The CHAIRMAN stated the subject of the discussion to the meeting, together with his own opinion, that the one of importance, would be more classes legislated for the benefit of the working classes, if other disputants should be and as a reason why they should be zealously supported Hume," &c.) Whatever might be said of Mr. Burns's the People's Charter.

Similated to the arena, than if the controversy should in their movements by the working classes? A ter some Registration Suffrage, it was still Household Suffrage. The amended resolution was handed to us, but had been originally arranged. After some conversation should be time had been given to Messra. Burns and

he had been hitherto a kind of passive agent in the business. He would premise some explanatory remarks for the prevention of misapprehension or misrepresentation; he did so because he had been often abused wittout complaining. He was very indifferent either to praise or censure, while occupied in the search after what he believed to be truth; but when statements were made, which were calculated to impade the devere made, which the disting of truth, he thought his duty to the cause required that he should seek to set himself right, and hence he felt compelled to notice a statement which had been made by his present opponent, Mr. Worsdell, and which was calculated to place him in an unfair position in the present discussion at the very ontset. It had been mid that he attended the Leeds demonstration as a Household Suffrage delegate: this assertion he utterly and unequivocally denied. He had gone there in no such character. (Hear.) There was another falsehood ented in the Northern Star, which he must notice: it had been stated that he had challenged the Association; that he also distinct, under the question

now before them for discussion, was not the question d expediency. The discussion arose out of circumstances attendant upon a meeting holden there about a month 50: he Mr. Burns) was at that meeting speaking of the registration suffrage of Mr. Hume, which he affirmed to be only another name for Universal Suffrage, or as near it as might be. It was an instalment a lis in the pound, and he would take it gladly as s same means of obtaining the other two. This had been dissented from by Mr. Worsdell, who interrupted him with a cry of "No, no, no," to which he responded, "Yes, yes, yes;" and the result was the arrangements for the present meeting. That was the point in dispute, and he should not suffer himself to be hid away from it The question was, whether they should accept the one: it was not a question of expediency: it was not mined to hear him no longer. mender." What were they required to surrender? their behalf. What did the "no surrender" mean? Was it not Order was, in some degree, restored, by a person in He trusted they would exercise more alle classes, greepts of Christianity by uncharitable denunciations. learned that such was the fact.

d the working classes? When the Manifesto of the would make the other 2s easy to be obtained.

in Ballot, they were better without Universal Suffrage uproar.) than with it. He had seen the "No surrender" these plac 3 were to be taken as samples of the work- some other person might supply his deficiencies. ing of the "No surrender" principle, he would say that h was high time it was surrendered. Mr. Burns's time

would coil that a substitution of expediency for midst of which

other man, who offered to them any point of applause, in which Mr. Burns joined.)

If the "whole hog" for Universal Suffrage. Mr. been so much interrupted, and would be glad that the been so much interrupted, and would be glad that the been so much interrupted.

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and this subject, it was arranged that each speaker the people would persevere in their demand for Unit could, by Mr. Burns's own statement, be only re- of it. on this silowed fifteen minutes; and that, after a versal Suffrage, and that we should, ere long, behold a ceived by the people on the principle of expediency. junction with them not only of the middle classes, but Besides which, there was no expectation, nor could Worsdell, the discussion should be opened to other of all classes, for the attainment of the five points of he suppose Mr. J. Huma had any expectation the Charter, and every other point necessary for per. of its passing in the extensive form . poken of by Mr. parties.

Mr. Burns, in opening the discussion, observed that sonal, social, and political freedom.

the last remark of his opponent; he, with him, was earnestly desirous to see a junction of all classes for the five points, and any other point that should point to political freedom. He protested, however, against the covert manner in which Mr. Worsdell had sought to identify him with the New Poor Law. He was tolerably quick at the perception of these manœuvres and insinations, and he should expose them as he went on. He begged the meeting, therefore, to note that he would the full recognition of their rights. (Great applause, same time, it was bad policy to permit their consciousnot suffer himself to be coupled, by Mr. Worsdell or smidst which Mr. Worsdell sat down.) anybody else, with the concocters and supporters of Mr. Burns rose, apparently to reply. He said he that law. His reprobation of that law was not less must again begin with setting right misrepresentations. strong than that of Mr. Worsdell or any other man. There was no difference in principle between him and What he would like to do with all the advocates of the the strictest advocate of "Universal Suffrage and, no Poor Law was this: he would have a large Bastile surrender." He held the suffrage to be every man's built for them, and keep them there upon Poer Law right, and his person his title-deed. The only question diet for seven years. It was really amusing to hear was, now were they to get it?

was like a beggar being invited by a man with a good Burns and Mr. Worsdell—that these gentlemen should cost to sit down with him in more comfortable circum. first state their sentiments, and that, then, the disstances, and replying, "No, I won't; if you want my cussion would be open to other parties. Those gentlecompany, come over to me. I won't come an inch to men had now spoken each of them twice, and he would you." It was preposterous: it was ridiculous. Only put it to the meeting whether they should go on, or imagine the working classes seeking to ameliorate their whether any person, desirous of speaking on the quescondition, confessedly in a state of almost indescribable tion, should now have an opportunity. wretchedness and misery, the middle classes offering them 18s in the pound, and they refusing it. Only see decided that the discussion, so far as concerned Messrs. the poor ragged fellow running away from the man in a Burns and Worsdell, should now close, if other speakers

good coat, who offered him money, and saying " No, no, | would take it up. no. I wen't have it." Here the meeting, which had been getting exceedingly impatient for a long time, interrupted the speaker speaker who might choose to take Mr. Burus's side of with hisses, and various exclamations, at almost every the argument instalment of 18s in the pound upon the full amount, sentence, and became perfectly uproarious and deter-

