. proceedings, a report of this, while it may not sur- (Much applause.) He asked the Mayor if the workprise the Chartists, may, nevertneless, afford to ing classes ever had had fair play since the Whigs them an additional proof of the value of Whig came into office; he asked if anything like justice attempt to impose our religion upon the inhabitants had been done since they held the reins; aid not the Arter the adjournment on Thursday, all parties working classes present a requisition to the late no, and yes, yes.") We have tried Christianity (so exerted themselves to demonstrate their influence. Nayor asking for the use of the Town Hall to consion Monday night. Whig agents were as busy as der the propriety of addressing the Queen to dismiss design of its benevolent founder, those who assume bees on a summer's day. The Tories, in a dition to her present Ministers, which petition was signed by other means—and treating was one-extensively 320 inhabitants whose trades and residences were circulated a printed document, of which the follow- attached to the signatures, and they were refused; the illegal conviction of Frost, Williams, and Jones, ing is a copy :- "You are particularly requested to while, within one short week of that time, a Whig and said that he heard Judge Tindal declare to the attend a meeting to be held at the Town Hall requisition, with but sixty signatures, was graciously this evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose received, and the use of the Town Hall granted of voting addresses to her Majesty the Queen, them. Among us, justice is not only lame, but blind. Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Mon- (Great cheering.) Mr. Peck concluded by proposing his behalf; but who does not know that although

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. "Most Gracious Sovereign,-We, your Majesty's address. taken possession of by a posse of Whigs, whose on the happy and auspicious event which has conferred only should be held up by each person. On the next, December 7th, conduct throughout was anything but creditable to upon your Majesty the endearing title of parent, and amendment being put, a very large majority were enables us to hail the birth of a Princess Royal of in its favour—the loyal address having not more "We hope your Majesty will be pleased to permit

us to congratulate your Majesty on the new feeling of resolution carried. (Cross of "there is two to one, affectionate maternal kindness which must animate aye, five to one," proceeded from all parts of the your Majesty towards your royal daughter, and allow meeting.) It was again tried with the same result. other gentlemen made their appearance on the us to express the hope that you will take into your On the original motion for and against, still the platform, which was soon crowded in every part by serious consideration the condition of those who are Mayor persisted in his determination (if not his Hall was crowded chiefly by working men, and the life—a state of things which has been caused by the notwithstanding gentlemen of all parties agreed of Redditch and Studley." police imprudently closed the doors, which caused folly and extravagance of our legislators, who are alike that they had carried their amendment by a large

ignorant and corrupt majority. "And that while we invoke the Divine blessing on be passed over the heads of the people, the length your head, we hope that your Majesty will cause of the room, to take his place on the piatform as our inquiry to be made into the grievances of the people, held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, it was orof their autocates. We may as well notice the grievances which can only be removed by granting to dered that the present Parliament be prorogued from fac: that, the night police were in attendance, the people a full, fair, and free representation in the leaving the town in an unprotected condition, as Commons' House of Parliament, as contained in the

That we hope your Majesty on this joyful occasion The meeting was opened by the Mayon taking the will not deny to the exiled and incarcerated victims of chair, who claimed for every speaker a fair hearing, political persecution, that sacred mercy which Heaven has constituted the only condition of extending to man Mr. KENNEDY, the editor of the Whig Advertiser its forgiveness, but that you will be pleased to issue an people's cause, and thus diffuse unmingled joy through-

Mr. Thomas WILD seconded the address as length the effects of class legislation. The thanks amended and proposed by Mr. Peck, and said that it of the meeting was given to Mr. Duncan, for his had his cordial approbation, for it exactly recorded address, in the most enthusiastic manner. his sentiments. (Cheers.) It would appear that the toiling millions may hope for no sympathy from the aristocracy and higher classes. Has not her Majesty the prerogative of shewing mercy, and is it not one of the first principles of Christianity, to love less of the imprisoned Chartists, when the sum of not one of the first principles of Christianity, to love loss were collected. The speaker addressed in a mercy and to do justice? Why then should we be nowerful and animated manner the audience are deprived of this opportunity of seeking for mercy for all those who have been unjustly persecuted, and of expressing our opinions on an occasion so favourable! I would ask the gentlemen present if the working classes have any grievances!-if there are not 200,000 haud-loom weavers in a state of destitution? (Hear, hear.) Have we not grievances to place, on the 28th inst., for the before-mentioned complain of in the State, in the Church, and in the purpose, when lectures will be delivered by Mr. W. passed unanimously, poor; or for giving expression to their political epimons! (Hear, hear.) Do we not see Union basinflicted upon the country a Rural Poince force to Meeting-room, Water-lane; on Sunday evening, the villanous factions that oppress us." mark the footsteps of the working classes, and to Mr. Harrison, from Calverton, lectured to a crowded Mrs. Brown's Support Fund.-Mr. Davies has of which I see a great deal here. (Much applause.) another lecture on Saturday next, and Mr. John

was also given to the Chairman, and the meeting liberty and happiness; and in his (Sir W. L.'s) by some of the preceding speakers. He could not opinion, the only way by which this could be effectually removed, was by the more expansive, diffusion of Christianity. And it ought, therefore to rejoice every heart, that it had pleased God to rejoice every heart, that it had pleased God to rejoice every heart, that it had pleased God to respect to the unanimity defending the meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of but allude (he hoped not offensively) to some remarks association, held at Westbrook's Temperance Coffee organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the weekly meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of sociation.—At the weekly meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of sociation, as sociation, held at Westbrook's Temperance Coffee organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the weekly meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of sociation, as sociation, held at Westbrook's Temperance Coffee organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the world control organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the world control organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the world control organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the could earn at the could earn at the could earn at the world control organisation, and pleuging the meeting to increased it with what he could earn at the coul make this country the depository of the sacred thought the fact of three parties having been calculated to weaken the force of public opinion. | meeting separated.

FROST COMMITTEE.—The London Frost Committee

tion with the intended new year's demonstration in favour of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. Bell having been called to the chair, Mr. Chapman addressed the Committee, stating himself to be one of a deputation from the Frost Demonstration Committee, and asking for co-operation in their exertions to make the demonstration effective. After certain questions had been asked, and explanations given, Mr. Dyson moved that a deputation be appointed for the purpose t would be inexpedient to appoint a deputation, but exertions of their brethren of the Frost Demonstration Committee." Mr. Hoppy strongly impressed on the attention of the members the necessity for punctual attendance, and a zealous discharge of the duties they had undertaken to perform; and concluded by submitting the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thorne:-" That the members of the Frost Committee now present do pledge themselves to take active measures for the re-organisation of the Committee, and that they do in future meet on every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at Lunt's Coffee House.'

condition of the committee, in the course of which not performed. I ask you, Sir (addressing the Mr. Dyson strongly urged on his friends the propriety of their making a strenuous effort to pay the debts of the committee. They should recollect that they were indebted to a man who was about to endure the full measure of persecution which it lay in the power of the enemies of the people to inflict, and had that day met his foes face to face, and bearded them in their stronghold-he meant Mr. Hetherington, who, though he might be ever so much in want of it, would not, he verily believed, ask them for it, if they swed it a dozen years. He was anxious to see it paid. It was but just that they should seek to be out of debt before Chartists having each three on the committee, the inhabitants were called upon to consider the proton and Healey.

The committee met on Esiden each three on the committee, the inhabitants were called upon to consider the proton ignorant of the fact, that our character is often they incurred new expences, and he thought it would prict of an address to her Majesty. Gentlemen to be accounted for by impressions made on add energy to the exertions of the committee to find our minds in early life; we take in a great itself entirely unshackled by debt. Mr. James Lawrence The committee met on Friday evening, but no that nothing extraneous—nothing but a simple conmeasure the form of the mould in which we have was fully convinced of the necessity of being free from incumbrance in their future progress, and he begged to move-"That a deputation, composed of three persons, do wait on the more opulent members

of the committee, to ask their assistance in meeting the committee's expences."-Seconded by Mr. Godwin, and carried unanimously. The Secretary was then directed to furnish reports of the night's proceedings and the Whigs and Tories dove tailed together their ask for mercy. (Great applause.) He had yet to are numbers of those hands whose wages only to the Northern and Western Stars, and the committee Beparate addresses, to meet the views of both learn that it was extraneous matter to ask their average seven shillings a week. Contrast this state adjourned to next Tuesday, the 18th inst. At the adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of present, from burdens that pressed upon them. Hull, held in the Town Hall, on the evening of (Much applause.) There was nothing more likely Monday, 7th December, 1840, the Mayor in the to make the present a joyful occasion like the of things with royalty, and we shall find that while the towards you.

After detailing the progress making in the cause of the arrivoragence of the ar

from Bolton and other places, and it is expected accompanied by about twenty of the Rochdale that Wigan will turn out well. Sunday evening, several able speeches having been

Some conversation then ensued relative to the financial

made, Mr. James Leech was elected to represent place, from its centre to its circumference, appeared best method of upsetting a Whig meeting that is over the House of Correction, so that if the speaker sure expended in the unhallowed conflict, in amount to take place on the 10th, to request from the rateincalculable; but Sir William would improve our payers a grant of £10,000, for the purpose of filling the pockets of the followers of the man with the we have attempted this, and it was only the other fiendish smile, when it was determined that the day that we read of the Captain of a man-of-war Chartists should move an adjournment to that day and some of his officers and crew being slain in the twelvemonths.

THE FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' Restoration of one of the South Sea Islands. (Cries of "no, Committee met ou Monday night, when they received monies, transacted a deal of business, and called) a long time, and before it can ever fulfil the passed the following resolutions:-First, "That Joseph Costa, Joseph Melbit, James Forkington, the teaching of it, must do more work, and receive John Wright, and Thomas Clark be recommended less pay. (Much cheering.) Mr. B. then referred to to the Birmingham Restoration Committee, as proper persons to become honorary members of that was manifested; and, by constant agitation, the Committee." Second, "That a vote of thanks be Counsel employed by Mr. Frost, that no damage given to the Birmingham Committee, for the promptshould be sustained by nim in an appeal to the ness with which they have answered our corresfifteen Judges, on the objection raised by Counsel in pondence, and also for the copy of the rules they Mr. C. Counor will lecture next Sunday afternoon have forwarded us.

BIRMINGHAM -- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CIATION .- At an extraordinary meeting of the council, out of the country? On this ground alone, and specially summoned, by circular, for Sunday evening were there no other, he should support the amended last, held at Bill's Coffee House, Moor street, Mr. Counof persons had taken their places, the Tory gallery dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the was pretty full, the opposite one the police asserted Borough of Kingston-upon-Aull, in public meeting Town Cerk read the two addresses, and the Mayor of the council to attend at the dinner of the Studier assembled, beg leave most respectfully to tender to intimated that, as usual, the amendment would be of the council to attend at the dinner of the Studley the business of the meeting commenced, it was your Majesty our sincere and heartfelt congratulations; put first to the meeting, and desired that one hand and Redditch Working Men's Association, on Monday to the meeting, and desired that one hand and Redditch Working Men's Association, on Monday

It was moved by Mr. Herbert, seconded by Mr. "That Messrs. Pare, Penn, and Barrett, be elected than one-third of the votes-when, to the astonishto attend the said dinner, and that Mr. T. P Green be ment of every one, the Mayor declared the original requested to attend the same."

> Passed unanimously. Moved by Mr. Pare, seconded by Mr. Penn, "That the deputation be empowered to take fifty

Whise and Tories; at this time the body of the without not only the comforts but the necessaries of predetermination) that the Chartists were defeated, for the purpose of distributing them among the people The council then adjourned till the following even-

ing, when they met at the same place, Mr. Councillor Herbert in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Councillor Cotton, seconded by Mr. Bough,

"That Mr. Robert Kemp Philp, of Bath, is a fit Inursiay, the 10th instant, until Tuesday, the 26th and proper person to be put in nomination as a memof January, then to meet, it is said, for the despatch ber of the Executive Council."

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

KINGHORN .- Mr. John Duncan, from Edin-

burgh, delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this

town, on Thursday last. The nall was crowded,

and the audience paid the most profound attention,

was preached by Mr. W. Clements, in the National

Charter Association-room, for the wives and fami-

powerful and animated manner the audience as-

sembled, from the 1st Epistle of St. John, iii ch.

and 17th v. A lasting impression was made on all pre-

LONDON .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .-

At the usual weekly meeting of the memoers, on

Monday evening, December 7th, Mr. Bertramd in

the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read

and confirmed, substriptions received, and some

new members were enrolled. It was moved, seconded,

and carried unanimously, that the treasurer do make

the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of

this locality on Thursday next, to the committee in

furtherance of the great demonstration in January next, in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an

able lecture was delivered by Mr. Parker, a member

of this society, on the rise, progress, and principles

of the People's Charter, in which he was frequently

applauded; he afterwards dilated upon and energe-

tically recommended the people's paper, the Northern

Star, which was responded to by every one present.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Parker for

his able lecture this evening, and for his general

advecacy of the people's rights; a vote of thanks

to the Secretary of the Victim Fund.

lies of the imprisoned Chartists, when the sum of

while the lecturer proceeded to discuss at great

Passed unanimously. Notice having been given by the landlord that the place would not be had again to meet in, we beg to inform the Chartists of Birmingham, that placards will be issued, stating where we shall meet in future. The cards of membership have arrived, and all persons friendly to the cause of Chartism, are particularly requested to attend and receive their cards of membership, as we are anxious to have a good muster of the good and true to attend the demonstration on New Year's Day. Universal Suffrage and no Surrender is nailed to our must, and, rather than strike colours, we l BROMSGROVE.—On Sunday last, a sermon glorious death.

" A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, Is worth a whole eternity of bondage." By order of the council, W. H. COTTON, S. S.

AT A NUMEROUS and highly respectable meeting of sent. The sum collected we shall transmit forthwith the Chartists of Birmingham, held on Monday evening last, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, Mr. H. Green TEA L'ARTY. - A tea party will be held at the above in the chair. Moved by Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Bough, and "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and

are hereby given, to the brave and noble-minded men of Norwich and Brighton, for their manly conduct in SUTTON-IN-ASBFIELD .- On Wednesday night | defending the principles of Charlism, in opposition to the 25th ult., Mr. Mason, from Newcastle, delivered a the lawn sleeves and M.P.'s of the towns of Brighton thes erected all over the country, and have they not lecture on the principles of Chartism, in the Chartists' and Norwich, and exposing the cant and hypocrisy of

bickerings will now cease, and that the united ener-

gies of the people will now be directed to the attain-

ment of their proper end.

tion. Mr. Sidaway, of Gloucester, has kindly offered met last night, for the dispatch of business, in connecto deliver a lecture in their Association Rooms. Tower Hill, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at half-

CHARTER ASSOCIATION, Mr. Daniels, president, in Then what was the conduct of this inhuman white the chair. After the enrolment of new members, the receipt of the monies from the Ward collectors, and the misfortune to be imprisoned under his Draco-like various class leaders, the minutes of last meeting laws? In order to carry his designs into effect, and being disposed of and confirmed, it was resolved "That compel the hands to submit, heapplied to a parish of assisting in the object proposed; but it was afterwards agreed, in consequence of many members of the Committee being also members of other bodies, "that champions, Messrs. Dover and Hewitt, for their supplant those men who had turned out. The manly and honourable conduct in opposing the number was immediately made up, the overseer

on Sunday evening, December the 6th.

in order to advance the cause of universal liberty, tion of the rising generation into their own hands. STOCKPORT .- At the usual meeting, held on place, notorious for its Tory and church preto have turned out its inmates. The speaker was had said anything calculated to irritate, the minions

> in a simple and homely way, pointed out their grievances-the cheat practised upon them by indirect taxation—the atrocities of the cotton-mill system-and, after giving a pungent appeal to their hearts on the necessity of union, and the advantages arising from a combination of mental power, concluded amidst the applause of the assembly. A vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer, who replied by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who is the owner of the building. An excellent spirit place may be made too warm for High Church Toryism, or that burlesque upon everything virtuous and good, known by the cognomen of Whiggery .--

commence at six o'clock.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON .- NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- At their weekly meeting, held on Monday evening last, after the usual business was transacted, and a few new members enrolled, it was resolved, first, "That we nominate a fit and proper person as a member to serve on the Executive Council." Carried unanimously. Second, "That Mr. George White, one of the victims of Whig despotism, is a fit and proper person." Carried unanimously. It is particularly requested that the members of this Association will bear in mind and be at their posts on Monday evening next, when business of importance will be transacted.

EAWTHERN .- Mr. Mason, the talented lecturer

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Mr. Mason, the Midland

MARCHESTER On Sunday evening, agree-

gratifying to see the people maintain their position NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,-The canny lads at this juncture, and that it was more than ever and lasses of this truly democratic town are again necessary that the Chartists should be firmly bestirring themselves, and seem resolved to follow the united, as schemes were now being tried by other eximple so nobly set by their Scottish brethren. A parties to get up a counter movement. He saw meeting was held at the New Lecture Room, on Thurs- by the Star that they were likewise aware of it, day evening, for the purpose of electing a candidate to and had given directions accordingly. He then the National Executive Council. After an appropriate proceeded to show the deceitfulness which had been address. Mr. Byrne proposed Mr. George White, of tractised by the middle classes at various periods Leeds, as a proper person to be nominated on behalf towards the working classes by solicitations for of Newcastle and district. The proposition was received assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, with loud cheers, and after being seconded by a member and then left them, perhaps, in a great deal worse of the Council, was passed unanimously. Mr. White condition than they were before. He had been then addressed the meeting at great length, and entered reading a paragraph from one of the London papers fully into the principles of the Charter, and explained which went to prove that the labouring people of his views on the various questions that now occupy the England are a grumbling and dissatisfied set; and people's attention. He was repeatedly cheered through. setting forth that they were better off now than out. Another meeting was held in the Music Hall, on ever they were, and that they enjoyed more real Saturday evening, which was well attended, at which liberty than the people of any other nation on the Mr. White delivered an address on the outies of the face of the earth. This assertion Mr. L. called a people; the necessity of union, organisation, and brazen-faced, insulting, and impudent falsehood, quarter of wheat 3s. 4d. The whole of those articles of the people.

soul together, resolved upon resisting any further

past six o'clock. BRISTOL.—Council Meeting of the National encroachment upon their bare means of existence. slave driver towards the industrious men who had

Newcastle, dwelt upon the liberty-destroying and death-producing institutions of this country, poice titled pauper, a man whose life has been spent in death-producing institutions of this country; police, directing the spilling of human blood, and causing death-producing institutions of this country; ponce, standing army, church, law, the monarchy. Corn Laws, rag money, pension list, and national debt, were exhibited before the audience with thrilling effect; and each appeared to vow, as deeply as Hannibal, when in the midst of the tombs of his Hannibal, when in the midst of the tombs of his George III., £400,000; and again increased form the entire body politic. Radicals, went to Milnrow, two miles distant. This

place of meeting was completely jammed. Mr. T.,

in the Chartist meeting room, to a gratified audience. He commenced by urging the people to union, without which they were powerless, but with which they were omnipotent the then in an able manner exposed the Corn Law humbug, and severely commented interview he had had with Mr. O'Connor; he deexcellent spirits, and concluded a powerful address, which occupied two hours in delivery, amidst the plaudits of the meeting. We have much pleasure in stating that Chartism is progressing at Mount-

Brethren, be at your posts. Agitate! agitate!

for the Midland Counties, delivered an able discourse at the Cross here on Sunday last, which was listened to throughout with great attention. The movement nere is progressing rapidly.

ably to previous announcement, Mr. Leech deprophet to predict that this country will sink down

amounts to £1 168.73d. The wages of the labourer, secured by Act of Parliament, were 4d. per day, foliand and would purchase the above articles in sixteen weeks. Taking the wages of a day labourer in 1840. at 10s. per week, it would take sixty-nine weeks wages to purchase the same articles. He had been in a district where they are weaving a sort of coarse dirty blue stuff they call chambray. After carrying 36lbs. of it from the warehouse, which was a distance of eight miles, winding it, and weaving it, which would occupy two persons four days, and then carrying it back eight miles to the warehouse again, they would receive the small sum of 3s. 6d. A labourer in 1314, earning fourpence per day, would, in ten days, be able to purchase a quarter of wheat and a fat goose; but he could not, at the rate of 5s. per week at the present time, obtain the same under twelve weeks and three days. As 5s. per week is about the average of the hand-loom weaver's income, it clearly proved the diabolical zobbery practised on the working classes. The speaker then animidverted upon the repeated strides which have been made upon the industrious classes' interests by sideration the propriety of electing a person for a way of abatements. And now (said he) let me ask county counsel to the National Charter Associa- what security or protection is there for the working classes! At a certain mill in Manchester, a reduction of 5s. in the pound was offered by the masters. The hands, knowing that their wages were so low at present as would only enable them to keep body and

To so Hotron & Published

the persons present pledge themselves, individually and white slavery perpetuators of the vaunting locust threatening them with instant starvation, by stopping collectively, to give all assistance in their power to the establishment, and asserting the right of all persons their relief, telling them, at the same time, on the to be truly free." 2nd—"That the thanks of this authority of the white slave drivers of Manchester, Council are due and hereby given to Felix William that their earnings would amount to twenty-six Simeon, for his strenuous opposition to the Tories at their hole and corner meeting in the Diocesan School deceitful wretch knew that the old hands, who had Room, and proposing an amendment requesting her Majesty to deliver Frost, Williams, and Jones from their illegal banishment and confinement." 3rd—After alluding to the enormous burdens saddled on After alluding to the enormous burdens saddled on "That the Secretary do advertise in the Northern Star, calling a meeting of the County Council for Star, calling a meeting of the County Council for army, navy, &c. &c., the lecturer said, that one of Gloucestershire, to be held at Mr. Sidaway's, Magnet Inn, Gloucester, on Monday, the 21st of December."

4th—"That one hundred of the addresses, now laid upon the table, he posted, and a copy thereof sent to the people's stock of grievances, but one laid by as useless lumber, received £100,000 per year, upon the table, be posted, and a copy thereof sent to which amounted to £273 19s. 5½% every day. At the Northern Star office, requesting the same to be 2s. per day, this would maintain 2,730 working men; inserted in that invaluable journal.—Correspondent. in addition to which she had two parks and three MILNROW.-Mr. William Thomason, late of royal palaces. The American President had but Newcastle, delivered a lecture in the National £5,000 per annum; consequently, the Queen of Charter Association Room, to a crowded audience, England had as much at her command as would pay him his wages for two hundred years to come. The ROCHDALE.—On Sunday, December 6th, a lecture was delivered in the Association Room, at two o'clock; the attendance was numerous, and all present appeared to be interested in the truths taught. The lecturer, Mr. William Thomason, of

> ancestors, to alter and reform the entire body politic. George 111., £400,000; and again mereased £200,000; as Constable of the Tower, £950 per year: as Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, £238 per advised them to form themselves into debating societies, reading associations, and take the education of the rising generation into their own hands. After detailing the progress making in the cause of just call their attention to an event that has just happened, which you will feel as an incumbrance. This event has been blazoned through the Whig and dilections, was soon in motion, and the whole Tory press, as if it was one of the greatest blessings which could come to the starving millions of this country, and in this way you have been mocked, Compare the fuss which has been made with this poor little innocent child, and the thousands of torture close at hand. Every alley leading to the pounds which will be squandered on this affair

> throughout, with the circumstance of the poor woman who, after making application to no less than six different places, was refused at all of them in the midst of the most excruciating pains of childbearing, and was actually delivered in the cab! "Shame, shame," from all parts of the room.) Yes, if justice were done to those cruel Guardians of the Poor, who so neglected their duty, they would have been brought up, and charged with wilfur murder. Truth is at this time a dangerous commodity; but the time is coming when men, in spite of the consequences, will speak out; and, indeed. those who can see the wide chasms which have been made betwixt the rich and the poor, without uniting with their fellow-men to change a system so fraught with injustice, ought to be branded as the at Rochdale, and in the evening at Spotland, to enemies of their species. Well, it is no use further laying before you the wretchedness of a system of which you have had so much practical and painful MOUNTSORREL,-Mr. Mason, of Newcastle, experience; and, therefore, let us come to the queslectured at this place on Thursday evening, Dec. 3d., tion-" How are we to get rid of these evils?" That is the question after all. It is quite evident that the property of the labouring man has been shamefully depreciated, while all other descriptions of property have been enhanced in value. And how has

that been done? It is not only that the property of upon the New Poor Law. After touching upon a the rich, drawn together from the labour of the variety of other topics, he stated to the meeting the people, has given them the power (as our friend O'Brien would say) of the sucking-pump, but it has scribed that gentleman as being in good health and given them, also, a monopoly of political power, which is never failingly used to turn the wealth produced by the people to the selfish interest and aggrandisement of the rich. Among the many schemes set forth, by way of sops, to engage the attention of the people from their true interests, under pretence of reforming abuses, we find one in the Munchester Times of last week; which, after ridiening Universal and Honsehola Suffrage, and likewise endeavouring to throw their puny napkin over the shining qualities of men who, compared with themselves, are as the sun to a farthing rushlight, goes on to tell us that an educational qualification is the only one that can give justice to the people; whilst in the same article this savient instructor of the people tells us that nine-tenths of the people in the agricultural districts can neither read nor write. Where is the justice of a scheme which, according to their own showing, would disfranchise nine-tenths of the most userel and valuable people in the world? But, then, these gentlemen are Corn Law repealers, and they know that the greater part of the profit-mongers (in this list we include shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers, all the Royal Family, land aristocracy and gentry, spiritual Peers and established clergy, the military, legal, and distributive portious of the community, Counties' lecturer, preached an able sermon in the including commissioners, judges, barristers, coun-Market Place, on Sunday last, at half-past two in cillors, attornes, hangmen, gaolers, turnkeys, police are determined to go down to the bottom, and die a the afternoon, to a very large assemblage of all spies, informers, smugglers, swindlers, pedlars, duf-

classes. He also delivered an address the same fers, hawkers, contraband traffickers, professional evening, at the house of Mr. Skevington, Charter actors, singers, pawnbrokers, publicans, vagrants, Hotel; and on the Monday evening, at the same gipsies, coiners of base money, common prostitutes, place, he delivered a powerful lecture, elucidating paupers, beggars, inmates of asylums, madhouses, he operation of the existing institutions on the dispensaries, and infirmaries, pickpockets, gamblers, labouring interests of society. At the conclusion of confirmed drunkards, felons, burglars, and others; the lecture, Mr. Skevington, in a brief and eloquent in short, all those who fatten on the people's industry, address, appealed to the mieting in a most impres- and those who are brought down to wretchedness, sive manner, to do their duty in behalf of Frost, infamy, and misery, by the debanchery and prefixate Williams, and Jones. A vote of thanks and three extravagance of the rich), would be fit subjects if meers were then given to the lecturer, and three they could read and write, whilst the real, useful, lines three for the suffering Chartists. A vote of and industrious man, whose labour furnishes bread thanks being given to the worthy Chairman, Mr. and bee to the sapient editor himself, must, forsooth, Baker, of Hawthern, who replied in a neat speech, be deprived of a vote, because he does not come up to the standard of Whig scholastic perfection. If it B MATON-LY-M. ORS.—At a Council Meeting were not for the intelligence and industry of these of the National Charter Association of Bolton-le- men, the whole nest of horners who prate about the Moors, it was resolved, "That a grand demonstra- ignorance of the people would have to pass tion do take place in or near Bolton-le-Moors, on through the streets in a state of makediness; New Year's Day, to memorialise the Queen for and by a law which, in their wisdom they the liberation of Mesers. Frost, Williams, and Jones, have mace, they would, every mother's soul of and that the following towns and villages be requested to send delegates to the Temperance Hotel, sance. So much, then, for the nostrain of the Newpost-street, Great Bolton, in Bolton-le-Moors, editor of the Manchester Times! It is for us, on purpose to form plans to carry out the above demay be established through ail generations on the Through of these realms as the protections of our religion, and the prince of our religion, and the prince of these realms as the protections of our religion, and the guardians of our national liberties."

The Scriptures tell us that by the sweat of our partitions on the Through of the guardians of our national liberties as the protection of the industrious are starving! the guardians of our national liberties."

Sir William said that the principles of the British constitution he coonsidered most especially adapted for the nappiness of the people, they being based of the many of the industrious are starving! the Working Men's Association, on Monday last, Stephen Mills. We met on Monday evening, when the cards of membership were administered to the findley, Westhoughton, Leigh, Chowbent, Tydsley's the cards of membership were administered to the morning, Wigan, Standish, Ashton-in-Willows, Sir Will the thanks of the Association begiven to Moor, Hawcod, Lee, Tarton, Egerton, Belmont, Indied their weekly meeting and tot carry the People's Charter.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—At a meeting of the Working Men's Association, on Monday last, Stephen Mills. We met on Monday evening, when the cards of membership were administered to the findley, Westhoughton, Leigh, Chowbent, Tydsley's the cards of membership were administered to the morning, Wigan, Standish, Ashton-in-Willows, Str Will we want the considered most especially adapted for the rich and edunctions and tocarry the People's Charter.

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Wottender of the Working Men's Association, on Monday last, Stephen Mills. We should their weekly meeting of the Working Men's Association, on Monday last, Step the other, unless he will give justice to every man who labours houestly for the maintenance of himliveted a lecture in the Association-room, Tib-street, to a crowded audience. He said it was to wean the minds of the people from the Charter. and would do anything sooner than concede that measure to the working classes. But give us the Suffrage, and we will save the ship from sinking; but without it, it does not require the foresight of a

> acclammations of the assembly. The following resolution was then read and submitted to the meetmg. Resolved .- "That this meeting do, individually and collectively, demand the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones; also, that this meeting do hereby give them their hearty co-operation to the general committee of Birmingham for that desirable object." Moved by Mr. Leech, and seconded by Mr. Murphy. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer. The voluntary subscription amounted to £2 9s. 2d.

to the miserable condition of our much-lamented

sister, Ireland. The lecturer sat down amid the

LIBERATION OF MESSES. BUTTERWORTH, RICHARD-SON, DOYLE, SMITH, AND SCOTT.-The Committee perseverance, in order to secure to the people their and proved it by reading the following account of of the Female Political Union, No. 1 District will Borough of Lambeth National Charter As- just rights. After an address from Mr. Byrne, resolu- what a labourer could get in sixteen weeks in 1314, hold a Tea Party and Ball, on Saturday evening, Sociation.—At the weekly meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of and contrasted it with what he could earn at the Dec. 26th, in the National Charter Association

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

MANCHESTER.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM OVER THE ANTI-SLAVERY HUMANITY-MONGERS. The following report of the slavery meeting in the

number, but not received in time. The lecturer, Mr. George Thompson, had advertised his address for seven o'clock. At about a quarter-past seven. our reporter entered the Hall, it being then about half full of people, of whom the greatest number were ladies and gentlemen; but before half-past it appeared nearly full, the latter part being of the black hands and faces. They were very patient for a considerable time, expecting some one would make his appearance to state why the lecturer had not begun in time; when at last a gentleman presented himself and apelogised for the delay, by saying that it was in consequence of the Boroughreeve being at a meeting below, where they were getting up an address to her Majesty Queen Victoria; which would be was sure induce them all as loyal subjects to excuse the delay. (Voices, "O yes, another pauper come." "It must have £30,000 to keep it," &c. &c.) About eight o'clock the lecturer appeared, accompanied by Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and a great number of gentlemen. At this time the platform was filled by ladies. A person on the platform begged in an insudible voice to propose the Boroughreeve to the chair, and without any one seconding or even putting it to the meeting, declared him elected unanimously. The greatest attention was paid to the lecturer, except at times when he was describing the black slaves of British India. The Chartists reminded him of the white slaves of England, then under his own nose,

which appeared to annoy him very much. In his lecture he told the people that it was by the assistance of them that the black slaves would be emancipated. He continued to draw pictures of slavery abroad, till the people thought it was time to hear a little of the slavery at home; and at length called out loudly for Leech to be allowed to speak, amid the cries of "Leech," "Time," "Home," "New Poor Law," "Factory Slaves," and great confusion. The lecturer was obliged to conclude.

Mr. CURRAN, a staunch Chartist, then rose and asked the lecturer whether it would not be better to endesvour to establish justice at home before they directed their attention abroad. Mr. Thompson protested against such a question being asked, because it would involve him in a discussion which he did not wish to enter upon. Many other questions were about to be put, but the Chairman refused to hear them. Then commenced a general shout of "Chair," "Answer the duestion." "fair discussion," and "home policy before

Mr. THOMPSON begged they would give him a hearing, which was granted. He then said that he was Very much fatigued, after lecturing for two hours. and contended it was not fair to want to force him into a discussion at that time. A fustian jacket-man said that he thought it was

very curious that he should be so very much tired with two hours' work, and he had to work fifteen hours every day, except Sundays, in a cotton factory. (Shouts of laughter, and cries of "Let those of that platform come into a factory, and then they will see what white slavery ia.") The BOROUGHREEVE then interfered, and wanted to

stop the proceedings. of things to support him, and he had been a slave ever state that in less than three minutes after the opening since. But he would conclude, and, as they had of the front door the hall, which, according to all acspeaker a candid hearing.

until they had emancipated themselves. He then meeting, and many of them were admitted by the refuted the charge which has been brought against the private door without circulars. Chartists as a body. It was the belief, said he, that they wanted to divide property; and thus it was that | motion of Mr. Oswald, M.P., seconded by Mr. Dalglish, many enemies to the Charter were created. He then gave an exposition of the principles of Chartism, and said, in conclusion, that, in order to clear the Chartists Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Police, and Member of the of the base misrepresentation which they had been | Chartist Central Committee for Scotland, also Treasurer subject to, he had prepared an address which he to the Radical Association of Lanarkshire, attempted to would submit for their consideration. He read it, and est down saluted with demonstrations of applause.

To the Trades and Working Men of Mauchester, Sulford. and their Vicinities, who wish to lend a helping hand in the Emansipation of the White Slaves of Great

society; and we trust that nothing will, at this time, impede our progress legally and peacefully. We are determined on the accomplishment of this most imevil effects of a most cruel system of class-legislation. My friends, that labour is the foundation of all our

mational greatness, is a fact that no one will, for a moment, attempt to deny, but, unfortunately for the sons of toil, in the same ratio as we improve in mechanical skill and industry, in the same ratio annually we are sinking into a state of poverty and degra-

Friends, and fellow-slaves, with such facts before us, we must reasonably conclude, that there is something radically wrong in the political institutions of our country; and, to perfect those institutions, and to place ourselves and our children on a footing of pure independence, is our object: for a great number of years a many good and true patriots have seen the necessity of such changes, and when even an effort has been made to improve our condition, and to reduce the burdens that press so heavily upon the industry of the millions, we have been told that we want nothing but a division of property. Pellow-workmen, such base misrepresentations have

done much to impede our progress; but we trust, brother Chartists, that you will join us in repelling the foul, the impudent falsehood; for, as men and patriots in our country's cause, we deny having any design of invading the property of other men. But we do assert the right of protection for our labour—the only property we can boast of; for we knew, and are sensible, that the wages of every man are his right; that difference of strength, of talent, and industry, do and will afford distinctions of property, which, when acquired and confirmed by laws emanating from a fountain of justice, should be held sacred and

Mr. TILLMAN rose to second it in a calm speech replete with sound sense and manly argument.

Mr. GRADWELL next rose and drew a most deplorsole and alarming picture of the condition of England, which completely drove all the ladies and a great number of the cotten gentry away. The speaker nearly electrified the audience, and worked them up to an enthusiastic pitch, and sat down after making an eloguent speech.

mpon the people to use their moral power in order to

broached which was of justice, or humanity, than it was coming immediately to the subject of the address, he opposition language from the Whigs and Tories presure indication that there would be empty benches begged leave to direct their attention to the disgraceful sent. Perceiving, however, that Mr. M. was determined would do snything for the working classes, and argued ing. The meeting was called by public advertisement to proceed. He said, my Lord Provost and fellow. the absurdity of agitating for the removal of any one by the Lord Provost, and at the foot of that advertise citizens - Before saying a word on the subject of the monopoly, but go for those measures which would in ment was a postscript, requesting the requisitionists to address which I rise to second, I must also enter my some degree remove them all.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the address, when a person rose to propose that the following be added to

is, as an addition :--

and seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL.

peried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN then said that as an appeal had been made to them on behalf of the black slaves, he would room, which they could fill, and request the requisiseparated them on behalf of the imprisoned Chartists, tionists to meet half-an-hour before the rest; and by this and suggested that some one be appointed to stand at means, any party, no matter how small, might meet the door with his hat; which was accordingly done, under the name of the public, and pass the most un-

med received a good collection. Three times three cheers were given for Feargus tion, and cheers.) Gentlemen might cry question, it an atrocious, cowardly recommendation—and it is John's friend contracted with him at the last elec- suffered no detriment, had so preserved it from the Cosnor, and all the political sufferers; three for the but that was a method of packing meetings which ought moreover the first time that any direct threat of the atmosphere and the neighbouring at James Town, the best understanding never ceased Meritern Star, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman; not to go unreprobated, because if allowed to pass unapplication of physical force ever was held out to deter The Chartists wish to know if the Manchester spring, that at first sight it did not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island and
thus ended one of the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the spring, that at first sight it did not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the island and the greatest trimmbe over the population of the greatest trimmbe over the greatest trimbbe over the grea

in the Chartist Public Room, of this place, on the they were determined to create and their feelings to produce yelling and howling, that fully informed that a box, to receive contributions diers bareheaded, into a tent which had been pre- away from their island the communication their feelings to produce yelling and howling, that fully informed that a box, to receive contributions diers bareheaded, into a tent which had been pre- away from their island the communication their feelings to produce yelling and howling, that fully informed that a box, to receive contributions diers bareheaded, into a tent which had been pre- away from their island the communication their feelings to produce yelling and howling, that fully informed that a box, to receive contributions diers bareheaded, into a tent which had been pre- away from their island the communication their feelings they make the feelings the feelings are the feelings of this country only keep themselves the feelings of the

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS which he would allude before coming to the address. tirge, and I hope it will be the last. (Cheers.) No man AT GLASGOW, AND TOTAL ROUT OF THE COMBINED FORCE OF WHIGS AND TORIES. GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TRADES' HALL!

(Abridged from the Scottish Pilot.) From this day (Thursday) henceforth, and for ever. Town Hall, at Salford, was sent for insertion in our last the two factions were to have public meetings made to their hands. Let us, said they, for one day at least, sink all minor differences, and under the motto of "a Loyal and dutiful Address to her Majesty on the interesting occasion of the birth of a Royal princess," put down these tyrannical, rebellious Chartists. While the public of Glasgew; yes, we say the real bone fide inhabitants of Glasgow wait patiently in the street before the large public entrance, until one o'clock, for the opening of the door, let us see what is going on in another street, where there is a back entrance to the Hall referred to. About the hour of meeting, we may remark, en passant, previous to issuing the advertisement, a Committee, composed of Whigs and Tories exclusively, after a long and serious discussion, as to the proper hour for avoiding the presence of the operatives. deliberately and gravely resolved not to call the meeting in the evening, for then there would be a numerous assemblage of the Chartists-not at three o'clock in the afternoon, for then the working men would be returning to their employment—not at two o'clock, for then they would be coming out from their shops and factories to

their dinners—but at one o'clock, when it would be impossible for many of the industrious classes to attend. for they could not conveniently get out from their employment, it was thought, an hour before the usual time and in an bour the whole affair could be quietly and judiciously managed by themselves. But that no means might be left untried, and to make assurance doubly sure, it was next resolved to pack the Hall, before opening the front door at all. That this might be properly done, the Tory hole-and-corner system was thought best-and the requisitionists, to the number of 300, comprising nearly the whole force that could be "compelled to come in," were supplied with admission circulars, which respectfully solicited their presence half an hour before the time mentioned in the advertisement of the meeting, by a back entrance to the Trades' Hall at the head of Virginia-street, to make certain arrangements previous to the commencement of the business of this public meeting! As there has been considerable altercation as to the numbers present when the public entrance was thrown open, we may as well state, that we counted the gentlemen shortly before the

opening of the front door, and there was no more than 300 present! Of this we are prepared to make oath! When the citizens were admitted, they found the Hall more than one third full, the hustings occupied, and every thing arranged in the most comfortable and complete order. On the platform we observed, amongst others, the Lord Provost, James Oswald, Esq., M.P. the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, Dr. M'Leod, Bailies Robertson and Mitchell, Robert Findlay, Esq., of Easterhill; Alex. Johnstone, Esq., A. Graham, Esq., Walter Buchanan, Esq., Robt. Bartholomew, Esq., James Hutchinson, Esq., A. Wingate, Esq., James Lumsden, Esq., Geo. Crawford, Esq., Jas. M'Lellan, Esq., George Stirling, Esq., of Cordale; John Tennant, Esq., St. Rollox, Stevenson Dalglish, Esq., J. W. Sebright, Esq., —— Campbell, Esq., of Bridgeton; John Pattison, Esq. For the honour of humanity, however, it is but fair to state, that when the public entered the party on the hustings looked extremely foolish. Some of them hung their heads, and, to all Mr. JUSEPH LINNEY, who lately succeeded the apparance, seemed heartily ashamed of the silly figure Boroughreeve in Manchester, at the Town Hall, was they cut. The opening of the front door was announced then elected, amid most tremendous shouts, to succeed to those within by a tremendous burst of cheering from the Boroughreeve of Salford. Mr. Linney said that he the crowds on the outside, and immediately thereafter once saw Mr. Thompson at Stockport about ten years the public poured into the hall. A shout of derisive since, and he asked him if ever he had seen a factory laughter was the first exhibition of feeling on the part child, and engaging to take him, and show him slavery of the Radicals, and was again and again repeated as in its true colour. He himself had to go to the factory, they thronged into the meeting to witness the display when he was but four years old, and many times so before them. Our readers may have some idea of the weak and fatigued, that he was compelled to lay hold energy and determination of the Chartists, when we

elected him to preside, he hoped they would give each | counts, is capable of containing from 1,100 to 1,200 persons, was crammed to suffocation. They may also Mr. CURRAN then rose and said. Mr. Chairman and have some idea of the real strength of parties, and of fellow-slaves. ("No. no, no," cried the respectables.) the honesty of the Lord Provost on taking the vote The speaker then proved to a demonstration that thou-upon the occasion, when we state, and we are borne sands of the working classes of Manchester were as out by Captain Miller in stating, that the numbers admiserable slaves as those of the West Indies. The initted by the back-door, was less than 300. Be it speaker then showed the absurdity of calling upon the remembered, circulars were given to all favourable to working classes to assist to emancipate slaves abroad the views of the Whigs and Tories, who got up the

> After the hall had been completely filled, on the the Lord Provost was called to the chair.

Immediately upon his Lordship taking the chair, obtain a hearing, but he was received by disapprobation from the Whig and Tory party, and a chorus of cheers from the Radicals. At length, however, he was induced to give way, until the Lord Provost might have an opportunity of informing the assemblage what the meeting was called for. His Lordship then detailed the objects of the meeting, viz., to address her Majesty FRILOW-WORKMEN,-The present call that we are and Prince Albert. He hoped the gentlemen who about to make upon you is purely on that which con- were prepared to address the meeting would be listened cerns every member of the social compact of civilised to with the attention which became the subject, and which became such a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Glasgow. He could not doubt that the meeting would be conducted with propriety, when their object portant undertaking on behalf of those who have, and was so loyal, so generous, and so British-like. His are, still suffering the most severe privations from the Lordship's brief address met with several interruptions, and was diversified with a variety of cheers and hisses. Mr. Ross then said-Before going into the business of the meeting, he wished to make a few remarks-(cheers and disapprobation.) Oh, I'll make myself heard—there's no mistake in that (A storm of howls and demoniac-like groans from the combined Whigs and Tories.) I am here as one of the citizens of Glasdation that has no parallel in the history of our com- gow; but I got in by the back way. (Laughter and confusion.) I say this is a packed meeting, and it is a disgrace to the getters up. (Laughter again.) It is a intention of seconding the motion of Mr. Jack. the

> Mr. ALEX. JOHNSTONE then moved the following address:-"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

whole proceedings.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, beg leave most respectfully to tender to your Majesty our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the happy and auspicious event which has conferred upon your Majesty the en-

dearing title of parent, and enables us to hail the birth of the Princess Royal of England. "While we would offer our most grateful thanks to the Almighty disposer of events for the double blessing bestowed upon your Majesty's faithful subjects in the preservation of your Majesty's invaluable life, and in the well grounded hope now afforded to us that the throne of these kingdoms will hereafter be occupied by your Majesty's royal progeny, we would fervently pray. that the Almighty power which has hitherto so happily protected your Majesty, may be vouchsafed unto us. and that your Majesty may long be spared to extend the blessings of your illustrious reign to all classes of

the British empire." Mr. FIRLAY, of Easterhill, seconded the adoption of the address. Mr. JAMES JACK, who was in the body of the meeting, now rose amidst the confusion, and claimed a hearing. The Chairman did not seem at first to observe him, the noise and confusion was so great. Some degree of order having been restored, Mr. Jack said he wished to be heard before the proposed address was submitted to the meeting. Loud cries arose from all parts of the Hall of "go to the platform." Mr. Jack then made his way through the crowd, and ascended Mr. BROTHERTON then presented himself to the the platform. This was the signal for howling, hissing,

andience and said that there really was so much truth and bellowing on the part of the gentlemen; until they in the remarks of the several speakers who had addres- having roared themselves out of wind, Mr. Jack, adthem, that he could not leave them without having a dressing the Chairman and citizens of Glasgow, said he few words. He continued to reprobate the present had come there as an inhabitant of Glasgow, to con-Government, attributing all the evils under which we gratulate her Majesty on the birth of a daughter. labour to class, selfish, and bad legislation, and called (Hear, hear, and cheers) He did not come there to move any negative to the object of the meeting, but remove it, contending that the present House of Com- only to move a different address than the one just submons would never do anything for the people, and mitted for their consideration. (Howling from the few arged them to persevere in demanding a repeal of the Whigs and Tories, and tremendous cheers from the rest of the meeting.) He did not propose a new address Mr. LEECH then fellowed and shewed the foolish. from anything objectionable he had heard in the one mess of petitioning a House of Commens which the just read, but because it did not contain some things meeting, and was met by hissing, howling, imitations Secturer had said that no sooner was there anything he would like to see introduced. (Cheers.) But before of the crowing of a cock, and other such Parliamentary Again the Henourable M. P. had said that they never | conduct that had been resorted to in calling that meet | not to be put down by mere bellowing, he was allowed meet half an hour sooner. This of course had been protest against the disgraceful conduct of those who done; and when the public were admitted, all those packed this meeting. (Cheers and hisses.) I assure requisitionists were comfortably seated in the front of you, my Lord Provost, I regret extremely that you have the hustings. (Cheers, howls, and cries of question.) allied yourself with such a proceeding. [The Provost This was a method of proceeding, which, if not checked, here declared, that he neith ensanctioned nor was a "That calling upon the working classes to assist to would subvert every fair expression of public opinion. party to any such proceeding. Mr. M. continued, I emancipate foreign slaves, is nothing less than mockery, He wished them to consider the matter for a moment. am glad, fellow-citizens, that is Lordship disclaims all because they have no power an petitionin the and to see what such unusual conduct led to. (Ques- connection with the infamous affair. Loud cheers from present House of Commons for the redres o grievances tion.) He wished to come to the question; but this the Radicals, and howlin from the Torie sand Whigs). The address and the addition was then put and opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however un- ground. (Hear, hear, hissing and cheering). While I popular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small

them ten minutes if they would behave themselves, not say that there is no man kere who more heartily two more classes were formed. 5s. 10d. was subbut he could not say when he would be done if they congratulates her Majesty on her convalescence than I scribed to purchase tracts with, and three misto which he wished to speak was, that not only had poor and impoverished countrymen, that I hope the meet every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., when a it been attempted to pack the meeting by admitting birth of this Royal child will not be made a pretence reading room is opened to all who may choose to persons with tickets by a private door, but in that for another dip into the public purse. (Laughter and attend. abominable paper called the Scotch Reformers' Gazette, an illegal threat had been thrown out that if the working classes attended that meeting and dared to interfere. they ought to be summarily dragged off to bridewell. This was to deter the working classes from attendingbut he stood there to tell the working men of Glasgow. and to tell the gentlemen, if they did not know it, that that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would be able Davis in the chair. The meeting was numerously the threat was illegal, and that no man dared attempt to do this out of the 1,300 sovereigns per day, which attended. It was proposed by Mr. John Morris, to put the threat in force. And the scoundrel who the people pay for their maintenance. (Loud cheers.) and seconded by Mr. John Phillips, that Mr. Wm. dared to throw out such impudent advice, evidently My Lord Provost and Gentlemen, I am afraid that the H. Cromin, our Secretary, is a fit person to represent wanted to see some breach of the peace committed. way in which the monarchical institutions of this us at Manchester; which was carried unanimously. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Question.") He was not country are managed has a tendency to bring it into There being no other delegates present. on account yet done with that part of the question. There was disrespect in the eyes of surrounding nations. After of no other town in the county being enrolled but another paper in Glasgow had thrown out a similar alluding to the system of giving extravagant pensions Newport. More shame for them. threat, namely, the Constitutional (uproar, that again to other members of the Royal family for no service at required the interference of the chairman.) Yes, the all, Mr. Moir contrasted America with this country, Constitutional likewise advised sending the working men to bridewell, and he was surprised that the Lord Provost. who was a principal shareholder in that paper, did not to-day, and descended from the hustings amidst the check such criminal conduct, which was so calculated to endanger the public peace of the city (loud cheers, howls, hisses, and cries of question.) Did his Lordship not see that if any disturbance took place, it would be other polluted periodical he had already mentioned -(confusion.) He would now come to the address he had to propose, and as he saw that they were getting impatient, he would read it for their satisfaction. (Mr. Jack then read the address.) The first part of the address congratulated her Majesty on the birth of her daughter, hoping they would be long spared to confer happiness on each other, and benefit upon the country. The second part hailed the birth of the princess royal as an occasion which afforded her Majesty an opportunity of endearing herself to her subjects by granting a general amnesty to all political offenders. The third part hoped her Majesty would also permit them to congratulate her on the new feeling of affectionate tenderness which must animate her Majesty towards her royal babe, and hoped that those feelings would induce her to cause serious inquiry to be made into the condition of the labouring classes, thousands of whom were not only without the comforts, but the very necessaries of life. The fourth part expressed a belief show. that the evils existing in society were caused by the country in a way injurious to the people, and dangerous frequently interrupted by the groanings and howlings of the middle classes, which, however, were always drowned in the general cheers of the meeting. He proceeded. This was the address which he would propose instead of the one previously read, not, as he tionable in that address, but because it left out some not help letting the meeting know that it was disgraced by the presence of a wretch who had made himself everlastingly detested amongst all classes in Glasgow, and that was Peter M'Kenzie. (The most dreadful howling and groaning now arose, while Mr.

gether on one of the forms immediately beneath the The scene at the close of Mr. Jack's address almost defies description. All eyes, of course, were turned towards Mr. M'Kenzie, who has earned for himself so much unenviable notoriety, by his indiscriminate newspaper attacks upon "friend and foe." Extraordinary excitement appeared to animate him at the moment, and he appeared to writhe under Mr. Jack's castigation. Of course, the noise and confusion was so great that it was impossible to hear what he uttered. But his ashen hue and flerce aspect shewed, indeed, that he deeply felt the force and applicability of the personalities of the speaker. On perceiving this, the meeting appeared to be wound up to a terrible pitch. and the sarcastic, cutting epithets heaped upon him from all parts of the room gave indication of something very like a riot. The tremendous hooting, and groannumber of powerful-looking, fustian-jacketed lads in the front, gave but teo plain indication of what might have followed, if he had remained in his prominent situation. We believe his friends, who had him in the very foremost seats, and within a yard of Captain Miller, perceived the danger of allowing such an unpopular man to appear before a host of those upon whom he has launched so much virulent vituperation and abuse; for they dragged him to his seat, where, for a time, he was out of the sight of the enraged Radicals. The storm being somewhat allayed by his disappearance the business was proceeded with.

Mr. OSWALD, M.P., now rose, and endeavoured to obtain a hearing. But Mr. Moir having intimated his disgraceful business, and, as such, I protest against the meeting appeared to think Mr. O. out of order, and he was met by hissing and a partial cheer. When he anything about the address. (Cries of "sit down, then" -" you are out of order;" hissing and cheering.) All that I rose to propose is-(hisses, cheers, and disapprobation)-I did not intend to speak, but-(laughter and cheers .- I did not expect to see the time when you would not hear me. (Renewed hissing, cheering.) have been at many public meetings in my time, but this is the first time-(laughter, cheers, and hissing)this is assuredly the first time I ever witnessed signs of -(hisses, cheers, and renewed merriment on the part of the meeting)—I mean to say, this is the first time I ever witnessed an attempt on the part of an individual, to hold up another individual-(hisses, cheers, and cries of "Peter has done so fifty times himself)-I repeat this is the first time—(laughter, cheering, and confusion.) If you have not the courage to hear me out, let me tell you one simple truth-(uproar, and cries of 'sit down, you have told us already.") New, this is cowardly and contemptible. (Cheers, and laughter.) Finding it vain to expect a hearing, Mr. Oswald took his seat, and loud calls for Mr. Moir being heard from all parts of the house, that gentleman, amidst a most enthusiastic burst of cheering, and partial hisses, ascended to the platform, and in a moment, what had before been a scene of tumult and confusion was now a calm and peaceable assembly, waiting in breathless silence the first words of the speaker. The only interruption at first came from a few fierce, blackguard looking Tories, who, however, were cowed down when they understood that Mr. Moir intended to obtain for Mr. Oswald a hearing. Mr. Moir having called upon the meeting to give Mr. Oswald a hearing, that gentleman said—What I intended to say is, that this is the first meeting at which I ever saw an attempt made to hold up an individual, present at that meeting, to reprebation. (Cries of no, no; "Peter has often done so himself; he did so to Dr. Stuart, who thereby got his coat tern to skreds; he did so to Baillie Mitchell," &c. &c.) Mr. Oswald, after some further interruption, concluded thus-It is a thing unheard of in a civilised country—it is a cowardly proceeding on the part of those who attempt it, and I hope I may never witness it again. Mr. O. now sat down amidst cheers and hisses—Mr. Peter M'Kenzie bowing graciously to Stockton, and Darlington, since the publication of was this officer who, accompanied by five of the prin- from the quay to the frigate, the cutter advancing the Member, as if in token of thanks.

Mr. JAMES MOIR now endeavoured to address the

cation which her Majesty had from her mother, the meeting was held at our Association Room, for the duty of parents to provide for their own offspring, and Executive Council, to sit in Manchester, Mr. Richard cheers of the meeting.

length in support of Mr. Jack's address, but recoming being made. The short reports of our meetings mended the striking out of the last clause of it, which attributed to the conduct of his paper, along with the refers to representation, which proposal, however, Brighton. It has shewn to the coward, and the was indignantly scouted by the meeting.

The PROVOST then put the two addresses to the meeting, when an immense majority appeared in favour of Mr. Jack's. The other party, however, evidently instructed for

the purpose, made up by waving of hats what they wanted in numbers; but, assuredly, even with this trickery, they did not occupy more than the third of the Hall, and were in a miserable minority. Nevertheless, in the face of this display, we understood the Chairman to say the other address was carried. Loud cries of "divide the house," "appoint tellers," ac.; for a time nothing but confusion reigned in the place. This appeared to be more the fault of those on the forms than of any other party; for, sensible of their defeat, even in spite of the announcement of the Provost, they set up a terrible noise. Some other business was carried on upon the hustings, but such was the confusion that it was conducted in dumb

The Rev. Dr. M'LEOD now came forward and ignorance and folly of legislators who governed the endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but without effect, even although aided by the influence of Mr. Purdie. to her Majesty. During the reading, Mr. Jack was The Rev. Dr. M'Leod moved the following Address to Prince Albert, which was read and seconded by Mr.

"To His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

"May it please your Royal Highness.-We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of ing an excellent anchorage close to the shore. He de Chabot acted as chief mourner. All the authorialready mentioned from anything that he saw object the city of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, beg only found in the roadstead two ships of war, the ties of the island, all the principal inhabitants, and leave to present your Royal Highness our hearty con French brig Oreste, Capt. Doret, having on board the whole of the garrison, followed in pro gratulations on the safe and happy delivery of her the son of Admiral Baudin, detached from Goree from the tomb to the quay. But with the exception with the meeting. Before retiring, however, he could Majesty—an event which has given to these kingdoms by M. de Mackau with despatches for the prince, of the artillerymen necessary to lead the horses, and a Princess Royal, and strengthened the ties which have and the English schooner Dolphin, Captain Little- occasionally support the car when descending some associated your Royal Highness with the affection and hales, which sailed from Portsmouth on 21st May, steep parts of the way, the places nearest the coffin loyalty of her Majesty's subjects.

Sovereign, and your Royal Highness, may both long be anchor, the Oreste saluted the prince, manning her persisted in following the whole way on foot, together Jack stood for a minute or two pointing with his spared in health and in happiness to direct the mind of yards, and giving cheers of " Vive le Roi." The with General Churchill, chief of the staff in India, finger at Mr. M'Kenzie, who was sitting shrunk toyour Royal daughter for that high and noble station Dolphin also saluted the forts on shore, which who had arrived only two days before from Bombay. which, under Divine Providence, she may imbibe those returned it with 21 guns. On the Belle Poule The immense weight of the coffins, and the unevenprinciples which called her illustrious progenitors to the entering the roads, and even before she had anchored, ness of the road, rendered the utmost carefulness no throne of these kingdoms."

should be sent to Prince Albert. This was seconded, and

hands, shouting most lustily.

Mr. PURDIE announced that the amendment had been carried, which, although many voted from mistake, there is no doubt was the case; but Mr. Murray a minority.

which. members of the city, A. Johnston and J. Pattison, Esqrs.,

should be a deputation to present the address.

agreed to. the Chairman, and the meeting began to disperse. The | twenty years, re-visited the place of their exile, and Chartists, however, were requested to remain, for the for those who for the first time contemplated this purpose of ascertaining their numbers, and after several last asylum of so much glory. During the 11th, 12th, Miller should count them as they departed by the going through all the preliminary dispositions with middle door. This he declined to do; but other parties the English authorities for the exhumation and a funeral march, while the cannons of the forts were were appointed, and the numbers taken amounted, it translation of the remains of the Emperor, the crews fired, as well as from the Belle Poule and the Dolwas announced over the window to the assembled mul- of the three French ships of war were conducted by phin, the echoes being repeated a thousand times by titude on the outside, to seven hundred and eighty-five. could be heard, he began with—I do not mean to say The hall, it is generally believed, will not contain each man was permitted to bring away some little march the cortege stopped at the end of the quay. above twelve hundred; consequently, the Chartists must | memento of his visit. Messrs. Bertrand, Las Cases, where the Prince de Joinville had stationed himsel

> the Glasgow justices :-Glasgow, the third day of December. 1840. in At

Lanark. realms. That, at said meeting, an address to the part of France landed, and proceeded to the same During the embarkation, which the prince directed above effect was moved and seconded; another address spot. A point of etiquette prevented the Prince de himself, the bands played funeral airs, and all the was also proposed and seconded; and that his Lordship Joinville from placing himself at their head. All having taken a show of hands upon each of these, he declared that the first was carried by a majority, the house, refused to do so. That, thereupon, the and he decided on not landing but at the head of ef the frigate were immediately followed by the depenent desired all those in favour of the second his staff, and in a position which would permit him other vessels. Our mourning had ceased with the address to remain till those in favour of the first ad- to preside over the honours which he was charged to exile of Napoleon, and the French naval division dress had left the hall, when he, along with James | render to the remains of Napoleon. Jack, reporter, Scottish Patriot office, and John Cameron, boot and shoemaker, Hutchesontown, proceeded to count the remaining individuals in favour of the second address and found the number to be seven hundred and eighty-five.—All which is truth, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, as he shall

GEORGE Ross. JOHN MITCHELL, J. P.

DURHAM MISSIONARY TOUR. resolution, which was carried unanimously, dis-commissioner, M. de Chabot, and the other persons half-past six o'clock it reached the Belle Poule, solving the old Radical Association, and forming sent from France, on the spot of operations. the National Charter Association.

MR. DEEGAN will visit the following places during the ensuing week:—Winlaton, Menday, the 14th; Shields, Tuesday, the 15th; Chester-le-Street, Wednesday, the 16th; Gateshead, Thursday, the SUNDERLAND. - Inaccordance with the request of the Council of the Charter Association of Sunder-

on Sunday evening, the 29th instant; Mr. J. Deegan.

came here to vindicate my right as a free citizen of street, Derby, at eleven o'clock in the forencen.

Chargew, to take part in this public meeting of the citizens. I came here even in defiance of the atrocious mised the sum of £7 from Mr. Gibson, the landlord cophagus detached, and raised by means of a crane. recommendation of the editors of two of the Glasgow of the King George on Horseback, as soon as he The cemented masonry-work which enclosed the newspapers. (Tremendous cheering, and the most can obtain the same from Sir John Cam Hobhouse, coffin on every side, and which, during the nineteen popular measures. (Hear, hear, howls, cries of ques- savage yells from the men in broadcloth). Yes, I call our Right Honourable Representative; which have elapsed since it was built, had with her precious deposit on board.

the disgraceful shifts resorted to to get a packed meet. Chartists, and for myself, I will say, I will not be the in the house of Mr. T. Young, Oakwellgate. It was mortal remains of Napoleon from any further deing. (Cries of "Question, proceed," howls, hisses, first to break the law, but let any one lay his unhalthen agreed to form Gateshead into the Northern composition. The outermost coffin was slightly cheers, and general confusion.) He thought some of lowed hands on my person, and I will be prepared to District of the county of Durham; and it was also injured; the leaden coffin was in good conditions. the gentlemen were anxious to get away to their business; but they were just needlessly detaining themselves by their disorderly conduct. He would advise
the mentlemen were anxious to get away to their busigive him a warm reception. (Uproar and laughter.)
the felling, Reckington, Birtly, Winlaton, and all
in tin—the lids of which were taken off with the
the felling, Reckington, Birtly, Winlaton, and all
in tin—the lids of which were taken off with the
the felling, Reckington, Birtly, Winlaton, and all
in tin—the lids of which were taken off with the
the out-districts. We expect Mr. Deegan, of Sunthem to behave something like men, and not like a down, neither shall I abate one word of what I have
derland, here soon, and request of the out-districts inside with white satin, which, having become demenagerie of wild brutes. (Renewed uproar.) He had to say, and the noise and howling of the heroes in to communicate with us, and state whether they plenty of time to spare, and would not, therefore, be buckram will not decompose me. I trust that when would like a visit from him or not. It was also driven from his purpose. (Cries of "Come to the this physical force attack is to be made, that the two resolved that the Northern Star, Northern Liberator, question," and cheera) The question he wished to cowardly wretches who proposed it will lead the Scottish Patriot, True Scotsman, Dundes Chronicle, discuss was in reference to the unfair means resorted to attack. (Here Mr. Peter Mackenzie again got upon his and all the Radical press, be requested to re-print for the purpose of burking the free expression of public seat, evidently in a perfect fury, for such was the palemeetings. (Renewed turmoil amongst the gentlemen, ness of his countenance, that the point of his red nose since it appeared before the public; as also the plan about a dozen of whom started up, and commenced appeared to be more than usually flery. He in vain agreed to on the 20th June, at Manchester. The speaking at once. The noise, however, completely essayed to speak or make himself heard, and after members were then divided into four classes, and drowned their voices. The Chairman interfered, and looking fiercely at Mr. Moir, and striking his breast adjourned. On Sunday, 6th December, the members beseeched them to be quiet, and give the speaker a two or three times, with an appearance declaring his again met at half-past ten in the morning, when hearing. Mr. Jack proceeded.) He would not keep honesty, sat down. Mr. M. again proceeded.—I need eight new members had their names enrolled, and

continued their unmannerly interruptions. The point do. (Cheers.) But allow me to say, on behalf of my unequaries appointed to distribute them. The members cheers.) I can assure you, £15,000 per aunum, for NEWPORT (Monmouthshire).—On Wednesday, biscuit powder and pap boats, is no joke (Renewed November 25th, according to the notice received in laughter, and cheera.) I trust that the excellent edu- the Star, from the Executive Council, a public

Duchess of Kent, will make her know that it is the purpose of choosing a person to serve as one of the

BRIGHTON-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -This Association held its monthly meeting at the and concluded an effective speech by congratulating his Cap of Liberty, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2nd., fellow-citizens for the splendid muster they had made Mr. Councillor John Page in the chair. Since the last monthly meeting an additional couple of classes have been formed, making eleven classes; another Mr. Purdin next addressed the meeting at some is in course of formation; a steady and firm progress in the Northern Star have done much good in renegade, that numerous as has been the desertion from, and the divisions in our ranks, caused by intrigue, and, we believe, espionage, there are yet to be found stout hearted souls to brave the breach and plans, the glorious standard of our Charter upon the falling citadel of corruption. We must also congratulate the men of Brighton on their support of the patriotic Bronterre, in a manner that we cannot but thank them for. One pound per month has been duly transmitted to Mrs. O'Brien, according to a voluntary agreement on their part, since the incarceration of the patriot. One pound was voted to be transmitted on Wednesday last. They have also now established a "Victim Fund," and we doubt not they will do their duty to the suffering patriots.

> NAPOLEON'S REMAINS. The Paris papers contain the following interesting

remains of Napoleon from the burial-ground at St. Helena to the Belle Poule frigate:carrying out the first news of the intended expedi-"We fervently pray that our gracious and beloved tion. As soon as the Belle Poule had come to an Middlemore, although in a weak state of health the aide-de-camp of General Middlemore, the gover-Mr. Purdle said, as a means of testing the strength nor of the island, came on board, accompanied by Trelawney commanded in person the small detachof parties in the hall, he would propose that no address the captain of the Dolphin, to compliment the ment of artillerymen who conducted the car, and This was seconded, and house by illness, charged Lieutenant Middlemore, took place. From the moment of departure to the The CHAIRMAN intimated that he would take a show his son and aide-de-camp, to testify to the prince arrival at the quay the cannons of the forts and the of hands for the address. It did not appear, however, his regret at not being able to wait upon him, and to Belle Poule fired minute guns. After an hour's to be generally understood what had been said, and only offer to his use and that of his suite his house at march the rain ceased for the first time since the a few of both parties held up their hands. His Lord. James Town, which, on the receipt of the orders commencement of the operations, and on arriving in ship then said he would take a show of hands for the relative to the exhumation, had been prepared for reverse, when a majority of both parties held up their his reception. On the morning of the 9th, the prince landed in full uniform, accompanied by Commandant Arnoux, his side-de-camp, Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, M. de Rohan Chabot, commissioner of the King, M. de Las Cases, M. Mardeclared that the last vote taken was for the motion, chand, the Abbe Coquereau, almoner of the Belle mixed up with fearful expressions of abuse, added to a and the Chairman, at least, not contradicting this Poule, and several officers from the three vessels. determined press to get within reach of him, by a assumption, again the Chartists were declared to be in All the garrison were under arms to receive him. His royal highness first proceeded to the castle The uproar by this time was past description, during where the authorities were presented to him, and then mounted on horseback and proceeded to Plan-Mr. Lunaden proposed that the Lord Provost, the tation House to pay his respects to the governor. After a first conference on the subject of his mission, and the means for accomplishing it, the prince hastened to visit the tomb of Napoleon at Longwood The motion was seconded by Bailie ROBERTSON, and Bailie MITCHELL then proposed a vete of thanks to lions of the young prince, who, after an absence of uggestions for this purpose, it was proposed that Capt. and 13th, while the French commissioners were detachments to visit the tomb and Longwood, and the rocks above James Town. After two hours have had a large majority. After this the crowd quietly Gourgaud, and Marchand, devoted these three days at the head of the officers of the three French ships The following affidavit has been made before one of companions of his captivity were constantly greeted the Emperor—the most striking testimonials presence of John Mitchell. Esquire, one of her which they had, in former days, excited in the remains of the Emperor were about to belong to Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of population of St. Helens. The 15th October, the France. When the funeral car stopped, the Prince Appeared George Ross, boot and shoe manufacturer, at St. Helena, was fixed on for the ceremony of the around, who stood with their heads uncovered, re-Glasgow, who being solemnly sworn, depones that he exhumation. On the preceding evening the coffins ceived in a solemn manner the imperial coffin from was present at a public meeting of the inhabitants of brought from France by the Belle Poule, the the hands of General Middlemore. His royal highness Glasgow, held in the Trades' Hall, on the third day of funeral car, which had been constructed in the then thanked the governor in the name of France the present month, at one o'clock, p.m., called by the island, by the order of the governor, and the differ- for all the testimonials of sympathy with which Lord Provost, in pursuance of a requisition, for the ent articles necessary for the operation, were taken the authorities and inhabitants of St. Helena had purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to her to the Valley of the Tomb. At ten o'clock in the surrounded the memorable ceremonial. A cutter Majesty on the birth of an heir to the Crown of these evening the persons fixed on to be present on the the operations until the arrival of the coffin at the The moment the sarcophagus touched the cutter, place of embarkation being done by foreigners, the magnificent royal flag, which the ladies of James although it was apparent to the deponent that the prince considered that, in his quality of commandant Town had embroidered for the occasion, was unmajority was in favour of the second, and that his of the expedition, he should not be present at opera- furled, and the Belle Poule immediately squared her Lordship, although repeatedly requested to divide tions which were not under his entire command, masts and unfurled her colours. All the manouvres

> of Napoleon; Captains Guyet, Charner, and Doret, of the boat; Generals Bertrand and Gourgand and Dr. Guillard, surgeon-major of the Belle Poule, were alone introduced into the reserved enclosure of the garrison, who had orders to keep off all persons who were not designated by one of the commis-

The Messager, in stating that it is compelled, for want of space, to postpone publishing the official documents relative to the exhumation, gives the following narrative, from an eye-witness of the "The works commenced at midnight, and were continued without relaxation for upwards of nine

hours. It was feared that in spite of all the efforts, land, Mr. J. Richards, late member of the General and the continuance of two operations set on foot Convention of the industrious classes, delivered a simultaneously, to reach the coffin, the greater part lecture in the Association Room, Lambton-street, of the day would elapse before the exhumations would be completed, and that the translation must Chartist missionary, was called to the chair, and the be put off until the next day. But at daybreak all room was well filled. uneasiness on this point ceased, thanks to the able NOTTINGHAM. - MIDLAND COUNTIES' MIS- directions of Capt. Alexander, and his anxiety to SIGNARY Tour. In the ensuing week, Mr. Mason meet the wishes of the French commissioner. Too was a subject which ought not to pass unnoticed. It was a precedent, which if not protested against, and nowing places, namely, on was a precedent, which if not protested against, afforded a means by which any party arrogating to pass in front of ford; on Tuesday, at Loughborough; on Wednesday, of the workmen and soldiers under his orders, all of the workmen and soldiers under his orders, and now in the total and the restance of section of the workmen and soldiers under his orders, and now in the restance of section of the workmen and soldiers under his orders. itself the name of public, could completely burk public the hustings, while the public are kept in the back- at Leicester; on Thursday, at Belper.

opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unground. (Hear, hear, hissing and cheering). While I THE NETT DELEGATE MEETING will be held on and respectful demeanour. At half-past nine in the public are kept in the back- at Leicester; on Thursday, at Belper.

The NETT DELEGATE MEETING will be held on and respectful demeanour. At this moment, protest against such conduct, I must inform you that I Monday, the 14th of Dec. at the Ship Inn, Ford-morning the earth was entirely removed from the pared at Toulon for its reception. At this moment, came here to vindicate my right as a free citizen of street, Derby, at eleven o'clock in the forencon. vault, all the horizontal strata of masonry demolished. the vessels fired a last salute with all their artillery;

and thus ended one of the greatest triumphs ever condemned, it afforded a precedent for a course of progrand at a public meeting in Manchester.

The Chartists wish to know it the manenester spring, that at first sight at did not appear to be in to exist between the population of the condemned, it afforded a precedent for a course of procondemned, it afforded a opinion. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Question.") fully invited. (Renewed cheering, and howling, during not be "shabby" on this occasion, as it will assist to be damp. As soon as the Abbé Coquereau had greatest good-will and the warmest testimonials of LEICESTER.—Mr. Mason, the lecturer for the Midland Counties, delivered a most splendid address to the Chartists Public Room, of this place, on the Chartists Room, as it will assist to be damp. As soon as the Abbé Coquereau had greatest good-will and the warmest testimonal the coffin the Chartists recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with which Mr. Moir intimated to two or three fellows the poor Chartists very materially. The Chartists recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitants must be proceed. He would not detain them long; but if they were anxious he should be done, the best way which Mr. Moir intimated to two or three fellows are recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitants must be proceed. He would not detain them long; but if they were determing the coffin was removed with a continuous control of the coffin was removed with the proceed. He would not detain them long; but if they were determing the coffin was removed with the coffin was removed with the cof which was listened to with great admiration.

There was another point to the platform. There was another point to the platform. There was another point to the frankness where they can deposit their mites.

The pared for its reception near the tomb. After the it so celebrated; but they might "split their windpipes in this way, but he for our mearcerated breaking to only keep themselves the longer. (Confusion amongst would be heard, or no business should be proceeded. Smith's sho, v, the news-agent for the Northern Star, religious peremonies on the taking up of the body, with a courtesy that does honour to the frankness the inner coffins were opened, at the request of the of their character."

which he would allude before coming to the address. time, and I hope it will be the last. (Cheers.) No man (Cries of question.) The subject was connected with has yet been injured by coming in contact with the the disgraceful shifts resorted to to get a packed meet. Chartier and for myself I will say I will not be the last. (Cheers.) No man (Chartier Association met on Sunday, the 29th Nov., might take the necessary measures for securing the tached by the effect of time, had fallen upon the body, and enveloped it like a winding-sheet, adher-

ing slightly to it. "It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with what emotions, those who were present waited for the moment which was to expose to them all that death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some mis-shapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume to evidence the identity. But when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the satin sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself was before their eyes! The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognised—the hands perfectly beautiful—his well-known costume had suffered but little, and the colours were easily distinguished—the epaulettes, the decorations, and the hat, seemed to be entirely preserved from decaythe attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered as with fine gauze several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand and M. Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly pointed out the different articles which each had deposited in the coffin, and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand, which Gen. Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed up, still remained slightly raised. Between the legs, near the hat, where the two vases which contained the heart and entrails. "The two inner coffins were carefully closed

again; the old leaden coffin was strongly blocked up

with wedges of wood, and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precautions, under the direction of Dr. Guillard. These different operations being terminated, the ebony sarcophagus was closed as well as its oak case. On delivering the key of the ebony sarcophagus to Count de Chabot, the King's commissioner, Capt. Alexander declared to him, in the name of the governor, that this coffin, containing the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, was considered as at the disposal of the French Government, from that day and from the moment at which it should arrive at the place of embarkation, towards which it was about to be sent under the orders of Gen. Middlemore. The King's commissioner replied that he was charged by his Government, and in its name, to accept the coffin from the hands of the British authorities, and that he and the other persons composing the French mission were ready to follow it to James Town, where the Prince de Joinville, superior commandant of the expedition, would be ready to receive it and conduct it on board his frigate. A car, drawn by four horses, decked with funereal emblems, had been prepared before the arrival of the expedition. to receive the coffin, as well as a pall, and all the other details of the exhumation and translation of the suitable trappings of mourning. When the sarcophagus was placed on the car, the whole was covered "On the morning of the 8th of October, after a with a magnificent imperial mantle brought from voyage of 66 days from Toulon, and 24 from Bahia, Paris, the four corners of which were borne by Gethe frigate Belle Poule and the corvette Favorite nerals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron Las Cases came in sight of James Town, the capital of the and M. Marchand. At half-past three o'clock the island of St. Helena. After beating about all the funeral car began to move, preceded by a chorister morning, the Prince de Joinville succeeded in gain- bearing the cross, and by the Abbe Coquereau; M. were reserved for the French mission. General prince. The governor, who was confined to his thanks to his great care, not the slightest accident sight of the town we found a brilliant sky and beautiful weather. From the morning the three French vessels of war had assumed the usual signs of deep mourning, their yards crossed and their flags lowered. Two French merchantmen, Bonne Amie and Indien, which had been in the roads for two days, had put themselves under the prince's orders, and followed during the ceremony all the manœuvres of the Belle Poule. The forts of the town and the houses of the consuls had also their flags half-mast high.

"On arriving at the entrance of the town, the troops of the garrison and the militia formed in two lines as far as the extremity of the quay, according to the order for mourning prescribed for the English army. The men had their arms reversed, and the -an excursion full of sorrow both for the compan- officers had crape on their arms with their swords reversed. All the inhabitants had been kept away from the line of march, but they lined the terraces commanding the town, and the streets were occupied only by the troops, the 91st regiment being on the right and the militia on the left. The cortege advanced slowly between two ranks of soldiers to the sound of to visit all the places to which they had so often of war. The greatest official honours had been rengone in company with the Emperor, and those noble | dered by the English authorities to the memory of in their excursions across the island by the most respect had marked the adieu given by St. Helens flattering testimonies of the respect and affection to his coffin; and from this moment the mortal 25th anniversary of the arrival of the august exile | de Joinville advanced alone, and, in presence of all had been expressly prepared to receive the coffindressed itself out in all its festal ornaments to receive "Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Messrs. de the imperial coffin under the French flag. The Chabot, Las Cases, Marchand, Arthur Bertrand, the sarcophagus was covered in the cutter with the im-Abbé Coquereau and his two acolyths, Messrs. St. perial mantle. The Prince de Joinville placed him-Denis, Noverraz, Pierron, Archamboult, old servants self at the rudder, Commandant Guyet at the head Baron de Las Cases, M. Marchand, and the Abb Coquereau, occupied the same places as during the around the tomb during the operations. The valley march, Count Chabot and Commandant Hernoux was guarded from sunset by a detachment of soldiers | were astern, a little in advance of the prince. soon as the cutter had pushed off from the quay, the batteries ashore fired a salute of 21 guns, and our sioners. General Middlemore had appointed for ships returned the salute with all their artillery. MR. DEEGAN addressed meetings at Sunderland, this duty Captain Alexander, of the engineers. It Two other salutes were fired during the passage the last report. At Stockton, Mr. Maw moved a cipal authorities of the island, received the French very slowly, and surrounded by the other boats. At the men being on the yards with their hats in their hands. The prince had arranged on the deck, chapel, decked with flags and trophies of arms, the altar being placed at the foot of the mizenmast. The coffin, carried by our sailors, passed between two rank of officers with drawn swords, and was placed on the quarter-deck. The absolution was pronounced by the Abbé Coquereau the same evening. Next day, at ten o'clock, a solemn mass was celebrated on the deck, in presence of the officers and part of the crews of the ships. His royal highness stood at the foot of the coffin. The cannon of the Favorite and Oreste fired minute-guns during this ceremony, which terminated by a solemn absolution; and the Prince de Joinville, the gentlemen of the mission, the officers, and the premiers maitres of the ship, sprinkled holy water on the coffin. At eleven, all the ceremonies of the church were accomplished, all the honours done to a Sovereign had been paid to the mortal remains of Napoleon. coffin was carefully lowered between the decks, and and the frigate took in her flags, keeping up only her flag at the stern, and the royal standard at the maintoppallantmast. On Sunday, the 18th, at eight in the morning, the Belle Poule quitted St. Helens

"During the whole time that the mission remained

MARSTON.

ABoetry.

NURSERY RHYMES. "Hey my kitten, my kitten, Hey my kitten, my deary Such a sweet pet as this, Was never seen far or neary !"

Quoth Mrs. PACKER to Nurse LILLY, While gazing on the Royal filly-"Now, is she not a lovely creature? How finely formed in limbs and feature! While in her cot the dear doth lie; In splendid pig-my ma-je-sty, The heavenly mailes her lips that light Can, like the day-beams, banish night! Somnus, while thus her senses steeping In-to be plain, while she is sleeping. But that I am forbid to greet Her with a kiss-I'd kiss the succi "Well, I never!"—look, look! she hath Pe'd, and ——— Oh lank! she wants the bath! Squall ! squall !- How lustily she screams ! Just wakened up from golden dreams! LILL, never mind her precious din, But plunge the lovely darling in." "Well, now again your clean and dry, Dear little honey, hush-a-by! Well, no-but since you will not nap, My pretty Princess, take your pap

MORNING WALK.

Come with me, love—the morn's most mild and cheer-And let us wander forth, while sinks the tempest,

Their deep and solemn rear. See, o'er the hedge row sprinkled, bright and countless Drops, such as Nature when in sadness weepeth, All trembling in the fitful gust, Display their mingling hues.

Among the leafless woods, and list

And, on the green and distant western upland, The bow, best token of rich future mercies, Plants, in a spot of sunshine sweet, Its gay and noiseless foot!

How would the emaciated, pale mechanic, Boomed in close factory to labour constant, Enjoy the soul-entrancing scene! But this is not allowed.