a question of whether they should go over to the Whigs The CHAIRMAN rose, and for some time vainly in whether they should succumb to the middle classes: sisted on a hearing for Mr. Burns. He reproved the bet whether it were not wise to accept the 18s; and meeting in strong terms for their disorderly conduct, he hoped they would not be led away from it by any reminding them that they had a person on that platform morganical words about "Universal Suffrage, and no who represented their sentiments who would reply on

simitted they were slaves, that they were seris; that the body of the meeting mounting a form, and requestbetwere humbled to the middle class, who were in ing permission to ask a question. He had come there mainy their task-masters; and would they not sur- with the expectation of receiving some information, moder their serfships? Would they not surrender but he had been disappointed. When he was told that their slavery? Was their miserable condition so dear the propriety of conceding something to the middle to them, that they were determined to adhere to it classes, for securing their co-operation was to be dishe ten or twenty years longer, because they had a cussed, he expected to have learned that some dispoin ten or isem; years longer, because they had a tassed, he depend and the sound the conform to their rules, or disclaimed association with pique against certain perticus of society, to whom they sition had been manifested by the middle classes to them. He gave Mr. Burns credit for wit, talent, and and often heard the terms "scoundrels" and "shop- co-operate; but as yet neither of the speakers had information, but he doubted his principle. As to the omey" applied? And must they, therefore, for fear given them any evidence that there was any real dismiddle classes, they had always shewn themselves d being led away by the middle classes, determine position. He thought it quite time enough to consider hitherto to be the enemies of the people; and whento reject the 18s without any prospect of getting the the propriety of acceding to the conditions of the middisretion: he hoped they would not be misled by offer conditions to them. He wished to ask, therefore, with them. exisin interested parties, who continually laboured to if the middle classes, as a body, had made any prokep up a direct hostility between class and class, be-posals of concession, or shown any disposition to cothen neighbour and neighbour, and to oppose the operate with the working classes, for as yet he had not. We ask nothing more than is right, and of course will

wiship, and if they had the offer of the assistance of and had that gentleman been present amonth ago, when nother class who had the power to make the laws, the discussion was arranged for, he would have learned and who would give them within two shillings of the something upon that subject: he would have heard him fall smount of their demand, that they ought to be 'Mr. Burns' giving a description of Mr. Hume's Regisvery thankful to that class for helping them to get it tration Suffrage scheme, which provided for the enjoy-Did they not perceive what must be the effect of ing of the elective franchise by every resident of a divisions amonast themselves? Did they not know dwelling-house, or any part of a dwelling-house, qualithat the middle classes were now their masters? Had fied only by some three or six months' residence, and they not been proved to be so? Where were all the which, in his (Mr. Burns') opinion, amounted so nearly results that were promised to them from Chartism? to Universal Suffrage, that he thought it would be mad-The Charter was to have been the law of the land long ness to refuse it. This was what he had denominated before this. Where was the determination of purpose, the instalment of 18s. in the pound, and what we secured

Convention had been issued, requiring evidence of their. The speaker in the crowd retorted that this was altogriety to have the Charter, in their abstinence from gether beside the mark; the question was not what certain highly taxed articles of luxury, did they comply Mr. Hume, as an individual, might be disposed to do. with these requisitions of the Convention? Not they. Was there any evidence that Mr. Hume had the sancindeed. Where was all the vapouring about physical tion of the middle classes for this 18s. instalment, or force? Where were the physical force Chartists of that he had their support in it? If there was, he had Hall, when a single soldier, strolling to the lodgings he not yet learned it; they were not there to deliberate had been billeted to, frightened away half the meeting about the movements of Mr. Hume, or of Daniel a Dock Green? Here was a tremendous burst of dis O'Connell, or of Fox Stansfeld, but of the middle approbation-many voices crying "False, false;" "It's classes, and he hoped the speakers would keep that she," do As soon as the excitement cooled, that he clearly in view, and not delude the meeting by repreand be allowed to go on, Mr. B. continued. He gave senting that as the measure of the middle classes which the story as he had heard in. He would not youth for ; was only the measure of these individuals. (Applause)

in acturacy, but had yet reason to believe it true. Mr. Bunns, somewhat excited, appealed to the Chair-Referring again to the war cry of "Universal Suffrage, man. He would be obliged to that gentleman to sit and no surrender," he asked of what use would be down till other people had done. Then, if the meeting Friversal Suffrage, had they it alone? Without Yote wished for him, they would send for him. (Great Mr. WORSDELL thought that as the arrangement had

bullage in operation; he had seen the "No surrender" been come to that other speakers should have the opbullings at Preston, where, excepting Hunt, they had portunity of expressing their opinions, the meeting wire sent anything but a Tory into the House. He ought not to interrupt Mr. Burns. He intrested them members how Mr. Cobbett had been treated by the to allow him to make his own statements, and if he "No surrender" Suffrage men of Coventry; and, if (Mr. Worsdell) should be unable to reply to them, then The uproar having subsided,

Mr. BURNS continued. He had always thought the objects of the Chartists to be the amelioration of the Mr. Worsdell rese to reply. He was but a young condition—the assuagement of the sufferings—and the Mitigan, and pretended neither to the information elevation, socially and politically, of the working classes are to the thient of his opponent; but he had yet no generally; but he had not yet heard from his opponent, fer the result of this discussion. Truth was nor had he been able to learn from others, how it was

mitty in itsif, and needed not the extrinsic aid of to be come. His opponent would not accept the inexquence to make it acceptable: it was enough that it stalment: he would have nothing to do with the 18s; replien plainly, simply, and from the heart. He may, so rigorous and nice was he in his demands, that Eached a high degree of importance, if not to this he would not even take 19s. 11 dd. This was an uncommeeting, or to the disputants engaged before it, to the promising spirit, and he thought it an unwise and inciples into which they were to examine, and which impolitic one. They were unable to make laws without Froited the happiness of millions. Mr. Burns had the middle classes, for the middle classes had the mixed very strongly that Universal Suffrage alone power of law making; and without their assistance Traid be unproductive of beneficial effects; they did how did they propose to get the whole of their were Universal Suffrage alone, and no one ought to demands? Were they aware of the condition of thouthe known that better than Mr. Burns. They sought sands upon thousands of their fellow sufferers? If they the full mest of justice contained in, and set forth would read Richardson's Black Book, they would learn In the principles of the Charter; and the question of thousands in a state of suffering perfectly in-The whether they should surrender any one particle of describable, without half a sufficiency of food, almost They sought for Universal Suffrage, Annual in a condition of nudity, without a bed to lie upon, briaments, Vote by Ballot. Equal Representation—and utterly destitute not only of the luxuries, but of man's person to be at once his title deed as a most of the absolute necessaries of life. (Deep tex, and his qualification as a representative—and for sensation in the meeting.) And would they, with this farment of all public servants; that the public as catalogue of suffering before them, and with pretentions. her might nightly exercise the just power of sions to humanity or feeling, refuse to accept any means report, or if necessary of dismissal. Mr. Burns had by which the condition of those might be ameliorated? and that the question before them was a question of Ought they not to be thankful to the middle classes, reliency: he too denied it for himself, but contended, or to any other classes, who would help them to lift Mr. Barns in his whole speech had made it, and these out of this horrible slough of misery? (Great the it as, a question of expediency. What was his excitement and much uneasiness in the meeting. Proced instalment of 185 in the pound? Were Various exclamations of "False, false," "question, demands right or were they not right? Were question," "keep to the point," "what better would Principles of the Charter the principles of justice, they be for Household Euffrage?" &c.) Mr. Burns and the people therein ask more than equity accorded? continued, amidst much uneasiness, to say, that with is reposed there would be no question on this point, such a picture before them, he hoped the people would believed Mr. Burns would admit as readily as him-not be such fouls as to be led away by those who raised that the people were entitled to the whole Charter, the cry of opposition to the middle classes, and who for the sake of keeping up the metaphor, he would meet their proffers of assistance with "We'll and the whole 20s. If then, the whole 20s. was never come to you: come to us." It was absurd. the das, and they were called upon to accept 19s. 113d. Here again the meeting broke into confusion, in the

The case might be thus illustrated:—A debtor Mr. Burns exclaimed that he had ever understood that he had reason to believe, that that, in a discussion, people should hear both sides; he had reason to believe, that is discussional for the had reason to believe, that that, in a discussion, people are a great portion of the Hull that. be might then be inclined to make a virtue of Chartists had been unrighteous and that shows made choice of him; in short, Mr. Taylor pro- when one of the shareholders asked if it have made choice of him; in short, Mr. Paylor prowhen one of the shareholders asked if it
their natural and proper portion. If so they thought,
their natural and proper portion. If so they them so let them act; but if they deemed themselves men
the from poverty but from depravity of principle,
the principle of the intention of Dr. McDouall to start the
so let them act; but if they deemed themselves men
the New World. The pithy reply of one who is
lectures have made choice of him; in short, Mr. Paylor protheir natural and proper portion. If so they thought,
so let them act; but if they deemed themselves men
the New World. The pithy reply of one who is
lectures have made very great impressions on the
Glasgew; and if such was the case, hy
minds of the men of the Potteries. and take what he could get. What man thanked them, he did expect them to have come to bring in his hands the power of compelling pay- this confusion. Better evidence of their truth could of the fullest recognition of those rights If the mid- once cleared the British channel the union from the debtor? Were the Government able to not have been afforded to him, than the fact, that those the the p opic of this country the amount of their to whom they were unpalatable would not hear them. sking? Were they able to avoid it, if the people Mr. Burns here set down.

bound, the whole sum being equally within their member and officer of the Hull Chartist Temperance left, but pressing on to its entire accomplishment. Mr. He therefore would withhold his support, and Society, personally knowing all its members, he would Society, personally knowing all its members, he would the was loudly cheered on rising and on retiring.

Hill was loudly cheered on rising and on retiring.

Mr. Thomas Wilde presented himself apper, from either Mr. Hume, or Col. Thompson, or to Mr. Burns by any member of that Society. (Much

Mole hog for Universal Suffrage. Mr. been so much interrupted, and with time to make up for meeting should afford him longer time to make up for meeting should afford him longer time to make up for meeting should afford him longer time to make up for the middle and working classes; he had no the interruption. He liked fair play: he had no desire the middle and working classes; he had no the interruption. He liked fair play: he had no desire to monopolise the meeting; and as he had no fears for the total to monopolise the meeting; and as he had no fears for the total to monopolise the meeting is not as he had no desire to monopolise the meeting are the wished him to to that union, provided it were not effected to monopouse me meeting, and he wished him to the expense of the working classes. The working the force of Mr. Burns's argument, he wished him to the expense of the working classes. wished only for what was right; if the middle be heard. He would wish both to be heard, and heard to the world wish both to be heard. He would wish both to be heard, and heard to the world wish both to be heard. whole only for what was right; if the middle be heard. He would wish both to reply to. He had the same wish, let them come to us and join fairly. Mr. Burns had given him little to reply to. He that without the same wish, let them come to us said join fairly. Mr. Burns had given him little to reply w. It is all sot, let not the working classes, at all events, had represented him as rigid in his exactions as reshould not lightly themselves with any movement based upon fusing 18s and even 19s. 11 d. as an instalment: he cluded by resolution in the power of the middle classes, to make asking no more than right? He was desirous to guard asking no more than right? He was desirous to guard the resolution in the resolution in the power of the middle classes, at all events, had represented him as rigid in his exactions as reshould not lightly themselves with any movement based upon a saint and unflinching. Why should he not be so, as a lightly themselves with any movement based upon the saint and unflinching. Why should he not be so, as a lightly themselves with any movement based upon the saint and unflinching. Why should he not be so, as a lightly themselves with any movement based upon the fusing 18s and even 19s. 11 d. as an instalment: he cluded by resolution:

That it is the resolution in the power of the middle classes, to make the resolution in the power of the middle classes, to make the resolution in the power of the middle classes. the power of the middle classes, to make asking no more than right: He was described between the middle and working classes is indispensibly their co-operation sought for by the millions. It of right. Enjoying the franchise himself, he was debeir co-operation sought for by the millions. It is they had power to make the laws; how had be power been hitherto exercised, and what warranty that exercise of it afford, for any reasonable expectable class benevolence or justice? To what point of middle class benevolence or justice? To what point of the function aimply was, whether they have the five points, or be content with less.

Mr. Burns. It would doubtless be mutilated, and made quite a different thing. Mr. Burns had alluded very feelingly to the sufferings of many of their fellow-sub-

people talk of their anxiety for the co-operation of The CHAIRMAN here reminded the meeting of their other classes, while their remainded the meeting of their colors of the securing of that co-operation. It the whole discussion should not be occupied by Mr.

The CHAIRMAN stated that as Mr. Worsdell had been the last speaker, the meeting was now open to any Having waited some time, and no speaker on that side

having presented himself, Mr. WEBSTER came forward. Knowing that other gentlemen were in the room, who held similar opinions with Mr. Burns, he would rather that some one of those should follow Mr. Worsdell than himself. He was sorry to find their courage at a discount, but could not help it. He expected the meeting to hold fast by the principle of "Universal Suffrage and no surrender;" and said he should have some difficulty in recegnising as Chartists persons who held back their adhesion from the National Charter Association, the only associated body having for its object the attainment of the five points. He illustrated his position by reference to the associated body of Odd Fellows, who required all parties pursuing the same objects to conform to their rules, or disclaimed association with ever they might manifest a disposition to co-operate with the people, the people were ready to co-operate

Mr. BURNS-Upon what terms? The SPEAKER-(in reply)-Upon our own terms. He maintained that if they were duly sensible of their Mr. BURNS thought the question a very proper one, tion of the middle classes, for anything short of the

Mr. Burns-(in reply)-was at a loss to know in what school the last speaker had learned his notions of right. He seemed to consider the right of defaming and depreciating the character of others, on account of supposed motives, to be exceedingly valuable to Chartists. Mr. Barns had not hitherto understood this to be a Chartist principle. If it was, he was not so far a Chartist (Some interruption, in which the term "Fox" was applied to Mr. Burns.)

Mr. BURNS-My friend there calls out "Fox." am afraid I must call out "Goose" in return. The doctrine of the last speaker would be that of denunciation against all, the calibre of whose understanding was not of precisely the same bore. (Interruptions.) This was not the doctrine or practice of the profession of Christianity at the outset. In the estabiishment of that great measure, which was to work a change in the morals, and comfort, and happiness of all mankind, the principle of expediency was a valuable principle. The New Testament would show them how it was acted upon by Paul, and his coadjutors in the same great work, but we were now wise above what was written. We were now to stand upon trifles, and denounce as devoid of principle every man who dared to differ from us; such proceedings were preposterous, and he would tell them that until they learned to govern themselves by reason, and not by the impuises of passion, they were unfit for the exercise of Dower.

Mr. WORSPELL, having misunderstood some of Mr. Burns's remarks, as being personal to himself, rose to

Mr. Bunns explained, after which Mr. WORSDELL proposed that Mr. Hill, being present, should be requested by the meeting to address

This was instantly seconded, and carried by vociferous acciamation. Mr. HILL briefly addressed the meeting, stating that he apprehended his sentiments upon this subject to be so well known by every person present, that his verbal enunciation of them was altogether unnecessary. The working classes of this country had the beacon light of experience for their guidance; they had tasted the sweets and felt the benefits of class legislation for a long series of years. For a long time the cry was, that the direct power and indirect influence of the "upper" ciasses, negatived all the principles of justice, and destroyed the comforts of the poor. The Reform Bill transferred, or, at all events, extended the power to the middle classes. Had the condition of the poor been treat warily the parties by whom they had been hereto- that they are determined to defend it against all its fore deceived, nor leave the high road of principle and assailants, so long as it continues to advocate the right to founder in the bogs of expediency after any people's cause, as it has done hitherto." meteor light by whomsoever holden. Even supposing be a very large extension of the Saffrage, to be honestly but let them do it of and by themselves,-while the laws." persist in their demands? And if so, why

The CHAIRMAN must correct the impression likely people kept right on, the mark of freedom fully in people kept right on, the mark of freedom fully in their content themselves with Mr. Burns's 18s. in to be produced by Mr. Burns's last remarks. As a people kept right on, the mark of freedom fully in the bound of the Hull Chartist Temperance view, swerving neither to the right hand nor to the Mr. THOMAS WILDE presented himself and attempted to address the meeting. There seemed, however, but little disposition to hear him. He was assailed by many opprobrious epithetsand personal allusions, during the whole of the few minutes he spoke. He said he had been a Chartist in principle ever since 1816. He admitted every thing contained in the Peopie's Charter, and he had been waiting to night to hear the development of some plan by which they might get it. He had not heard such a plan; he felt quite sure

that without the co-operation of the middle-classes he should not live to see the Charter obtained. He concluded by proposing to the meeting the following

be confined to the two individuals between whom it further observations on the Poor Laws, Mr. Worsdell The vote was still to be had because of the house, and through some mistake was left in the room. The above, Town, Burnley, to a crowded audience, on the princoncluded by expressing his hope and confidence that not because of the man. It was bad on principle, and as far as memory serves us, is something like the spirit