And what a treat these health-infusing breezes Would be to him, from wife, child, separated Now, for the crime of being poor, In yonder Whig-built hell !

Life's dreariest track, o'er which sweet freedom hovers. Hath frequent greens, and spots of sunshine pleasant : But all is sterile-all is dark,

Where liberty not reigns.

Leicester.

ENIGMA.

W. J.

I'm sometimes short, and sometimes tail; I'm sometimes stout, and sometimes small; Though varied by each maker's hand: As upright as a post I stand: Nine brothers have I, curious creatures None like the rest in form or features; Yet true it is, you'd be delighted, To see how well we're all united But most essential far am I-Without me all the rest would die. At church I am the first of all: At horse-race, market, rout, or ball; I won the Leger last September, And sweepstakes, too, as all remember; In short, co-equals I have none, I am the great, the only one. E. A.

SONNET TO LOVETT AND COLLINS, On perusal of their law production to the working men. Lovett and Collins are enough to show Heaven scatters mental gifts with liberal hand; Nor leaves the labourers an unthinking band; But with impartial smiles deigns to bestow On the uncultured mind a brighter glow Than often fires the nobles of a land. Else gold might have permission to command. And power would sanction every unjust law, Reason speaks out, and, in the voice of "Watts," Proclaims the standard of a man's the mind. And not the animal—caged by ingots, Or yet the titled knave, by nature blind. No. no: this sovereign reigns in humble cots, With powers surpassing when with truth entwined.

South Molton, Nov. 30th, 1840.

WHIG MALIGNITY .- A SIMILE. BY "ARGUS." Once in my pilgrimage forlorn, A flower of loveliest hue, Rear'd proud its head 'mid briar and thor n-And creeping nettle too.

> I saw it yield its stately crest, To greet the morning ray,-Looking of all the others-blest, The favourite of mid-day.

But night came on, and in its train, The sable demons flew,-They touched the leaves, and ne'er agian The gargeous flower grew.

Too soon alsa, the colour fled, That stately form reclin'd; The once erect and byely head, Now toss'd with every wind. Methought I heard the soft farewell !

In every breeze that sighed : And, as I looked, the flower fell, Then kissed the earth and died!

Beviews,

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, November, 1840. LIVESEY: Isle of Man.

This number of the Advocate is full of valuable matter, and of pleasing intelligence as to the progress of the Temperance cause. The first article, "Our Encouragements," is well written, and highly calculated to confirm all who are engaged in any department of the work, to press on in their God-like efforts to raise and bless the fallen children of humanity. We are glad to find that, in almost every place, there is a marked bearing in the public mind towards the reception and general diffusion of abstinence principles. The article headed " Drunkenness not the vice of the vulgar only," is also worthy of the serious attention of all the respectable portion of society. We also gladly direct the notice of our readers to "The wine question," and the "Temperance Pledge."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE FUR DECEMBER, 1840. WILLIAM TAIT, Edinburgh. We just glanced at this number of our old friend

pages with a little more care, and we are glad to even had the self-imposed task been much more find him equally in this gloomy month pleasing and deficient in its execution than we find it to be. All instructive as he was in the more blithe and palmy the pieces are not alike excellent, but all breathe a days of summer's gentle reign. We have a rich and spirit of moral purity, and several have the additional able a ticle on the inefficiency of the Scotch system of merit of being first-rate poetical compositions. Poor Laws, in which its utter inefficiency is proved Here is a gem of exquisite beauty, from the pen of by facts of a startling and appalling character. The A. A. Watts:heretics and upper classes in what is called religious Scotland, appear from the statements of the able writer to be devoted worshippers of Mammon, and Meet me at sunset, the hour we love best, seriously disposed to set every merciful precept of Ere day's last crimson biushes have died in the west, Christianity at complete defiance. We shall pro- When the shadowless ether is blue as thine eye, bably have more to say in reference to this valuable And the breeze is as balmy and soft as thy sigh; article and its predecessor in the last number.

cle which will be appreciated differently according When the stillness below, the mild radiance above, to the taste and predilections of the reader. It can Sofily sink on the heart, and attune it to love. not fail to afford to the inquiring mind many points for serious reflection. "No House" is a well written, piquant sketch of the way in which the nation's business is mismanaged at the National Theatre, St. Stephens; it tells us, however, nothing new; we have long been aware that the interests of the British people were matters of no consequence to those who are suffered to hold the strings of the

people's purse.

There are several other articles well worthy of attention. We find in this number some good poetry. The lines on the re-hearsal of the bones of Napoleon, contain so much sterling gold that we have great pleasure in transferring them to our columns :-

STANZAS ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH NATION.* "What went ye forth to see?"-Scripture. "To what base uses we may return."-Hamlet

What do ye with this skeleton, This heap of bones all marrowless? Is this the great NAPOLEON Ye answer, " Even so-no less!" This rotten and unsightly thing-Fangh! mock me not! it cannot be That this was once a crowned king, The arbiter of destiny; In the world's eye a demi-god. Before whom nation's bowed and kissed the rod.

And what are all these shouts I hear? Why do the banners flout high heaven? Why peal the cannon far and near? Tait because to you are given These rotten bones, this putrid clay? Ye answer me, "It is, it is!" Then, out upon ye, grim Decay, How could ye touch a thing like this-So sacred: feard'st thou not that he Would rise against and conquer even thee?

Amid the visions of the night, I gased upon a burning mount, That poured forth streams of lava bright, And flames, as 'twere a flery fount. In ghastly heaps lay, all around, The forms of dead and dying men; While blackened ruins strewed the ground Lo! suddenly 'twas quenched, and, then, What think ye did the sufferers? Why, straight became this mountain's worshippers !

And yet no savages were these, No dwellers in the southern isles : No roamers under banian trees, Where Pagan rites the scene defiles: They worship senseless stocks and stones. To nobler objects Christians bow : Such deem they blood-stained conquerors' bones-Idiots with crowns upon their brow-And knaves that are to Mammon sold,

With nothing sterling, save it be their gold Yes, bear him to the Place Vendome! Beside that brazen pillar tall; And when the strangers wondering come To see ye kneeling, one and all

Unto to their questioning reply-"A quenched volcane lyeth here; - An eagle that no more shall fly To fill the world with wo and fear : And unto these we homage pay, Because 'tis glorious to devastate and slay!'

Then boast of kingdoms overturned Of Jens, and of Austerlitz: Of cities in the red flames burned: And say, be sure, it well befits An humble follower of Him For us upon the Cross who died, Through seas of human blend to swim, With mad Ambition form guide;

That thoughts of justice, mercy, love, Should never interfere such purposes to move. When will that light, which, long ago, First shone on this benighted earth. So penetrate each spot below That men shall know a second birth Beholding things they see not now, For dim and filmed is their vision When, when will all the millions bow

To that which truly is Elysian-

Grant, Lord, the coming of that glorious day !

Pure, holy, and above decay?

* Besides the French nation, the subscribers to the Wellington Monument, and all such things, have an interest in the subject of these verses.

LEE'S PENNY FORGET-ME-NOT; a Book for all Seasons, and a Holiday Offering for Youth of both Sexes. CLEAVE, London. 1841.

This is one of the cheapest and best presents for youth which we have yet seen, and we cordially hope that the reading public will evince their conviction of the necessity of providing for the combined amusement and instruction of the young, by affording to the proprietor the support which his exertions to secure this desirable object entitles him to expect. The pieces selected are extremely diversified in their tone and character. Some are grave. and some are gay. One story is calculated to instruct, and another to amuse. The work is indeed calculated for all times, and likely to be a favourite at every season. It is equally fitted to be the companion of a country ramble, or to add to the diversified pleasures of a social party round a winter's evening fire. We give, as a specimen of the contents, a sweet rural poem, entitled "The Village Wedging," which, we think, will secure the approba-

See! the venerable white robed Priest. With hallow'd rites hath bound the happy pair In sacred union! See the blushing bride Advancing, now her fingers new acquest, The matron honour of the ring surveys; Now on the delegated youth reflects The glance oblique, not ill-returned: for he, With eager eye devouring all her charms, Rapt on fond fancy's wings, with sweet foretaste Asticipates each future joy. Joys pure Without alloy; not purchased at the price Of innocence; nor with the poisonous sting Of dire remerse attended. Hand in hand, Home to their little cot, that decent smiles The couple blithe proceed; the village train Of nymphs and swains, a numerous throng attend; For idly grazes there the vacant ox. The weed-hook rests, nor sounds the lusty flail.

THE VILLAGE WEDDING.

The work is embellished with several pretty en-

LAICUS UNMASKED, A POEM; being a reply to the gross misrepresentations and unfounded allegations of Laicus, the great centenarian, in which is explained the principles and practice of Total and Entire Abstinence, by David Ross. Heywood, Manchester.

This little work is evidently the production of a mind deeply impressed with the sad effects of habits of intemperance, and with the beauty and excellence of total abstinence. The sentiments are good; but the author evidently writes in haste, and without that regard to style which is indispensable to every one who wishes to write well. On re-writing his poem for a second edition, he will, we hope, see the as to give to his ideas a more easy and natural flow. wherein ambiguity exists see that you are watchful, By a little care and attention to this matter, his and where there is darkness be on your guard. labours will be rendered more acceptable to the public, and, consequently, more useful to the cause he has at heart. We subjoin the following beautiful apostrophe to water as a specimen:-

"All hail, bright water, offspring of the sea, Danghter of ocean, boundless, ever free! Whose rapid rivers, rushing to the main In silver streamlets, fructify the plain. Thou, as a beverage, our regard shouldst claim, Who ne'er the cheek of innocence did shame; Each lovely flower that rears its beauteous head, By thee, in pearly drops, is ever fed. Of thee bereft, no charms could they impart. Yield ought of fragrance, or delight the heart, Nor spotless lily clothe the hills with pride, Nor golden daisy crown the mountain side; The grassy giade, the oak, majestic tree, Would perish all, blest water, but for thee."

THE LOVE GIFT FOR 1841. London: GEORGE Bell, 186, Fleet-street.

metropolitan business. This alone would have pre- wise to apply the balm in time! last week. Since then we have looked over his vented us from exercising any very critical judgment,

MEET ME AT SUNSET. When giant-like forms lengthen fast o'er the ground The Life and Times of Montrose" is an arti- From the motionless mill and the linden trees round:

> Meet me at sunset-oh! meet me once more, 'Neath the wide-spreading thorn where you met me of yore, When our hearts were as calm as the broad summer sea

> That lay gleaming before us, bright, boundless and free: And with hand clasp'd in hand, we sat trance-bound; and deem'd That life would be ever the thing it then seem'd.

The tree we then planted, green record! lives on, But the hopes that grew with it are faded and gone. Meet me at sunset, beloved! as of old-When the boughs of the chestnut are waving in gold; When the pure starry clematis bends with its bloom, And the jasmine exhales a more witching perfume.

That sweet hour shall atone for the anguish of years,

And though fortune still frown, bid us smile through our tears : Through the storms of the future shall soothe and sustain: Then meet me at sunset-oh! meet me again! And here is a sweet and touching appeal of pure,

confiding love:-LOVE THOUGHTS.

O let not words, the callous shell of thought, Intrude between thy silent soul and mine! Try not the choicest ever poet wrought;

They all are discord in our life divine. Smile not thine unbelief; but hear and say All that thou will'st, and then upon my breast Thy gracious head in silent passion lay. One little hour; and tell me which is best

Now let us live our love; in after hours Words shall fit handmaids to sweet memory be; But let them not disturb those holier bowers, The voiceless depths of perfect sympathy.

We have already exceeded our limits, but we must find room for one extract more, which, for beauty of thought, and richness of sentiment, deserves to be engraved on every memory, and enshrined in every

LOVE ETERNAL. If love be holy, if that mystery Of co-united hearts be sacrament: If the unbounded Goodness have infus'd A sacred ardour of a mutual love Into our species; if these amorous joys, Those sweets of life, those comferts even in death. Spring from a cause above our reason's reach; If that clear flame deduce its heat from Heaven, Tis, like its cause, eternal; always one, As is th' instiller of divinest love. Unchang'd by time, immortal, maugre death.

ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN APHORISMS. BY ARGUS

Third Alphabet-(continued.)

Jaundiced minds are ever prone to search, discover, and malign the motives of others; measuring the principles of others by their own standardself; they are invariably found to attack every measure for the general good, solely because they conceive these measures will confer no particular, no personal benefit on themselves; and determined to prostrate the noblest aims, where they reap no exclusive benefit, they commence their inquisitorial system of annihilation! Finding the measure pure and perfect, they then attack it in detail, or profess not to comprehend its present practicability and ultimate tendency; at length, defeated in their intention of blasting a principle, they attack its advocates; in their moral, intellectual, private and public characters, and where they find one loophole, they tear the whole to shreds! Thus, by their mode of attack alone, a powerful and lasting good is annihilated; the noblest human structure is perhaps for ever destroyed, which they never had power to conceive, nor ever possessed capability to rear. Alas! for our country, for humanity, how prolific and how numberless are these hypocritical "growths" in our land, what a loathsome host of disciples there are in this school!

and "guards,"-gathers his creatures, men of the George Somerville, being sworn, stated that he was vagabonds, who hold out the prospect of plenty to going on as well as they could go. the starving, and peace to the wicked; and contrive, By Mr. Carter-Mr. John Stevenson was the contheir false doctrines on the weak, and their impure | Hampton to Tamworth, and Mr. Marson was employed designs on the wicked,—holding out reward to the one and pardon to the other, they thus bull their purpose ie had gangs of men along the line, under the of a large amount of misery and crime. poor dupes into security, and find them ever ready orders of a superintendent. If he (witness) had seen a and willing instruments in the promotion of their truck on the line during the day, it would have been own base, immoral, and unchristian designs, Republish business to report it to Mr. Hartley, the superinthese are " priests !"-which do you choose?

Liberty! universal Liberty! is the heavenly vicethe unworthy to perform certain duties to society, we gravings, and is neatly done up for a Christmas may calculate on disease in the one and despair in line. He had had fourteen years' experience in working the other; from whence arise poverty, crime, mis. rule, and civil commotion. What a responsible position is that man placed in who is supposed to sixteen years' experience altogether. represent his fellows, and appointed by his constituents to frame and enforce "laws" that are anticipated to meet the consent and obedience of all! capability and his honesty! And yet how glaringly apparent is the want of both in many who are so positioned, even at the time our pen is engaged in legibly impressing our will. Alas! prejudice may blind men from perceiving the truth, but this truth is placed beyond doubt-the fact is self-evident. Help and assist them, O God! to hear the voice of reason, that they may avoid, in future, the doom that is

ready to ingulf them for their past misdeeds! Mystery is invariably adopted by knavish schemers necessity of remodelling some of the expressions so to foist some counterfeit object on our acceptance;

Negociations, whatever be the matter of treaty, ought to be characterised by the most clear, decided, or other cause, on the line. The men were employed and most equitable terms to all parties; yet how by a contractor, and were under his controul. He berarely do we witness such an adjustment in modern lieved the number employed on the line for the purposes mined intention of grappling with and seizing any the London and Birmingham line. He only knew from many thousands of our countrymen have been sacri- The witness, after answering some questions put by ficed to satisfy the proviso of a modern treaty? and | Lord Aylesford, produced a printed list of regulations in a diplomatic mission! O for the voice of Stentor, tions. No person had a right to use a truck on the line to stem these royal legislative jobbings, these partypurpose treaties, and whigling negoc ations!

Order throughout all the various ramifications of selection of beautiful pieces, in reference to that endeavour to modify, or rather to eradicate, state two men in a truck with the letter in question. master passion, in which is embodied everything abuses ere they reach this standing in impertance? good and great in humanity. The selection is, we Medical professionalists find it easier to prevent believe, the first attempt at editorship of a young disease than to effect its cure; may not legislators day night from here to Tamworth? man, and made amid the hurry and confusion of a find it their interest (we know it is their duty) like-

> Persecution is the first, the most effective, and the only invariable stimulant that can be applied to a new truth, a new science, or a new principle, to insure its ultimate triumph; and the destruction of one or two of its advocates is sufficient of itself to spread and nourish the novelty: nay, more, the bare fact of one martyr being sacrificed for any cause is sufficient to stamp its existence with permanency, and tends, if the cause is good, to establish it universally. Go on, whigs! go on, most wise, learned, and that the note he sent was not connected with the
>
> note in the cause is good, to establish it univerof the company it would be a breach of the regulations, and the best accomplished by bringing, in a calm, distings, save the ears, formed after the ordinary
> and that it rucks were used for any purposes than the work
> can be best accomplished by bringing, in a calm, disthings, save the ears, formed after the ordinary
> and the company it would be a breach of the regulations, and deliberate manner, the various anomalies
> and tends, if the cause is good, to establish it univerof the company it would be a breach of the regulations, and deliberate manner, the various anomalies
>
> noted. and immaculate legislators !- go on !

It is with the deepest pain that we mention a rumour, now grown into absolute certainty, of the loss of her Majesty's ship Fairy, 10 guns. She left Harwich on the 13th, for the purpose of surveying half an hour. some neighbouring sands, which were rapidly filling up, and must of course have encountered the late tremendous storm. It was ascertained before she proceeding beyond a few hours' sail, having only on road, when, after giving them the latter to carry important state duties, as Queen of this great empire, canher safety has been resigned for some days, as, had she been driven out to sea, and put into any French port for refuge, we must have heard of her before this. She has been employed for some time past as a surveying ship along the coast, and had on board, as midshipman, the son of Sir Charles Adam .-United Service Gazette.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.—The mere substitution changing entirely the meaning of a sentence. " That is a ticket " is the assertion of a certain fact; but That is the ticket!" means something which is quite different .- The Comic English Grammar

nesday, and Thursday:-

TUESDAY. Bruen, (Tory)... Ponsonby, (Whig) ... 280 ... 201 ... 79 Majority for Bruen, WEDNESDAY. ... 218 ... 199 Ponsonby, ... 19 Majority for Bruen. THURSDAY. ... 182 Bruen, ... 137 Ponsonby Majority for Bruen, ... 45 Total majority for Bruen on the 8 days, 143 FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY. VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Birmingham, Saturday Evening. The Coroner's inquest on the body of the unfortunate man, Richard Black, who met his death on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, on Wednesday evening last, commenced yesterday, and terminated this morning, as will be seen by the following abridged report, in the committal of two men for manslaughter. But subsequently Mr. Marson, one of the under-contractors for the repairs of the line, was also committed by a magistrate, to take his trial for negligence, in allowing an obstruction on the line, contrary to the provisions of Lord Seymour's Act. The proceedings Whateley, presided as coroner. The Earl of Aylesford, who resides in the neighbourhood, was present, and

took great interest in the proceedings. The first witness called was William Poulton, guard on the line, who deposed that he was with the downtrain which left Birmingham at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday evening. They arrived at Coleshill station at twelve minutes past eight o'clock, being five minutes behind time, and on reaching Orgrel's-end Bridge, near Whitacre, they came in contact, as he subsequently ascertained, with a small truck on the rails. The concussion detached the engine and tender, which went off the line of the railway, and two of the first carriages, which were of the third class, were turned over upon their sides. The remainder of the train consisted of second class carriages, and one of the first class. These kept on the line and ran on about thirty yards. The deceased, who was riding in one of the third class carriages, was pulled from under the Atkins, had one of his legs broken, but the engineer involved. I shall have to show that that state of dewas not hurt. Another man, named Naylor, was much bruised, and was lying at a farmhouse in the neighbourhood. It was moonlight. There was nothing in the way that they could see. There were no luggage the plate-layers for the purpose of carrying materials along the line.

By the Coroner-The truck was certainly not in its proper place when the train came up, for the train was King-craft and priest-craft are both children of the 'King." For a very short time he may advise his on the railway longer than daylight. He never saw "subjects" with sincerity, and represent their any men at work on the line after dark before that interests honestly; but soon he tastes the sweets of night. Men were stationed along the line at every part people (at this stage of his ruling existence), he placed with a signal lamp. There were also inspectors, distributes his emissaries amongst his subjects- whose duty it was to take care of certain lengths of sows dissentions where the people attempt to inquire the line. He could not tell whether there were any

most despicable character, to assist him in distri- engine-driver to the three quarter past 11 a.m. train buting what he terms "justice,"-lives a life of from Derby and the half-past five o'clock train from Birtyranny and wickedness,—assumes the man in by the last witness. He never recollected seeing a his character! his virtues! and his "crown," to his did not see anybody with the truck, and indeed he heirs; to be by them duly appreciated, so long as the never saw anything until he was in the ditch, where he gnorance of his "subjects" prevail, or their mental met one man (whom he did not know), who confessed of a Briton, and the genuine courtsey of a man. lindness will permit. The same community, by the he was with the truck, but he (witness) had not time example of their "king" and his "court," launching to question him further, as he had to look after his out into all the irregularities that unrestrained mate, the stoker, and he did not see the man afterappetites are capable of, grasp with avidity the wards. The engine and carriage were in excellent

ittle monkish legerdemain, to impose | tractor for the maintenance of the permanent way from reported it to Mr. Burkinshaw, the engineer. He (witness) had been employed on the Newcastle and gerent that is worshipped by every animated object | Carlisle and upon the London and Birmingham lines, existing in nature. To curb the freedom of the and had been recommended by the manager of the last will, by other than moral laws, is the preface to a the first place, there were not many cuttings and consequent aberration from our duty to the Creator, embankments; and in the next place, they had a good stationary engines in North Shields, and two years as a

the train was going at the rate of from twenty-eight to thirty miles in the hour. The greatest speed at ever beaten that.

Mr. John Burkinshaw was then called, and deposed that he was resident engineer and manager of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, and stated that the men would be placed at equal distances along the line, one at each side where the party was at work. The truck which caused the accident had no right to be on the were often required to work during the night when there was any appearance of danger, arising from a slip accident occurred.

Mr. Stevenson, the contractor, was examined at great length, with a view to corroborate the statements made society is best sustained by the due and impartial by Mr. Burkinshaw, and exonorate the company from This little candidate for public favour is, in truth, administration of justice; wrong creates dissatisfac- all blame. It appeared that on Wednesday morning in every respect, worthy of being what its name tion, turbulence, and rebellion; society in general Mr. Stevenson directed Mr. Marson, who was in his horror and abhorrence. I may also mention the imports, "A Love Gift," and should be presented by suffers by the conflict, and all are hazarding their employ, to send a letter for him to Tamworth, and that passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, (on the every enamoured swain to his chosen fair one, as a peace, comfort, and prosperity in the injury done to for the purpose of doing the journey quickly, Mr. token of affection to usher in the new year. It is a the common-weal by civil strife. Why not, then, Marson, without any order from Mr. Stevenson, sent

Witness-I did, my Lord.

Lord Aylesford-Who went with it? Witness-Mr. Marson, my Lord, will explain that better than I can. I wished to have a message sent to but these are sufficient for the purpose of illustration. my clerk at Tamworth on Wednesday morning, and entrusted it to Mr. Marson to have it forwarded with know the man who took it, but Mr. Marson does. In answer to questions from Mr. Carter, witness said

that if trucks were used for any purposes than the work work of the company. Coroner-Did you direct how the note should be

Witness-I did not. I was not aware that it would

A great deal of evidence was then given, from which forward, he left them directions to be very careful as to the trains. They remained at Tamworth a considerable time, and on their return they were warned that all was right, and were fully prepared to remove the truck upon the approach of danger. It so happened however, according to their own statement, that when of the definite for the indefinite article is capable of in the act of attempting to remove the truck, the train came in upon them, and the accident occurred, by which Black lost his life.

The inquest adjourned at half past seven o'clock. On Saturday morning, the Jury met at eleven, and stood, and yet to a reflecting mind, a mind which is in the Coroner proceeded to hear the evidence. He obtained the habit of looking beyond the mere surface of things, CARLOW ELECTION.—Colonel Bruen is returned for served that after hearing a great quantity of evidence. for the three days it was open, viz., Tuesday, Wed- rested entirely upon the contractors' department and this county. The following is the state of the poll no blame appeared to attach to the company, but the two men in charge of the truck. As it regarded immediate results, it is a subject fraught with the Mr. Marson, the evidence he thought was not suffi- most stirling interest, and demanding at once the most ciently strong to justify a verdict of manslaughter, but searching inquiry, united with sound judgment, penehe had little doubt if acquitted by them, the cuse, as it affected him, would be met in another way. The Jury then, after some consideration, returned a

verdict of manslaughter against Barber and King, the two men with the truck, and the Coroner committed them to take their trial for that offence at the next assizes for the county of Warwick. Mr. Carter, addressing Lord Aylesford, then said,

negligently placing an obstruction on the trams of the

was prepared to hear the charge.

smmmarily stated, was then gone into, and at its con-

Lord Aylesford said he felt bound to commit the prisoner to take his trial at Warwick. He accordingly committed him, but Mr. Marson subsequently procured bail to answer the indictment to be preferred against him, and he was discharged out of custody.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MADAM, -In presenting to you, as the chief magisand extensive influence over the destinies of millions. moralisation and crime is, to a frightful extent, at-

whether the changes which must inevitably take place, be rationally expected. shall tend to the establishment of human happiness, or | From what I have said, I hope that it will appear evithe perpetuation, perhaps for ages, of habits and modes dent that we must, if we intend to come to right conclu-

One thing in the conflicting mass of opinions which efficient remedy, by a short examination into the are deluging the world seems to be conceded by all; physical and moral structure of man in his individual licans, Chartists, Christians, those are "kings," and tendent of locomotive power, and he should have that is, that the present institutions of society are now character, and then e proceed to consider him in his incapable of answering the end for which they were social relations with his fellow-men. We shall by this originally designed, and that a remodification or re- means be able to ascertain, with tolerable accuracy, organisation of the social fabric must be obtained. the bearing which the one has upon the other, and mind would be fancying an absurdity; to trample on line to Mr. Burkinshaw, under whom he had been em. This I say is admitted by all; but beyond this we seem shall thus have laid a firm and solid basis on which the natural laws of freedom in the body, guiltless of ployed the last twelve months. He certainly considered to have no common ground. The sentiments put forth to rear a superstructure which shall tend to the precime, is rebellion against God! To bind down the the Derby line the safest he had ever been on. In by different writers, and the remedies they prescribe by different writers, and the remedies they prescribe vention of crime to a considerable extent, destroying for the disorders of the body, social and politic, are as or removing its cause, and afford solid ground of hope When the mind and the body are restrained, except set of engines. As respected the watching and guard. wide asunder as the poles, and as divers as the points that many who are now the pest and the curse of our in the necessary legislative enactments, that oblige ing, it was conducted like other lines. The present was of the compass. One man would go to past ages, to beloved country may be restored to the paths of duty and the first accident which had occurred on the Derby rake up the rubbish of times gone by, in order to virtue, and thus become a blessing and an ornament to mend, patch up, and give stability to that which the the land of their birth. To obtain this great and desirfireman before he was employed on railways, making wear and tear of time has rendered utterly unfit for able object, no paltry feelings, or party intrigues, or further service, while his neighbour, in this pretended jealousies, should be permitted for one moment to By the Coroner-At the time the accident occurred work of renovation, would reject every thing that is oppose an obstacle nor should cupidity or avarice be ancient; nothing but new stones from the quarry, and allowed to put in the wedge of selfishness to stop the How fearful are the consequences depending on his which he had ever gone might be from forty-two to green timber from the wood, will do for him. It does progress of improvement. It has been well observed forty-four miles in the hour. He did not think he had not require much wisdom to discover that with such in the report of the inspectors of prisons, that in every workmen, and such materials, no practical good can reclaimed criminal, not only is the ranks of the crimibe effected. The one will attempt to repair, and sustain rubbish, with its like, till the whole mass comes were only required to work on the line during daylight, | tumbling about his ears, and buries him in its ruins. except in cases of real necessity, when proper signals while the other, with his unhewn stones and unwill stand firm in the midst of the blast and the temall their unnumbered blessings, to his children, and his important branch of our national jurisprudence.

Amid all the balderdash and confusion, the sound, treaties! Two parties meet, with the pre-deter- of protection were in proportion to those employed on not surprising that things of the utmost moment are advantage that may occur to either, without indulg- report the purpose for which the truck was placed upon overlooked, and that sometimes incalculable mischief ing, even a momentary thought, on the benefit that the line on the might in question, but he could say that is done to public interests, public morality, or public would accrue from their labours, if both were intent there was nothing in the state of the line, which was in liberty, by unprincipled parties in high places, while on obtaining and granting equal justice to all. How perfect order, to require it to be there at the time. taking advantage of the state of conflict and confusion into which, it may be, their own machinations have how many stlly negociations—how many thimble-rig to be observed by the Company's servants on the line, contrived to throw the public mind. As an instance finalities have we witnessed, "blundering away" and which, in conclusion, stated that the placing the or two of this, I may mention the way in which the playing their part, to gratify mercenary purposes, truck upon the line was a clear breach of those instructhe power of Demosthenes, and the elegance of except for the Company's work, and it ought not for rights of Poland, while the people of England were Cicero, that our will might attain sufficient influence any purpose to have been on the line at the time the busily engaged in aiding the middle classes to get that franchise which has enabled them to trample, almost uncontrolled, upon the rights of labour, and to perpetuate acts from which the Tories would have shrunk with shame, and the virtuous portion of them with nature and effects of which your Majesty's faithful people will enlighten your royal mind one of these Lord Aylesford-I wish to ask Mr. Stevenson whether | days, | while the people of England were engaged in the he knew there was to be a truck taken up last Wednes- consideration of some subject, or in the agitation of some question of no more paactical utility to them than the discussion of the problem how to square the circle. A thousand such instances might be adduced,

To obviate, as much as possible, the obstacles thus all despatch in the hope of catching the train, and a continually thrown in the way of practical improvenote was forwarded by one of the trucks. I did not ment, or unavoidably arising from the weakness and imperfection of human nature, is clearly the duty of them that "her Royal Highness" resembles, in the every good and honest citizen; and this, in my opinion, which exist in, and the numerous evils which affect differs with the rest of the infantine world is as society, under the notice and consideration of the regards intellect, and there it stands on a proud Sovereign and the people. This, in a country where pre-eminence! be sent in this way. The note was sent at twelve at the press is, to a considerable extent, unshackled, can pounds for the services rendered by him at the acnoon, and I understood they did the distance in about be done most effectually through that medium; and couchement of the Queen. Half that sum, it is also hence I conceive that no apology will be necessary for understood, was paid respectively to Dr. Ferguson the honest patriotism which addresses these letters to and Mr. Blagden. This will be a cud for Jonathan your Majesty, in which i propose to discuss a subject being so cheap a luxury! left Harwich that she had no design whatever of worth, and that he accompanied them six miles on the which, while it stands intimately connected with your woman and a mother. Suffer me then to introduce to be carried to his seat at the dinner table. The by a policeman at Kingsbury, at two and a half miles your most serious attention the important, perhaps, Bishop of Meath has died worth something short of from where the accident occurred, as to the probable politically and strictly speaking, I shall not err if I say half a million of money! arrival of the trains, when they replied to the effect the all-important, subject of prison discipline and crimi- CRIED MEL, when nude was shown the Royal "fruit," nal jurisprudence.

This subject, which involves in its consequences and results of a magnitude and importance, second to no other, is one of these which have been to a very considerable extent overlooked, neglected, or misunderwhich is accustomed to trace effects to causes, and to trating intelligence, and calm deliberation.

to enter, has reference to some inquiries which, at first course, will be dished up. sight, may not appear to belong to it. The prosecution of crime, and the punishment of the offender, are matters connected with man as he exists in society. that he was instructed on the part of the railway and as he exists in society only. If each individual directors to state that they were determined to pro- was isolated and independent, society could not exist. secute Mr. Marson under Lord Seymour's Act for and consequently crime against society would be impossible, and its punishment a nonentity. It follows.

The evidence, as it affected Mr. Marson, and already | congregated in society; and the end for which society was established, becomes, of course, one of the first questions of inquiry.

We must ever bear in mind, as a point of immense moment, the fact that the aggregation of men in society is widely different from the aggregation of parts in a complicated machine. To make the latter perform its designed purpose in obedience to the impelling power, nothing more is necessary than to keep the whole in a state of proper adjustment, and to remove any dirt or other impediment which might derange its structure and prevent the due performance of their respective trate of this kingdom, the series of letters of which functions by its several parts. But in the social were opened at the Swan Inn, Nether Whitacre, near this is the first, I beg most respectfully to state, that I machine things attain a very different state Coleshill, where the body of Black now lies. Mr. G. am actuated by no motive of personal ambition, and Like every other machine, it is a whole made up o C. Greenway, of Warwick in the absence of Mr. by no wish to promote party or class interests, as individual parts; but, unlike any other, its parts are contradistinguished from the general interests of the active while theirs are entirely passive. That is to say, whole people. I am moved, I trust, solely by an every part of society, every individual comprising the carnest desire to premete the general happiness and social family, has a will of his own; he has personal prosperity of my country, and, as far as any influence | designs to subserve, and personal wishes to gratify. I may possess extends, of mankind at large. I am The fact is, men in society are constantly actuated by sensible that the subject I am about to discuss is one two opposite and opposing tendencies: the one leading which is closely and intimately connected with the them to seek and to secure those advantages which welfare and prosperity of all classes of your Majesty's society affords; and, as a means, to submit to the resubjects; and one, therefore, which has high claims straints which they must yield to in order to gain their upon the attention of her who has been, in the order of end; and the other urging them to seek that apparently Divine Providence, called to the exercise of a marked natural, but, in truth, spurious independence, which results from unbridled and universal license; and it In those letters it will be my task to bring before the is just in proportion as the one or the other of their notice of your Majesty facts of an appalling charac- tendencies prevail, that a man is a good or a bad memter, as to the state of demoralisation and crime in which ber of society. Hence it is plain that the character of engine quite dead. The stoker, whose name was large masses of the people of this country are unhappily the individuals composing it make, in reality, the character of the social state as a whole. If the people be individually moral, sober, just, virtuous, kind, and tributable to the laws and institutions of the land; and religious, such will the nation be. If, on the contrary, I shall have to demonstrate that vast changes in these the people individually be immoral, intemperate, unjust waggons attached to the train. The truck was used by laws and institutions must be effected ere you can read in their dealings with each other, vicious, cruel, sonably hope to sway your sceptre over a happy, pros- and irreligious, this will be the character of the nation perous, sober, and religious people. But though this generally; and in proportion as either class prevail may be a picture of an uncourtly character, it is one on will be the happiness or misery which will be enjoyed due and behind time. If the men had been any way which it is most necessary that you accustom yourself by, or pervade the community. On these tendencies quick, they might have turned the truck over, and got to look with a steady and discriminating gaze; and of the mass of mankind the political institutions of a same parents; they are the combined effects of imbecility and wickedness. The moment a community usual to keep trucks on the rails for the purpose of becomes week another few parents and when the train arrived to throw them off circumstances and influences the most unfavourable for amongst all the institutions none is more powerful characteristic principle, then follows the exaltation But he did not see that there was any necessity for taking a just and enlightened view of the important in its outbearings upon the state of crime than the of the favourite, who is afterwards distinguished having a truck on the line at all at the time the acci- matters to which I am about to invite your atten- penal enactments which may be in force at any given amongst his equals and superiors by the title of dent occurred. The men were not required to work on tion, yet believing that you have been endowed by the period. If these enactments are distinguished by harsh-Divine author of life, with an understanding to compre- ness and undue severity; if they treat the criminal not hend the lessons of truth, and a heart to feel for your as a moral agent, capable of reformation and amendment. office"-becomes corrupt, and knowing that his which was considered in any way to be dangerous. people when their true condition is fairly placed before the medium of corrective measures applicable to his power can only be sustained by the will of the Whenever there was anything wrong, a man was you, I will hope that you will not refuse to listen to a moral sense, but reduce him below the level of a "plain unvarnished tale," told, it may be, with great | brute, sending him to herd with the most abandoned simplicity, but, let me assure your Majesty, with the of his species, and dismissing him from his prison house his character, his procedure, circulates pecuniary inspectors between Coleshill and Whitace the night utmost sincerity, and with devoted attachment to only the more qualified and fitted for a career of reckbribes amongst the dishonest,—procures a number the accident occurred, but he knew there was one staof worthless wretches, whom he designates "nobles" tioned at Coleshill.

what is really good and excellent in the constitution of less iniquity, equally unaffected by the lessons of my country. In the remarks which I am anxious to human punishment as by the prospects of a further my country. In the remarks which I am anxious to human punishment as by the prospects of a further bring under your royal notice, I trust no word will judgment, or, if, on the other hand, the criminal is escape my pen which can be justly deemed offensive. acted upon only by correction, shut out from all the debauchery, teeming with no trait of humanity, save mingham. They arrived at Whitacre at the time stated I shall, I hope, ever bear in mind the respect due to charities of life, and subjected to indignities, and to your station, and especially to your sex. I appeal to privations which no feeling mind could bring itself to nothing but his vices,—dies a "saint!"—hands down truck on the line after dark before that night. He your Majesty as the Executive power of the State, and contemplate without horror, or to inflict even upon the every line of that appeal shall breathe the true loyalty most degraded and sunken grades of humanity; if such, I say, be the conduct prescribed and followed At a time like the present, when adverse interests out by the criminal jurisprudence of the country, then are at work, and when an age of transition from one we may rest assured, that without the alteration of such state of society to another has evidently commenced, a system, no really beneficial change in the state of promises held out by a number of morally regardless working order, and when the accident occurred all was it becomes matter of serious and important inquiry the criminal population can be effected, or indeed can

into the state of crime, its causes, and the most nal population reduced by one, but the state has also gained a good and worthy subject.

Not doubting but that this high and momentous subject must excite in the bosom of your Majesty those seasoned timber, tries in vain to rear an edifice which feelings of sympathy and interest which its vast importance is so well calculated to inspire, I will venture line, nor was there any necessity for it. The hours of pest, offering a secure depository for the most invalu- to hope that you will give the whole weight of your the men were from six in the merning until six at night able rights and liberties, which he so highly prizes, and influence to those well-digested and judicious plans in summer, and during daylight in winter, but they which he tells us he is desirous of transmitting, with which may be framed for the improvement of this most

> Madam, Your Majesty's truly faithful subject,

I have the honour to be,

NUMA London, Dec. 7th, 1840.

Parieties.

THE ROYAL infant is said to pass the greater portion of the twenty-four hours in sleep. This proof, if no other could be adduced, would demonstrate the purity of its Royal descent!

How sweet to hear de rapture of de people, Dus ringing out from eb'ry parish steeple. VICTORIA.

Sweet as the cash that, a-la Filch or Lockit,

HOBHOUSE, who, in his Radical days, declared that Royalty in Europe would be extinct in a quarter of a century, is quite overjoyed at the birth of a Princess Royal—declaring that the dear little thing is a child after his own heart, from the fact of its cries being incessant for the bottle. THE FOLLOWING lines from Cowper were found in

We're always wringing out of John Bull's pocket.

the Royal cot, it is said, on its reaching Buckingham Palace: I pity kings whom worship waits upon. Obsequious from the cradle to the throne; Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,

And binds a wreath about their baby brows: Whom education stiffens into state. And death awakens from that dream too late To such people as are curious to see the Royal infant, we deem it but an act of kindness to apprise general outline, other children-it has two eyes, one nose, a mouth, arms, legs, fingers, toes, and all other

DR. LOCOCK is said to have received one thousand

to chew, who venerates Royalty on the score of it CHURCH NEWS .- The Bishop of Carlisle has had an attack of lumbago, which so severely affected not fail to interest your feelings and sympathies, both as a him that for two successive days he was obliged to

Behold the Princess in her birth day suit!" "DE VET NURSE!" de vet nurse!" shouted Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert. "What's the matter!" coolly asked nurse Lilly." "Dis leteel von has drink so much dat it run all over, Madame Lilly," replied the Field Marshal, "and vet me." The dry nurse was instantly

summoned. FOR SOMETIME the Royal nurses were at a loss to account for the "little stranger" keeping up such a repetition of squalls; nurse Lilly, however, wiser than the rest, discovered that the interesting minikin

of Royalty had the wind on her stomach. IT HAS BEEN suggested, in order to make a distinction between the Royal babe and ordinary children, in the mode of taking food, that the wet The important investigation upon which we are about nurse should wear a gold breast-plate. The pap, of

NURSERY RHYMES. List! list! quoth Melbourne, list to that loud shout-What is't? The Princess squalling for a clout !

"DIS CHILD CRYING, Madame Lilly," saild Albert, on his first essay at nursing. "No, no, your Royal Highness," replied the Lilly of the Bedchamber, "the darling is as quiet as a lamb." "Yaw, yaw, possible, and its punishment a nonentity. It follows, Madame Lilly," exclaimed the Prince, "I feel its Lord Aylesford said, that, as a county magistrate, he was prepared to hear the charge.