> was about to put it to the meeting, when Mr. HILL again rose. He said he could not allow ness of this to induce them needlessly to provoke L nealled for opposition. This he conceived to be done by the spirit of the amendment, which denounced the mi. dle classes as the enemies of the people, and depr scated a union with them as useless. He could not at tee with that sentiment. A union of the middle classes would be very useful and was very desirable, if sincere, . and based upon right principles. It was quite clear that the Charter could be had only one of two ways; it n tust either pass through the legislative forms of legislatio v, or it must be received as the phomix of liberty, rising out of the ashes of the present order of consequent on the confusion of universal anarchy. This

> before them on the terms of the original resolution, expunging from it cally the offirmation that a union of the middle and working classes was indispensable. He should submit to then; the resolution in this form :to use every effort to indice the present constituency to return such members to parliament as shall make the People's Charter the law of the land."

The mover and seconder of the original resolution here stated that they were quite satisfied to submit the for fourteen days, the council shall declare the office ought to be. resolution as altered by Mr. Hill; and to expunge that vacant, and call a meeting within ten days to fill SUTTONresolution as altered by Mr. Hill; and to expunge that portion of it to which he objected. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Worspell was not satisfied with either of the

amendments. He should therefore propose another:-That this meeting pledges itself not to join with any class or party for any thing less than the whole Mr. HILL said, that as the mover and seconder of

the original resolution had adopted his resolution, he was now at liberty to second Mr. Worsdell's amendment, which he did very cordially, because it was a stronger mode of expressing the same thing. Mr. TATE then came forward to propose a third amendment, to the effect that an entire change of

and that the sooner such change is effected the Mr. Burns seconded the amendment of Mr. Tate.

Mr. WEBSTER withdrew his amendment. The Chairman then proceeded to read over the Mr. amendment of Mr. Worsdell; and the amendment of Mr. Tate, before putting them in the ordinary form. On Mr. Tate's amendment being put to the meeting, has already got about 2,000 signatures. The comvery few hands were holden up for it. For Mr. Worsdeli's amendment there was a large show of hands, much clapping and cheering. For the original resolution many hands were holden up; but not nearly so many as for Mr. Worsdell's amendment. The CHAIRMAN declared Mr. Worsdell's amendment to be carried by a large majority, after which the cheer-

ing continued for several minutes. The CHAIRMAN then vacated his seat, and claimed the right, as an individual member of the meeting, to make an answer to several remarks, which, during the evening, had been made by Mr. Burns, and what he considered to be personally applicable to himself. He spoke at some length. Mr. Burns did not reply.

The meeting gave three cheers for Feargus O Connor, three cheers for the Charter, three cheers for the Editor of the Northern Star, and then separated. The hall was crammed during the whole evening, and the most intense interest seemed to be manifested by the audience. Several speakers were cheered repeatedly; and the hisses, groans, and disapprobation of the audience, were very freely bestowed on the expediency and Holdsworth." Third, "That a committee of advocates throughout the whole evening. We have not noted in the report the exact point of their occurrence, save on those occasions where, assuming the shape of confusion, they interrupted the course of the proceedings.

CAITHNESS.—The glorious cause progresses here beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates, Mr. G. M'Bean has delivered, in all, wenty-seven lectures on the principles of Chartism. He is now about to proceed on a mission to the Highiands and Scottish isles, to preach the truths of Chartism to the mountaineers in their native lan-

JEDBURGH.-A soirce has been lately holden here in honour of Dr. M'Douall. Delegates from Hawick and Kelso were in attendance. About three hundred persons were present, and the proceedings were highly gratifying.

KENDAL .- Dr. M'Douall lectured here on the 26th ult. with good effect. A Chartist Temperance Society was formed the same night.

in address to Feargus O'Connor was agreed upon. ield here against the Poor Law; spirited resolutions were passed, and excellent speeches made. OUSEBURN.-Mr. Mason lectured here on Sunday morning to a crowded audience and with great effect. After the lecture Mr. Sinclair said, that in improved thereby? Was their serfdom less certain, accordance with the request of Mr. Lowery, ne came or their slavery less galling, under middle class, than there to give all the publicity he could to a note under "upper" class domination? Was the condition sent to the Newcastle Council, last Tuesday evening. of those whose sufferings had been so vividly pour. It was then resolved, that the business of the Countrayed before them, more likely to be effectually relieved cil on Tuesday, and of the Discussing Club, on the by placing the power of legislation in their own bands, | 2nd and 3rd inst. be postponed to Thursday, the 4th, or in the hands of others, with the promise that it to leave the members at liberty to attend to the should be exercised for their beneat? Had they yet attack upon their principles and organ, by Mr. found middle class promises to be deserving of their Lowery. An amendment was proposed, but could confidence? He pointed to experience for the answer, find no seconder. It was then resolved unanimously, and the answer would be "no." Reasoning, then, from "That the members of this Association place the that which is past to that which is to come, they would most implicit confidence in the Northern Star, and

BARNSLEY.-The Chartists met as usual at Mr. Hume's Registration Bill, which he admitted to Peter Heey's, when the usual business was being street." gone through, and the merits of the new moveintended, and honestly prosecuted; supposing it to ments in favour of the Charter descanted upon. have, which it would not have, the support of the The following resolutions were agreed to :- Remiddle classes generally; was it in the power of the solved, "That we, the members of the National middle classes to secure its enaction without such a Charter Association of Great Britain, do fully con- tist Co-operative Establishment, and which is in a concentration of the force of public opinion, embodied cur with the amendments made in the general rules in and expressed by the people severally, as should be of the said association, by the delegates assembled called Poor Law Amendment Act held a public abundantly sufficient to carry not merely that but any at Manchester, on the 20th ult. We, therefore, pledge meeting on Monday evening last, to adopt a petiother measure they might choose. The very fact of the ourselves to use our utmost efforts to carry the said tion, to be presented to the House of Commons against middle classes seeking the co-operation of the working rules into effect. Resolved, That a public meeting the motion of Little Finality John. classes proved that this was so. Why, then, should be holden in Barnsley to petition parliament to the, palter with instalments, when the same power memorialize her Majesty for the liberation of Messrs. which was necessary for enforcing the instalment, was Ashton, Hoey, and Crabtree, and all other impriable to enforce the full payment of the debt? To some Chartists." A committee was appointed to do so would be tantamount to an admission that their carry this resolution into effect. Trade is still die-classes chose to give a portion of the right, or chose jack should never wave over his head, unless it was to ask for an extension of the Suffrage, so let them; when taken a prisoner fighting against tyrannical

LIVERPOOL. -The Chartists of this town held view. swerving neither to the right hand nor to the a public meeting in the Large Room, Preston-street, o petition the House of Commons on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, O'Connor, O'Brien, and all the incarcerated victims of Whig tyranny, and the immediate desmissal of Ministers, on sition mentioned in the last number has granted the use Wednesday evening, the 24th ult.; Mr. Roberts in of the Guildhall for next Monday night, the 8th inst. every effort to induce the present constituency to return such Members to Parliament, as will make the People's the same in spirit and substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. Thos. Askwath, the point of their demand, they would have the five points, or be content with less and upper class legislation should their atten, would have the five points, or be content with less that the religion and support the scheme fall so far in love with a shift of their demand, they would have the five points, or be content with less that the religion and support the scheme fall so far in love with a shift of the clergy, was also unanimously. Moved by Mr. Thos. Askwath, and upper class legislation should their atten, would have the five points, or be content with less that the religion and support to the scheme fall so far in love with a shift of present constituency to return such Members to Parliament, as will make the People's the same in spirit and substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. Thos. Askwath, and carried unanimously. Moved the petition, which was somewhat the same in spirit and substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. Thos. Askwath, and carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Walker seconded the resolution in a sherit such the same in spirit and substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. David Farquharson:

Mr. Walker seconded the resolution in a sherit depletion of the lefect, would have the five points, or be content with less of the same in substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. David Farquharson:

Mr. Walker seconded the resolution in a sherit depletion on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. David Farquharson:

Mr. Walker seconded the resolution in a sherit depletion of the lefect of the clergy, was also unanimously. Moved the policy of their demand, they would have the five same in substance as those adopted on like occasions. Seconded by Mr. David Farquharson:

Mr. Walker seconded the present constituency to would

BURNLEY .- On Thursday evening, February 26th, Mr. Lenny, on of the persecuted Chartists, delivered a lecture in the Chartists' Room, New ciples of the Charter, the de privations of the different martyrs in the cause, and the fallacy of the The amendment having been seconded, the Chairman Household Suffrage question, which caused a great to have a triumphant entry into Sheffield.

Household Suffrage question, which caused a great to have a triumphant entry into Sheffield.

OLDHAM.—Sunday lectures are regular. sent. Although an hour had on ly to elapse for these resolutions to go to the meeting without expressing his dissent from both of them. The first bled; such is the spirit of Chartism in this town. resolution affirmed a union between the middle and The Chairman, Mr. Henry Clegg, a young man of truth. Much of the good seed, thus sown, we hope sity of following the advice of Mr. Lenny, for the

obtaining of the people's Charter. MACCLESFIELD .- The Chartists of this town are beginning to bestir themselves; they have taken a large and commodious building, and intend joining the National Charter Association. They had a very numerous meeting on Sunday evening last, when an address was delivered on "The importance of acquiring sound political knowledge." The members seemed to be reanimated, and highly

Horseback, Gregory's Buildings, on Monday last. A library has been formed, and every other exertion his mission, and arged upon his hearts to persevere Public Meeting.—At a public meeting held last night, in the Chartist Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, the following resolutions were unanimously things, and sp ringing forth from ruin and desolation, agreed to :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of the noble-minded Editor of the he was sure no (hartist wished for, and therefore he Northern Star, and its noble proprietor have ever should base his a mendment of the amendment already | merited our unqualified confidence and approbation, and that the same be forwarded to the Northein Star for insertion, together with the rules now agreed to for the government of this association which are as follows :- Ist. That this association, "That, in the opiniou of this meeting, it is indismeet in this chapel every Monday night, at seven pensably necessary to obtain a Parliament that will do o'clock, at which time a chairman shall be chosen. justice to the masses; and this meeting pledges itself 2nd. Any person being elected on the council, or to any other office in this association, shall be in future by ballot, and any person not signifying his acceptance of office within fourteen days of his election, or having accepted office, shall neglect to attend up the vacancy. 3rd. Minutes shall be taken of all cryer went round to announce that a petition was proceedings of the association by the Secretary, and be read at the next meeting for approval. 4th. No collections shall be allowed for any person unless were deputed to apply to the above place to know notice shall have been given to the council previous, how it originated, when we found it to be the pro-