The lady of the napkins was prepared to hear the charge. ADVICE TO CHARTISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-The Chartists of Sunderland having commenced, under very favourable prospects, a Chartist had made every preparation for the bombardment of Benefit Society, I strongly recommend my Chartict brethren in other parts to establish immediately similar societies. To promote this object, I will feel obliged by sailed: Powerful, Rodney, Revenge, Cambridge, your inserting the following

REASONS FOR CHARTIST BENEFIT SOCIETIES. 1. As sickness and want are at one period or another the portion of all, it is necessary that all should be prepared for, and provided against, such calamities. 2. That of the two means, providing for curselves, or depending upon the charity of others, the former only is that which every honest and honourable man would wish to employ, and which every prudent man

only would depend upon. 3. That as the working people are neither born to wealth, nor can acquire it, they possess in general no individual resources adequate for the purpose.

4. That as a large portion of disease and death is the to their removal, is an important part of the proper objects of a benefit society.

5. That this essential part is not at all provided for relate. by any of the existing benefit societies, which indeed. so far from doing this, in many instances, powerfully tend to withdraw all attention from them, and conwhich leave the most general cause of sickness and spreading in all directions far beyond and all death entirely untouched.

of the mass is caused by the extreme idleness and yards from the shore, announced the explosion of luxury of a few, the principles which would tend to a correction of this evil, ought to form a component part of every benefit society for a toiling and impoverished the shipping to the succour of the sufferers, among

7. That this mischievous distinction arises from a few having the power to take, by what they call law, nately escaped carrying to the boats for conveythat which is produced by the labour, sweat, and skill since on board, for medical aid, the maimed and of the many, for whose benefit the law is said to be

it, the latter only have the disposition and will to alter it, and can only do so by becoming lawmakers. 9. That, 25 this is the object of Chartism, it is, therefore, worthy to be incorporated with a benefit society, established for those who have been, and are, so plundered and oppressed.

10. That while such societies would be alleviating the evils of sickness and death as they occurred, and were keeping attention alive to the frequent unnatural which, by unking their hearts one, would make their power invincible for good.

11. That such societies would also supply their member with a powerful remedial agent in sickness, and blankers, and by dusk the chances of further danger often avert death by the excellent medicine administered to the minds of the afflicted through the medium entirely extinguished until a late hour of the night. of their physicians, the stewards, who would cheer Nothing could exceed the intrepid conduct of the the hearts of the bed-ridden sufferers with the administration of pecuniary relief, and revive their drooping energies by acquainting them with the spread of those of the engine, playing upon the fire. The Princess principles which their souls longed to see established. 12. That as it would then be said, see those Char-

tists, how they "love one another," others would "go and do likewise," those who were "weary and heavy laden" would have their " yoke " lightened, and eventually the poor (or workers) and meek would "inherit the earth.

P.S. As the rules of the Sunderland society are now our Chartist brethren in any place who may apply for them. Further intelligence will be given next week

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT. (From the Morning Herald.) We have received, by extraordinary express from

Marseilles, by the Oriental steamer, accounts from Bombay to the 1st of November, with dates from China to the 4th of August, Singapore 11th September, Calcutta 18th October, and Alexandria to the this head, which will be found elsewhere; we shall 26th November.

The intelligence brought by this arrival is, in every respect, of the greatest importance. From the mass of our correspondence, and the details with which we have been supplied, we have selected the most interesting features.

Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer, and Brigadier become an inmate of the Fleet, by the especial General Burrell, arrived off that island on the 2nd favour of Mr. Thornaill. of July, and the necessary soundings having been taken, anchored in the harbour of Chusan on the 4th, and after summoning the Governor to surrender, compliance with which was evaded, the operations against the place were commenced on the following day, July 5th. After a short resistance on the beach, which was soon cleared, the troops landed and began the breach of the city of Ting-hae-heen, the capital of Chusan, which was defended till a late hour, but on the following morning was found to ! have been evacuated during the night, and the British troops immediately took possession. A great number of guns were captured, together with numerous stores and a large quantity of ammuni-

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about of the British.

Admiral Elliott, in the Melville, reached Chusan on the 7th July, and unfortunately got a-ground, has frequently, and, in consequence, expressed a with so much damage done as to make it neces- peculiar interest, he made use of the following prosary to have his ship hove down and dismantled, phetic words:thus rendering her perfectly useless. In sailing along the coast, the Blonde, sent into Amoy with a flag of truce, was fired into; but, on returning the fire, the Chinese troops were quickly dispersed

Shortly after the admiral's arrival, he proceeded to Ning-po-100, to forward a sealed letter to the Emperor, which, after having been received by the mandarius of that city, was returned unopened. In consequence of this occurrence, Hing-po-foo was blockaded, and preparations were making to extend the olockade to the mouth of the river Yonghe-Kion, leading to Nankin. The capture of Chusan, and the action at Amoy, appear to have espeed a great sensation in that part of China. Brigadier-General Burrell has been appointed governor of Chusan. It was expected that the admiral would shift his flag on board the Wellesley, The ships of war at Chusan were the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Algerine, Cruiser, Melville. Blenheim, Pyrades, and Madagascar and Enterprise steamers. The accounts from Canton state that Commissioner Lin was vainly endeavouring to raise volunteers to destroy our ships of war, by the promise of high rewards. Several junks, laden with salt and grain, had been captured under the gans of the bogue fort by the British blockading equadron, which consisted of the Druid, Volage, Hyacinch, and Larne, subsequently reintorced by the Nimrod and Columbine. The blockade did not

commence till the 1st of July.

The intelligence from India redeems the last unsatisfactory accounts. From Affghanistan we learn that a most brilliant success had been gained by Brigadier-General Dennie over Dost Mohammed and the Walte of Knoolum, whose combined army of 8,000 men had been totally routed by a body of 500 men of the 35th native infantry and the Goorka corps, with two guns and some cavalry. Dost Mohammed, who was wounded, lost all his tents, kettledrums, standards, baggage, &c., with 500 killed, and wounded in proportion. The intelligence the lot is yours, my Lord. of this affair is contained in a despatch from Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Caubul, September 20. This victory, it was thought, would be highly beneficial. The fort of Kahun, which Capt. Saw you; I took Lord John's wink. Brown held out to the last, was finally evacuated by him after receiving orders to that effect, and he succeeded in reaching Shikarpoor in satety with all his baggage and artillery. It is stated, in our private letters, that there is every probability of a war with Nepau, and the Ameers of Scinde are much dissatisfied at having to pay tribute.

The utmost activity prevails in all the military departments throughout India; an augmentation has been made to the army, and all the officers on leave required to join immediately. The troops under Major-General Nott were advancing on Khelat. Ten thousand men were ordered to assemble at Lukhur from the Bombay army; this large force is assembling in Upper Scinde for some other purpose it is supposed than that of chastising the Belloo-

As a set off to the success of General Dennie, it appears that Sir R. Gale experienced a repulse at a small fort in Kohistan, near Canbul, with the loss of several killed and wounded. His side-de-camp. Capt. Conolly, was killed by his side. The fort was subsequently taken. The failure, in the first instance, is ascribed to the shortness of the scaling

From Aden the accounts were that the European garrison was in good health, but that the sepoys had suffered severely. The Arabs had remained perfectly quiet since the last repulse. We have dates from Ceylon to the 12th October

The intelligence from Alexandria, which reaches to the 26th ult., represents the Egyptian question as settled. Commedore Napier arrived there in the Powerful, on the 21st November, and immediately opened negociations with Boghos Bey, which were continued till the 26th, when they were cut short by the peremptory demands of the Commodore. The

Turkish fleet, and the immediate evacuation of tures of his own neglected, proscribed, and en-Syria by Ibrahim Pacha. The fleet to remain till slaved creed for personal aggrandisement, is now that many of the English martyrs are Irish Catholics of the State, and inspires the whole body with life, improvements, which, by the way, should be called the necessary guarantees are furnished for the hereditary succession of Egypt. Commodore Napier Alexandria in case his terms had been refused. The following ships were lying there when the Oriental Ganges, Vanguard, Carysfoot, and Medea, and Vesuvius steamers.

DISASTER AT ACRE

On the 6th of November, three days after the fall of this redoubtable fortress, and when the British were still rejoicing at having achieved in three hours, and with a loss on their side of only twentytwo killed and forty-four wounded, that which even in its then inferior strength withstood twelve assaults of Napoleon Buonaparte, with a sad loss of human life, they were doomed to suffer a disaster, the origin of which is likely never to be cleared up, though in and, therefore, are bound to unite with others to all probability it has arisen from the loose manner make those calamities fall as lightly as possible upon in which powder appears to have been conveved from place to place by the enemy during the defence of it against the allies; for it seems the direct or indirect result of too much work, and too approaches to the works from the several magazines little food, a knowledge of the causes of these, in order are literally one continued train of powder, requiring the greatest vigilance to remove, so as to avoid such consequences as the one we are about to

A column, at least five hundred yards in height. of thickly yellow smoke and dust, with a loud and simultaneous report, succeeded by a white smoke, and around the ships of the fleet, some of which, and 6. That as the over-working and partial starying among them the Wasp, being only about one hundred another powder magazine within the fortress of Acre! In five minutes after the officers who landed from whom there might be shipmates and messmates encountered on the road, those who had fortuwounded, which together with the killed are said to amount to 280, of whom at least 150 are native 8. That as this, which is called by those who women and children. We have been unable to asfeed by it, is felt to be robbery by those who starve by certain how many are the sufferers in the British fleet, but we understand that as many as fifteen marines are killed, and had it not been the hour of dinner the number would have been considerably increased. Among the seamen there are several wounded, and of the officers Brigadier-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, R.E., very slightly; Captain Collier, R.N., of the Castor, leg broken and other injuries and bruises; and Lieutenant Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Kitson, both of the Princess Charlotte, causes of these, they would also powerfully tend to from which ship Mr. Warre, mate, with a working free their members from bribing, soul-enslaving charity, party, were ordered to clear out a magazine, full of and create that paternal feeling amongst working people, powder and shells, which was on fire from the explosion; this pernlous service was happily performed without any casualty (notwithstanding the doors had been shattered), by the applying of wet bales and were considerably reduced, though the fire was not parties employed, who mounted the burning roof, braving all danger, in order to introduce the hose Charlotte had two of her marines killed and nine belonging to her above-named.

UNITED STATES.

By the packet ship North America, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, we have received New York papers to the 20th ult. They contain but little news of importance. The official declara-tion of the election of General Harrison as President scems to have excited but little sensation, as the printing, they will be published, and transmitted to result of the contest had been for some time car-

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

On our third page will be found the first of a series of letters on this subject, by NUMA.

ADVICE TO CHARTISTS.

WE request attention to a valuable article under have more to say upon the subject in due time.

RICHARD OASTLER.

WE understand this veteran champion of the rights The expedition to Chusan, under the command of of infancy and labour is, or is likely, shortly to

JUNIUS RUSTICUS.

OUR readers will be glad to see their old friend again in the Northern Star. By an oversight, his letter to the Queen does not occupy the place we intended for it. It will be found in our sixth page,

THE AUCTION AND SALE

We extract the following passages from two speeches made by Mr. O'CONNOR, so long ago as the year 1835, when engaged in his mission as delegate of the Great Radical Association, established by him thirty killed; there were no casualties on the side in the parish of Marylebone. At Stockport, where he opened his commission, and for which town he

"Lord Chesterfield has said that any man can be purchased if you but come up to his price. I admit it, and the amount is the only question at issue between the vendor and the pur chaser: I am for sale, and I intend you all for sale; but if I may be allowed the most extensive construction of his Lordship's assertion, we will go in one lot instead of being set up singly. And now, in the commencement of my tour, I proclaim myself for sale; and that my object is to prepare my stock, that is, the whole community, for the highest price, by putting them, as feeders say, in the most profitable condition. I will not let you go lame, or halt, or blind, or lean, or in bad lots, to the auction mart; no, you shall go in a body, and all in the best condition. My price is large, but from it I will not abate a fraction; it is Universal Suffrage, as my principle, with Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, no Property Qualification for Representatives, and Equal Representation, as the details to give full effect to that princi- face of their oppressor." Yes, upon that day, we ple. And my course is to prepare you for sale, and then to sell you; and now let me point out the manner in which this important auction will be conducted and concluded. The Whigs and the Tories will appoint their respective bidders. Lord John Russell will probably bid for the Whigs, and Sir ROBERT PREL for the Tories, for, rely upon my word, that, though you were as ignorant as asses. the moment you are united, your strength, arising from combination, and not your mental qualification. will constitute your value to men wishing to perpetuate power at any price. I will be the auctioneer, and will set this lot up; it matters not at what. Then the auction will proceed thus; we will proceed downward, like a Dutch auction, starting from the present £10 franchise. Lord John will commence £9. Peel £8. Lord John £7. Peel £6. Lord John £5, Peel, Household. Lord John £4, Peel £3. Lord John £2, Peel £1. Lord John, Universal,—a pause. Auctioneer, to Lord John, Sir Robert Peel-" No, no; I nodded first."

Auctioneer-" I assure you, Sir Robert, I never Sir Robert—" I appeal to all around me. Auctioneer-"It's very unfortunate of my duty is to make the most of the lot." Sir Robert-"Well, you are bound to put it up

again in case of a double bid. Auctioneer-" Very well, then, up it goes again." Lord John-" And the Ballot.' Sir Robert-" And Annual Parliaments." Lord John-" And Equal Representation."

Both together-" And No-Property Qualifica-A pause-Auctioneer-" Who bids more? I have two bidders." No answer.

Lord John—"We'll take the lot between us.

Now I'll get that for you, but I can't get less, and if you consent to take less when you are coming to be worth that, you will be offered nothing; neither price that any local salesmaster wishes to put upon you, without consulting you."

We must now leave to our readers, after five

years' experience to say whether or not that process has not been going on from that period to the present, and whether the attempt of the many Associations, since formed by the factions, has not been with a view to make merchandise of the work- one chicken, they are as busy as if they had a full ing classes for the aggrandisement and emolument brood. Only one Association, and only one fox in by which it appears that the cholera had re-appeared of human jobbers, who, tired out by the process of that to bark—and even his bark worse than his dition would fetch.

profit-jobbers have invited the great wholesale Daniello would jockey them too; and in less than servoir to a consideration of the springs and foun- necessary to give to the representative body a new dict the fact of having banished the remaining six butcher to view the Household Suffrage stock. He six months would put all the peas under his own tains from which governments should flow, in order controll, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman principal concessions made are, the delivery of the who sold nearly 300,000 poor and unprotected creathimble.

to hang the slaughtered carcases of the Leeds also, and that not one of them has shown the white leaving no withered limb disregarded, no member monopolies, furnish thereby the very strongest remnant of their constitution, now comes to help chicane. the Leeds "foxes" to kill and carry of the fine the application of their resources to means the bursting of as many as a thousand deadly shells, own profit, is to be the pilot of the well-manned threatened to kick O'Connor at a meeting at Pres. adopted for that purpose, or by the levying of forces ruffians to insult the peaceful missionary of English Radicals; the man who deserted the Dorchester waters with so much corrupted matter! labourers, who sold the Trades' Unionists, who villified the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, who would give £20,000 a year more than even the Tories to a German beggar for begetting state paupers and the Jew, and then sold the Jew to the Devil; the this. we ask, the monster whom we are again, not | cheap labour-mongers? wounded, besides several seamen, and the officers gentle motto of the Beaumonts-Fide sed out, delivered in the same month of the same year at vide-Trust, but see in whom? Have we not Manchester, runs thus :trusted him, and have we not been as often deceived? And yet a pack of silly profit-mongers say. "Accent was no sooner fixed in the statute book than the white whom the very host is thus compelled to speak ?

co-operation and a banquet; and Colonel Thompson, chinery, and then, in their tender mercy for the poor, that it is because our Government is not in this very properly objecting to the scheme, says, how are they apply to Parliament for the means of assisting you to receive him? Now, observe the answer of the noodles:—" We would say thankfully, BUT valueless, for want of population; and every ship load tation in the Commons' House of Parliament. The WITH OUR EYES OPEN." Was ever such of white slaves that land upon their territories increases bare-faced audacity? Suppose a host invited a the value of their property fifty per cent. So they first clever pickpecket, and in apologising to his guests, revenue to supplying them with the only means of he finds himself out of his depth; using his argusaid, "Gentlemen, you will dine with me, but be on giving value to their barren wilds: and further mark; ments to his own destruction, and, like a pig, as he your guard-bring no money-as I have been compelled to invite a pickpocket to help out the entertainment;" and suppose the host communicated to the pickpocket the necessary precaution given to his guests. what would a honest pickpocket say? have a character to support, and therefore I cannot second the rejection of the Bill; Shell spoke in accept your invitation at the expence of my manly

ple bearings. Is O'Connell invited here to assist in good nature and prayed of me not to stop the Bill, I the Household Suffrage movement! By no means; rights were invaded, while they slumbered in perfect each and every one of those calamities was a direct ment of their societies' affairs, and then most arrohe is invited here to strangle Chartism. If O'Con- ignorance of the blow aimed at them. I persevered NELL was intended as an auxiliary to the Fox and and was all but hissed, but I did persevere and stopped Goose Club, and if his services were to be honestly given and effectively used, where would they be a citizen of the world and ready to steer where God and most usefully employed? Why, in Ireland, to be necessity shall direct, but if I can help it, no man shall sure, where he still holds the ignorant in religious chains of bondage.

What would be the result to the present movement of O'Connell getting even a footing in any part | the to be nursed by the Poor Laws at home, till fit for | till 1815, a period of only twenty-one years, there | FELD, all who would do unto others as they of England? The assurance, through the prostitute profit. When every lordly oak is levelled to the was more blood spilt than during the whole period would be done by, and those who love their CHARTISTS, HAVING GOT RID OF THEIR PALSE LEAD-THEMSELYES UPON THE LIBERATOR FOR SUCCOUR. COMFORT, AND RELIEF. This would be echoed by the English Whig "Establishment," and thus would the ignorant people of Ireland be gulled for another season, and thrown back for years into that state of mental delusion from which, thank God. they are just beginning to emerge.

What then becomes our duty! Why, as honest watchmen, ever at our post, to prepare the people to meet the outrage at the threshold. That is our duty; that we haveperformed; and what is the people's duty? Simple, and easy of performance: it is to be ready to march to Leeds to a public meeting to be holden upon the day of the "base, bloody, and brutal" Union; to be ready at all hazards and sacrifices; and to bring their wives, bearing small white flags, with the simple inscription. We are Englishwomen and mothers; and if our children are slaves the tratior O'Connell made them so; but our husbands will throw their chains in the will show in Leeds a body of virtuous women and free-born Englishmen, even larger than that promised for the suppression of Chartism. That day will be a day ever famous and glorious in the annals of chivalry. St. John, St. Peter, St. Patrick, St. all time to come as St. Englishwoman's day.

Let us reason calmly upon the probable result of such a step, if unopposed. Is there a Chartist in the kingdom who believes that the question of Household Suffrage ever would have been started by Foxes Manshall, Stansfeld, and Co., if the question of Universal Suffrage had not been raised! No; no man in his senses has any ever known in any country; who, under the old course system, have made more money than they know as masters or magistrates, of oppressing the poor and the unprotected; men who now see the necessity of a further reduction in the wages of those out of whose hard earnings they have, from being paupers, scraped millions together, and now require cheap food and cheaper labour, in addition to their other chances of peculation and subtraction, to give them another ull at the very vitals of a large competitive labour community; creatures who complain of the people's ignorance and want of principle, and party will give a penny for you, because, if they can send waggon loads of provisions, and large sums of purchase you in small lots they can have you for the money for distribution among those very corrupt people, but only upon occasion of a Municipal

This miserable crew have been at work with their more miserable stick of an organ for now nearly three months, and throughout England their disciples do not number one hundred, but like a hen with

The Irish Catholics are just beginning to learn maxim does, we apprehend, breath in the very lungs in speaking of inventions which have led to great "geese" upon the front of his political stall! He who feather; but, on the contrary, although getting uncared for, no section considered as unnecessary to grounds for frequent changes in, or re-acknowledg-

at Newport: the man who called Frosta traitor, and this we shall only observe that we too have a river the people's best friends ruffians; the man who hired running through Leeds; not that any Englshman would be false or treacherous enough to poison its

Again, then, we say that this outrage must and shali be met at the threshold; we will not, as of old, admit the infection, and then seek for remedies. Let our readers just read the list of guests furnished feeding sporting dogs; the man who sold Carlow to by the Club. to do honour to the national banquet! -DANIEL O'CONNELL, Colonel THOMPSON, JOHN man who banished Crawford from Ireland; the ARTHUR ROEBUCK, SHARMAN CRAWFORD, JOSEPH man who has crushed every bold spirit who would Hume, Sir William Molesworth, Francis not surrender principle to his fell dominion; the PLACE. CHARLES VILLIERS. RICHARD L. SHEIL, man whose name is to be found in every corrupt | RICHARD COBDEN. and Lord BROUGHAM! We majority which has supported the shooting, en- | might have stopped with Dan, and said, " Ex uno tombing, transporting, police-enacting, life-destroy- disce omnes;" but we give the sack, in preference ing, liberty-crushing, poor-man-hating Whigs; the to the sample, and shall only say that not a man man, whose name, after possessing more poli- of them, but ROEBUCK, VILLIERS, COBDEN, and tical power than any other individual ever did pos- perhaps. Molesworth, is likely to come. No, no sess for now five years, is not to be found originating | catch Dan meeting Brougham, Thompson, and any one act or any portion of an act for the benefit | CRAWPORD! How many of the whole lot are not of the human race in any part of the world:-is | Malthusians, just made to the knuckle of the

only to trust, but to court, and to apply to him the | The other extract, from a speech of O'Connon's

"The Poor Law Bill was but a means to an end; ask, must be the depravity and spirit of a guest, of Society, at once attached the emigration system as a rider to the starvation bill. They first passed the one emigration. Now, observe the trick; those fellows save poor rates at home, and then apply the public those gentlemen make bargains with the emigrants before they leave England, or, in other words, actually more than upon the Poor Law? No, I voted against every stage of the one, and, single handed, I stopped the other at half-past two o'clock in the morning. favour of it; they laughed at me; but I cast my eye over the House, and found that I was equal to thirtynine Honourable Members. I moved that the Let us first take this question in its plain and sim- House be counted; they then appealed to my said that my good nature was all due to those whose

the Bill: but who will stop it now? "I'll now tell you my opinion of emigration. I am leave the land of his birth against his free will and cut; when every pampered sporting dog is destroyed; to yield forth their fruit; when our own country, after being turned to the most prefit, shall refuse to its own quest of a field whereon to expend my labour. Your country is a wild for want of proper laws to apply man's labour to the most profitable pursuits, and instead of altering the laws, they would transport the people. I tell you that this is but the commencement. they now only invite you to transport yourselves, but

compel you to involuntary exile." Such were Mr. O'Connon's opinions in 1835, and such, we find, from many of his reported speeches, delivered in many parts of England and Scotland in 1837, 1838, and 1839, in almost the same language. continued to be his opinions; we must leave it to our

subsequent circumstances. We have been induced to give the latter extract in consequence of a foolish assertion made by Mr. Moral-philosopher Morrisson, of Dunfermline, to by ungentleman-like assaults upon women, and all for us, or make us turn a single hair's-breadth from the effect that Mr. O'Connon used the words with the avowed purpose of making the administration a the straight path leading to the goal of PRES respect to a repeal of the Corn Laws.

In conclusion, then, we say, " to your tents, O in full proof that the administration was not frage, blow breezes as they may, shall be our day-ISRAEL !" we are at our post. If you fail, you can- constitutionally formed, and did not represent na- thought and our night-dream. not be surprised; your trumpet has been sounded; | tional taste and opinions, inasmuch as it was dis-Bridget, and all the saints, have their day, and your defeat, should it occur, will be your own, not banded by the nation in 1832. that day shall henceforth stand in the almanacs of our, disgrace; but we trust you; and, if we doubted you, OUR LIVES UPON YOUR WIVES.

THE OLD FOX AGAIN.

THE old cow and the hav stack have had another bowing match: STANSFELD has written in reply to the first epistle of the Mercurial family, and last the very acts of Administration, without being at week the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, materially altering their tactics in the engagement, such notion; the movement is intended however. In the Mercurials, first letter, the quesonly as an antitode to Universal Suffrage. tion considered was the most eligible standard of mised by the Reform Bill—during this period an immense majority, called the county's repre-Who support it? Some of the greatest jobbers franchise, and which was established upon the fan. the positive acts of Administration proved that the sentative. Ponsoner, a relative of the Greys, the ciful principle of all who may be "reasonably deemed" fit for its exercise; the present letter what to do with, and who never lose an opportunity, confined to a review of what rightfully constitutes frequent attacks upon popular rights, the fact has Whig families, was the Whig candidate. Stanley's

the government of a country. the present constitution of society? STANSFELD. upon | possession and enjoyment of self-satisfaction. his part, asserts that it is not; inasmuch as a sec-

keeping the stock till most fit for the market, bite;—not a goose for very shame to cackle for them; taxed of the wind Annual Parliaments, to harmonise public with the ejecting I had nothing to do; so what would gladly make such profit as their present con- and thus forlorn and broken-hearted, they are com- or indirectly, through his representative in Parlia- opinion—to set the representative's mind by the becomes of the Rev. Gentleman's charge !" The pelled to throw themselves upon the old juggler for ment. This simple, defined, and liberty-breathing national time-piece, in order to meet those changes Colonel, however, himself substantiates it by In order to effect a transfer just now, the Leeds a trick or two. Now we tell them that Signor principle by rings us from the Mercury's corrupt re- occasioned by circumstances over which it becomes this very denial; for he never attempts to contrato give them a constitutional title. This simple of the national mind. The Editors of the Mercury, who was charged with the murder of his neighbour.

took wholesale commission upon the infants over some of the severest sentences, are still bearing, like the perfect and healthy existence of the whole. It, ments of, the governing body; and when they instance whom he constituted himself Chancellor and Guar- Irishmen, in the universal cause of freedom. in fact, implies an equality before the law, a power the press as one great change of latter ages, let it be dian, for want of that protection which the law re- their respective terms of from nine months to vested in a government-making body, to say who borne in mind that the very opinion created by fused, is now to take the pining, care-worn wives four years, in madhouses. O'Connor is an Irish shall be the parties under that maxim, to whom that press, since its reduced price in 1836, is now and little crippled children of the Leeds "geese" man, and although not a Catholic, is as energetic power, narrowed to its most convenient use and the vast power and combination struggling for a to the Whig charnel-house, and then the nacker is in their cause as any Catholic in the land; and application, shall be delegated for the benefit fair representative Government of its strength, its to smile in lustful patriotism while disposing of his these things are now making a deep impression of the community at large. Government fresh cargo ofhuman flesh! The man who encou- upon the Irish mind, and will, ultimately, bring is, in fact, nothing more nor less than the comraged the Canadians to withstand the step-mother about a real, instead of a clap-trap, union between mittee of a national society; a body entrusted with tyranny of Britain, and then rifled them of the two countries, if not frustrated by trick and the application of public funds according to national requirements; a body selected to mature plans for Must it not be palpable to every man of common the common weal, and when matured and fiatted by honesty, resolves itself into that, and only that "geese." The man who says that the New Poor Laws sense, that the motive of O'Connell, in seeking foot- the people's representatives, to see to their proper The Mercury's mode of constituting government are a guarantee to the respectable operative against ing once more in England, is for the purpose of administration; but it by no means vests in the the encroachments of the less meritorious, is he propping the tottering machine of decaying Whig- hands of a party any, the most, remote or continwhose aid is invoked by the Foxes of the Leeds | gery, while Ireland is reserved as a draw-farm, | gent right, because in power, so to alter the consti-Club. The man who has scandalized the women whence the Honourable Gentleman (!) may still tution as to insure their own continuance in office. of England,—the wives and daughters of the continue to extract the forfeit of national ignorance. They have no right to strengthen their own hands, English operatives,—as "hoores,"—who has filled much increased, by the colour given to his renewed while they weaken those whose will they are bound Ireland with paupers and a rural police; the popularity in England. Let us quote the monster's to obey, and by whose consent alone they can legiman who has kept up a perpetual war of reli- own cpinion, delivered in full conclave to his Corn timately hold office. When a government strengthens gious strife between the two countries for his Exchange slaves. A fool who said that he had itself by laws, rules, precedents, or regulations, vessel of the Leeds Fox and Goose Club. The man ton, was told by O'Connell that he never would for its own protection, against public opinion, or by wholent all the available troops, and promised 500,000 have been more right in his life if he had just put laws made or stretched for the suppression of the volunteers to shoot British working men seeking his threat into execution. The beast upon the same public voice, that government becomes a despotism the redress of grievances; the man who rejoiced occasion said, that "if Feareus came to Dublin, the and stands, in relation to the community, in prethat it was Irishmen who shed Welshmen's blood boys would treat him to a swim in the Liffey." Upon cisely the same situation as a garrison, which should sell the fortress to the enemy, and turn its guns against its own countrymen. This we presume to be the very position occupied by our Whig rulers: they are not only besieged by the whole of the unrepresented community, but they are also besieged by the representation of a majority of the electoral body; while. instead of yielding, they fortify Dowing-street with brute force, and entrench themselves within the

them there as guardians of the fort, during pleasure

We fully agree with the Editors of the

or good behaviour.

letter now under review; but here, also, as upon | tunity of voting. Add these facts, then, together a former occasion, we are compelled to differ from the declension of Whig majorities of three hundred their conclusion. And Why! Because it amounts to minorities—the fact of one-half of a newly-constito an admission, that, whatever Government is in tuted party never having voted—the fact of the whole existence, provided it be a Whig Government, it is, of body of the unrepresented classes being in open right, the accredited representation of society. If hostility to the present Government; and will even this be true, how unjust and unfair was it to the Mercury tell us that such a Government holds threaten violence to effect a change, in 1832, of that rightful possession of power? Government which, according to the opinions of the Having said so much as regards the administhen constituent body, was a fair representation of tration, now one word of the electoral body. the public mind and condition. But, be it observed, and it shall be but a word, and that from that the Editors, always having an eye to the letter of the Editors. We give the followthe main chance, contend that STANSFELD's ing pithy passage as confirmation of our assertion, principle is erroneous, because it may let in that Universal Suffrage would disfranchise the a Tory Government, thus shifting the whole ballast vicious, and enfranchise the virtuous of all classes, his assistance, But wareh him." What, we would Ellis and others of the Emigration or Transportation pediency. We fully admit that Government, when "We appeal to the workmen themselves. Let any tolerated, and only factiously opposed, should be workman in Leeds—a sober, thinking man—cast his to break down, disgust, and starve out the honest recognised as the faithful mirror of public opinion, consider the characters of those who occupy them; The Fox and Goose Club have invited Dan to working man, whose place has been supplied by ma- while we think we shall show, and that very clearly, and then let him say whether all the occupants, or whother a majority of them are so intelligent, and position that the whole people demand such a change have large foreign possessions, wild, unprofitable, and as will ensure their just, fair, and faithful representing not, are they fit to choose our legislators?" Mercury dips deep into philosophy, history, and in fact, representing existing society.

and only in that, very department for whose all TO BE our legislators ?" but permanency, the Editors contend. We pass by We are now mistified between the brainconsent. But stop; Ellis's Bill only provided for men of the bloody scenes enacted during the reigns of the guage of the Mercury and the heart-guage of a certain age, and forbade the accompaniment of the Tudors, referred to by the Editors; while it is not a Mr. Stansfeld. The Mercury would enfranchise wife and family except at the emigrant's expence, thus difficult task to prove that, from the year 1796, all who may be "reasonably deemed" fit; Stanspress of Ireland, That THE DEFEATED AND DELUDED ground: when the throat of every fatted war-horse is of the Tudor dynasty, and all to change administra- neighbour as themselves. We have ferretted when every pleasure ground is turned into a garden for tions, or to support administrations, at home or out those whom the Editors would deem reason-ERS, HAVE AT LENGTH BEEN COMPELLED TO THROW the production of human food, and made subservient to abroad; thus not only spending blood and treasure ably fit; they are the \$10 occupiers of houses the sustenance of man; when our waste lands are made to suit domestic policy to domestic habits, but in counties, if, upon enquiry, they should be found endeavouring to suit foreign policy to demestic fac- to support the Whige. We must take STANSPELD sons the reward of their own industry and sufficiency tious expediency. We now come to a consideration upon practice, and ask, if he had been in poor for their wants. then will I join in search of other of the rightful means of testing whether an adminis- George White's place, and George in his, whether climes, and by lot take my chance as a volunteer in tration is, or is not, a fair representation of the he would have considered that his pious maxim had public mind and taste simply because in power.

> In arguing this matter, we are bound to consider the long, the continuous, the harrassing, and this instance, he loved his neighbour as himself. open wars waged against Administrations when when machinery arrives at its height, they will then much stronger in electoral support than that under which we now live. We start from the year of peace, 1815. At that period, we find a powerful party commanding large majorities in possession of the Government: we find the Executive entirely with them; but not being a fair representation of the public mind, we find a reforming war, waged readers to say whether he has been borne out by and carried on with various success for sixteen years, during the whole of which time, we find the Mercury supporting every artifice by recommenda-

From 1832 till 1835 was a short breathing time allowed for experiment; and a general armistice was proclaimed, as far as the unrepresented were concerned. with a view to test the question whether or not the administration, as newly constituted, was a fair representative Government. During this brief period all bearded by unreasonable demands from withoutno organic change sought for, but merely a request for such administrative improvements as were pro-

From 1835 to the present time, in consequence of backed by the FITZWILLIAMS, TIGHES, and other been made manifest that Government, as at present | Bill was the test; the question of Irish policy was not The question at issue between the parties is simply | constituted, not only does not represent public habits, | at all introduced; in fact, the contest was actually a this:-Is the Government of this country, as at pre- taste, or feeling, but does not even represent any Whig and Tory struggle: the Tories putting forsent constituted, a fair representation of the public opinion, principle, or party, save and except in as ward the most obnoxious man, perhaps, to be found opinions, morals, habits, and wants, according to far as feeling, taste, and principle consists in forcible in Ireland; the Whigs, upon their part, selecting

We have, upon many former occasions, observed tion of society, on behalf of whose eligibility he that the House of Commons, as at present constitupleads, is altogether excluded from any participa- ted, is much more liberal than the constituent body of tion in the appointment; while upon their part the which it is the organ; and we have proved it by Mercurial Editors contend, that, no matter how the fact that, in 1832, when the Reform Bill was selected, their very toleration, by existing society, in its infancy, and before it was defiled by adminisconstitutes them a fair representation of the virtues, tration, it was then almost impossible to find candivices, habits, manners, strength, or weakness of the dates sufficiently liberal for the new-fledged electors: while, now that the bill has been set to Whig time, mistaken the influence of Mr. BRUEN over the In order to arrive at a just conclusion, we must it is almost impossible to find candidates sufficiently first ascertain whether or not any principle can be, corrupt; thus establishing the fact, that there is no the immediate act of the exterminator himself. or has been, established for the formation of go- permanency in public opinion—that there ought to be From Ballytarsna, Mr. MAHER charged BRUEN vernments; and in this course we anticipate no no permanency in public opinion—and now less than with having ejected 101 of those poor creatures. contradiction of that noble maxim of the English ever, when the invention of the night may wisely "No," says Bruen, "I was not the landlord of Constitution, which declares that no subject can be call for a change upon the morrow. Hence we de- Ballytarena; I ONLY RECEIVED THE BENTS; and

taste, its feelings, and principles. If the Editors of the Mercury had said plumply, we are satisfied with this Government, we could then have understood them, while their absurd theories about the constitution of Governments, without so much plain would amount to nothing more or less than perfect despotism; by exonerating the Government from al responsibility upon the one hand, and depriving the people of all controll upon the other; and, in truth they are in complete keeping with the opinions of the advertising constituency of the Mercury, and that, after all, rather than the Parliamentary constituency, is the god of its idolatry. It may appear that the Mercury is right to a certain extent, so long as Government represents the constituent body, and our arguments may go for so much mere Radicalism which apply to the question of suffrage; but even here we meet the Mercury and them. We have shewn the great reaction in the public mind, or rather, in the electoral mind, since 1832, by the fact of less Liberal candidates being now chosen. Let it be borne in mind that we date the reaction from 1835, and that since that period we have had fine annual registrations, and only one election : but even taking the eight years from 1833 to 1840, both inclusive, we find that, notwithstanding the change even in the opinions of the electoral body, and notwithstanding the vastly increased spirit occasioned fortress, turning the guns against those who placed by the word of command, "Register, register, register " given by the fugle-men to the respective parties-notwithstanding all this, we nevertheless find that the electors of the latter four years, 1837 Mercury upon the only principle contained in the 1838, 1839, and 1840, have not yet had an oppor-

eye along the houses of the street he lives in: let him trustworthy that he would commit to them the management of the affairs of his Benefit Society or Sick Club.

Now, we ask, can words more plainly show the absurdity of all opposition to Universal Suffrage. science, and even skims polemics; but in every dive or more plainly prove that a vicious majority would select representatives from a virtuous minority : for here the Editors appeal to what they call the swims, cutting his own throat. When the Editors | "worthless," and asks them whether they would purchase the slaves without even giving them the speak of the frightful strife of by gone ages, they commit their affairs to the hands of their compachance of the market. Well; was I idle upon this, any appear to forget that that was all occasioned by a nions in vice! We answer, no; and we find struggle to form administrations to the taste of the those very parties most scrupulous in their selecage; while they would contend that, once established, tion of persons to manage their Benefit Societies Would be not say, "Sir, if I practice my calling, I during last session. I stood alone; no one would no matter how surrounded with change, instead and Sick Clubs, thereby proving that they seek for of yielding, they should resist it; thus never those qualities in their representatives, in which they are most deficient.

> The Editors speak of the wild ferocity of bar- Let the reader observe the sophistry and fallacy barous ages, of the crimes, contentions, strifes, and of the last sentence. The Mercury men come to butcheries of those times, wholly forgetting that the conclusion that all are not fit for the manageconsequence of the then existing Government not gantly ask, "If not, are they fitto choose our leaisbeing in unison with public opinion; and that con- lators"? Why, the question, in order to serve the tention arose from a desire to effect a change in that. Mercury's argument, should be, "if not, are they fit

been practically carried out, by being incarcerated for want of a thousand pounds' bail, and whether, in

We have thought it right to say thus much, not that our opponents are likely to make converts, but because we choose to fight every enemy to the Suffrage with his own weapons, and not to leave one shred of false argument untorn in the whole west of deceit and treachery.

We have now shown that the reservoir cannot be pure while all the channels are corrupt, and shift the question as they may, not all the force, intimidation, threats, sophistry, and tyranny of which the unconstitutional Government, their local bullies, tion of open violence, by cowardly threats, and even and hired establishment can command, shall frighten national mirror. This conflict eventually terminated DOM, HAPPINESS, AND INDEPENDENCE. Universal Suf-

THE CARLOW ELECTION.

Never has it fallen to our lot to notice so anomalous, so unexpected and decisive a triumph, as the temporary victory just achieved by Col. Bruen over everything Christian, moral, and even human. We have not room for the speeches made by the candidates, their proposers, seconders, or backers; therefore our readers must rest satisfied with an outline of the whole affair.