shall be given as far as practicable." system is necessary for the benefit of the whole people; at the following places:—Mr. Thomas Parry, Crane- which one of the authorities went to Unwin (of the original resolution, with the alterations suggested by Watkins, Aberrychan, shoemaker. It is earnestly least, of the workies. We expected the middle men to Mr. Hill, and adopted by its mover and seconder; the requested that such of the inhabitants of Pontypool take part in the proceedings, but not one of them made

mittee anticipate double that number. HAWICK.—At a public meeting, held in the Subscription Rooms, on Saturday last, it was resolved to petition Parliament on behalf of the Welsh martyrs, and all political prisoners. After the business of the meeting was over, Dr. M'Douall addressed the meeting on "the rights of labour" for nearly two hours. On the following Monday, the Dr. lectured on "the wrongs of labour," to a numerous and attentive audience.

BRADFORD .- At the usual weekly meeting, holden in the Chapel, Long-croft place, after the routine business, a letter was read from Mr. Martin stating he would be in Bradford on the 11th March. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously carried. First," That a public meeting be held on the 15th inst., to adopt memorials on behalf of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Mr. Robert Peddie." Second, "That a tea party and ball be held the same evening, in honour of Messrs. Martin nine persons be appointed to make all necessary arrangements." Fourth, "That the tickets for the tea party and ball be limited to four hundred." Fifth, "That a committee of four persons be chosen from the council to draw up a plan similar to those of the religious sects, for local agitation." Sixth, That one hundred and fifty tracts. What is a Chartist? and one hundred and fifty of Vincent's Temperance Address be sent for, to be distributed They may be had at the council meetings." Seventh, "That this meeting be adjourned to Saturday evening Lext, to commence precisely at eight o'clock.

TEM PERANCE.-The cause of temperance is progressing rapidly in this town. A Chartist Temperauce Society has been established, which holds its weekly meetings on Wednesday evenings, at the house of Mr. Ellis, opposite Dead-iane-top, Good-

PUBLIC MEETING, TEA PARTY, AND BALL.-The Committee appointed for making all necessary arrangements for the public meeting, tea-party, and ball, met on Sunday last, at the Temperance House SHEFFIELD.-At the usual weekly meeting, of Mr. Ellis, Goodmansend. After some business of minor importance had been transacted, the follow-PLYMOUTH.—An enthusiastic meeting has been | ing resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried : -1st. "That the public meeting be held in the open space of ground in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall. on Monday, the 15th instant, the chair to be taken precisely at half-past twelve o'clock at noon." 2nd. That the tea-party and ball be held in the Social Institution, tea to be on the table at half-past six o'clock." 3rd. "That a full and efficient quadrille band be engaged, for the purpose of playing at the ball." 4th. That Mr. Tattersall, from Colne, be written for to attend and take part at the meeting, and deliver a short address after tea." 5th. "That the tickets be one shilling each, and be given into the hands of the following individuals for disposal:-Mr. C. Wilkinson, news-agent, Tyrrell-street; Mr. George Ellis, Goodmansend; Mr. Hodgson, Queenstreet; Mr. Burnett, 13, Reform-street; Mr. Hop-New Leeds; Mr. Riley, White Abbey; Mr. Alderson, Manningham; Mr. Turner, Lidget Green; Mr. Hird, Bowling Back-lane; Mr. Burrows, Horton; Mr. Smith, Wapping; and Mr. Croft, King-

Manningham. - Chartism continues to increase in this spirited little village. The Association meet once a week for the transaction of business, and the enrolment of members. They have formed a Charflourishing condition. The opponents of the mis-

HANLEY (POTTERIES).-Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor delivered a lecture here to a numerous audience of take five shares, which would make one working men, with a sprinkling of the middle class. The lectures of this gentleman are of a talented kind, and do credit to the Birmingham friends who beginning. Mr. Rodgers seconded this minds of the men of the

WORCESTER.-A Chartist Ball was held, last Monday evening, in the large room, Pheasant-court, New-street, which was attended by upwards of 30 couple. The evening's amusements were interspersed with patriotic songs, recitations, &c. The company broke up highly delighted with the evening's enter- in Manchester, and that the Centy cal Committee had tainment.

LEICESTER.—The Mayor (in answer to the requi-

the chair. Mr. Bernard M'Cartney, in a speech of We hope to have a rattling demonstration for setting powerful effect, moved the following resolution:— our beloved O'Connor free! We have lately got up a That we, the Chartists of Liverpool, are, and ever little weekly publication, of the unstamped class, called street, Mr. Cameron in the chair, who opened the busihave been, of opinion that Frost, Williams, and "The Midland Counties Illuminator," in which the ness of the meeting by reading the placard calling the Jones were illegally expatriated from their native principles of Chartism are boldly and broadly advocated. meeting, and which was headed "Chartism and land; and that we pledge curselves to continue our Several of the Whiglings and Whig-Radicala are experly Clerical Rebellion." He remarked that hundreds of exertions until they are restored to the bosoms of inquiring after it; and there is no doubt but that it Chartists had been throv m into dismal dungeous, and their bereaved and sorrowing families; and we are will be highly serviceable to our cause. Vincent is ex- some sent beyond the se as, for less offence against the further of opinion, that her Majesty's present pected among us in the course of another fortnight; and laws of the country the in had been openly done by the Ministers, having violated every pledge made to the after the delivery of his addresses, it is intended to keep Clergy of the Scottish last blished Church, who had set resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a union between the middle and working classes is indispensibly necessary, to obtain a Parliament that will do justice to the masses, and this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to induce the present constituency to return such Members to Parliament, as will make the People's