BRUEN, an exterminating high Tory Protestant landlord, was the Tory candidate; and is now, by BESBOROUGHS, and many other noble Whig families candidate, neither pledged to, nor nursed up in, and ultra principle; his only requisite being to uphold the present men, without reference to system. The Rev. Mr. MAHER, a person residing in the county and evidently well acquainted with all its affairs charged Mr. Bruen with having, in two years ejected, and driven upon the wide world, more than seven hundred of the natives from his estate. In this enumeration the Rev. Gentleman appears to have middle men of one denomination. Ballytarsns, for

The daughter of the deceased being the principal and that the Company knew nothing of a man who not discuss are open to every man's investigation. * * A CHARTIST, IN BUCKS. Send by Post-office Order other things she swore that, "in resisting the prisoner, to have consisted in the disobedience of orders. he called her a bitch." This the prisoner denied, and | This is our view of the case; and, in conformity swore he was accused wrongfully. He was con- with this view, we have no hesitation in saying, that appreciated. They are not suffered to be obstacles to victed, however; and, previous to sentence being the verdict should have been, "Insanity," as regards science, nor are they used by a party to uphold a passed, upon being asked by the Court if he had SIMPSON, and "Wilful Murder" against the Di- system of political slavery. anything to say why sentence of death should not rectors, who kept a mad bull after having been be passed upon him, he replied, "Oh, then, my Lord- warned of his ferocity: but Wakley is not likely dable opponent Christianity has yet met with, is freely ship, isn't it too bad to murder a man with false to take this view of the case. caths! for God above he knows I never call'd We need say nothing of the law, or the verdict, Jude a bitch." "If you had called her so, replied which makes a dead man guilty of the crime of to feel the force of Mr. Hetherington's remark, that crime would have been less."

means of clearing Ballytarsna, while he swept the not time just now) frame an indictment against and goes into the hands of the working classes other denominations in person; and Mr. MAHER, SIMPSON for the "Wilful Murder." of such a that it is pronounced to be dangerous. The upper very properly making no distinction between the nature as will fully justify Lord DENMAN in acts, charged him with ALL; and BRUEN says, "no; issuing a writ of "habeas corpus," in order that in all sorts of profane writing—enter into the discussion I never did, in person, eject the families from Bally- the grave-digger, or rather the road-diggers (for of anti-religious subjects. In fact, there is more filth tarsna;" but does not deny the remainder of the the verdict deprives him of the rights of Christian

this frightful re-action, when we find the most ob- Sessions! jectionable man in Ireland returned by the largest We also incline to think the verdict, as regards majority ever known in the county of Carlow, Stan- the decdand, vicious, inasmuch as the whole sum teach the Whigs a lesson! Will it teach the people show the fallacy of having laid it upon 82 engine, of infidelity, bound up in two-guines volumes, and an whether the charge of blasphemy could be substana lesson! Will it teach the country a lesson! Will which was the only part of the whole which could other for the readers of similar writings in penny tiated; but in the present case there was nothing of summoned, stated that they suspended Mr. Deans be found who would willingly sacrifice a few hours to it teach O'Connell a lesson! The only balm for not have killed Simpson and Dawson. The verdict, tracts." the wound is, that not a single pledge, in then, should have been, "Insanity" against Simpson, Ponsoner; and, therefore, they have experienced dand on a wheel of the engine No. 1, to Lord Northno defeat; while the great sting of the triumph is wirch, as Lord of the Manor. In fact, instead of to be found in the fact of many poor Catholics enriching any person, its effect should have been having voluntarily voted for the destroyer of their to frighten those who cannot otherwise be race, and the reviler of their religion. What brought to entertain sufficient respect for huwill GISBORNE, the Liberal Member for the man life; and whose only object appears to be County, think of his chance of re-election upon the making of as much profit as possible, the next occasion? The only moral effect pro- a great portion of which arises from paying small duced, we fear, will be a delay of dissolution; wages to ignorant persons, instead of giving to merit and, doubtless, the Whige, on the Carlow defeat, its just reward, by employing able engineers, at

in Ireland; and upon one occasion, when very flush the kind protection of "mad bulls." of cash, he proposed to a kind of toady-mason, in | We are not for hanging; but let one third-class "Can't," responded Brun, "why so !" "Why, lines now open, and hereafter to be opened. it is impossible." "Impossible!" rejoined the Something must be done to stop the murderous Colonel, "nonsense; money will do it; money can system. We are informed that the Directors of do anything," "Oh, I ax your honour's pardon," Insurance Companies are deliberating upon some mid the mason, "there's one thing that money clause in policies upon life insurances, to guard can't do." "What is it!" asked BBUEN, them from liabilities in certain cases of railway "Indeed, then, I'll tell your honour-

"Why, then, all the money in BRUEN's place "Couldn't put a handsome nose on BRUEN'S face." Bruen's nose is about an inch and a half in length, insured, have mulet the Railway Company in the and is turned up short, like the end of an aged full amount of the premium. donkey's hoof.

This patriotic gentleman, in the year 1885, paid THE GLASGOW ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN, his countrymen generally the compliment of declaring them to be "all savages."

DEAD MURDERER, AND MR. WAK-

TRAVELLING by railway being likely to become the only mode of conveyance, and being as yet in its infancy, it is highly necessary that some defined and intelligible rules should be laid down for its regulation; and as the whole speculation is likely to be managed by, and for the profit of, the wealthy, be it observed, that he was the only man in all Scotat the expence of the lives of the community, it is also high time that the law should be defined as to the question of responsibility.

We are the more induced to enter upon a consideration of this subject now, in consequence of the extreme ignorance manifested by Mr. Wakley, the would not have been presented. Well, the Queen Coroner for Middlesex, and the misconception of the may be knight the wretch, but we defy her to bevery dull Jury, whom he succeeded in mystifying gentleman him. We only hope that the brave upon the inquest lately held, arising out of the Harrow accident.

Mr. Walley, in his extraordinary charge, quoted largely from Judge Foster, but not a single case in point. In the case of the man who threw the brick from the window, whereby a passenger was killed, the man was living, and he alone was concerned; but if his master had been at hand, and had said, "throw those bricks out to save time," and if the passenger had been killed, as all are principals in murder, the master would have been guilty of murder. So with the reckless coachman, who, from his own devilment, faced the precipice, and having ensured the destruction of his passengers, jumped off the box himself, before the moment of danger: but if the proprietor had said to the coachman-"The trustees or directors of the road to Blackacre have opened the new line and shut up the old? with positive orders not to use t e old, in consequence of some bridge being broken own; but don't you mind; watch the opposition, and as you save two miles and the hill by going the old way; go it:" now, in such case, we incline to think that the proprietor would be guilty of murder. Again; the other case upon which Mr. WARLEY seems to rely as being quite in point, of the driver of a cart, after sufficient caution, still persevering without due care. being liable for any accident which may occur. Here, likewise, suppose the carter had been ordered to go on, as usual, by his master, regardless of consequences, the master would, in such case, be guilty giving up of their true position to the wait-a-whileof murder; therefore, we say, that not one of Mr. WAKLET'S cases was by any means in point.

Let us tell him the maxim of law which should have directed him in his charge, and then show, from jackets awake. the evidence, how, under it, the Directors were the parties guilty of murder. The law says "quam MR. HETHERINGTON AND "PLAIN JOHN"'S facit per alien, facit per se;" who acts by another acts in person; so if an agent distrain upon a tenant wrongfully, no rent being due, or illegally by making distress at night, in such case the tenant has his action against the landlord. In like manner, if a sub-sheriff make a wrong return, or refuse to execute judgment, or execute it illegally, the party aggrieved has an action against the High Sheriff. So if a debtor make his escape from the yesterday found guilty of publishing a blasphemous custody of a gaoler, who is the Sheriff's officer, the libel, but the Court postponed passing sentence on creditor at whose suit he was confined has his action him. We hope it will be a lenient one, for his spirited also against the Sheriff. So with a carrier, who defence deserves the approbation of all the friends to shall neglect to deliver goods, or allow them, exertions with respect, and the Court will, we therefore through negligence, to be damaged, the parties trust be convinced that justice will be best satisfied have their action against the master. But what is with the smalleet possible punishment. still more in point, is this, in our criminal interpre-enrichment of the priests, and spiritual terror is only tation of guilt: suppose a man keeps a wicked bull, employed to coax the wealth from industry into the lap or stallion, or dog, or any other animal, after he of a Sybarite clergy, they may be regarded by polishall have done injury to any person; or that he ticians with indifference; but when, in despite of phikeeps him after reasonable caution that he is likely belief, and in despite of common sense, which requires to do mischief; it has not only been held, but it has that the doctrines on which the priesthood build their never been disputed, that in such case the proprietor power over the human mind, and use other men's is amenable for every injury committed by the property at their discretion, be subject to a rigid animal; and in this view we are inclined to consignating those doctrines, but for publishing the investigader the present case. It is evident that Simpson tions of another, the question becomes of very great importance. Punishment is fitly appropriated to guilt, been warned. This appears from the fact of Simp- the mask off hypocrisy, and expose to merited contempt son's having been fined a pound for neglect of duty those who claim our reverence from being particularly upon a previous occasion. We care not whether the holy. But how can this be done, if investigation is to fine was justly imposed or not; that is not the ques-whose pretensions are to be investigated? The decition; the question is, whether or not the masters sion of yesterday is a severe blow to free inquiry, and were justified in retaining in their service a person the law, which is said to be the perfection of human necessarily entrusted with the lives of number of reason, does all which it can, by such a decision, to persons, after having committed an act which jus-human mind in the chains of a selfish priesthood. No tified, or even called for, a fine of a single penny, doubt the Jury meant honestly, but they pronounced We say not.

It further appears that every breaksman, fireman, must have been cognizant of Simpson's recklessness; freedom. In Germany, the subjects which we must

evidence against him, she in her anxiety to have the refused to obey signals, rattled through those placed There it is held to be no offence to subject both the Old blood of her father's murderer, thought to strengthen | for his guidance, "rowed" the police who dared to facis by interpretations of her own; and among stop him, and, in short, whose chief practice appears if they can be explained, those parts which are mythi-

his Lordship, and not murdered her father, your murder! It is a fair conclusion that SIMPSON first his offence consisted in selling blasphemy, as it is called, lost his own life in the occurrence, and then murdered Such is precisely Brurn's case. He was only the Dawson! We may probably next week (we have the discussion assumes the form of a penny pamphlet, burial) shall produce his body to take his trial for What, we may ask, must be the consequence of the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writ-

LEY'S Bill being the casus belli? Does it not clearly should have been laid on the whole train, or the prove that those within the pale do not desire any immediate part of that portion which did the addition to their society, constituted snugly as it damage; but if there was any justification in the now is; but would rather get rid of some of the severance,—that is, of laying a portion on one part, poor fringe of the garment, if possible! Will this and a portion upon the other,—common sense will which the people are interested, was required of "Wilful Murder" against the Directors, and a decwill witness the approach of general re-action. proper remuneration and responsible salaries; Perhaps a trifling anecdote of Colonel Bruen whereby some guarantee would be given for the may not be out of place just now. The gallant safe arrival of those who commit themselves to their gentleman is supposed to be the very ugliest man guardianship, instead of placing valuable lives under

a walk round his domain, the project of enclosing carriage full of Directors go as convicts from Kirkit with a brick wall, twenty feet high. The mason, dale to the Hulks, along the whole line of road from who had the whole ear of his master, and whose Liverpool to Leadon, with iron wrist-bands and wit recommend him as a kind of companion, laugh- garters, and our lives for it there would be some ingly observed, "Your honour, it can't be done." high qualification required for engineers on all the

> accidents; and we opine that upon the occasion referred to, equity (if we had such a commodity) would, in case of a man being killed whose life was

AND VILLANY OF THE LORD PROVOST.

WE need do no more than direct the particular attention of our readers to the important meeting THE CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE recently held in Glasgow, for the purpose of voting a fulsome address from a few slaves to her Majesty, LEY'S LAW, WITH THE JURY'S upon the presentation of a very dear child to her loving, very poor subjects, and the rejection by sheer villany, falsehood, and fraud, of the address really carried, and truly speaking the language of friendship sincerity, and loyalty, without blarney.

The Lord Provost, as he is called (the Lord help and defend us from such lords), presided; and now land who was not eligible, and for this simple reason, because he was interested; having the hope of knighthood before his eyes, and which hope the Chartist address would have dashed to pieces, because, even in the event of being declared carried, it fellows who, in defiance of the threat of force, so nobly did their duty, will now call a meeting, and put "hay upon the horns" of the Lord Provost, which the Queen cannot take off, by declaring him unworthy of the confidence of his townsmen, and by hissing him most lustily whenever he presumes to intrude his particularly obnoxious presence in decent

Perhaps the most valuable part of the whole proceeding was the glorious following up of the triumph, by the affirmation of the tellers. Messrs Ross, Cameron, and Jack, that they counted seven hundred and eighty-five who voted for the amended address, and this in a room only capable of holding twelve hundred. These men know how to win the battle, and how to enjoy the triumph; such men as Moir, Ross, Cameron, Jack, and Thompson are an honour to their country, their cause, and them-

In connection with this we would also draw attention to the splendid meetings at Manchester; where the humanity humbugs were foiled and routed in their camp, with their ablest advocate, Mr. Thompson, the most eloquent speaker, and the cleverest tactician at a public meeting, that we ever met with. But the time has gone by for the people to be hum-

The best part of the business was the indignant refusal of the unwashed to be palavered into the till-we-have-done request of the palterers who would have had them reserve their amendment for subsequent resolutions. We rejoice to see the instian

BLASPHEMY PROSECUTION."

WE did purpose to make some comment on the spirit and tendency of such prosecutions as the infamous one alluded to in the heading of this article; but, as we find it well done to our hands by a daily contemporary, we shall content ourselves with transcribing the following from the Sun:-

investigation, a man is sent to prison, not for investibut there can be no more useful virtue than to strip ignorantly, and their decision strikes a blow at truth.

freedem, and virtue. "As long as men may be prosecuted and punished policeman, and engine-driver upon the whole line, for publishing opinions, we shall boast in vain of our

treat those parts as historical which are so, and explain. cal. The consequence is, that in Germany there is a great deal of genuine religion and no hypocrisy, while

Weapprehend the case is not very different here amongst the upper classes. Strauss, the most formiimported, both in the original language and in the French translation, and even Blackwood has read and praised the infidel. The Attorney-General seemed cheap. It is quite true that if it be bound up in a twoguines velume it is freely circulated; it is only when classes, including the clergy — whose education, founded on pagan books, makes them take pleasure and more profanity in Ovid and Horace, and the other so-called classical books, which are the basis of the education of the upper classes, and which they habi-

We shall only say, in conclusion, that so long as the readers of the two-guinea volumes continue to monopolise the power of law-making, so long will this and every other iniquitous evidence of partiality before the law continue to be manifested by

THE FIVE STAR PORTRAITS FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS.

In order to prevent any possibility of misunderstanding, or disappointment, about the next series of our Portraits, we beg to announce that the next series present, together with the Nurse and Prince Albert, will be faithfully and critically represented, together poor John can have for his share. O'Connor's imprisonment and hard labour. portrait is now being printed, and will be given the moment a sufficient number shall be struck of; the remainder will be given as soon as ready, and we much time in execution.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ADVOCATE OF JUSTICE has sent us a severe madversion on a letter published in the Northern Liberator, and signed "Charles Winspeare."

WILLIAM ATKINSON complains that his name was attached to the report of the Council of the Carliste Charter Association, published in our last. without his knowledge or consent. He says, also, the report, though proposed and seconded, was not adopted by the public meeting to which it was submitted.

AN AGRICULTURAL CHARTIST must stand over. RADICAL, AT ADDINGHAM, has sent us a long rambling story, of which we can make neither head nor tail.

SHEFFIELD. - We have received a letter complaining i. that we don't receive them. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Association to send us their at furthest, they shall be attended to.

LAMBETH QUEEN'S "BABBY" MRETING .- A Corres-London paper, of this meeting, held at the Horns at the time of meeting. It appears, however, that, an hour after the time advertised for taking the chair, there were exactly twenty and six persons in the room! including the waiter and three reporters!! and that some Dr. Bedford having taken the chair, the farce of carrying an

rights-than by forming themselves into small each man continuing to deposit, say for a given arrive when working men might send in their peti-

answer. E. H. S.—Next week.

FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE next week. VERITAS states, that at a recent meeting of the Edinfor writing certain letters injurious to the Assotion is responsible for them. DR. M'DOUALL.-Next week.

BRISTOL RADICALS .- We cannot publish their ad-THOMAS CLARK.—We have not received either.

HENRY SCULTHORP.—His communication would be charged to us as an advertisement. James Rawson.-We have no doubt in the world of

WALTER MASON.—We have an article preparing on

reached us too late for use. Collins's Committee, Birmingham.—Their report

was received too late for insertion. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES'S COMMITTEE. BIRceived by the last post before going to press: it was impossible to insert them this week. STUDLEY.—The report was received by the same post,

and, therefore, omitted for the same reason. AN INDIAN'S OPINION OF CIVILIZATION shall appear. THE "ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE AT BIRMINGHAM AND JONES" too late.

ALL THE SPECIMENS desired to be sent per Mr. Cleave can be had by applying to him. S. MANN.—We eannot send to the person he desires: we can send to Cleave, Shoe-lane. The parcel to Elms, enclosing the plates, he inquires about, were

sent some time since.

James Authun cannot have the Northern Star sent so as to receive it on the Friday. A CONSTANT READER, MANCHESTER .- Convention. Frost, Stephens, Oastler, Collins, and M'Douall. R. MARSDEN, LITTLE BOLTON.—The papers were posted in time: will attend to his request at the end of the month.

MARK ORNISTON.—Commence at Edinburgh, if you go there before the end of December. DARKEN, NORWICH; AND S. DOBSON, MANS-The mail came in very late, and, in the hurry to

THE SKY-LARK CREW request us to say that they

9s. 6d., for half a year in advance. and New Testament to a critical examination, and to S. SNELLING. - We will send by Post; if it should be nealected, remind us.

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

From Dublin, per P. R. ... " Hunslet, by a Friend Leeds, per A. Gardner ... 0 9 5 ,, Amicus Amicus 0 1 0 FOR PEDDIE'S ATTORNEY'S BILL. From Great Horton, near Bradford 0 5 0 PROSTS'S DEFENCE FUND. (Omitted in account published.) From Deventry 1 0 0 ... Fox and Hounds, Nottingham ... 1 0 0

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, December 9th,

Hulf-past Seven o'Clock. TRIAL OF MR. HETHERINGTON.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, the long-threatened trial office-hearers were present, with the exception of we proceed, take care that no declension is allowed to of Mr. Hetherington, at the prosecution of the Attor- one individual, and numerous other members. Mr. take deep root among us; and as it is better to crush ney-General, came on, for "having published a blasphemous libel," called "Hasiam's Letters to the
Clergy." The Attorney-General (with whom was Sir Frederick Pollock) stated the case for the prose- trary to the rules, and as they were sanctioned as the great object, however, of these gentlemen and of the defence; and in a lengthened address, maintained as another instance of the determination of the preist- for those who, in the course of their business as deferred passing sentence until he should have the sixpence, then reprimanded him, and if he con-13th or 14th of January.

SURREY SESSIONS .- This morning, Joseph Robinson, a fine young man, a private of the 9th Lancers. was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two Bibles, value 10s., and an inkstand, value 4s. 6d. the respective properties of Messrs. Sele and Fortune, stationers, of Kingston, Surrey, on the 31st of the party left the hall, evidently very dissatisfied know, were principal actors in the Whig and Tory October last. It appeared, from the evidence, that with the decision of the magistrates. Such pro- combat, and who would sooner have consigned the will consist of the four already stated, together with the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sele on the day the Presentation of the Princess Royal to the Privy above-mentioned, and selected two Bibles, which he Council by Nurse Lilly. The whole of the persons said he wanted to shew to a comrade outside, but he never returned. In a short time afterwards, he rules:—" Brethren be ye all of one mind, having at the time by motives more approximating to self-went to the shop of Mr. Fortune, and sold them for compassion one of another; love as brethren; be interest and party purposes. 5s.; and, on leaving the shop, stole the inkstand, with her Royal Highness upon the Council table, and which was found on his person. The Jury found the railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing. the inspection by the Archbishop; this is the least prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to six months'

THE MIDDLE-MEN. THE CHARTISTS, AND THE WIN-Dow-Taxes.—Last night, a meeting of the ratepayers of the parishes of St. Marylebone and Paddington, was held at the White Lion, Edgware-road, expect to furnish all within the period above to adopt measures for procuring a repeal (or, at acted an unfair part towards me, and, judging from stated. Specimens, when ready, will be sent least, a revision) of the window-taxes; the meeting your expressions, I would imagine that you, an utter the dates on which the subscriptions were given; beto our agents: the great size of our portraits require was announced for seven o'clock, but as an oppostranger to me, entertained a hostile feeling towards sition, on the part of the Chartists, was expected, and as a few working men made their appearance punctually at that hour, when it was most probably expected they could not leave work, the chair was not taken until nearly NINE; and as soon as this had been done, the chairman intimated to Mr. Scott, a the obnoxious paragraph to which you allude. I will Thursday, &c. &c. If they did not, but gave their Chartist, (who had asked leave to put a question), always afford you any information which you may 20s. at one and the same time, then ought the disthat "discussion was invited, but they would not require, and shall be the last to complain if you prove As we did not publish Winspeare's letter, it permit the words 'Universal Suffrage' to be used, me to be in the wrong. As we did not publish Winspeare's letter, it would be unfair to publish this one. It should be sent to the Liberator. We cannot find the letter containing a critique on the Stockton Theatricals. We never do preserve rejected communications.

The words Universal Surrage to be used, me to be in the wrong.

You have this time wasted your remarks in vain' because, from what I remember of my lecture in Greenock, I was contrasting the compensation received by the slave owners, with the robbery practised upon the hand-loom weavers, and after claiming the whole how nicely the knocking off the allowances to the of the land for the British labourers, I said that the three supernumerary kings and queens, supported by very least compensation which could be given by the this country, would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the window-taxes, a cry of "Go with us for the Charter, first!" was raised; which was responded to by the counter exclamations | the working man to possess the land, and sat the fruits of "We got the Reform Bill together, go with us

now, and we'll soon get off the window-tax." chairman, who had previously insited discussion, (of a sort), made the following sage and impartial anthat no reports of the meetings of the Sheffield nunciation:—" I will not allow discussion, for we Chartists are inserted in the Star. The reason pay for the room, and Mr. Harris has the prerogative of calling in persons (query, policement) and turning you out." Such, however, was the conreports. If he do so, and if he take care that fusion that, though the Chartists were not indiswe always have them in the Office by Wednesday posed to allow all manner of denunciation, and feelingly-severe execration poured forth by the middlemen against the "odious window-taxes," they were pondent writes us, inclosing a report from a quite good enough generals to assert the paramount importance of "Universal Suffrage and the Char-Tavern, Kensington, at which it was stated, in ter;" which they did, more effectually than formally; our last, that there were seven persons present and succeeded, besides, in passing three hearty at the time of meeting. It appears however cheers, each, for "Feargus O'Connor," and for "John Frost, and his companions in captivity." As

mencement.

MARYLEBONE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .-Address of the Inhabitants of Lambeth was gone At eight o'clock, last evening, Mr. Prior delivered cracy all those who have hitherto remained alcof and through. A motion having been made for the a lecture at the Mcchanics' Institution, Circus-street, adjournment of the meeting to an hour when the New-road, "on the causes that have degraded, and working people could attend, there appeared 11 are degrading, the working classes of this kingdom." for it, and 11 against it, and the Chairman gave | The lecturer divided his discourse into three porhis casting vote in favour of proceeding. The tions; 1st., the formation of character; 2nd., the press upon you the necessity of unity, organization, Queen was therefore of course congratulated by distribution of wealth; and 3d., the government of and determination for the purpose of accomplishing the people of Lambeth in due form.

| society. On the first point, he asked, whose business | that object, (the principles of our glorious Charter,) |
| Constant Reader is desirous to see the people | is it to form the character of the community! Was | which will most assuredly end in giving peace and congive up all their crotchets, and unite firmly for | it not that of the clergy, who take 2s. 6d. out of every | tentment to the miserable and impoverished people of the Charter, instead of quarrelling with each pound produced by the labour of the country, yet this country. other about trifles. He knows of no better way have done nothing to moralise the people, but much for working men to obtain that object-their towards setting one man against another; who, though they declared it to be "easier for a camel to societies, and depositing such sums as each may go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to dergoing miseries ten times more horrible than death, find convenient for himself to do on pay day, enter the kingdom of God," yet contrived to divide, and compelled to drag out an existence revolting to among the ministers of the various sects in this human nature, for the advocacy of those rights which time, and to have the controll over his own, both kingdom, twenty millions annually of the wealth of you are now contending for, and for advocating which, for private and political purposes, the time might the people, of which nine millions were monopolised by the church parsons alone, whose sole business tion, with this annexed—"We will rest from our reemed to be, to impress upon the productive classes labour for one month, waiting anxiously for an the belief, that "the powers that be are ordained of God." thus contriving to bring the landlord, lawyer, and the profit-mouger into the same category with these clerical educators. That these men, who were entrusted with the formation of the character of the burgh Charlist Association, after a discussion of community, were utterly incompetent to their task, fully two hours, the late Secretary was dismissed is sufficiently proved by the thousands of children who are brought up in this metropolis and other ciation in a sham-Radical print in town. This large towns, to become thieves, and who are as is of importance to be made public, that such as regularly trained for that purpose as others are to read these letters may know how far the Associa- their several trades; the clergy taking no pains meeting the factions, and meeting them by argument, whatever to "incline the twig to grow a stately at every meeting called by them, for whatever purpose; tree." Mr. Prior then adverted to the second point and enforce your claims upon the Saxon and West of of his lecture,—the power of production, and the means of distribution,—showing, by statistical returns, that our present power of production is equal to 400 millions a-year, and that there is sufficient power, animate and inanimate, to produce subsistence for a population of 300 millions. All, the truth of his statement; but are perfectly therefore, that we want is a proper distribution; so that each individual may be able to consume R. B., GRINDLETON.—We are not quite sure as to equivalent to their poodnee. On the third point the buying; but it is clearly illegal, as well as that of government-Mr. P. enlarged to some unjust, for the weaver, under such circumstances, extent. He observed that, "experience has proved in all ages, that those who think will always be LTER MASON.—We have an article preparing on enabled to govern those who toit; consequently, on the subject, which will render his letter unthose who neglect to think, lose their produce and their independence at the same time." He urged on Selby Radicals wish to know why Mr. Bairstow his hearers, therefore, to become thinkers; to make did not visit them on the 24th November, accord- themselves thoroughly acquainted with the constiing to promise? Or why, if otherwise engaged, tution of society, and to understand the law of did he not apprise them? R. K. Philp.—The report was received too late for in opposition to a law of society, the law of society will be violated. Mr. Prior's address was very well N-TYNE.—All the valuable news from received; an animated discussion

this district, communicated by Mr. Byrne, meeting dispersed, much edified by the evening's upon the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating all communications to come through the secretary of proceedings. LUDICROUS AFFAIR.—This afternoon, shortly after ment to that principle, and our conviction of its will oblige the committee. Our next balance sheet will

two o'clock, a gentleman, who had every appear- importance, increases daily. The dangers from which appear on December the 26th, and all monies received ance of being one of the higher class of society, it has preserved us, the benefits it has conferred upon up to that time will be duly acknowledged. MINGHAM.—Their petition and report was re- hailed the van used for the conveyance of prisoners us, the good that it has enabled us to do, are such as to and from the police offices to the different metro- to afford us the highest satisfaction of mind. We, politan prisons. The driver, thinking he was a therefore, request that you will append our names to magistrate, pulled up, and the gentleman walked to the noble address signed by yourself, Messrs. Cleave, the back, and was in the act of stepping in, when Hetherington, and Vincent. the policeman, who is stationed at the entrance, in-

> uniform. AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH .- This afternoon, an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, at the Horse and Groom, Great Guildford street, Southwark, on view of the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, aged sixty-seven years, the wife of a broker residing in Holland-street, Blackfriars, who expired suddenly in the street, on her return home from chapel, on Sunday evening last. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

Drunkenness and Suicide.—Yesterday, an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Coroner for FIELD.—The mistake was at the Leeds Post office. Surrey, at the Cobourg Arms, Esher, on view of the body of Thomas Wellbeloved, aged thirty-seven get it off as soon as possible, the papers were for-got: no doubt they will be more careful in fu-deceased was the son of a master baker, living at Star, say the 26th December, the names of all officers deceased was the son of a master baker, living at | Star, say the 26th December, the names of all officers Esher, and for some time past he has given way to of the Charter Associations, all Chartist missionaries, continual intoxication. On Saturday last, he threw and all imprisoned Chartists, who are willing to have sent 10s. to Mrs. Vincent, the proceeds of a himself into a pond of water, belonging to William sign the address, and act upon the abstinence Theresa, wife of Mr. Stephen Chappel, of the Leeds principle. Spicer, Esq. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. FAINLOUGH .- We are happy to have it in our power to contradict the Journal for Saturday last, I found many things calcucause of the people. The account of his death sent by the reflecting mind. to us, was so circumstantial in all its details, that It is truly pleasing to hear of the rapid progress we did not hesitate to insert it; but it now turns which the sacred cause of Chartism is now making in out that it was a stupid hoax. We have received a every province of this country. The zeal of the advoletter from Mr. Fainlough himself, in which he cates of universal right—the ardour, activity, and firmrequests us to furnish him with the name of our ness of the operative portion of the community. and informant. We do not recollect the name at present, the shifts, tricks, and subterfuges of the opponents of nor have we the manuscript at hand to refer to; but the Charter, are certain presages of the speedy overthrow if it should turn up we will let him know.

CARLISLE. EDEN LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS AT CARLISLE.—

-A somewhat singular case, regarding this body, came on in the Town-Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 2d, before Messrs. Fawoitt and Slator, Esqrs. It appeared that one of the members, Mr. A. G. Deans suffered and are suffering insults, persecutions, prosecuhad summoned all the office-bearers of the society (nine in number) to show cause why they had sus- tural phrase) "deaths many." pended him for six months from the benefits of the restore Mr. Deans to all the benefits of the society. Mr. Wannop-Of course you will allow costs. Mr. pitiful, be courteous; not rendering evil for evil, or Now, Sir, I would ask the "collectors" if they were

TO MR. THOMAS IRELAND. SIR.—You have made some strictures on a lecture which I delivered in Greenock, without ascertaining from me whether or not the language reported was made use of by me. To say the very least of it, you have

Government to the starving weavers, should have been the waste land of England and Scotland.

I was not discussing so much the abstract right of thereof, as I was comparing the infamous transaction of the slave compensation, with the inhuman desertion "Twon't do," &c., &c., making altogether a "sweet of the plundered weaver, by the self-same Government harmonious discord." Amid this state of things, the the Government, how is it that the hand-loom weaver receives no compensation? and which party have the better right to it, the profimongers in human flesh, or the plundered producers of human clothing! If you desire any other information, direct to me at Mr. John Legg's, 40, George's-street, Aberdeen, as late

as the 12th of December, and, in the meantime, I remain. Sir. A thorough-going Chartist, And something more, P. M. M'DOWALL.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-CHARTISTS .- "These are the times to try regards the window-tax party, they were, at the end men's souls;" these are the times when every man of the meeting, exactly where they were at the must be prepared to act unitedly and determinedly in exposing the suffering and wrongs of himself and fellow working men, and enlisting into the ranks of demoinactive, and diffusing that political knowledge which will be the means of altering the condition of our fellow-countrymen, and raising them to that station which God and nature designed them. Let me im-

Remember that on New Year's Day you are called upon to do your duty to those three nobles of nature, Mesers. Frost, Williams, and Jones, who are now unhundreds of the best of men are immured in the bloody bastiles of our faithful friends, the excellent Whigs and

Let me impress upon you the necessity of joining. without delay, the National Charter Association of Great Britain, by instantly forming yourselves into classes-by contributing to the support of the Executive Council-by distributing tracts among the unenlightened of your fellow-countrymen-by sending all spare copies of the Northern Ster, and all other democratic newspapers, to poor, deluded Ireland-by electing lecturers, and supporting them in their endeavours to promulgate the glorious and sacred principles of democracy-by England gentlemen, first, by argument, and then by submitting resolutions, expressive of your determination to agitate for nothing less than the principles contained in the People's Charter, and to secure the return of our beloved countrymen, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all persons confined for upholding the principles of the Charter. Trusting that you will seriously and calmly consider

the principles contained in these few lines, and, as far as lies in your power, act up to them fearlessly and faithfully, deviating neither to the right hand nor to the left, but pursuing the straightforward course laid down by the most excellent of men,

I remain. In the undying cause of liberty, Faithfully yours. WILLIAM H. COTTON.

Birmingham, Dec. 6th, 1840. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that formed him that he could not allow him to enter, as nearly every officer connected with the Charter Associa-POR THE RESTORATION OF FROST, WILLIAMS, the van was used only for the conveyance of tion in Sunderland, a considerable majority of its prisoners. "Eh!" said the gentleman, "I thought it members, and most of the leading Chartists in the ately communicate with us, and be particular in sendwas the Belgrave Square omnibus, and, I can assure county, are total abstainers. Let other districts imitate ing their address to Mr. P. Shorrocks, 7, Gunyou, I have no wish to be an immate of a prison." their example, and Frost, Williams, and Jones will street, Great Ancoats-street. It rained at the time, and both the driver and con- soon be restored to their native land, and the Charter ductor had on a Macintosh, which covered their established through the downfall of the tyrant system, of which drinking is the shief prop. Of the drunkard it has been truly said-

"To him correction's panders preach-To him their lore the despots teach; He shouts for shark, he fights for leech, He drinks for every jobber's job. Thus toil is robbed, and thieves are paid, By men like him are states betrayed; Or such materials mobs are made. And tyrants often want a mob." We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

GEORGE BINNS. P. S. We venture to suggest the propriety and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. BIR,-In looking over the columns of your invaluable statement of this gentleman's death, which appeared lated to inspire the Chartists with renewed vigour, and in our last number. He still lives to advocate the many articles from which much benefit may be derived

of Whig and Tory domination, and of our approximation to that glorious era when "man o'er man shall not be lord." but the full measure of right be equally possessed by all.

This is the "consummation devoutly to be wished:" tions, imprisonment; banishment, and (to use a Scrip-

But, Sir, while we rejoice at the advance of our cause. society. It appeared that the case was one of pecu- and tender the meed of praise to our neble-minded liar hardship towards Mr. Deans. The whole of the advocates, it is necessary that we be watchful, and, as

It appears that two persons (Andrew Gardner and ings of all the infidels from Spinoza to Strauss. The cution. Mr. Hetherington conducted his own rules; of a sick society, the case came under the juris- Joseph Jones) have collected a sum of money in diction of the magistrates. Mr. Deans had not only been Leeds for Mrs. Frost, and for the wives and familaw is to keep such books from the lower classes, and the right of every man to freely discuss any question illegally expelled, but the most arbitrary and unlies of the imprisoned Chartists. So far, they have the prosecution of Mr. Hetherington is to be considered of politics or theology, and claimed an equal right friendly spirit had been practised towards him; for done well; but I further find that their well-doing instance, they had passed a resolution to the effect, has not been gratuitous, for five shillings is taken hood and the aristocracy to continue the slavery and publishers, disseminated these discussions. Lord "That no master gardener should either communi- from the subscriptions for Mrs. Frost, and a degradation of the working classes. We shall return Denman, in summing up, intimated that were the cate or converse with brother Deans directly or like sum from that for the wives and families of the to the subject of this trial, which we consider of great publication in question simply one of "discussion," indirectly." If such proceedings were sauctioned, imprisoned Chartists as wages "paid for collecting." importance, and in no light more important than as and were the point in controversy (although adverse | great injury might arise to a person like Mr. Deans. | Now, Sir, I really cannot understand such patriotism; another evidence of there being one law for the rich and to the established religion of the country) properly who was carrying on a very respectable business as it smacks very strongly of jobbing, and is indicative of another for the poor—one law for the opulent readers and conscientiously set forth, it might be a question a greecer, and was also connected with a coaching a greater love of gain than sympathy for the sufferers, the kind: there were abundance of ridicule, gross- for six months, as the most merciful way they could the service of the Whig-made widow of the expatriated ness, and positive assertion, without anything that deal with him, as he was a very troublesome and patriot, and to obtain means to alleviate the sufferings could allow the exercise of the mind, and the work contumations member, and evidently had the des- of the distressed wives and families of those now linwas more especially permicious to the ignorant and truction of the society in view. Mr. Fawcitt—Can gering in the cheerless cell for opposing the tyrants youthful portions of the community. The Jury re- you show that you have acted in accordance with power, and labouring to promote the common weal turned a verdict of Guilty, and the Attorney-General the rules of the society, for it appears from the 27th But here we find men who would mulet the widows. prayed immediate judgment; but Lord Denman rule, that you ought first to have fined Mr. Deans mite, and tax the orphans' bite for doing that which cost them naught. Yes. Sir, I repeat they suffered no opinions of the full Court, which will be about the tinued disorderly and contumacious, then they could loss, they made no sacrifice of time while soliciting the expel him. Mr. Sewill-We never fined him, but donations of the persons whose names are mentioned as he has been reprimanded. Mr. Fawcitt-Then you donors. They were engaged in the recent "dog fight," have not acted in accordance with the rules, and I and the money was collected during the canvass for their pet candidate, or in other words, while subserving the purposes of the "Fox and Goose Club;" this is very Fawcitt-Certainly. The costs were then paid, and evident from the names of the subscribers. who, we all ceedings towards a brother member is very over- wives and families to the fate of their husbands and bearing, and contrary to that spirit of brotherly fathers, rather than have given the fraction of a farthing love for which they take credit in the preface of their to soothe their sorrows, had they not been influenced

> paid for their services as whippers-in at the late municipal election. If so, why do they accept a two-fold remuneration? If not, why is their time of greater value when spent in the cause of suffering humanity (had they lost any time?) than when spent in the service of rival factions?

I would also suggest to the collectors, the auditor, or some other individual connected with the affair, the necessity of furnishing the readers of the Star with cause, from the names of the subscribers and the sums a man whose strength, health, and means have been given, your readers cannot but conclude that the sums unsparingly expended in the cause of the working have been divided by the collectors for the purpose of having a double remuneration. Did Mr. Ayrey give You have had time enough to apply to me, and you | 58. on the Monday, and 158. on the Tuesday? Did Mr. might, for my information, have inserted the whole of Cawood give 10s. on the Wednesday, and 10s. on the interested collectors to have made their account thus :-

For Mrs Frost For the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists 1 14 0 For collecting ... • ... • 5 • For dividing the money between Mrs. Frost, the wives and families, and OUR-CELVES ...

I leave the collectors to their own reflections, and trust that no Chartist who may receive money for the poor victims or their families, will follow the example of the worthies adverted to. A WATCHMAN,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,---We, the National Victim Committee, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of the Whig-made widows and the orphan chil-

dren, knowing if we make the call you will respond, and come forward with your support, if that call be just; it is justice and support we are seeking for the brave men's wives and families that are suffering themselves to be tortured under the hands of the merciless Whigs, because they will not give up one iota of their principles to satisfy the cravings of the hungry and blood-thirsty, and ravenous factions; will you sit in silent composure, and sit and look on with an unpitying eye at persecuted and insulted justice and humanity, and allow the families of these brave men to suffer from hunger and starvation, and to pine away in misery and wretchedness, and not try to comfort their heart-breaking sufferings in the hour of trouble and want: will you allow the factions to point their unhallowed fingers of scorn, saying, there's our victims; and where is the sympathy and support of the people? Forbid it Chartists, yea, forbid it heaven, forbid it every lover of liberty and humanity! Will you allow a double suffering to come upon the families of the brave men that are in prison; first to be deprived of their guardian supporter and protector, through advocating your and our cause, the cause of liberty and justice. the cause of equal political rights and privileges; and, secondly, to see an indifferent people in those that cheered them on in the good work of the Charter and political regeneration? We know that you are oppressed, and your means are very small; but small as they are, when all put together, and directed into one focus, you can, with your mites, support them with honour to yourselves, and with pain and vexation to our tyrant factions that consigned them to the gloomy dungeon, to the tread-mill, and, alas! across the

NO, THEY SHALL RETURN! Fellow-Countrymen.-We cannot pass this opportunity without expressing to you the necessity of bringing together, into one common focus, your exertions on behalf of these victims of a treacherous faction, Frost, Williams, and Jones, where every mau's individual exertions are required, as if their fate depended upon himself. Then, fellow-countrymen. prepare; let us commence the new year with credit to urselves, and justice, justice, justice, to the exiles; be up and doing, the time is short; by your united exertions you will not only bring the exiles to their homes, to their country, but to a people that sympathises with persecuted justice and humanity. By your united exertions you can not only bring home the patriots, but support the families of the brave men that are immured within the walls of a gloomy hell; not only this can you do, by your united exertions, but you can overthrow the city of corruption, and on its ruins raise the pure temple of liberty and justice to all; where all men shall be free, where all men shall be equal before the law, the landlord, and the peasant, the money monger and the artisan. Fellow-Countrymen,-We say, Frost, Williams, and

Atlantic, to return no more. A voice of thunder

Jones, Universal Suffrage and no Surrender, be your motto; we, the committee, hope and trust, that our friends throughout the country will look to the families in their respective localities, and not see them want; but immediately communicate their circumstances to our secretary, Mr. P. Shorrocks, 70, Gunstreet, Great Ancoats-street, where their sufferings shall, as far as our funds will permit, have their sufferings relieved. We request our friends in Wales to send us the account of all their victims, their residences, and the number of each family; and from all SIR.—Having upwards of six years faithfully acted other places that have not, to immediately do so; and liquors, we feel called upon to state, that our attach- the associations in their respective districts, and you

WILLIAM MADDOCKS. ANDREW MELVILLE. JAMES WHEELER.

Manchester, Dec. 7, 1840.

JOHN MILLINGTON. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, President. PETER SHORROCKS, Secretary. P.S. We request that all our friends that have not received any support from the committee, to immedi-

MARRIAGES. On Sunday, the 6th inst., at Almondbury, Mr. Charles Boothroyd, of Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield, to Miss Waterhouse, of Berry Brow.

On Monday, the 7th inst., at Kirkheaton, Mr. John Folgate, woolsorter, Armitage Bridge, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. Joshua Gledhill, Brown Cow Inn, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield.

DEATHS. On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr. David Dyson, aged 38 years, butcher, Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield. He was greatly respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and has left a wife and four children to lament his loss. On the 2nd inst., after a long and pain ul illness

Mr. Henry Nelson, hair-dresser, of this town, aged 29 years.
On Wednesday last, aged 22, deeply regretted. Pottery.

THE LATE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE RAILWAY AT HARROW.

ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE

BODIES OF THE SUFFERERS. MOURTH DAT'S PROCEEDINGS, AND CONCLUSION OF

THE INQUEST. There appeared to be but little abatement in the interest which had previously manifested itself in the proceedings, and, as on the former occasions, several directors, Mr. Creed, the secretary, Mr. Bruyeres, the chief superintendent, and Mr. Berry, chief of the locomotive department, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company; and Mr. Jago again appeared on the part of Lord Northwick, the Lord of the Manor, to protect his Lordship's claim in the event of a deodand. On the Coroner taking his seat, he stated he had

received a communication from Mr. Hewlett, the surgeon, with respect to the condition of the poor man Quinlan, and which ran as follows:-

" Queen's Arms, Dec. 2, 1840. "My dear Sir,-I think Quinlan may undergo, without danger, the examination you desire to submit him to, this evening. It is, however, as you well know. early days for the brain to be subjected to much exertion, and perhaps, therefore, you will caution the jurymen to put as few questions to him as possible. I have no doubt of his ultimate recovery.

" am, yours faithfully, "THOS. HEWLETT.

"Thos. Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner." would now be pleased to accompany him to the anything about it ?-(addressing Quinlan.) chamber of the sick man, which he understood was

The Coroner and the jury then proceeded to Quinlan's chamber, where the poor fellow gave his evidence, after being sworn, lying down in his

Wm. Quinlan was then examined-I reside at No. 4. Camden-street. Camden-town, and have been employed as a stoker, or fireman, about two months, on the London and Birmingham Railway. I had been for two years before in the employ of the com-Banv. and worked in the sheds belonging to them. Latterly I have been fireman to Simpson.

mince your appointment as his fireman ! Witness-Only on one occasion, when I was too late for him.

the month of September last, when a bullock jumped ways, but by the public at large. The Coroner then in this inquiry. The directors seem to have passed over one of the cattle-waggons by the train. The bul- proceeded to recapitulate the entire evidence. Of the and printed many excellent rules and resolutions, lock fell over on to the line and lost his horns by the conduct of Bradburn, the driver of the engine No. 15, which have been neglected to be carried out and occurrence, but was not killed. No other accident against which the engines of Martin, Brown, and enforced; while in some instances printed instruchappened during the time I was with Simpson, until Simpson rushed in fatal collision, it must be said that tions have been given to a class of men unable from loys, between which are huge ornamental bunches of the late fatal one near Harrow station, except that on Bradburn did not seem conscious of having caused the want of education to read them, and in some cases dandelion. one occasion a red board was put up between the rails calamity, by leaving his engine on the line, as he did, persons appear to have been put on as drivers of at the Harrow station for Simpson to pull up, but he in the care of Finch, his fireman, while he (Bradburn) did not do so. This was after the bullock affair, but I went to order refreshments at this house (the Queen's | without being duly qualified for the purpose. cannot say how long since. The board, upon that occa- Arms, to the men clearing away the obstruction at sion, was raised in height about five feet. In our pro- Woodcock Hill. It seemed to be established beyond to the directors for continuing in their service such of second-best tape. gress we knocked it down into the ash-pit of the line a doubt that Bradburn neither saw, knew, nor suspected a reckless driver as the unfortunate man Simpson, at the station, and passed over it.

miles off in a straight line. On the occasion to which warn the coming luggage train, under Martin, Brown, and wanton carelessness on his part, which have I allude the signal was raised between four and five and Simpson, had already, and within a short period, been produced before them in evidence. c'clock in the evening, at which time it was clear-day- on the same evening, stopped two other up-coming had with us but a single engine and tender. with such a signal as you have described?

after we had passed over it. posted on that night?

was with him. I was with Simpson on No. 82 engine. said it was no part of his orders to state tention." was immediately in front of us, and attached to the he proceeded down the line, giving warning at tion throughout the court.

stopped successively at the Leighton, Boxmoor, and no necessary or direct connection with the subsequent

any part of the line?

Coroner—Did he make that observation to Simpson, or to you?-To Simpson.

reason why you were to go slowly by Harrow station? Did Simpson make any remark when those instruct have been instantly dismissed. But Simpson had not tions were given to him !-He made no answer in my been complained of in any other case, although it nected with the railway, had hastily quitted the hearing; but he became flurried and angry with the appeared he had deserved it in many. Here was premises. policeman, because he had stopped him.

did not hear what Simpson said in reply, as I was busy value of the engines, they had been told by Mr. Bury deodand :-In taking in water. He did not swear at all at the that No. 1 was worth £1,150, and its tender £180; policeman that I heard.

this caution after you had started from Boxmoor?—He those facts, as also those which might be said Mr. Creed said nothing as all to me about it but I will not be quite positive.

ing Watford Station ?-Yes, I do. your approach towards Harrow Station?—I do. I re- considering the question of a decdand, it should also member that I saw the red signal above half a mile before | be borne in mind that Judge Foster and other emireaching Harrow Station.

remember seeing more than one light.

nal?—Yes, he did, by lifting the valve, which he con- and death to others had been the consequence, a verdict tinued to do as we approached Harrow. Do you know if Brown turned the steam of his engine

off?—Yes, I am quite sure that he did.

steam entirely ?-He did not, and although he let off time; but Simpson neglected every caution, and so three-fourths of it, the fourth that remained was killed himself and his comrade, and might have slaughenough to keep the waggon in full swing, as from the tered many others by his wicked rashness. Now what of all their men and tenants, as well intire tenants. A great commotion took place in the Palace in the point where the red light was first seen the line was all was the law as it bore upon Simpson? They found by as not intire tenants, residents, and non-residents, afternoon, in consequence of a loud cry for pap—the

engine, thereby giving a signal to Simpson, did Now the law said, that, if a man having received peace; and also the escape of felons of and in the the following exquisite nursery ballad, which she Simpson make any observation?-I cannot recollect every caution, and having been carnestly entreated manor aforesaid, and all other things which to the warbled the hungry child to sleep with:what expression he made use of, but he hallooed out. not to do such a thing, should enter a powder mill King might or ought to belong as well of the aforesaid If he had then said anything, I could not have heard with a lighted candle, and thereby cause the death escape of felons, as of murderers and felons of him.

of himself and others, he would, at the same time, all their men and tenants, and of all others

Simpson ?- I did. I told him a second time to let all the decision would be the same even in a less aggravated | trerpasses, oppressions, extortions, &c.; and also the steam off; but he took no notice of me whatever, case, fer it was recorded that a man had been executed that the aforesaid Lord of the Manor shall have all and he did not do so. Did you observe whether he saw the signal light or not ?-Yes, he looked straight forward at it.

gone to the side of the engine. Coroner—Do you recollect passing the policeman as you approached the Harrow station

Quinlan-I do, perfectly well. He hallooed to us to " hold on." Did Simpson make any answer to that shout ?—None that I could hear.

Can you tell us what Simpson did, or whether he did anything when the policeman hallooed?—I did not see that he did anything. Did Simpson tell you to do anything?—Not that I

time, ofmy own accord. But then, after you had passed the policeman, and same towards the Harrow station, do you recollect that neither said nor did anything.

What, then, did you do ?- I then perceived that we were coming close upon the engine, I believe Bradburn's, of it. Judge Foster laid it down that if a person longeth, in anywise howsoever. And if any such

Did you jump off the rails!-I jumped off altogother Did you say anything to Simpson before you found it advisable to jump off the engine?-I said to him "It for life or property. But, of sourse, extennating cir- license and concurrence of the Lord of the Manor Oh! the Old House at Home! that poor dirty shed, is time for us to be jumping off now," but he said nothing cumstances in such a case should, if they existed, be aforesaid."

ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM in the moving power of the engine, as you were passing the Harrow Station!—I am sure that he made no change whatever. Did you hear the valve lifted up !- No, not the valve

of our engine, but of Martin Brown Are you quite sure that Simpson saw the red signal light time enough to have pulled up before arriving at Harrow Station?-Yes. We might have come in quite easily and comfortably. What kind of a driver was Simpson !-He used to run very hard, seldom or ever looking before him.

Was he attentive to signals !- We had often the red light shown to us at the stations to put on waggons, but he would not pull up unless hallooed to, and then he would work the engine back. Do you know whether any complaint was ever made to the superintendent against Simpson?—Yes. I know

out, but I do not recollect any other complaint. A Juror-When at Hitchin Bridge, can you see the lights at Harrow Station.

Quinlan-Not until we have passed through it. But is there not generally a signal light at Hitchin fixed there, but there is generally a man there who has a light. He was not there on the night of the accident or I must have seen him.

Juror-I wish to direct your attention to this importbeen at Hitchin-bridge when the witness passed with Simpson, was, in fact, taken away and sent to the break down at Woodcock Hill, and after this accident leave the case in their hands. he was sent back to his former post at the bridge. It The Coroner said such being the case, the jury one when the bullock fell over. Do you remember

Quinlan-I saw nothing of it myself. Coroner-Was Simpson sober on the evening of the

last accident ? Quinlan- He was sober. Coroner-Was he at all deaf? Witness-No, he was not

Another Juror-Had he good eyesight ? Quinlan—He had, to the best of my belief.

Court. At its conclusion, The Coroner, addressing the Jury, said they had now Coroner-Did Simpson ever go out without you arrived at the conclusion of a most painful and pro- observations of the Jury :tracted inquiry, which they had conducted with the appeared that he was never ordered by Mr. Bedford, engine driver. Witness-Yes, he did; but he did not pull up until on being sent for the refreshments, to do more than

that policeman, but I am positive he gave us that That was in the case of the bullock getting over the elsewhere. carriage; and as to his culpability, there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Bury and Mr. Bruyeres. True, part of the Learned Coroner. Simpson was fined £1; but if he were guilty of so Did you or Simpson inquire of the policeman the grave a disobedience as that of disobeying the red signal, the most important of all signals, and upon which the lives of hundreds might depend, he ought to another point into which the company should look more No. 82 was worth £1,200, and its tender also £180. What did the deceased (Simpson) say to you about In considering of a decdand, they should remember had stated in mitigation of damages, namely, that, Did you after that stop at Watford?—I think we did, since the opening of the line, there had been travelled 89,885,000 miles by 1,349,000 passengers, not one of Do you recollect anything that transpired after pass. whem had died by accident, while, of the Company's servants, but five or six in all had been killed. Cer-Do you recollect anything about seeing a red light on tainly this spoke in general favour of the Company. In nent authorities had held that, though the jury might

Did you perceive more than one red light ?- I do not escheat the objects moving to the cause of death, still they exercised a sound discretion in mulcting the par-Was it the fixed light at the station, or the police- ties to blame merely in the amount of the value of those man's light?—I think it was the red light in the police- articles. There were, it was true, carriages belonging to three different companies in the train which caused Did Simpson say anything to you when you saw it? - the accident, but inasmuch as two of them in that case No, but I told him I saw it, and cautioned him to let the could have no controll over the engineers of such train, he considered those companies were not answerable, it. The full force of steam is four inches in depth, so man, whether connected with railways or merely a that at this time Simpson let off three-fourths of the member of the community, know what the law was; power of his engine. I am positive he kept about an inche the former for their guidance, the latter for their pro-of the steam on all the time. tection. If, therefore, it had been proved that Brad-Did Martin Brown, of No. I engine, give you any sig- | burn, by leaving his engine as described upon the line, of manslaughter at least could be returned against him. But though much to blame, the deaths of the deceased men could not be attributed to him; and such being the Did you feel any bumping of the train owing to such case, they need no further connect Bradburn with the a circumstance?—We felt the bumping of Brown's question before them. It appeared that the drivers of engine against ours, but not any bumping of the train. engines Nos. 1 and 82, could, with only a moderate At what rate were you going when you first saw the degree of care and attention to the signals, have avoided red signal at Harrow station ?- I think about twenty- the dreadful calamity which killed two, and had nearly killed them all. It did not, however, appear that Brown Did Simpson tell you why he did not let off his was in the least criminal, for he did his best to stop in

ensue, the man would be guilty of murder. Nothing cise and use his office there, that every thing done could be plainer than this proposition, and if the law by such constable, or either of them, on that behalf were not so severe, there might ultimately be no safety should be void and held for nothing, except with the

nity should be inferred, and the act should amount to murder frem its gross impropriety." So, if a person Lord Northwick, the Lord of the said Manor of baving a cart should drive over and kill persons with Harrow, &c., and in the absence of the steward of roam it, after due notice had been given to beware, and that the said manor, give the full consent, assent, and he saw what was likely to happen, the driver would concurrence of the said Lord of the Manor to the opinion were completely in point. The act of Simpson Coroner for the county of Middlesex, commenced must, after the manifold evidence the jury had received, and held within the said manor on the 16th day of whom, therefore, he (the Coroner) would speak with | chequer. less scruple, he (Simpson) seemed to have been, beyond that he was complained of when the bullock jumped a doubt, actuated by a wicked recklessness of his own life and of the lives of others, and he (the Corener) believed that in consequence of Simpson's criminal wantonness, his ewn life, and that of the unfortunate Dawson, were lost. Having now recapitulated all the facts of the case, it remained for him (the Coroner) but Bridge, near Pinner Park Gate !- There is not a light to say, he was sure the jury would not fail to return a verdict which would impress on the minds of all persons connected with railways, not only what the law was upon this subject, but also what great and weighty responsibilities the servants of railways would incur ant point, Mr. Ceroner. The man who should have by disobedience of orders, or disregard of those obligations which have been imposed upon them by the duties of their station. With these remarks he would

The Court was now cleared of strangers, and is now a question between the policeman attached at after a discussion of nearly three hours, again this station and the late driver Simpson, whether the opened; when, at twelve o'clock, the foreman read, may be relied upon:signal was hoisted the day of this accident, and the to an audience, which listened with the most intense

THOUSAND POUNDS ON THE ENGINE AND TENDERS, No. 15 and No. 82. "With respect to Bradburn, the Jury have felt

This being the whole of the evidence, the Jury of the great impropriety of his leaving his engine dilapidated linen:returned to the inquest room, when Quinlan's evi- without putting it on the siding, and of his leaving dence was again read over to those assembled in the it at all in the situation which proved so danger-

Mr. Rotch, the foreman, then read the following

"The Jury cannot conclude their labours without most becoming patience and attention, and the result expressing their surprise and regret at the manifest of which was expected with an extraordinary degree inefficiency of the executive of the company con-Evidence resumed—I was with Simpson one day in of interest, not only by all those connected with rail nected with the matters that have come before them engines, having the whole conduct of the trains, "The Jury consider great blame is attributable

By the Coroner-We could see that signal about two aware that the same signals that were in readiness to the executive of the numerous acts of disobedience not having any further occasion for the same.

"Considering the immense importance to the light. We were at that time going after a luggage trains, and caused them to follow the general orders, public of safe conduct in a mode of conveyance train to Watford; we were upon the down line, and of siding off at the Harrow station upon the down line, over which they are deprived of all controll, or the Queen has our permission to be afflicted with and thus avoid the obstruction at Woodcock Hill. When in motion even of the power of remonstrance all the Court toadies and hangers-on as often as she Ceroner-Did not Simpson stop at all in compliance Nevertheless, Bradburn was much to blame, as it or complaint, and are entirely at the mercy of the chooses.

"The jury feel the public have a right to expect give the order at Harrow station-house, which he might | that some person of superior education and attain-For what purpose was the signal you have alluded to have done without getting off his engine, and as ments, as an engineer, should be appointed as a his getting off the engine at all was, as Brad-captain of each train, to proceed with it, and con-The signal was then hoisted for us to stop, because burn must have well known, contrary to the duct it to its final destination. The night signals one of the metals was off the rail further down the emphatic rules of the company. The rules of the are evidently insufficient, and yet no efficient means infant's cries from internal anguish, the nurses Lilly company were generally framed in a prudent and seem to have been adopted to improve them, while and Packer were rung up long before daybreak to Do you remember anything about leaving Wolverton cautious feeling, but they should undoubtedly have it is evident that no security can be attained until allay its pains, and a patent dose of Dalby's Caron the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th of last mouth? been more careful in seeing them observed. In some a means of communication between the guards and minative administered by Nurse Packer, Nurse—Yes, I do. I set out from Wolverton for London important points they were, however, defective; for the engine drivers is established. To all which Lilly holding the diminutive infantile proboscis with Simpson, Joseph Dawson, and Martin Brown. example, Callan, the driver of the train which left matters the jury feel it is the bounden duty of the between her forefinger and thumb, to produce an Martin Brown had charge of engine No. 1, and Dawson London after the break down at Woodcock Hill, directors to turn their immediate and earnest at- extension of the royal jaws.

The train was attached to our engine, and engine No. 1 what had occurred at the successive stations as The verdict excited a very extraordinary seusa- a walk in the flower-garden, but was cautioned not least for the guidance of the up-trains, though The Coroner then said that, in consequence of the ing stones at the sparrows, which were hopping up Evidence continued—I do not remember who the it appeared he did mention what had just been returned, the inquisition and down the gravel-walks, and having broken a addressed a letter to the Editor of the Morning breaksman of the train was that night. Sometimes we at one. But the Company should provide in such would occupy a considerable time, so as to be drawn pane of glass in one of the hot-houses, he was turned do not know whether or not we have a breaksman, or a case that engine-drivers should have it in orders to up with the requisite care and exactitude. He, out, and sent crest-fallen home by the head gardener. who he is until we come to a station. We seldom give full warning at each station, and he (the Coroner) therefore, was under the necessity of requesting the know the name of the breaksman. Upon the day on hoped a similar grave oversight might not be imputed gentlemen of the jury to come again upon a future at Buckingham Palace, to ascertain what Messrs. members; to which the Editor of the Chronicle very this purity disease will show itself in some way or which the accident happened we left Wolverton be- to them. He should not now dwell further upon this day, for the purpose of signing the inquisition. Seddon were to do with the gilt plume of Prince of justly replied, that "because certain persons calling other. tween 12 and one o'clock in the afternoon, and we part of the case, as the accident at Woodcock Hill had After the inquiry had been conducted with so much | Wales's feathers, manufactured by them to surmount | themselves teetotallers, chose to prohibit politics at | fatal collision at Harrow Station, for there had been, truly lamentable if the object that they had chiefly ance; he was told to tell Messrs. Seddon to pepper Coroner—Did you hear at either of those stations of on the whole, with regard to that, ample precautions sought should be frustrated by not having the inany accident having happened at Woodcock-hill, or taken, and due warning given to all up-coming trains. quisition properly drawn up; and they must have nine months, when they probably might be wanted. political testotallers was struck a few days since, in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform He would further remark, that whilst so many wit. Seen how inquisitions had been set aside, upon what Seddon's man being a nively youth, with a fine ear the expulsion of a dissenting minister belonging to the Kent-street (Southwark) branch of the British station, the policeman on duty there told us to go on as a hasty, impetuous, reckless driver, only one com- wished for a little time to prepare one which should to Harrow station gently. I don't know the name of plaint of his misconduct had reached his superiors, stand the brunt of future examination or inquiry

> The Jury entirely approved this forethought on the Mr. Rotch and his colleagues now desired that Bradburn, the driver of engine No. 15, should be sent for, in order to have the foregoing verdict and remarks read to him, but upon inquiry they found that Bradburn, as well as every other person con-

Mr. Jago then addressed the Coroner on behalf When was this cantion given?-The policeman gave | carefully in future, by making their servants execute of Lord Northwick, the Lord of the Manor, and it directly we stopped at the Boxmoor station; but I their orders as well as to receive them. As to the put in the following extraordinary claim to the

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. -As the agent for the Right Hon. John, Lord Northwick, Lord of the Manor of Harrow, otherwise Harrow-on-the-Hill, I do hereby claim for

him, and on his behalf, all the rights, profits, privileges, and immunities, secured to the Lord of the Manor of Harrow, by charter granted in the reign of soothed by being assured that Victoria's situation King Stephen, and which charter, rights, profits, was a very dangerous one, and that he should privileges, and immunities were confirmed and ex- receive the earliest intelligence of the Throne's tended by very many of the succeeding Kings-by being empty. Queen Elizabeth, and further confirmed in Michael-mas Term, 19th of Charles II., and enrolled in the running in the dog kennel in Windsor park, and on

spectfully conceive is not necessary for the purpose strict injunctions to come back immediately after he of making the claim of the Lord of the Manor of had taken his lunch. On his return Albert was said claim, enrolled in the Treasurer's Remembrance union workhouse, where being taken for a German Office, and in the Court of Exchequer aforesaid. pauper, he was offered to be admitted and kept at In which exemplification, I find that the Lord of the the public expence. Manor of Harrow skall have (inter alia) 'the returns of all writs and attachments, chattels of their men and tenants, felons and fugitives within the said manor, and all fines of trespasses and other tion of visiting Queen Vic to-day, an additional sack offences, and all amercements, ransomes, and issues of sawdust was laid down in the ante-chamber, as a forfeited, and to be forfeited, year day waste, and mark of respect to the royal visitor. She was London; and through him by all other Book-the goods and chattles of men and tenants, residents to a minute examination of the illustrious infant. and non-residents, and other residents whatsoever, Sundry indentations on its posteriors having atfelons convicted, attainted, or outlawed at the suit tracted old Adelaide's attention, in answer to her of the King, or of the King and others. And all inquiries, she was informed that these marks were amerciaments, ransomes, issue, forfeiture, and all occasioned by the kisses of the great officers of State, fines adjudged, or to be adjudged, and all manner who never missed an opportunity of kissing that the evidence that this man rushed recklessly on, despite in, of, or upon the manor of Harrow aforesaid, as nutriment the royal infant received from Nurse Could you have stopped at the Harrow station of all caution and warning of danger, with a ponderous | Well before the Lord King and his successors, as | Packer not being sufficient to satisfy the cravings of with so much steam as one inch on, and going at and mighty engine that might have made its way before the King himself in his Chancery—before the infantile internals. All the pap having been the target as you have stated?—I am sure that it was through a massive battlement, and by this atrocious treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and before exhausted, and Mrs. Packer possessing a poetic quite impossible.

Well before the King himself in his Chancery—before the infantile internals. All the pap having been the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and before exhausted, and Mrs. Packer possessing a poetic quite impossible. When Martin Brown lifted the valve of his another, and nearly the deaths of many other persons. justices of over and terminer, and justices of the coadjutor Nurse Lilly to the empty pap closet, in When you saw the red light continuing up at the be guilty of suicide and murder. Of this decision, in ministers of the lord the King within the manor station, and the train going on, did you speak again to such a case, there could not be the slightest doubt; aforesaid; and also all and all manner of fines for for throwing a brick out of a window, which killed a deodands, treasure trove, wreck of the sea, and all person passing below, although the man had not seen the goods and chattels, called stolen property, found the passenger. The law inferred murder from the with any person whomsoever, in, of, or upon the Mr. Rotch observed that to do so Simpson must have wicked negligence of the criminal in not having taken manor aforesaid, before any judge whatever; and care to see that the way was clear before he threw out that it shall be lawful for the said lord and his sucthe brick, as he knew it must fall into a street, which cessors, their bailiffs, ministers, and servants, withwas a place of constant thoroughfare. The negligence out any impediment of the said lord the King, and in this case was made, and justly made, the same as his heirs, and all others the officers and ministers malice aforethought—a malevolence of disposition to- aforesaid, to take possession of all such goods and wards all human kind, and, therefore, the act was chattels, to the use and profit of the said Lord of justly punished as murder. Again, suppose there was the Manor and his successors; and, also, that the a road leading to a precipice, and a man driving a aforesaid Lord of the Manor and his successors for coach along this road was cautioned to beware of the ever, might make two constables or more at his or so many ladies of quality having, out of compliment precipice—suppose that he was told by those who knew | their pleasure, in the said manor; and that as well | to the Queen, contrived to place themselves in simithe way, "When you see a red light hoisted, you are the aforesaid constables so made, and every of them, larly interesting situations. There was, conse know of; but I kept holding on at the break, all the to take that as the signal of danger, and a warning that shall have power to exercise and execute all things, you should approach no further"-suppose that the which to the office of constable in the aforesaid driver seeing the red signal, should yet drive on, and, manor pertain to be done, as often as and when it when near the precipice, should there get off and save shall be needful and necessary; so that no Coroner Simpson did anything, or said anything to you?—He himself, while the others were hurried to destruction, of the said King, or constable of the said King, -what offence would this man be guilty of in the eye should enter the said manor to do or exercise any of the law? Of murder—of murder, and nothing short thing there, which to the office of constable be-

Are you quite sure that Simpson made no alteration be guilty of murder; as in the case of a workman in the moving power of the engine, as you were passing the Harrow Station!—I am sure that he made no son negligently or unconsciously, "then general maligthen be guilty of murder. Now this latter case and proceedings that have taken place in the court of the be regarded as one proceeding from a deliberately November last, and continued by adjournment to wicked disposition, regardless of his own life and of this present date; and I do further claim, on the the welfare of human society. In this case, the unfor- part of the Lord of the Manor, the decdand of £2,000 tunate author of the calamity, Simpson, who was now now found by the Jury, and the Lord of the Manor no more, and whom no verdict could reach, and of will prosecute such claim before the Court of Ex-

"I have the honour to be. Sir. "Your obedient servant,
"R. H. JACO.

The Court then adjourned at one o'clock this morn-

ing until next Saturday week, when the inquisition will be signed.

ROYAL BULLETINS EXTRAORDINARY. (From the Satirist.) As we participate in the universal and laudable

curiosity to be informed of every particular of interest connected with our beloved Queen and her infant Princess, we have been at great pains to ascertain the occurrences of each day in the present week, which we now lay before our readers, merely we are all in a state of feverish anxiety to know the observing that the authenticity of each paragraph result. MONDAY.

anxiety, the following special verdict:—

"WE FIND A VERDICT IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM being anxious to have the Princess's wardrobe DAWSON, 'WILFUL MURDER' AGAINST JOSEPH examined, the Duchess of Sutherland arrived at the case of Sutherland arriv SIMPSON; AND IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH SIMPSON Palace this morning to perform that important proaching. FELO DE SE.' WE IMPOSE A DEODAND OF Two portion of her functions as Mistress of the Robesnamely, to investigate the state of the royal clouts and flannels. She immediately dispatched a messenger, commanding the attendance of Miss Mary lulled to sleep by vulgar English. The nurses are written." considerable difficulty in not agreeing to a verdict Moore, "Sempstress to the Great Wardrobe," who declared sufficiently capable to accomplish the following of manufacture, and they beg to express their sense laid before the Duchess the following inventory of ditty, which it is fervently hoped at present will satisfy

Three night-flannels-two wanting strings, and one very much creased in the manging.

Three parts of one day-flannel. Half a day-flannel, very much creased and damaged. A dozen clouts-seven extremely seedy, three darned, and a couple considerably cobbled. Two coarse mull-muslin frocks, very clean.

One inconet frock, the body worked with large wreaths of German sausages. One cambrick frock, worked round the bottom with a rolling-pin and salt-box alternately; the front embroidered with two distinct rows of save-

A robe intended to be used on great occasions, the trimmings of narrow penny-a-yard edging; two and which I would advise you to adopt as a motto for large tassels hanging from the shoulders of best the occasion, either for your flags or transparencies. British cotton; the body confined by a broad band Two yards of white calico and two pennyworth of black

a doubt that Bradburn neither saw, knew, nor suspected a reckless driver as the unfortunate man Simpson, that a train could come upon the up-line, as he was and they are forcibly struck with the ignorance of wear; presented by the QEEEN Dowager, she opportunity, then? Lose no time; get it ready: speed, Two infant night-caps, the borders considerably torn and rather ragged, presented by the same "England expects that every man will do his duty."

exalted personage from the most patriotic motives. Every unfavourable symptom having passed away

> JAMES CLARK, M. D. CHARLES LOCOCK, M. D. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D. R. BLAGDEN.

TUESDAY. Her Majesty having been disturbed by the Royal

to gather anything. He amused himself by throw-A messenger from Messrs. Seddon arrived to-day

Hope told a flattering tale That there would be a boy;

But alas it is a girl, Which spoils poor daddy's joy. Next time we'll hope that VIC More fortunate may be, And when she's taken sick. A Prince of WALES we'll see. (Sigued as before.

WEDNESDAY.

An express arrived from Hanover to-day, bringing an account of a very fearful vision which the King of Hanover beheld on Saturday fortnight, during the precise time of the Royal lying-in. His whitewhiskered Majesty thought that he was domiciled at their detestation of the petty tyranny that would Graves-end, where he beheld the Royal ac-"TO THOMAS WAKLEY, ESQ., M.P., CORONER FOR THE couchement, and started out of his bed exclaiming in tones expressive of the most heartfelt grief and

"It rises like the issue of a Queen, And bears upon its baby brow the round And top of Sovereignty!"

The terrified Hanoverian Majesty was only

Treasurer's Remembrance office, and in the Court of her favourite monkeys. She dreamt that all her animals were half starved, and dispatched Albert "The recital of such charters, and confirmation of off to them, laden with a tin case full of Royal dog's some, would run to a very great length, and I re- meat and a small kettle of monkey's broth, with Harrow, before you at this time, of all the rights overtaken by a thick fog, which so completely mystified for the Repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act Did he do so?—Yes, he turned it off until he got it and ought to be left entirely out of the question. In and privileges, &c., so granted and confirmed, as him, that instead of finding his way to Buckingham down to about an inch, in which he continued to keep coming to their verdict the jury should make every aforesaid, and set forth in the exemplification of the Palace, he found himself at the door of a parish

(Signed as before.) THURSDAY. The Queen Dowager having intimated her inten-

Old Mother Lilly When she went to the cupboard for pap, For the cupboard was bare, And none she found there. To feed the cross babe in her lap: So the jolly old daudle Quick caught up some caudle, As Royalty's brat must be fed-And not having pap For the babe in her lap, Why, she crammed it with caudle instead.

Her Majesty having progressed rapidly and most satisfactorily to a state of perfect salubrity, this day the medical staff were released from their constant attendance upon her, which they were not sorry for, the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are

FRIDAY.

(Signed as before.)

sakes," "Forget-me-Nets," and sometimes as "Friendship's Offerings." Prince Albert, as he was passing up and down one of the sumptuous apartments of Buckingham Palace, while waiting the arrival of his nag, could not at least the relation and responsibility of a parent were coming close upon the engine, I believe Bradourn's, or it doubt before us, and thinking there was not a moment to be lost, I shifted to the other side of the engine, should obstinately persevere in conduct that must need to occupy a floor poverty-struck dwelling he used to occupy a floor much assisted in investigation and detecting the too in at Saxe Gotha, and gave utterance to his feelings often concealed practices so often introduced into in the following prettily turned parody on

"THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME." Where on tough Yarman Sausage and garlick I fed:

engine is put into gear. Putting into gear means putsing a engine into trim, fit to go. When an engine
stop is mid to be one of gear.

Worse,

Cupation, see danger to others likely to result from his
Manor, that no inquest can be legally holden within I'd a coat full of holes, and a nice empty purse.

State that it a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary occupation, see danger to others likely to result from his
Manor, that no inquest can be legally holden within I'd a coat full of holes, and a nice empty purse.

State that it a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary occupancy of the born of gear.

State that it a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary occupancy of the born of gear.

State that it a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary occupancy occupancy of the born of gear.

State that it a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary occupancy occ sufficient warning, if then death should ensue, he would of the Manor, and as the Lord of the Manor is most | To that rotten old pig-sty, the Old House at Home!

PALACE INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Court Correspondent of the Satirist.) Buckingham Palace, Dec. 1. Scarcely had the excitement subsided, occasioned by the great caudle question, when another subject, equally momentous, has thrown us again into alarm. The nurses are again in peril. Nurse Packer's voice is not considered sufficiently musical to sing the Royal

lullaby. Three o'Clock, P. M. The Council has just broke up; the following minute was agreed to:-

"Nurse Packer's voice must be Germanised or Italianised—better the latter." Messengers were immediately dispatched to the Continent for three first-rate singers; in the meantime two Italian professors, the best now in London, are to give lessons to Nurse Packer till the others arrive. May Heaven hear our prayer, and grant Nurse Packer may be able to profit by her lessons!

P.S. The Italian singers have arrived. Wednesday Morning, Eleven o'Clock. Nurses Packer and Lilly are now taking lessons

Two o'Clock. P. M. A Cabinet Council is now sitting. The singers and

Three o'Clock, P. M. The struggle is partly over, and our beloved Queen will be gratified, and the Princess Royal will not be the Court :-

Lullibi Royal babino. On the tree topo, When winding blowso Cradela will rocko, If the bows breako, The cradela will fall, And down comes cradela.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING ILLUMI-NATION.

Royal babino and all.

WHAT OUGHT THE CHARTISTS TO DO? Craving permission of the Editor of the Star. I will ell them. Here is a verse more appropriate than beau- and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labotiful, the production of eur own Republican Byron, paint would accomplish all, and one shilling would speed, I say; there cannot be too many of them. It are several MSS., pieces written in his old quaint is perfectly legal, and in every respect quite true. style, on the value of health; his opinions, though

> Believe me, Yours, respectfully, H. GRIFFITHS, Edgware Road.

"Great joy to London now!" says some great fool, When London had a grand illumination, Which to that bottle conjuror, John Bull, Is of all dreams the first hallucination: So that the streets of coloured lamps are full, That sage (said John) surrenders at discretion

To gratify, like a huge moth, this ONE sense.

Byron's Don Juan.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. TEETOTAL LIBERALITY.—Since the publication and discussion of the address, signed by H. Vincent, as This morning Prince Albert was permitted to take | well as the Editor of the Northern Star, &c., recommending temperance to the working classes, the religious teetotallers have been very active in disclaiming all connection with politics. One of them Chronicle, in which journal the address first appeared, stating that they the (teetotallers) entirely case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid repudiated any political principles among their ability and exemplary patience, it would indeed be the cradle, in case of a boy having made his appear- their meetings, that was no reason why persons professing political opinions shou d not also become teeand Foreign Total Abstinence Society, who was discovered to be also a Chartist. When the Chartists of the neighbourhood learned what had taken place, they made a muster, and at the next meeting of the teetotallers, brought forward a resolution (which they carried) in approval of the liberty of political opinions, and freedom in their avowals. A vote of thanks to the minister for his manliness in relin- in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in honest opinions was also adopted, and a subscription has been set on foot to testify by a more substantial token, the estimation in which the people of Camberwell, Southwark, &c., hold those who "suffer for the cause of the Charter"; as well as to mark

confine to a sect what is meant for mankind. I have been favoured with the sight of a private letter, received this day, from Nottingham, in which the following passage occurs, and which I have permission to lay before the readers of the Star:-" A great part of the extensive population of this fine town are now actually walking the streets with no town are now actually walking the streets with no shoes to their feet, through the oppression of their masters, giving them for their labour, scarcely enough to buy bread. I witnessed a heart-rending scene this morning, the turning out of between three scene this morning, the turning out of between three and four hunared females for wages in the lace trade: all of them would be fine women if they had good food and clothes, but those things cannot be procured out of haif-a-crown or three shillings per them in his book parcel from London, without extra

Lately published (3d. Oct.), price One Shilling, A N APPEAL TO THE BRITISH NATION. A as to a Petition, for Presentation to Parliament, with an introduction; together with a Poor Law

Case, as prefixed to the Petition. BY CHARLES BROOKER, ALFRESTON, SUSSEX. "Wash you, make ye clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes : cease to do evil ; earn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow."-

Isaian, i. 16, 17. Sold by BERGER, No, 19, Holywell Street, Strand

Just published, in royal 13mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in Town or Country free, by post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD: the CAUSES of its PREMA- and efficient TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for failed. ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to Havi those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by Observations on the TREATMENT of as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c. Illus-

trated with Cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and COMPANY.

Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Balliere, Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Advertiser Office, Hull; Review the body, frightful to be seen—often closely re-Office, Nottingham; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-sembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painstreet, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical and to be had of all Booksellers.

diseases and affections, which for some unaccount- What a grief for a young person, in the very prime able reason have been either altogether overlooked, of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details and which never proves fatal if properly treated, 28 of these affections, to point out their causes, and to all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and ignorance. physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence, in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, in saving that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether we consider such person to hold the relation of

grave, in consequence of some disease, which, for want of a careful investigation of its real cause, has fellow. larly interesting situations. There was, conse quently, a high scramble for Dr. Lo-cock, this being perusing this work, be astonished to find that in the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are nine-tenths of the cases of young persons of both about to issue from the press, and are presented by sexes, who perish of what is called pulmonary conladies to their husbands in the shapes of "Keep- sumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and exclusive origin has been the indulgence in certain destructive habits, practised by youth much more frequently than is at all suspected.

The PRECEPTOR, also, who holds temporarily schools, whereby the health and ultimately the lives of his pupils are sure to be compromised, unless the evil be checked in proper time. He will here find a clue to guide him through the intricate mazes of this where to me in reply. He was then standing between the hand-railing and the boiler, just where the stated that if a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary octhe before partly-recited claim of the Lord of the
worse,"

"Now, Sir, as it does clearly appear to me, from
where to me in reply. He was then standing between the hand-railing and the boiler, just where the stated that if a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary octhe before partly-recited claim of the Lord of the
worse," of his young charges wha thereal cause of such attack may be, and thus he w) beenabled techeck

the evil in its incipient state.

The CLERGYMAN, in whose sacred character is at once concentrated the twofold relation of parent and instructor, will here be directed as to the nature of those habits to which youth is addicted; he will also be enabled to point out the disastrous consequences which are sure to follow from them, if not relinquished.

Messrs. CURTIS and CO. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho, from Ten till Three, and Five till Eight in the Evening.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases—as to the duration of the complaint, the symtoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party; the communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases, the most inviolable secrecy may be relied

N.B.—Seven Doors from Soho Square. Sold by J. Hobson, Market-street Leeds; and Shillito, York.

OLD PARR'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. WM. ARTHER, of East Peckham: it appears to have been written by the celebrated OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

Here follows the receipt:-

"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medicament. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of my age,

"THOMAS PARR." 'Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced: his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured himself, and was stronger than most men when he married his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred rious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens

of England. Parr spent much of his time in the study of the vegetable world, and has fortunately left behind him, though long hid to the world, the valuable fruits of his labours. Besides the valuable receipt from which Parr's Pills are now compounded, there somewhat differently expressed, were that the varieties of clime and modes of living make but little difference to our period of existence—that the laws of nature are simple and easily understood, but they require perfect obedience.

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected: more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood-nerves. sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without

Cases of every description have all been cared simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders. treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk. and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, namely, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. To have produced a medicine so benign and mild

quishing his connection rather than disavow his searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject. This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS,

St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at 1s. 1ad., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 11s. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. are equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full directions are given with each box. May also be had of the following Agents:-Birmingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High street; Bristol, E. S. Dowling, Chemist, High-street; Bath, Meyler

and Son, Printers; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell

Edinburgh, Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Chemist. Ask for "Parr's Life Pills." Any Bookseller who has not got them in stock, can readily procure

ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and every Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison, producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his prac-The Work which is now presented to the public is tice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the the result of very extended experience in a class of most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first,

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

For the Accommodation of those who cannot con veniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN, obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child the following Agents, with Printed directions so pining away, and fast approaching to a premature plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Habrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley. Mr. Harghove's Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate.

Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.

Mr. H. Hurron, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by the turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the address, eithe initials or name.

Original Correspondence.

ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT. LETTER VII.

The competitive system, as practised amongst the manufacturers and merchants of this country, has produced the most destructive effects upon every grade and class of society; were its operations confined to a though they were willing. Some witnesses are of gating at least, if not removing, the evils it produces. the price of labour, it gradually saps the agricultural so as to enable the manufacturers to bring a surplus quantity of labourers into the market, and force competition amongst the operatives, thereby reducing wages. Thus we have an outcry against the Corn Laws by the manufacturers and merchants who, having, by competition amongst themselves, aided by chemical and meduce to the ruinous level they have created. Seeing the face. they are determined to bring down landlord, farmer, and labouter, to the same miserable condition

petition :-

their wages.

Mr. John Scott, a weaver of Salford, states :- The repeated reductions made by masters who are foremost to reduce, necessarily compels the rest to follow their example, however unwilling they may be to do so. George Jackson, Esq., of Preston.—I admit the competition among masters to be a great evil, and that its

masters do bring down the wages of those who are paying, and who are disposed to pay, a high rate. Mr. James Parker, of Preston.-The wages of weavers are constantly reduced for want of an uniformity of wages. There are houses in Preston paying 6d. less weighvers." than us for exactly the same sort of goods. If we reduce to their prices, they would directly reduce still

James Spencer, weaver, of Manchester.—The small lower they pay, the more goods they can produce with the same amount of capital. The most respectable manufacturers are often desirous of keeping up wages, but cannot compete with these grinding ones. Mr. Robert Bradshaw, of Haggata.—One part of the manufacturers constantly pay lower prices than others, and are enabled to undersell the higher paying masters. Many small masters, without capital, are forced to sell, and must take any price offered. They then come

John Alexander Steward, weaver, of Ashton-under-Lyne.—The low paying masters will generally bring down the others to their rates. Mr. James Graham, of Carlisle.—The competition among masters may reduce wages. We have reduced because others have done so before. Mr. Jonathan Brett, member of the Weavers' Com mittee. Carlisle.—The masters, from 1817, have been

home, and pull down wages to fit in the price.

advantage they could get for themselves at the expense of the weavers. Wm. Norris, of Eccles.—The competition among masters, and the desire to get rich, on their part, as

There is a system of lying, cheating, and plundering carried on by many of the manufacturers of Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, Coine, and other remoter places, which is alike disgraceful and villanous. A Blackburn manufacturer will send a cart load of warps to Clitheros, or Colne, and offer them at, say 5s. per cent. for what he is paying 6a for at Blackburn. When finished, he will turn round upon his Blackburn weaver, and tell him he can get them wove at 5a elsewhere, and, unless he will take another warp at that price, he must get them dene at Colne. The weaver is obliged to take it or starve. The unprincipled muck-worm takes another eart load to Colne, and thus turns round moon them, telling the weavers he can get them done at home for 5x a cut, and if he cannot get them done at less price in Colne, he must take his warps home again, and he will offer them at is 6d, and upon that infernal maxim, invented by the Whig political economist school of passive obedience men, "That half a loaf is manufacturer returns to Blackburn, and plays the same game as before, and thus-and thus, these muck-worms rob the poor weaver, and bring down other better paying employers. I heard a manufacturer once say, in an hotel at Clitheroe, some three years ago, " First get no peawr looms aw con get um done as cheap by th'hond-

deawn to't, connot aw ?" No man can explain competition more easily than the above, and I might cite many similar extracts were they necessary. Let us now examine more minutely the facilities

loom." "Nay, nay, John, not quite," said his com-

afforded to masters to reduce wages. -First-The disproportionate number of weavers to the isbour required be performed by them. men, and tell them we have so far reformed ourselves; Second-The tas of a knowledge of the weaving trade being easil acquired, and of the trade itself being open to all classes of unemployed persons.

It is a notorious fact that manufacturers have been guilty of supporting the Poor Law Commissioners in their still more guilty career of oppression and seduction, solely for the purpose of encouraging migration from the agricultural districts to the manufacturing dens of the north. A Mr. Ashworth, of Bolton, and, I believe, a Corn Law philosopher, has immortalised himself by corresponding with the Poor Law Commissioners upon this subject. In one of his letters he had the mendacity to state that the people had plenty of employment if sent from the agricultural districts to these parts, meaning Bolton. You will find his letter at length in the second annual report of the Poor Law

It has ever been the policy of the manufacturers to swamp those who had been brought up to the for Ireland should be forwarded. manufacturing operation by supporting the migration system, long before the Devil's law was passed; and in several counties in Ireland, and also some other principles by informing you (or rather others, for you now they find the Union system, bastile-testing, and gruelling-pampering of the labourers an excellent plan for forcing the labourers from the soil to the manufacturing districts. Muggeridge, the migration agent, keeps a register-office in Manchester, where labour-grinding manufacturers hire the "surplus population" of the agri-

Another plan of increasing the number of handloom weavers is by putting out work to agricultural individuals in Ireland publicly, viz, the teo great I have occasionally lent my exertions to give what I labourers to work at their leisure, and so converting influx of papers in one quarter, and perhaps to persons the rural and peaceful hamlets into manufacturing vil- who may not possess either the means, inclination, or fill the coffers of your rent, not of your tribute (you lages, and as weaving is so easily learned, every hob. zeal in their distribution, of ble-de-hoy is put to it, migration takes place, and the towns are filled with a superfluity of hands; numbers of weavers have been created in the hamlets and villarges round the city of Norwich and Coventry; besides, If the workmen in towns were to rebel against this named, and add to their number? We must make the a nautical simile) to the captain of an emigrant ship, system of encouraging labourers to turn weavers, the rascally press of Ireland ashamed of themselves, if we who, having taken the passage-money from his dupes,

John Harper, of Knaresborough, states-(p. 485.

"I was working at Barnsley two years ago, when the trade was brisk. One morning thirty harvest men came into the town, each proposed to become a weaver, they got friends and got work. They had never worked as weavers before. One took an eighty drill, he carried it home; he saved twenty hanks. The piece was spoilt; they did their work badly." Mr. John Duce, of Spitalfields, London. Of the manner in which the trade is overwhelmed, he gives the

Not many lately; there would not have been employ- you forward in the holy work of attempting to shake your last still-born offspring, the National Loyal Repeal folly, in supposing that you would have the power, even ment given to them; but whenever the trade is brisk, off the chains which bind you.

| Association of Ireland, brought forward, I believe, by if you possessed the inclination, to better their condimen come to it from other employments, and begin at | Countrymen, -I write in a prison. I am unable to | your son John, who holds a very neat situation under | tion. They had deceived you as well as themselves; the simplest work, and such as have ability gradually step beyond the gloomy wall which frowns upon my Government, though you have so often sworn that none for they had hidden their miseries in your presence, and get to the other branches of weaving, and thus the cheerless cell. Day after day, my body drags on the of your family should receive place, pension, or emo- shown you nothing but that seeming happiness which number of weavers is kept too great.

Do women, who are not daughters or wives of weavers, defies the power of the tyrant, and pleasingly specute Ireland! learn the trade?—Sometimes they get other women to lates upon principles which will yet shake our crazy I shall now proceed to my first position. St. Paul if their cruel disappointments shall have taught them teach them, and during the period when they are and iniquitous system of government to pieces. My says ignorance is a sin worthy of punishment: it is the to rely upon themselves, and not upon an idol, whether learning, they may make half as much as will keep mind approves my past career, and my conscience bears duty, then, Sir, I trust you will admit, of every one of of wood or stone, or of flesh and blood-if bitter ex-

bers who come into the trade?—The weavers tiffes my mind for further action; and, whenever it the hypocritical doctrines of those who profess that been deceived in vain. They may work out for thembring up their families to be weavers, from a pleases the Almighty to restore me to liberty, no exer. Ireland has beendesir to get something from their labour as soon as tions shall be wanting on my part to open the eyes of possible and also from inability to get them put out the ignorant and deluded, to improve the vicious and into other trades, and to pay a premium.

Report

Mr. Charles Stanton, of Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturer. Does weaving require much skill?—Yes, a certain por-

Mon, but it is easily acquired.

would find employment if the Corn Laws were re- oppose this claim must either be fools or rogues; fools, doubt will think them so. Our forefothers fought for the nation in your name. They know well that edicts,

ports the burden of the repealers' wild speculations: or our own welfare, than others can possibly have for us; men. No epitaph shall ever be inscribed on their are loyally reverenced and submitted to, when proeven if they were, do we not find, from the evidence and rogues, if they pretend we were made to be the tombs. We must consign them to the mausoleums of claimed as yours. above, that weavers are as easily created as calicoes are seris and slaves of the upstart few who govern us. We the Chartists. Fitzgerald perished by the hands of his Your Ministers virtually abolish your office by making manufactured; and in brisk times the trade would be claim the People's Charter, because it provides for the assailants, one of whom still holds a lucrative situation it a sinecure. England is now, not under a monarchy, but overrun, so that a "slack" coming, the whole would be representation of the adult male population in Parlia- under the present Government. Emmett smiled in the under an oligarchy. We are a nation of star-gazers. precipitated lower than ever. Besides, machinery is ment; and we knew that this claim is not only just, face of his executioner. No pedestal marks the spot Our attention is drawn from ourselves, and, fixed upon. easier manufactured than hand-loom weavers, and "less but necessary, for our pelitical safety. The present where he lies. And you, Sir, by your recent denuncia- shows that, in the meanwhile, we may be robbed of trouble to the capitalist than a lot of discontented,

In these matters Parliament can do nothing, even particular class, there might be some hope in miti- opinion that a law of apprenticeship would remove character; and in nearly all their "debates" the evil; others would prohibit any man from having and "divisions" the real interest of the people is wantonly The agriculturalists are not exempt from its extended more than four looms; some wish the stamp duty on operations, for by its direct influence in bringing down apprentices' indentures to be reduced to five shillings, to encourage apprentices, whilst a few talk of eduinterest, both by withdrawing the labourers from the cation, and a very few of the Spitalfields weavers wish soil, and forcing down the price of agricultural produce, the Corn Laws repealed, for they have had the benefit than see the Tories plundering them; we see Corn- Whigs with regard to the case of Frost, Williams, and satisfaction can it have in seeing idleness and dissipation. of "free trade" to their heart's sickness. All laws Law-men, Fund-Lord-men, Queen's-men, Church- Jones. In the latter case, Sir Frederick Pollock raised tion insolently waste what it wants? Can there be regarding apprenticeships and hiring are becoming obsolete, as they are considered incompatible with the principles of free trade. All the arts, mysteries, and crafts of trade have become reduced to a principle of tion amongst themselves, aided by chemical and me- "buy cheap and sell cheap." Political economists chanical inventions and discoveries, brought down the argue that all laws limiting supply and demand, wages of the weavers so low, that nothing will satisfy whether labourers or productions, are as so many fetters them but bringing down the price of agricultural pro- to trade and commerce, and were it not that the Chancellor of the Exchequer realises some £10,000 per bankruptcies, less of trade, and ruin staring them in annum by apprentices' indentures, the whole would have been swept away long ago, by our "March of intellect" men. Were it not for the united efforts in which the merchant, manufacturer, and operative of letter-press printers to limit the number of apprentices, and resist the innovation of rats, (knobsticks) The following extracts from the reports will shew the their very mysterious art would have been overwhelmed opinions of practical men upon the subject of com- by a superabundance of hands, and their wages reduced accordingly. The same by the millwrights, engravers, John Harper, weaver, of Knaresborough, states - hatters, the building and other trades, who have Competition among the masters—they embark in bu- resisted innovations by being united together. I resiness, and those who wish to get customers, under- member reading an anecdote in the Manchester Times, sell others. Bad masters make the good ones reduce when it was a Radical paper, illustrating the power of combination:-

"NOVEL STRIKE.-At a print works near Bury, a strike of the teer-boys took place, in consequence of the master introducing twelve parish apprentices to the it like your rulers. You will bear in mind that much were to die to-morrow, I would leave freland in a better tronage some time before and since your accession. At printing business, the preparatory step being that of depends upon the way in which money is spent. I need condition than when I found her." I would give you last the Tories out-generaled them, and eagerly re- in reality to burk the Charter. Dan has Reform lads, the eldest not sixteen years of age, held a meeting tendency is, occasionally, that the low price paying in the croft, when one of them, standing on a tub, made the following speech:- 'Aw tell o' wat lads, if web alloun thease lads frae t' warkheause to teh eawr places, it'll ge 'o t' printurs t' chonce o' pooink eawr wage deawn, till they maue um as low as thand-loom

Be this true or false, at any rate it is not false in principle. Many trades have been awamped for want of similar protection and combination amongst those capitalists are the first to reduce wages, because the who have served a legitimate apprenticeship. The combination laws are the bulwarks of the free traders, and how often do we find your free trade Corn Law repealers sitting as magistrates in judgment upon men who wish to preserve their legal profession from falling into the same ruinous condition that the hand-loom weavers are in; yes, and inflicting all the penalties of those infamous statutes upon him whose supposed crime is that of protecting the craft he so dearly purchased, by a premium and seven years slavery, from the inexperienced innovator. The fact is, that the free trade professors would reduce every labouring man in England to their money-grubbing purposes, in order

that commerce may flourish and their capital accumulate. I am willing to admit, to a certain extent, the principles of free trade; but, before I admit the propriety of it in England, I must first clear the country of all its incumbrances and dead weight; reduce the amount of taxation to something like the continental standard: give to every family a portion of land to fall back fighting against each other, and all trying what upon, same as they have in foreign states; and, above all, a Commons fairly chesen by the people, then repeal your Corn Laws, your timber laws, and every other restriction upon trade. "A clear stage and no favour" speedily as possible, has had a great effect in reducing spainst the world for courage, wisdom, industry, and humanity.

ERRATA.-In Letter IV., for Upper Lananark read Upper Lausitz In Letter VI., for strap looms read shop looms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,—This is a time when some test of principle is necessary, in order to show to the world that we are in earnest for the attainment of the good cause with which we have embarked. It is a fact much to be lamented. at this day, that thousands upon thousands of our fellow-men are labouring under an awful weight of slavery, and a slavery of the worst kind, too, viz, a alayery to our own passions and vices, created by our own free will, and retained by our own foolishnessthat is, the use of drinking intoxicating liquors, and better than no bread." The weaver takes the piece to the smoking of that noxious and trifling weed, tobacco, weave, ekeing out an existence as well as he can. The only fit for monkeys, and not for men. It is now about two years and a half since a number of us, upon political principles, forsook the baunts of Bacchus, determined, if our example was necessary, it should not be wanting, and are still standing true to our principles. But as we advanced a few steps farther along the paths of this enquiring age, we began to see that we had something about us still which was a barrier in the way of our improvement. Ten of us, who had been in panion. "But aw con bring th'hond-loom weighvers the habit, for a great number of years, then became to see it our duty to part with our snuff boxes and tobacco pipes; so we made a trial, and the consequence is, that twelve weeks have now passed over, while we are in possession of as many sixpences, besides relieved of that gnawing appetite, disturbing our repose with fantastic nostrums. Now we can hold up our heads before our fellow-

> and would that every Chartist would adopt our course. Then may we be enabled to reform others—then, and not till then, can we truly boast of being reformers. A NEW LIGHT CHARTIST.

Balgonie Bleachfield, Dec. 1, 1840.

SENDING PAPERS TO IRELAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In answer to a paragraph in your last, I think

fellowing plan:-Let a Committee of six or more be appointed in Manchester or Liverpool, (I would prefer the latter place, as they could be posted later in the week with | will presume you will have no great objection to one of

I will supply this Committee with a list of persons neeful hints. Let also every Irishman in England, who are already aware of it, that with Toryism or Whigis friendly to the cause, supply the Committee with the | gery I have nothing to do. I loathe the one as I hate name of some friend in Ireland, to whom he shall write, to cause the circulation of the papers sent, requesting an answer, which he shall forward to the Committee. This simple plan will do our work more effectually than the publication of any list, and prevent to the consciousness of right. Taught from my boyhood what must, of necessity, occur, by giving the names of

Your obedient, humble servant. L. T. CLANCY.

employers would only encourage the rural districts cannot make them do their duty. November 30th, 1840.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BANBURY. Oakham Gaol, Rutlandshire.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, In addressing a few words to you I need make no apology. I am net altogether unknown to you. I am a plain man, and one of vourselves; and, being

the drunken, to rouse the spathetic, and confirm and

from the treatment the Chartists have received, that we confiding dupes seem even now as susceptible of their who style themselves your servants—you must minister are wild beasts, or men siming at the destruction of wily machinations as their own luxuriant and fruitful to the will of your ministers—you must do it, too, wisdom, virtue, religion, and freedom. Why bave we seil. This has become so proverbial, that the quantity and net know what you do—they rule for themselves Has not that facility of acquiring the trade increased been so cruelly persecuted? Because we are striving of patriotism in her modern agitators may be fairly with you, and you are equally their slave with the the number of hands in the labour market?—Yes, it has to make the people wise, virtuous, religious, and free, rated by the number of pounds, shillings, and pence "sovereign people." But there is this essential difand because our rulers and their dependants, in the they are able to draw yearly from their hereditary ference between your condition and that of the people, It is evident, from the above statements, that the silk, event of our success, would be deprived of their pre- bondsmen. And so well is this understood, Sir, by that you have everything in private and public that you linen, and woollen weaving is easily acquired, and sent unhallowed power of oppression, and would have our neighbours, that "rattlebox" and "conjuror" have need or do not need—the people are deprived of all; ectton is notoriously so; and from these facilities weav. henceforth to depend upon their own resources for become synonymous for Ireland and her leader. You nor are you allowed to absorb so much from those being has everywhere been swamped by a superabundance their daily bread, and upon their own virtue and wis- are the founder of a new doctrine—you may bear it to neath you for your own sake alone, but that you may of hands; and add to these evils the effects of the dom for power and fame. We claim to govern our the grave; but it will perish with you. You have have wherewithal to shower on those around you. Like how many lose their liberty because others are willing well aimed, and would certainly have struck her had power-looms, in depriving thousands of weavers of selves, through the medium of representatives chosen taught the youth of Ireland to believe their "fathers the priestess of the veiled prophet, you are gorgeously their means of existence. To suppose all these weavers by ourselves, and we contend that the men who fools, so wise they grow;" but their wiser sons no decked out to serve the purposes of those who delude

grumbling, hand-loom weavers," and much more the community; it is comprised, in the main, of men over whom the aristocracy, church, and crown, exercise a powerful controul. The majority of the repre-

sentatives chosen, necessarily partake of the same sections, each pursuing its own selfish interests; we see

would be benefited by the change we desire. Our the objection raised by Sir Frederick Pollock; yet tice and to think of vengeance. Government is aware claim is simple and just, cheap, good, and responsible these men are banished from their native land in direct of this, and, as it is determined to "play out the play," Government. Look at the mass of evil our present defiance of the law by which they were tried and the and never to quit its prey, it breaks the strength and system inflict upon us. Take the load of taxes, including judges who tried them! While you, Sir, a lawyer, spirits of the working classes, and corrupts the Corn Laws, Poor Laws, to say nothing of the Church, too, looked on, passing your cold-blooded jokes, while middle-classes, with examples of heartlessness and and you will find not less than one hundred millions of one of the joints of your tail in Dublin prayed the frivolity. pounds taken from you every year!! Then there are Queen's mercy in language stating that they ought to all the local and other rates!! Let not the work- be hanged! the ignorant, "it makes good for trade—it is spent believe the man who risks his all in the cause of the which seeks to turn them out that it may step in. comforts, or save it for your old age. I am sure you their grievences—than the man who, after thirty years' of their nefarious traffic. The Whigs had possessed and sinecures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-kennels; I need not refer to the money now being you by and bye, Sir, the beautiful, plentiful condition in distress and perplexity. You could not part with your squandered to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman in which you would leave Ireland were you to die old friends—he could not withstand your tears, and Empire, and to force opium down the throats of the integrity of the Ottoman in which you would leave Ireland were you to die old friends—he could not withstand your tears, and to force opium down the throats of the integrity of the Ottoman in which you would leave Ireland were you to die old friends—he could not withstand your tears, and to force opium down the throats of the integrity of the Ottoman in which you would leave Ireland were you to die old friends—he could not withstand your tears, and to force opium down the throats of the inoffensive Chinese at the point of the bayonet.

the burdens of the people—to knock off the shackles dread that this spectre, which no body could see but not have happened. You would have constrainedly upon labour and trade—to open to the poorest man the yourself would rob you of your popularity, has occasion- received the new Ministers, whom circumstances had means of advancement, and to extend comfort and ally thrown you into the most ridiculous hysterics. happiness to all—to establish a wise system of national You could not bear to see a briefless barrister take the tunity. But you are a woman, whose weakness is education, that the blessings of intelligence may be felt presidential chair at a meeting of the Trades' Political your strength. The Ministers who had amused you. by all; these are a few of the advantages we are aimng at in our demand for the People's Charter-advan- and would give him this wholesome advice, "Go home, tages which must result from a wise and virtuous Go- young man, and mind your brief; but finding this piece selves, as affection and adherence to their principles,

enslaved. Those who have no votes are aliens in their you have disposed of in this sort of way, and if you own land-the mark of the slave, the badge of in- want names I'll give them. You were always adverse feriority is upon them. Why are you thus to the existence of any political body in Ireland, except enslaved? You are men; you toil; you obey the you could pull the strings, and let none but your laws of the land; you pay enormous taxes; you friends in to see the show! You did all that you are deemed fit to fight the battles, and pre-could to suppress the Trades' Union by coercion. You tect the lives and property of the titled and wealthy told them they were only fit for the ranks. After you few. Why are you shut out from the privileges, had got into Parliament upon their shoulders; and honours, and advantages of freemen? Why are you when you found you could not coerce them, you brought slaves! The answer is plain, because you have them, at least, some of its leading members; you then hitherto been so ignorant and unmindful of your own got these men to bring forward resolutions to admit interests, as almost to have preferred slavery to free honorary members, who passed what motions pleased dom, misery to happiness No government can long you best, and kicked out what members you choosed enslave a people determined to be free. Acts of Part to point at. I will give you a fact. "Facts are stubliament, thrones, and aristocrats; armies, navies, and born things." When Isnac Lawless was ousted for policemen, are but impotent things in enslaving a Meath, you said, if there was not another member of people. The mists of ignorance, intemperance, vice- the Meath Club to arraign him, you would do so. You producing, as they do, dependant habits, serfish feel- did so, but the verdict was not according to your amings; a crawling, slavish, disposition; a propensity to bition. What did you do then to have revenge. are the things which enslave a people! of the people; let us infuse a manly love of indepen- | your dear Atkins theu; he was at the sign of the ram) dence into our own class; let us root out the rank -on a Friday evening, without notice, passed a resoluweeds of servility which our rulers have ever been tion, by which Mr. Lawless was expelled; but the planting; let us convince our countrymen that God has surprise of the members was indignantly expressed on made them with capacities and feelings for the enjoy- the following Sunday evening, when the Writer of this tion of intellectual pleasure; for the exercise of the Dublin Coffee House, and entered a protest against this moral virtues, and has spread equally before all who atrocious act, which was published on the following accept the conditions, a rich banquet of eternal feli- week in the Register and Freeman. I was then a city when the storms and turmoils of this life are past. sealous member of this body; but I have never entered lerate its downfal! Do not despair, because we have Lawless was, he having shown you up in your true been persecuted, but rather redouble your exertions to colours in 1825, when you wanted to pension the Cainflict a deadly blow on the power of persecution. If I tholic clergy, and sell the forty-shilling freeholders, for live to leave my prison, I shall visit you, and render which you wept, and said you would rather perish on

Your devoted friend, HENRY VINCENT. P.S. I am in good health, and never was in better

and made her people happy.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P. LETTER I.

'Ireland is my country; the world is my republic.' SIR,—Though it may be a false position in logic, I am inclined to think that one quotation from a living no man would disbelieve our sincerity for reform. author is worth two from a dead one; and I am also inclined to think that there is more true patriotism expressed in the above sentence than is dreamed of in the philosophy of some of our liberty-loving patriots of thirty or forty years' standing. Holding this doc-

trine sacred, it is no great wonder that I should " Hate ascendancy's impolitic view, That robs the many t' aggrandise the few;' and that I look with great suspicion on the patriotism of the man whose philanthropy, or love of human kind, it would not be prudent to publish the names of parties can only extend to his own sea-girt coast—who cannot work, and were well paid for it, and that he had no to whom papers might be sent in Ireland, for more take his stand on the platform of equal rights, and doubt that many of the surplus population would find reasons than one. I would suggest the adoption of the exclaim, without mystification, "Liberty to all, exclu-

As you take credit for being a patriot of the first water, and a consistent advocate of universal liberty, 1 more convenience) to whom all newspapers intended your own school testing your patriotism and consistency in the crucible of a British newspaper; but before I proceed to do so, allow me to profess my Protestant

Nursed in your own normal school of agitation. can have little to induce me to recant the tenets of my early political creed, save the abandonment of error to bow submissively to the great Liberator of Ireland, thought your patriotism Parliamentary authority, and surely forgot Holy Writ when you allowed it to be called by such a name, levied yearly by Mr. Fitzpatrick, for which he receives £300 per annum out of the gatherings P.S. Would Messra Ross, Todd, and Finigan, of the of the poorest peasantry in the world; but of that Working Men's Association, Liverpool, consent to be fund, which has placed you in a similar position (to use sent them to sea in the long boat, in quest of a fair wind! But as through your unspotted patriotism, Irishmen are too apt to appreciate many of your overt acts as virtues of the most celestial keeping, so with your long agitating career, Irishmen are too apt to follow you in your journey through life simply enough I believe, for the ridiculous gratification of beholding your long-promised epitaph-

"He died a Repealer.

Requiescat in pace." I am induced to address these letters to you for a twosame menotonous career; but my mind scornfully lument from any Government who would not do justice they trusted you would be able to make real. Truth

witness to the fervour of my devotion to my oppressed us, great and small, to avert the wrath of divine perience shall induce them no more to put their trust

"Their waking theme, Her glories still their midnight dream."

constituency is too narrow to represent the interests of tions of physical force, would make one almost believe all that is substantial. Your reign has hitherto been a that you blush at the recollection of his name. Oliver reign of delusion and mockery. The people are "sick Bond and Theobald Wolf Tone were murdered—aye with many griefs," and, though one splendid procession murdered! The latter, while the Lord Chief Justice after another of all that is gayand grand, may be paraded of the King's Bench, Lord Kilwarden, nullified the before their eyes and ring in their ears, it does but drum-head law that sentenced him to death. Thus we beguile their attention for a moment—they sink down have seen this young man perish in despite of the order into deeper wretchedness. Comfort is refused them and sacrificed. We see in the House of Commons various of one of the first law officers of the Crown; thus making they will not be mocked. What treat can it afford drum-head law superior to the statute law of the land. honest industry, whose labour feeds and clothes all this in that House keep-in-the-Whigs-men, the meaning of I allude to this subject in order to show a coincidence | magnificence, but who, for that very reason, must which party is, that it would rather plunder the people | between the then Government and our own merciful | itself remain in hunger and nakedness—what delight or men, but very few People's-men, and the few that an objection in favour of the prisoners; and two out of anything pleasant in the consciousness that all this in the preparation of every nostrum prescribed, or the people have there are looked upon as white crows the three judges who sat upon the bench decided in splendour derives its chief value from the contrast which in the rookery. Unfortunately, we are not only not favour of the objection, but refused to stop the trial, your misery presents to it as a foil to set it off—that represented, but those who sit in Parliament are con- Lord Chief Justice Tindal stating that he would feel it the more wrongfully derived and the more extreme the tinually plundering us, destroying our trade, and making his duty, in case the prisoners were found guilty, to contrast the more it is enjoyed? Is it not enough to wicked and mischievous laws.

| Add to this, nine out make the labourer forswear work? He turns from Countrymen, all the middle and working classes of the fifteen judges who sat decided also in favour of the sight to brood over his destitution—to ask for jus-

Union, but you dreaded that he might become a leader, of advice ineffectual, you gave him some rolls to butter Men of Banbury, I invoke your aid in this glorious in the Rolls Court of Dublin. I need scarcely name work. Remember you are all wronged, robbed, and Marcus Costello. I could cite twenty more men that member. Accordingly, your dear Ray and your dear Men of Banbury, let us assail the vices and ignorance Reynolds, and your other dear friends-(you had not Men of Banbury, the system totters; help to accedits doors since. Now, Sir, the grudge you owed Mr. you all the aid I can; and if I do not live; if I should the scaffold than do so again, yet you did so in two die in prison. I shall expire with a clear conviction years after, and although you had said you would opthat you, and the rest of my fellow-countrymen will pose any Government by force who would dare to denever rest centented until you have freed your country, prive them of the privileges which they enjoyed from the constitution. In my next letter I shall gladden

> the Radicals of England ought to strew your path with flowers from Liverpool to Leeds. I have the honour to Your very obedient Servant,

Norwich, Nov. 29th. 1840. TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT You have all good things—they have all evil things.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's

When mercy seasons justice."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,"-Such is the style in which your "loyal, loving, and devoted subjects" address you; such are the terms they are taught to believe applicable to you; nor must they say anything to you but with a hope that it may please you. Assuming that you are indeed "most religious and gracious," I shall best please you by speaking the truth impediment is thrown in the way of mental or moral and by pleading the cause of the poor.

You were the daughter of a Duke who, for being the son of a King, had an immense income appointed him, which was still insufficient to keep him out of debt. But with true filial plety, you honourably wiped off the stigma from his memory, by discharging his for expediency. debts from your ewn purse, which, as you "toil not, neither do you spin," was filled for you by those that do both and leave themselves empty. Your uncles and royal predecessors, George and William, having successively died without legitimate issue, you heired the crown and succeeded to it at an age when boardingschool misses usually finish their education. A very laudable custom prevails at cattle-shows in the country. A premium is given to the peasant who has brought up the largest family without burthening the parish. I believe you were an only child, and your mother was what is called a state-pauper-a character without degradation, though more disgraceful than that of a parish-pauper. When the state relieved your mother in her hand a mere ball, a plaything. Yes, a reby putting you at its head, it, at the same time, increased her allowance, on the ground that she had made

us the costly present of a Queen! While yet Princess Victoria, you made a tour through various parts of your prospective dominions, and your presence was everywhere hailed and followed by multitudes, who, if you had really been as "lovely and divine" as their fancies had painted you, could not have worshipped you more. Their enthusiastic devo tion, and the self-sacrifice which it implied, frequently affected you to tears. Your mother knows this as well as I. for she was a witness of it.

Never princess ascended the throne with warmen wishes for her welfare—with more private sympathy, and kindlier public trust, and never were the fond expectations of a people more miserably disappointed. Joy had paid in advance for all the blessings which hope anticipated from your reign; but the people soon found that they had been the dupes of their ewn vain imaginations. They felt that it would be unjust to blame you, and they could scarcely bear to blame themteuched by the wrengs inflicted upon my country by fold purpose: first, to shew to the Irish people that selves. In the bitterness of their self-accusation and the craft and villauy of our irresponsible rulers, I hold your patriotism, for which they pay so dearly, should be self-condemnation, they almost welcomed their added out my right hand from my dungeon, and place my made of sterner stuff; secondly, just to notice a very miseries as a proper punishment for their self-decep-Q. Have many men taken to the weaving trade lately? heart therein, to greet you as brothers, and to cheer foolish, or rather, very wicked address, emanating from the same there is seen and to cheer foolish, or rather, very wicked address, emanating from the same there is seen and the same t

sternly aroused them from this flattering dream, and, selves far more substantial blessings than they hoped

te receive from you. I have said you had it not in your power, even if you possessed the inclination (which I do not doubt) Floor-cloth weaving at Farnham, Surrey .- "As to give confidence to the enthusiast, and to join cordially Alas! for Ireland; her too faithless sons have entailed to fulfil the expectations formed of yeu. I believe you the narrow looms, the fabric is so easily made that men with the wise and the good, who are resolved upon upon her a long era of poverty, wretchedness, and would be willing, nay wishful, to be a blessing to the may be taken from any other employment, and in a few making a grand, persevering, and peaceful struggle for degradation. From the days of Burke, the gunner, to country, and, as far as words go, you have been so; days may be made tolerable workmen. The wages a real representative government, the paramount ob- his namesake of our own time, the ranks of her but it requires deeds, and you cannot, or are not perof such men must necessarily be low, in fact, below ject of which shall be to diffuse amongst all classes of enemies have been officered by her own puis- mitted, to do them. The situation in which you are far too long; but the spirit of a patient people is at the wages of an agricultural labourer."-J. Mitchell's the people the greatest attainable amount of human sant sons. Sham patriot after sham patriot placed, not only precludes your knowledge of your has successfully succeeded or outstripped his duty, but would prevent your practice of it—you are a Countrymen, I am a Chartist; and one would think predesessor in truculency, while the gullibillity of their puppet in the hands of others. You must serve those Pealed, is a hope as frail as the rotten staff that sup- if they suppose we have not a more direct interest in their freedom. Fools! they were torch and dagger which would not be regarded, or tolerated as theirs,

Dealing thus with the working classes and the

middle classes—being the open enemy of the former. people wonder they are poor, nor the tradespeople Now, Sir, I am not, nor have I ever been, an the secret enemy of the latter—how do the Ministers puzzle themselves about small profits. "Oh, but," say advocate for physical force; but I must confess that I act towards that factious portion of the aristocracy it is worse than wasted; I need not talk about pensions to be like the dying dolphin whose every struggle is had provided a resource in you by which to regain spectre in your imagination; like the Ghost in Hamlet | seen a baby put into the arms of a stranger cry until To change this state of things for a better—to lighten it has crossed your path wherever you went, and your restored to its nurse. Had you been a man this could forced upon you, and gotten rid of them the first opporand, by degrading you, made themselves necessary to you, trumpeted forth your amiable partiality to themand might well say-

"The Queen's name is a tower of strength, Which they upon the adverse faction want."

The same prejudices, increased by time and events, operate as a bar to Tory pretensions, and, though the Tories might succeed in removing your dislike, and even in turning it against the Whigs, they will not be allowed the opportunity. The creatures about you are courtiers who will constantly provide you with amusements, and reserve to themselves all the business of the State. They kill virtue with slander, for what business has it at Court? and instigate you to turn your own mother out when they feel rebuked in her

You must marry, and a foreign prince—a foreign fiddlestick !—is brought over to be your bridegroom. It is a maxim in social life, that a lady descends, or ascends, to the rank of the centleman she marriesand he is considered a very mean man who is indebted to his wife for the expences of his wedding. It is like buying a husband; but, in your case, although wealth, rather than religion and virtue; a love of Mark! You said you would not remain President of you are paid the largest salary of any one in the state, murderous war, and its vain and empty glory—these the Trades' Political Union if Lawless was returned a money, and to secure him an annuity of £50,000 which, however, after much altercation, was lowered to £30,000. To compensate him for this disappoint- tions from various places in England and Scotland, ment, this German young man is appointed a Field allow me to state that I shall be liberated on Wednes-Marshal, although

" mere prattle, without practice, Is all his soldiership."

ment of the most exquisite Lappiness; for the realisa- letter, with sixty-seven other members, met at the The Prince "sings, plays, and dances well,"—can set off a gaudy uniform to advantage, and takes such praiseworthy care of his person, that, though a warrior and a huntsman, he declines taking the field when the ground is slippery. Prebably he considers how much he would lose, if he should lose his life-how much that is more valuable.

The haste with which Parliament granted money to build royal stables, and to endow the portionless Prince, whose title was all his wealth, like the King of the Sicilies, not so rich as an English yeoman-and the delays which defer the grant for public education are matters worthy of the people's deep consideration. Your Majesty is fond of horses, dogs, and monkeys, and of Prince Albert. I do not say that these animals should be neglected, but I protest against them being the hearts of thousands of the starving poor of Ireland, attended to in preference to your human subjects. A by endeavouring to make them believe that if you were to die to-morrow, "Ireland would be in a better condia more successful rival of the whelps and puppies in tion than when you found her;" and furthermore, that

the affections of our nursing mother, than the people were. I trust that, although your rank and the luxuries and flatteries which surround you may have stifled nature in you, the cries of your little one will bosom. "The mother and babe are doing well;" yes, but how many mothers must bring forth in the streets -how many babes seek nourishment at dead breasts. One has come, and many more may follow, who, in due time, will want royal incomes, though of no use, to rejoice, and to look on the leaches that suck their blood as blessed things. No wonder that, while lavish expenditure is allowed to institutions which tend to weaken, dazzle, or corrupt the people, the means of education, which would strengthen, awaken, and purify improvement—every facility is afforded to ignorance and vice. Sentiments of patriotism and humanity are decried as vulgar-uay, as ridiculous, and are left to the people. Honesty is not pursued in policy, and honour, itself, of which kings were most proud, is now exchanged

"All is but toys: renown and grace is dead; The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees

Is left our state to brag of." Our degenerate nobles are meaner than the serfs of their ancestors; selfishness has dwarfed their souls. The people are really their superiors in what constitutes rue aristocratic worth, and cannot leng be trampled on by them. The people now acknowledge no nobles but the "nobles of nature"-no Sovereign but themselves. The just attributes of monarchy alone can impose respect or win regard; without them, a Queen is but a doll—her crown a bauble—her sceptre a reed; the globe public is now rising in England with the steady revolution of the earth on its axle, and all that opposes it must set. Then may each Englishman exclaim, with

the poet-" I am as free as nature first made man, Ere the base laws of servitude began, When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

"Obey'd as Sovereign by the subjects be; But know that I alone am king of me." Village, Dec. 4th, 1840.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

Why have working men to associate?—why, after vorking hard all day, can't they rest and refresh themselves at home?—why must they assemble together!— Because they are impoverished. They trust their peace, their welfare, their happiness to the care of government; and it is unworthy of the trust-it betrays the trust-it neglects their interests-sacrifices them-they are injured, instead of benefitted by it; let them work ever so hard, ever so long, they remain poor-They are not content with this—they cannot be content -it would be sinful to suffer this contentedly. They virtue be ruined. To work then; collect! collect! ? meet together to ascertain the cause of this, and to cellect !!! provide a remedy; they find the cause is in government-in the government which they work and fight for-in an unjust government, which makes the poor the slaves of the rich, who make victims of them. Why should the people, who support, who maintain government, receive nothing in return but scorn and op-What are the chief sources of the num- fellow-creatures. Every hour of my imprisonment for- malediction which I fear has been too often invoked by in princes, but to exert themselves, they will not have pression? Why should they who are the strength of government be injured by it? Is it not shameful that government should act so partially—is it not ungrateful that, instead of a friend, they should have an enemy in Government ?-instead of a father, a foe ?-that they should be obliged to consult together—to resort to means of self-defence—to fight the Government which they have worked for ? They have the power to right their wrongs, and they themselves must do it-do it at once and for ever. They have suffered long enoughlength aroused, and they will never submit until justice

Government must be remodelled; we must have the Charter. Those reformers who oppose the Charter are Christians: reformers and Christians will show themselves truly such by being Chartists. Live not slaves, not the spark of liberty, now lighted in the land, fall into damp ground and be extinguished; let it kindle

"When English mothers shall give birth to men. Then may she be restored, but not till then."

BEELZEBUB'S BANQUET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-So it appears the foxes and geese are, maugre all their noise, bustle and botheration, still in the back ground; the working classes will not swallow their specifics, though recommended by the celebrated Doctor Plural-unit of scribbling notoriety, who, as a professional gentleman, assures the public that Mercury is not a component part of the medicine now vended by Messrs. Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co., at their establishment, that is to be. The "slave class" have not forgot the fraud practised upon them by these charlatans during the Reform Bill mania. They know how sedulous these empirics were in puffing the Russell purge," and they know, to their sorrow, that its effects have been such as to hurry the body politic to the very threshold of death. Whether Mercury forms a portion of the ingredients or not, it is fully ascertained that the most deadly poison is used recommended, by the Whig clique, of which the

Well, what are the poor chap-fallen creatures to do?

Are they to sink into nothingness? No, no, that

will not answer the purpose of certain parties yet

Club is the excrescence, or refuse.

behind the curtain; they must retain their worthless entity, if it be by the promulgation of the most glaring sophisms, or the practice of the most palpable trickery. Sophistry has been tried, and, to their chagrin, has been completely exploded, through the medium of the Star, and, to conclude the farce, Fox Stansfeld and mendacious Neddy are sec-sawing to a disgusted auditory on their broken fiddles. However, as a dernier resort, they have resolved to have "feed," at which the Big Beggarman is to cut a conspicuous figure. I certainly think that the foxes have evinced a little judgment in this part of the matter, again!" Ask yourselves the question, suppose it is people must needs be a more sincere patriot, in at- Here again your Majesty is of essential use as a con- as a more "fit and proper person" could not be spent again, which would be best, spending the money tempting to better their condition, than the man who venience. One party takes turns with the other in deyourselves, or getting others to spend it for you? I would tell me he wants three millions of shillings ceiving and oppressing the people, and both would able globe. The Club have no principle, neither has suppose you would either spend it upon necessities and before he can hold out the slightest hopes of redressing unite to prevent the people from guarding the nucleus Dan. The Club is a small band of profit-mongers, and every ramification of Dan's political conduct has teering, or laying the colour upon the blocks. The not tell you how your rulers spend the money, and how credit, Sir, for this assertion if I could believe Ireland ceived the batons of office. But the cunning Whigs ever on his lips, while his every act is inimical to the public weal. Dan is, in fact, the "roaring lion who goeth about seeking whom he may devour." Let him devour the meats and the drinks provided for him by the foxes and geese, but I trust the working men of Leeds will show the monster that he shall not devour Chartism, however capacious his maw may be. We must not allow Leeds to be polluted with the resence of that lump of corruption without doing our duty, and, as a working man, I hope my own order will be up and doing. We must have a public gathering while the "roaring lion" is within reach. We ewe him much for his kind attention—all England owes him much, and it is meet that we should commence paying him the "rint" in Leeds. On the great day of gormandizing, we ought to give the Old Gentleman a zest for his praties, by compelling him to meet us working men face to face in open day, and either show us that his zig-zag mode of proceeding in his political career has been one straightforward course, or at once submit to the brand of traitor and imposter. Let us send an invitation to the Liberator !!!! couched in respectful terms, for, no doubt, he would desire things done respectfully, and we might show him that working men have a little idea of the rules of etiquette as well as the foxes and geese whose "eyes are open." But in case he should treat us with contempt we might send a file of men down to his den and draw forth the lion by the mane (but not to harm his old carcase) and bring him to the scratch. I have no hesitation in saying that in Leeds there are fustian jackets and blistered hands who will be found prepared to grapple with the heast Operatives, be active-do your duty.

> Yours, truly, WILLIAM RIDEA Leeds, Dec. 8th, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—In answer to numerous inquiries and invitaday, the 23d of December, and enter Manchester on the 25th (Christmas day). I cannot give any answers when I shall visit other places, until I arrive in Manchester. To the people of Scotland, allow me to state I cannot visit them before the latter end of January, or the beginning of February, 1841. Then I shall be sa

their service.—I remain Your obedient Servant. R. J. RICHARDSON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. WILLIAMS AND BINNS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-I address this letter to you, because the subject on which I write is more interesting to you than to the other parts of the country. You all know Williams and Binns! You have listened with admiration to their glowing appeals to little stranger, however, has lately arrived, who will be your patriotism. You have seen and felt the many splendid sacrifices they have made in the cause of your Charter. They have silenced the voice of faction in their neighbourhood, whenever it has dared to impose upon you; and commanded your support as well by their private virtues as their splendid talents. For awaken it again, and bring back humanity to your nearly three years have they made head against the malignancy of their cold-blooded persecutors, and sacrificed their private interests for the public good. At last, their trial for speaking the truth has cost them nearly one hundred and fifty pounds, through successive postponements, and a jury of the middle class have been the means of imprisoning them for six except to set fashions or bad examples, or to give cur- months in a Whig gaol, and breaking up for a time rency to the frivolities which they adopt, or which are as far as possible the business in which they were named after them. The unthinking people are taught | embarked ! Oh ! this is cruel! Oh ! this is base ! Remember these young men are not incarcerated for theft or murder, but fer speaking with a good intention what they thought was right. And Williams and Binns are inmates of a gael for this! Well, the time draws nigh when they will be restored to that people them, are denied, or suspiciously withheld. Every from whom they have been torn, and it is our bounden duty to reward them for their sufferings in a good cause. But how can we do this? We can gather our thousands from our streets to welcome them with blessings as they return, but this is not ALL we can do. Our cheers will not replenish their home that has been ruined or their empty purses plundered by their and your enemies. We must have something more than mpty parade of enthusiasm to make their honest hearts as joyful as our own, when they appear before us. And I would suggest that a sum of money be presented to these patriotic gentlemen from the men and women of the county, to re-establish them in their business, and by so doing increase their Let the Charter Associations appoint a committee

or each place, and let their business be as follows:-1st. Put a subscription-book or paper into the hands f some honest man in every trade and workshop, to collect weekly for Williams and Binns's Fund. 2nd. Let the collector in each trade or shop pay his weekly subscriptions into the hands of the Secretary of the Charter Association where he lives. 3rd. Let the Society of each town, colliery, or village

appoint a delegate to attend at the prison gates on the 25th of January next, to present the two victims with whatever may be collected. Thus, by a little exertion, these two young patriots

will be in as good condition when they come out as when they were first pounced upon by the Government. And why should they not? They are honourable men. Where is the man that would refuse his sixpence for such a purpose? Men of the county! you have ever been generous; see that you never be unjust. Do your duty to these men, for they have done their duty to you. Is there to be no reward for integrity but chains? No home for patriotism but a dungeon? Let not a moment be lost, then. You have just six weeks to prove your worth-your immortality! I appeal to you all, not only of Durham, but to the Chartists of England, to see that Melbourne shall not "ruin them with expences!" I have not apprised these gentlemen of my plan or

ny letter, for I know their natures would not consent, under whatever hardships they might endure, to have their grievances advertised amongst you. Let not their uncomplaining spirits lull us to sleep, but let it rather rease our exertions to rescue the Villany deserves contempt; but, for God's sake, let not

A MIDDLE-CLASS CAARTIST.

ACCIDENT AT MESSES, COMBE AND DELAPIELD'S .-On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, two men named Thomas and Roberts, who have for many years been in the employ of Messrs. Combe and Delafield, the extensive brewers, of Castle-street, Long Acre, were engaged in cleaning a large vat. when, on a sudden, the iron railing on which they stood gave way, and they fell from a height of about thirty, seven feet, to the ground with great violence. The unfortunate men on being picked up presented a frightful appearance, and they were instantly conveyed to the Westminster hospital, where they lie with scarcely any hopes of recovery.

A VERY STRANGE and slarming circumstance oc-curred in a gentleman's house in Warwick-street, Laurieston, on Tuesday evening last. It appears that a little after dusk the servant maid, who was employed at her work between a light and the wincharter. Those reformers who oppose it are not dow, happened, most providentially, to make a slight movement, when a bullet broke the glass, passed through the apartment, and made a large indention men of England!—be not what your fathers were. Let in the wall immediately opposite to the broken pane. This, of course, occasioned the greatest alarm to the inmates, as not the slightest reason could be assigned into a blaze that may burn up tyranny. How many are for any one committing such an atrocious act by sacrificed by the baseness which they wish to reform firing in this reckless manner. If the shot was fired how many fall victims to their own integrity— with the intention of killing the servant girl it was she not made the slightest movement mentioned at the moment the bullet passed her. The police are making active search, but without fleet .- Glasgon

BURY.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, December 3rd,

Quarter past Seven. THE PORMAL PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT till the 26th of January next, to be then holden, took number of the middle classes, and a guard of the

IT IS IN CONTEMPLATION to hold a public meeting in the metropolis to petition for a repeal of the law affecting free discussion; which renders that blasphemy when published in penny numbers, which is allowed to pass unmelested in works sold at from 5s. nesday evening with considerable effect.

to 12z. Bow-Street, this Day,-Love in the Kitchen -FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.-Elizabeth Rawson, a bouncing piece, was placed at the bar, in company with a sedate middle-aged man, named Carter, (said to be a foreman of tailors), both of whom had been found in the kitchen of Mr. William Lambert, with whom the female prisoner lived in the capacity of cook, at a late hour last night, consrary to the special agreement and instructions of Mr. Lambert. It appeared, he engaged the female prisoner as his cook, with an fully assented to this covenant, and Mr. Lambert flattered himself that, at her time of life, there was little danger of her breaking it; but they were therefore she boldly declared "it was of no use restoration committee." "That George White be talking, for if she didn't suit the place, why the invited to the same." place didn't suit her; and the sooner he got himself another cook the better." He (Mr. Lambert) immediately saw the matter in a matrimonial light, and contented himself on that occasion with taking the the cook's notice to quit, accompanied by her the claims, resources, and slavery of British India. The third fellow had possession of the through the Park, as the nearest way to town. the cook's notice to quit, accompanied by her the claims, resources, and slavery of British India. promise "that the courtship should be totally sus- He was listened to very attentively, and without

"ALEXANDRIA, Nov.-All is over. The Viceroy consents to restore the fleet. He has just given orders for the evacuation of Syria, which will be effected by sea and by means of English ships. It appears that the English quadron is going to enter the port, and will remain there all after the execution of the convention, which has just been con-

quoudam "leaders," par excellence.

THE Constitutionnel takes notice this morning of destirate of foundation.—Le Moniteur.

CEARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

BRADFOED.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -The members of the Council of this Association, held their weekly meeting on Saturday evening last, at the Chapel, in Longcroft-place. The business commenced by auditing the accounts of the various Associations which had been brought by the counciliors. In consequence of all not attending the and bring their books with them.

and the number to be limited to 400. Men of Bradford, prepare yourselves for this day, and show by the thousands in which you assemble together, that you are determined never to rest contented until those three expatriated patriots, Frost, Williams, and Jones, are again restored to the bosom of their supplicating families."

CHARTIST SERMONS .- Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, preached two sermons on Sunday last, in the Chapel, Longeroft-place. A collection was made at the conclusion of each, for the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, and it was announced men of Daisy Hall met on Sunday last, at the house

all such effenders, they treated them according to nettled that the meeting did not properly respect his their situation in life, when they sent them to sagacityship: Milton's Satan did not appear more Australia. Messrs. Margarot, Fysche, Palmer, chap-fallen. The Chairman was then called to put (father of the member of Berks,) Skirving, Muir, the amendment, and said they were in doubt resand others, sent to New South Wales, were all pecting the amendment being put. A young man in treated with marked attention and kindness, landed the body of the hall argued that the amendment free of all restraint, and colonial pardons imme- was quite in order. After consulting his friends diately issued to them. The present unfortunate behind, the amendment was put and carried by an persons were sent away while their case was under overwhelming majority. The Chairman put the discussion in Parliament, certainly not as in a well-resolution, and pretended to say he did not know known former case, upon the ground of its illegative, but upon other very strong grounds. We shall, at the request of Mr. Linney. A most tremendous of course, refer to this subject. The lives of these burst of cheers arose at the result. Mr. Thompson men have been spared, and we cannot see why they rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so should be puffed up as martyrs to the cause-of

BARNSLEY.—The usual weekly meeting of the themselves. Mr. Linney said he did not wish it to Chartist Association was held at Peter Hoey's, on go to the world that they wished slavery to exist in Monday evening, when the Star was read to the India, but because they first wanted the means to members at large, and a vote of thanks was passed abolish it. Mr. Thompson then said he hoped they manimously to Mr. Francis Mellor, for his mauly would retract some of their expressions who moved endeavours in instructing the working men of the amendment, and not jest at the expence of suf-Antrim as to the cause of their grievances, and faring humanity. Mr. Campbell denied that he had showing them that their surest means of redress was in the People's Charter, which would guard them against the middle class tyrants. It was also requested by the Council that all the members them to get slaves liberated by the House of Com- of the men of Manchester, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, would be in attendance on Monday evening next, at mons, when they saw so much misery at home, witheight o'clock, he there was business of the utmost out raising a protest against it. The Chairman

importance to be laid before them. THE O'CONNELLS AGAIN.—It really appears that these meddie some, mischievous men will never be at rest, for we find J. O'Connell, Dan's son, "a chip of nor, three for the incarcerated Chartists, three for the old block," villifying the patriotic Spence, for the Charter, and three groans for the Manchester his mode of conciliating the Chartists and repealers Guardian, when the meeting separated, after proving in his lectures, whilst his old dad was requesting of the Leeds Association to bring in all moral force Chartists to their aid.

HULL-MR. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURES.-On Thursday evening last, this gentleman, according to previous announcement, delivered a lecture in the Christian Church, Fetter-lane, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who kindly lent it on this occasion to the Chartists, unlike the major part of the clerical order, who prosecute and oppose us. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, a good sprinkling of ladies in the gallery, a tolerable place this afternoon, at two o'clock, by Commis- police, all of whom conducted themelves with the utmost order and decorum. On Friday evening, a still more numerous audience was assembled, who manifested equal approbation of the lecturer's statements.

MORLEY.-Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Wed-

SHEFFIELD.-The Sheffield National Charter Association met as usual, in their Room, top of Porter-street, adjoining the Devonshire Arms, top of Sheffield Moor, on Monday evening last. Great the crashing and cracking of the window through disappointment was felt in consequence of the nonarrival of the cards of membership. It was agreed to have a tea party on the 28th and 29th of this month, at one shilling each; and that a meeting be held on the 30th, to petition for a free purdon for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and that Mr. Bairstow by Mr. Lambert's account, that about a month since, and Mr. Richardson be invited. Chartist sermons will be preached on Sunday morning and evening, excellent character, and they covenanted with by Mr. Radely. A public meeting will be held on sach other that she should have no followers— Monday next, at eight o'clock. The News Room is up and doing; so, shouting out to his men, "Now, open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, lads," he sprung upon the thieves. Mr. Armitage, at one penny per week.

YORK.—The Council of the York National Charboth out in their reckening. Before one short fort- ter Association held their weekly meeting at the night had elapsed, Mr. Lambert found his cook Fat Ox, Cattle Market, on Tuesday evening last, seased before a comfortable fire in the kitchen, and when the following resolutions were adopted:the other prisoner on his knees before her, making "That a public demonstration be made on New love to her. He (the prosecutor) upbraided her with Year's Day, in favour of the exiled patriots, Frost, her breach of contract, but the fact was, Mr. Carter Williams, and Jones, to consist of a tea party and had just promised to make her "Mrs. C.," and ball, the profits of which will be handed over to the

MANCHESTER.

LECTURE. On Friday evening last, Mr. George

pended until that notice expired;" for, as he said, he the least interruption. At the close, Mr. Joseph was determined to allow no followers. (Mr. L., by the Brothemon, M. P., rose and said, he had no doubt bye, is a bachelor himself.) But it so happened that but the resolution he had to move would meet the a week before the expiration of the notice, the support of the meeting, after the eloquent address housemaid went away in an interesting condition, they had heard. His friend had shewn them that though it was stated in Court she had no followers, India was inexhaustible in her resources, but millions and very seldom left the house; and the cook was of its inhabitants had died of famine, the evils of therefore requested to remain until another could be which he attributed to the misgovernment of the got. This she undertook to do, and things went on British Legislature. They had heard that night quietly enough until last night, when Mr. Lambert that justice to India would be commercial proshad company, and at a very late hour helearned that perity to England. He saw that promoting Betty Rawson had got her sweetheart in the kitchen the prosperity of other countries was adagain. He was exasperated at hearing this: the vancing our own welfare, he deplored, as much cook was bold in her defence, and Mr. Carter vowed as any man the condition of his own country, he that wherever Betty Rawson was, there would he said impressed upon the President of the Board of be also. High words ensued, and at last, Mr. Lambert, in his anger, consigned the lovers to the care of the police. This was "the produce to the sea coasts; but he need not take up very head and front" of the offence; and Mr. Tarker and the mediant has did not take to the sea coasts; but he need not take up very head and front" of the offence; and Mr. Lambert assured the magistrate he did not wish to justice to the subject, he would conclude by moving press the matter further. The cook, in her defence, the following resolution:-" That the objects of the pleaded that her promise not to admit Mr. Carrer, British India Society are worthy the attention of expired with her notice to quit; and that as she re- the benevolent and philanthropic exertions of the mained after that notice had expired, to suit her British public, and connected with the vital inmaster's convenience, she thought she was fully just terests of Great Britain." Mr. John Brooks seconded tified in suiting her own, by again admitting her it in a speech of some length, and made some exagsuitor. His worship observed that she had done gerated statements relative to the working classes of very wrong; though the punishment they had both undergouse was perhaps fully commensurate with the crime, and he should, therefore, now discharge them. Mr. Lambert said the cock the wages due to the "Union" office, to register their consent to a more interesting ceremony than that just concluded. A Mirkin is to be held to morrow evening, at the Gration-street Rooms, Fizroy-street, "to petit in the Queen and the Legislature sagistic Calcibles sitting in the House of Commens." Some interesting seemes are antiquot diperation for the meeting, when the stakes to pack the meeting, and meeting in the House of Commens." Some interesting a seemes are antiquot diperation for the meeting, when the meeting when the stakes to pack the meeting, when the stakes to pack the meeting was about to put the motion of the meeting, when the stake to pack the meeting was about to put the motion of the meeting, when the stake the pack the meeting was about to put the motion of the meeting, when the pack the meeting was about to put the motion of the meeting, when the pack the meeting with him but two femile servants is so that, but for the vigiliance of the policy the pack and mitted, by Abraham Wood and Edmund Grundy, by some down and said that this country extended of the Merch and State, and the pack and the stake the time the pack and the coc very wrong; though the punishment they had both this country getting higher wages than they had for ing scenes are anticipated; presautions being already Mr. Campbell, Chartist, rose and said he had an taken to pack the meeting, and especially to "keep amendment to move; the Chairman objected, by those raseafly Chartists cat, who upset every meeting they can get into, with their abominable Universal Suffrage stuff." "Savage's mob," is the new name bestowed on the Marylebone Radicals by their amount of the meeting, when it is a mondment to move; the Chairman objected, by those raseafly Chartists cat, who upset every meeting they can get into, with their abominable Universal Suffrage stuff." "Savage's mob," is the new name bestowed on the Marylebone Radicals by their "Campbell, go on, go on; and let us have fair the Chartists." The new many seven and said he had an amendment to move; the Chairman objected, by those raseafly Chartist, cat, who upset every meeting they can get into, with their abominable Universal Suffrage stuff." "Campbell, go on, go on; and let us have fair they can get into, who upset every meeting that the meeting, when it is a mondment to move; the Chairman objected, by those raseafly Chartists cat, who upset every meeting they can get into, with their abominable Universal Suffrage stuff." "Campbell, go on, go on; and let us have fair they can get into, when their abominable universal sufface and they can get into, which is the chartist of the char play." Mr. Linney rose and said all that the Chartists wanted was fair play, and that they were resolved to have. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Campbell then said, that the reason he came forward to move an amendment was, not that he wished slavery to continue in India, but because he thought it inconouly liberated from the gaol at Lancaster five weeks sistent in them to stretch their necks fourteen or sistent in them to stretch their necks fourteen or ago, and yet, notwithstanding their imprisonment, fifteen thousand miles across the seas for objects of had planned this and a number of other burglaries charity, so long as there were so many white slaves on gaining their liberty. here moving among us. He would put it to every working man whether, as exports had increased, the comforts of the people had not been diminished? Ancient Order of Foresters.—The members an article in the Chronicle, which announces that Then away with that will-o'-the-wisp called ex- of the ate Executive Council, Dewsbury, were indethe Frenc's Government is considering the question tended commerce. (Cries of "question" from the res- fatigable in their exertions, during the time they of setting Don Carlos at liberty. This news is totally pectables on the platform, which interrupted the held office, to establish a school for the maintenance speaker.) Here Mr. Campbell retorted, by and education of the orphan children of departed tal death," with saying, that he hoped, at all events, the brethren; and since their retirement, several meetworking men would not be taunted with ignomings have been held for the purpose of devising mance; the operatives present had been silent means to carry the same into execution. Another More Proof and attentive during the lecture, and had given meeting, we understand, is to take place in the Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Brooks an uninter- Cloth Hail, Dewsbury, at ten o'clock on Saturday rupted hearing, and now when the working men came morning, the 26th in-tant, for the furtherance ferward to speak they were opposed, and confusion of the above most desirable and praiseworthy created by those men who were always charging the object. A very numerous attendance is expected, operatives with ignorance. Mr. Campbell referred and from the feeling manifested generally through them to a poor woman who, after applying to many out this extensive and flourishing order, little meeting, it was adjourned to Saturday, (this evening), at eight o'clock, when it is hoped all will attend of disapprobation, and "away with your cant and the attention and assistance of the more enlight-FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The committee, their own liberty, snap their own fetters, and then appointed for carrying out the public demenstration they could assist in emancipating others. (Tremenon New Year's Day, met on Sunday last, at the dous cheers.) He should move the following amendtemperance house of Mr. George Ellis, opposite ment :-" That the people, prior to travelling to Charter Association, on Monday evening, it was Dead-lane top, Goodmansend, Mr. Hird in the chair. After the Secretary had read over the minutes of the people, ought to obtain a thorough struck off the books of the Association, he having the province meeting, the following resolutions reform of the Commons' House of Parliament, and the people, ought to obtain a thorough struck off the books of the Association, he having the people, ought to obtain a thorough the opinion of that meating) violated the principles of the Charter, in accepting the office of antiwere moved, seconded, and unanimously carried:

then we would have power to free them, being ourples of the Charter, in accepting the office of antiselves freemen."

That a subscription be entered into, in the town selves freemen."

He wished that these humanity. Corn Law lecturer, for the Corn Law League, and and neighbourhood of Bradford, to defray the expression and rubble mengers would stay at home, and as soon as justice that we take this opportunity of publicly stating and neighbourhood of Bradiord, to defray the exmengers would stay at home, and as soon as justice that we take this opportunity of publicly stating
pences of the procession and public meeting which
was done the working classes of Great Britain and that Thomas Mosley never was an acknowledged
will be in Bradiord on the 1st of January, and that
Ireland, they would do justice to othe s. He would leading Chartist, by this association, and further,
every committee-man do all that lays in his power every committee-man do all that lays in his power in the various Associations to get the members to contribute in order to raise the necessary funds. Their goods; but he (Mr. Campbell) would ask, John Hardcastle was in the act of rolling some 2. "That a tea party and ball be had the same day, what the devil would it do for working men, so the tea to be on the table at six o'clock in the evening, in the Social Institution; after which a short address will be delivered, and the ball commenced at eight o'clock; the tickets to be one shilling each, and the purpose to be limited to 400. Men of bradtrious were walking the streets in rags. He told support, them to go on as they had been, and they would repeal, not only the sugar and corn monopoly, but every other, when they had Universal Suffrage. The effect was electrical. "Loud cheers, and cries from the respectables of "question, and chair, chair." The ladies around the platform applied their quizzing glasses, to see what sort of animals Chartists were, and some of them were so pale and frightened, that we thought an application of rose of the imprisoned Chartists, and it was announced that a sermon would be preached on Sunday evening next, in the same place, to commence at six o'clock. was engaged to hear two lectures on British India, CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The brave and patriotic and, therefore, the amendment was out of place men of Daisy Hall met on Sunday last, at the house (Cries from the Chartists, "the meeting is public, of Mr. Kitchens, and formed a Charter Association; and the room is ours.") The gentleman seemed twenty-three members enrolled themselves in the Association, and received their cards of membership. He said if the Chartists would wait till the resolu-New Leeds.—The Chartists of this district in- tions were passed the people might adopt anything crease in number every week; their weekly meetings they thought proper. Mr. Linney rose to second are held at Henry Edwards's, every Sunday morning, the amendment, and asked Mr. Thompson if the at ten o'clock, and the Association is in a flourish- factory system was not as bad as the slavery practised in India. He made a powerful impression on EUDDERSFIELD.—Having been favoured with the audience, and sat down, after seconding the accept of the Sidney Gazette, of July 21st, 1840, amendment. Mr. Warren new rose, and began, in from a friend, we copy the following—"Mr. Frost: his way, to annihilate the working classes, by telling them that if they would only wait till the resolution of the suppose by order than that if they would only wait till the resolution.

TO T herefor treason, have been sent, we suppose, by order tions were passed, that the Chartists should have of the Secretary of State, to Port Arthur. How the room to pass resoutions after. He received a they are to be treated there remains to be seen. sally of groans, hisses, "another go between," This is the first instance of political offenders being "another tool;" "it will not do;" "your'e out of classed with ferons, and it is by a Wing Minister order;" "put the amendment," &c. &c. He tried that such unfitting punishment is perpetrated. In to proceed, but his lungs at length failed, the Tory time-persecuting "at home," as they old and was obliged to sit down, apparently rather

pecting the amendment being put. A young man in

much at their triumph, as it would not alter him,

and that it was only a triumph of opinion among

thrown cold water on the attempt to relieve India:

retired without attempting to pass any more resolu-

tions. The multitude gave three cheers for O'Con-

less they are before an united audience.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE WITH, AND CAPTURE OF, BUR-GLARS AT BURY.—It has, for some time past, been known to Mr. Baker, the superintendent of the Bolton division of the county constabulary, that a gang of burglars had concocted a scheme, in Lan- The following are extracts:caster Castle, for the robbing of various houses, in and about Bury, as soon as they were liberated. He, therefore, made arrangements with the several parties threatened, including Richard Hamer, Esq. the rooms of the upper stories of the building; the (who resides in Bolton-street, Bury), for their protection, and the apprehension of the robbers. In pursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Baker, for the which had become ignited. Very little damage was ast ten nights, has kept up a constant watch on Mr. done, and that not by fire, but by the means used Hamer's premises; and about one o'clock on Satur- to trace and extinguish it. day morning last, he heard the steps of the depredators in the yard of the dwelling-house, upon which Mr. Baker, with his inspector and serjeant, secreted themselves behind the curtains of the drawing. room window. After a delay of about twenty minutes, (during which time they distinctly heard which one of the gang entered,) three ruffians entered the house by the back kitchen door, which was opened by the first-mentioned offender. Having lit a candle, they proceeded to the counting-house door, the lock of which they soon picked, and entered. In a short time afterwards, one of them exclaimed, "Here's the cash box, by

-;" and, a move being heard as though they were the inspector, was the first who came in contact with the depredators; and in attempting to seize the nearest to him, was saluted with a terrific blow on the ear with a life-preserver, and, while staggering from its effects, got another favour on the head. which, had it not caught the edge of the door, would, most assuredly, have killed him. Being a so far restered that it is likely he will not resign powerful man, Armitage closed with his opponent, and soon gave him a quietus. All this time the others were by no means idle, - one of them fighting his way, through the midst of the police, down committed in Hyde Park. Her name is Jane Rodthe back door, at which place he gave Mr. Baker Griffith's-rents, Bermondsey. She had been that a dreadful kick on the stomach, which laid afternoon to Hammersmith to see a lady respecting and weather permitting. cash-box, which, in spite of the efforts of the She, however, by mistake, took the foot-inspector and sergeant, he pertinaciously kept pospath by Kensington-gardens, instead of that at session of, until a blow from the butt-end of a large the side of the carriage road, which closely abuts on horse pistol, lent Mr. Baker by Armitage, laid the high road, and had not proceeded far when she him prostrate in the kitchen, which presented more passed a tall, stout man of respectable appearance, the appearance of a butcher's shop than a room in who followed her, and on approaching the one-arch a private gentleman's residence? The desperation bridge accoused her, and wanted to enter into conwith which the two ruffians fought may be con-ceived when it is known, that, in spite of the police, About the centre of the bridge he suddenly caught they forced their way out of the counting-house, hold of her, pushed her against the balustrades of the which was guarded by Scrieants Williamson and bridge, which at that spot consists of ornamental iron a very long passage into the kitchen, and to within sisted, and, being a powerful woman, struggled desa few yards of the place where they effected their perately with him, calling out "Murder" at the entrance. As soon as the captured thieves were se- | utmost pitch of her voice, when the villain suddenly cured at the police office, Mr. Baker, accompanied by stooped down, and, catching hold of her legs, threw his inspector, started for Manchester; to which her violently over the bridge into the water, and place they traced the fellow who had escaped, and he instantly escaped. From her appearance, when after a diligent search, captured him in bed, at his brought to the receiving-house, it was evident she lodgings. He was in a high state of perspiration, and, splashed up to the shoulders with mud from running. head and shoulders were thickly incrusted with the On being taken into custody, and spoken to on the mud at the bottom of the stream. During yestersubject of the entry into Mr. Hamer's, he exclaimed, day the police were actively engaged in endeavourwith the utmost sang froid, "You need not kick ing to trace the perpetrator of the outrage, but up up such a row, Mr. Baker; you can only transport to last evening no ciue likely to lead to his discovery me for it." He was immediately brought back to had been obtained. Bury, and, with his companions in villany, composed, was known to the prisoner Brindle, who was

LEEDS.

THOMAS MOSLEY .- At a meeting of the Leeds

the question to the working man, while the indust a wife and five children dependant upon him for WEST WARD.-The "leading Chartist" of the Leeds Times, Mr. Thomas Mosley, gave utterance to a string of ten thousand times refuted absurdities, in the Caroline-street School Room, on Thursday evening last, on Corn Law repeal. Mr. Brooke was elected unanimously to the chair, and performed its

duties with great credit. The Chartists proposed and the Society that Mr. Bairstow should deliver a can be reasonably expected, and considering, more-lecture on the principles of the Charter; but it was over, that the reception of prayers and petitions by ultimately agreed that a friendly discussion should parties who are predetermined to take no notice of annually either mercurialized out of existence, or take place that evening, and that on the next meet- them, is a waste of time which might be more proing night a lecture would be delivered by Mr. George fitably employed in devising further means of fleec-White, in defence of Chartist principles. After ing and oppressing the petitioners, have, as far as miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its which he will answer any objections that may be brought forward. The meeting for the above-named ing altogether, and to continue the more profitable first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-

"The creatures are at their dirty work again." You have advertised that a triumphal entry will be made into your town by myself and others, on those who seem determined to trample upon the in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if advance. The prevailing opinion is in favour of a Christmas Day, and that you purpose making a great dearest rights of a whole people. The time will properly treated. demonstration of your moral strength, in honour of come when the ear of Royalty and of the legislature It is a melanch our release from gaol. "Count not your chickens must be, and shall be, open to the humblest indibefore they are hatched," says one of our own wise vidual, who, by his skill and industry, bear the saws. Your suburban villages may pour out their burdens of the state. thousands, and your town may pour out its tens of thousands to greet us, but the mean, dirty-souled Whigs are moving Heaven (at least what little influence they have there) and hell with all its influence, to stop your demonstrations. My friends have tendered good and sufficient bail for me, but the creatures in Manchester have, by a species of low Whig cunning, endeavoured to keep me in gaol, by saying that I must get them all particulars of the amount of bail, and the term of its duration, &c. Yes, I must get it. Poor, ignorant creatures. These Manchester Whigs do not know anything about it? Indeed! Men of

Manchester-"Procrastination is the thief of time." These despicable fellows-Radicals they call themselves-are endeavouring to drive my release beyond Christmas Day, by this kind of jugglery, so that your holiday may not be made into a day of rejoicing. Watch them well, and tell them if they, by such means, expect to prevent your demonstration on Christmas day, they will be deceived, and that instead of deceiving you, they will only add to their own what he contended for was, that it was a crime in mortification and defeat, by receiving the denunciations Leigh, Stockport, Ashton, and Oldham, whose moral power they so much dreaded on the 24th September. 1838, at Kersal Moor.

I remain, yours &c., R. J. RICHARDSON.

P. S.—These steps may be taking in the case of Butterworth, Doyle, Aitken, and Johnson, who leave their prison-houses, and enter Manchester on the same to the satisfaction of the "respectables" how power- day. Kirkda sol, Dec. 7th, 1840.

THIRD EDITION.

We have received the London journals of Friday.

FIRE.—The inmates of the London Tavern were aroused at an early hour yesterday morning by an alarm of fire. A quantity of smoke was found in source of which, it was eventually discovered. was what is called a wooden brick in one of the chimnies.

CHARTISTS IN BRISTOL.-On Sunday last, the walls were placarded with a lengthy address to the working classes, duly signed by the parties who, we doubt not reap the greatest profit from the weekly pence. We had hoped that in our city, whose wary inhabitants in the olden time slept with one eye open, there would have been no encouragement to mob orators. The case of Mr. Herapath may be thought an exception, but he has long since found his level. From inquiries we have made we regret to find that in several parishes the Chartists have houses for holding weekly meetings. At one of these houses, in Back-fields, St. Paul's, there was rather a large muster on Monday evening; among other inducements held out to subscribers, it was gravely stated that the holders of cards would be entitled to special favour " when the Charter was sarried!" The dupes pay twopence per FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW week, and one penny additional to defray the cost of a triumphalentry into Bristol for the firebrand Vincent.—Bristol Standard.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—The health of Mr. Greg, one of the present Members, is considered

his seat. OUTRAGE ON A FEMALE IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday evening, a desperate outrage on a female was

alarmed, and attempted to interfere with the robbers, he would probably have been mardered.
There was generally from £1,000 to £1,200 upon to the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the payment of the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the premises every Friday night, for the payment of the paym steamer and the boat met. The collision took place the Glasgow Universal Suffrage Association, Thompinstantly after he heard the cry to back a-stern. The evening was rather foggy. He had been accu-field, Agent for the West Riding. tomed to the navigation of the Thames for forty years, and considered the small boat in its proper course, but a good deal depended on where the boat was going to and coming from. If the boat was coming from the Prince Regent Ferry House, where she had landed a man, she was in her right course. The Vesper ought to have gone to the southward if she saw the boat to the northward. Other witnesses confirmed this statement, and the Jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of £100 upon the Vesper

> aware that one of the characteristics of partizanship is unblushing effrontery, but it does appear to require more than the usual share of effrontery to put forth such a claim upon our grateful considerations for an effectual and speedy cure, with put forth such a claim upon our grateful considerations for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical tions in the teeth of the fact referred to in the follow- assistance. ing letter :-

Bridge-road, Pimlico. DEAR SIR,-I am disappointed in my desire of personally presenting your petitions, in consequence of our order, that no petitions shall be presented on leve. days; and this order was made almost immediately after I presented a number of petitions similar to yours. As I have taken pains to ascertain the truth of the above statement, and that order alluded to is still in force, it only remains for me to learn your wishes whether the petitions should be placed in the hands of Lord Normanby for presentation.

I am, Sir, with every disposition to assist your loyal, moral, and Christian exertions in favour of the un-

> Your obedient servant, ARTHUR S. WADE, D.D.

To Mr. H. De Courcy, Mansfield. We have no faith in the efficacy of petitions of duties with great credit. The Chartists proposed and carried an amendment by a large majority.

South Ward Charter Association.—A meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Grove Inn. Victoria Road, attended by Messrs. White and Bairstow. It was the wish of the Society that to pray and to pay" is, in the estimation of certain parties, the sole duty of the humble classes of society. This was in 1830, but ten years has enabled us to make rapid advances in the march of abled us to make rapid advances in the march of improvement, and it seems our rulers' duty, considering merchant of the notion of its being an antiote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to solve the Society that to pray and to pay" is, in the estimation of certain parties, the sole duty of the humble classes of whereas the march of abled us to make rapid advances in the march of improvement, and it seems our rulers' duty, considering that praying when no answer to our prayers that to pray and to pay" is, in the estimation of certain parties, the sole duty of the humble classes of whereas the march of abled us to make rapid advances in the march of improvement, and it seems our rulers' duty, considering that praying when no answer to our prayers that to pray and to pay" is, in the estimation of certain parties, the sole duty of the humble classes of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; and unqualified use of Mercury and the pay in the content of the pay in the content of the pay in the content of the pay in the pay in the content of the pay in th

MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS. Registered lately, John Feargus Williams Binns

Mr. John Loyd, of Bilston, has lately had a son duly registered Vincent Loyd.

On Sunday, Nov. 22nd., at St. Peter's Chapel, Oldham, was christened, by the Rev. Wm. Lees, Edward Frost O'Connor Lawless, son of Thomas and Sarah Lawless, basket-maker, Bottom of Moor. christened on the 25th., at the Old Parish Church, Sheffield, and duly registered Harriet O'Connor have proved ineffectual.

PROMISED PORTRAIT OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Hardy.

DERSONS desirous of having a CORRECT Hyde. Early applications are requested, as the time for taking names is limited. N.B. J. R. begs also to inform his Friends and the Public that they may be regularly supplied with all the Cheap Publications of the day, at his

Shop, Ovley Brow. Agent for the "People's Maga-

zine," edited by J. R. Stephens, which will be

published on the 1st of January, price Sixpence.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Thursday, the 31st Day of December Instant, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, That all Appeals will be heard at the Sitting of the Court, on SATUR-DAY, the Second Day of January next, and that all rich Engravings on Wood, and several Vignettes Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on of a superior order, by some of the first-rate the First Day of the Sessions.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 3rd December, 1840.



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IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming tal death," with a deodand of £100 upon the Vesper steam-packet.

MORE PROOFS OF THE PERTINACITY OF WHIG VILLANY AND HATRED OF POPULAR LIBERTY.—We are sometimes told that the present "Liberal" administration has large claims upon the gratitude of the people, on the ground of the support they have given to the cause of popular freedom. We are aware that one of the characteristics of partizanship of the fatal disease as well as the dreadful offects.

out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of than to please the eye, they hope they will meet with each wrapper) which are well known throughout that Support from their "Order," which a strict Europe and America, to be the most certain and attention to Business merits. effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, Persons can be served on the shortest Notice. including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing away. terised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which we have no faith in the emeacy of petitions of any kind, or to any body, so long as class legislation and the exclusion of the masses from all share in the management of their own affairs continues. The management of their own affairs continues. And this will continue until the people, ar sing importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affec-And this will continue until the people, arising importance to those afficied with Scorolitic affections, for the substance, and claim their fair share of influence and controll in the management of public affairs. We remember a writer who says "that to affairs. We remember a writer who says "that to describe the solutions of certain the cotimetion of certain the cotimetic affairs.

their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life brought forward. The meeting for the above-named purpose will, therefore, be held at the Grove Inn, Victoria Road, on Tuesday evening next, at eight eight o clock, when all real Reformers are invited to attend.

To the meeting for the above-named ing altogether, and to continue the more profitable employment of paying only. Hence the resolution not to allow Members of the House of Commons to speak on the presentation of petitions, and hence the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly order referred to in the above letter. Well, well, to attend.

To the meeting for the above-named ing altogether, and to continue the more profitable employment of paying only. Hence the resolution guished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly order referred to in the above letter. Well, well, we are not to be fooled in this way. Let the people in this and in all cases keep within the pale of the dorling out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly or all descriptions. Oats and Shelling, full as well sold. Beans much the same.

Bradford Market—We cannot report any improvement of the demand and one shilling per quarter out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly as well sold. Beans much the same.

Bradford Market—We cannot report any improvement of the constitution in the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly as well sold. Beans much the same.

Bradford Market—We cannot report any improvement of the constitution in the constitution in the constitut law, and comply with all the recognised constitu- of his parents, should be snatched from all the pros- in this branch of trade. Consumers are still very tional forms for the transaction of public business, pects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of leaving the onus of breaking them upon the head of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not the market is increasing, prices are not likely to

> It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and Riley, the son of Hesketh Riley, weaver, Sunder-land.
>
> limbs, till at length a general debility of the control period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country Mary, the wife of John Hardy, was safely deli- patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give vered of a fine daughter on the 8th inst., which was such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means

> Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

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TO THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

THE COUNCIL OF THE BRISTOL NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION do hereby Convene a County Council Meeting, for Gloucestershire, to be held at Mr. John Sidaway's, Magnet Inn, Union Street, Gloucester, upon Monday, the 21st December, at Four o'clock, Afternoon, for the purpose of Nominating a Candidate to serve in the Executive Council of the Association, according to the Rules-(See Charter Almanac). We are induced to take this step on account of the shortness of time.—(See Addresses of the Provisional Executive, in the Northern Stars, of the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th ult. The Local Councils, in the various Towns and Villages of Gloucestershire, are hereby requested to call their Members together im. mediately, to elect one of their body to represent them in the said County Council, at the time and place herein appointed.

Signed, on behalf of the Council, F. W. SIMEON, Sub-Secretary. RICHARD DANIELS, President. Bristol Charter Council House, December 4th, 1840.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING OF YORKSHIRE, BY THE LEEDS NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMPRISONED CHAR-

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nence Charter Association. Leeds: Printed by J. Hobson, Market Street. May be had of A. Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street,

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.—We have a fair arrival of Wheat, for which there is a steady sale at ls. per qr. over last week's rates. Barley is taken off readily

before. Beans and other articles as last quoted. LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 8. - The arrivals of Wheat, Oats and Barley, to this day's market are larger than last week. Beans smaller. Wheat has been in fair demand and one shilling per quarter

without alteration in value. Oats and Shelling as

moderate demand, at stationary prices. Yarn Murket—We have the same story to tell as for several weeks past; a fair amount of business it done, and prices steady. Piece Market-There has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the early part of the day scarcely any business was transacted, but towards the close of the market a fair quantity of goods changed hands.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday, Dec. 9. buyers were very numerous (many coming as far as from Sheffield), a brisk demand took place for beel, which went off freely at 1d. per lb. advance. Prime mutton in good request also, and id. per lb. dearer. Nearly every thing sold. Best beef, 6d. to 6id. inferior 5d. to 5\frac{3}{4}d. Best mutton, 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d., and ewes and inferior, 4\frac{3}{4}d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d. per lb. sinking the

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, December 12, 1846.)