Ministers, having violated every pledge made to the people made to the delivery of his addresses, it is integded to keep to the delivery of his addresses, it is integded to keep to the civil laws of the land at defiance. He concluded to the governing of the country, we deem them worthy believe, we can furnish speakers and materials amongst by calling upon Mr. Malcolm, jun., to move the first ourselves. We are confidently looking to the meeting of dismissal from office." Seconded by Mr. John Robinson, and carried nem. con. Mr. William for the liberation of O Connor, as the commencement of a fresh era of activity. When we have succeeded resolution, moved by Mr. Chas. M. Ewan, who dearned such meeting to a state of precated the corridation of the clergy, was also unanisuch Mr. Thomason and carried means that a constant of the carried amongst of the civil laws of t

John Adile LONDON .- The Sunday meeting at the Working Man's Chapel, Dock Hoau, Dermonkey, was last Monday evening crowded by an attentive congregation, when two discourses were delivered from these words, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and open the prison to them that were bound." Also on the duty of mutual distribution from these words, "Admonishin cone another."

To WER HANLETS .- At the weekly meeting holden at the L'icklayer's Arms, Cheshire street, Water-loo Town, Lethnal Green, on the 23rd ult., the sum of 3s. 4d. was vited for the assistance of the delegate. On the 28th, a discussion took place on the best means of securing universal happiness. The subject was well handled by Mr. Thomas Spencer and other speakers. The discussion was adjourned until next Sunday evening.

SHEFFIELD.—Chartism is steadily progressing here. A committee has been chosen to conduct, as far as may be necessary, the operations for securing the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Martin is

OLDHAM .- Sunday lectures are regularly delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves street, and the attendance is, generally speaking, most encouragpromising talents, rose and substantiated the neces to behold bringing forth abundantly hereafter. The coal miners of this district have begun to set them about the work of politics in earnest. A lecture was recently delivered to them by Mr. Davis. of Oldham, at the conclusion of which many enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association, and expressed an earnest wish that their example should be followed by their brother miners throughout the kingdom.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON .- Mr. Skevington, of Longisborough, paid the Chartists of these places a visit on his return from the Manches-NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists met here as ter Delegate Meeting, on Thursday last, and in the usual, at the house of Mr. Gibson, King George on evening, several of the Council had an interview in their agitations for nothing short of the principles contained in the People's Charter will ever make this country prosperous and happy. A vote of thanks was given to the worthy gentleman, who acknowledged the same, and the company broke up.

highly entertained with the evening's discussion. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. The Frost. Williams, and Jones's Committee have called in the petition sheets, and there are six thousand signatures attached thereto. There is also about £1 3s. of a balance, after paying all expences, which they intend to forward to the Central Committee of Birmingham. They have forwarded a memorial to the Birmingham Committee some weeks since. The National Charter Association is getting on rapidly here; there is an addition of members almost every week, although, taking into consideration the

number of professing Radicals of this town and neighbourheed, the association is far below what it SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- Some time ago, the

and received their consent, and such collection be duction of the authorities of the town; we remonthen disposed of in such manner for the benefit of strated with them-upon the impropriety of not calling such person as the council shall see fit. 5:h. A a public meeting, and informed them that the working general warning, in at least seven days before the classes did not intend to let any movement go on withelection of the council, or the election of a delegate, out them having a finger in the pie, as they had done, and that, if they did not call a public meeting, we PONTYPOOL.-A petition on behalf of Frost, should see that the workies did not sign it, and if Williams, and Jones, has been got up by the inhabit they did, to let us know and we would attend, and that tants of Pontypool; and is in course of signature we could get a full meeting in less than an hour; on street, Mrs. Shellard, George-street, Mr. John 12th of August notoriety) and told the matter to him; Godwin, and Mr. Richard Lewis, shoemakers, and he said "let them have one;" they sent to let us High-street, Mr. Thomas Charles Barber, Crane- know, and we waited upon them again, and the overstreet, Pontypool, Mr. Jordan, shoemaker, Frosnanc, seer applied to Unwin for the National School; it was Mr. Hinder Taylor, High-street, Pontypool, Mr. granted; we got up a good meeting, of five hundred at and the vicinity as have not signed the petition will their appearance in the place. A police-man was outcome forward, and sign forthwith. The petition side the door, and Unwin went past twice. We had the petition which O'Connor recommended; it was adopted, with resolutions embracing the Charter. Spirited speeches were given; three cheers for U Connor; three for the Welsh patriots; they were at the top note; and the meeting broke up highly delighted with the triumph we had achieved. Also on the 23rd, we had a tea party for the benefit of the old Kung, Richard Oastier, when eighty persons, mostly temples, sat down to a good tea, after which 2d each was taken for all who came. We had a good meeting. Touste for Oastler, the Sovereignty of the People, the People's Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land, Frost, Williams, and Jones, Feargus O'Connor and the incarcerated Chartists, and the Northern Star, which were all responded to with great spirit. There were patriotic and sentimental songs, and recitations, and dancing. Three cheers for O Connor and the Northern Star, and the meeting broke up much delighted with the nights entertainment. Last night, March 1st, we held a public meeting, to petition the house of incurables for the immediate release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and all incarcerated on political charges. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-'That it is the opinion of this meeting that the treatment of Feargus O Connor, Esq. is illegal, unconstitutional, and unprecedented." That this meeting deeply sympathises with Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in his unme rited sufferings, and therefore pledges itself to use every legal means to obtain his liberation, and that the following petition be adopted, for presentation to the House of Commons." The petition was here rend. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, Mr. Joseph Alvey, and the business of the evening ended. A sub scription was entered into for poor Edwards, in Oakham Gaol, whom we have learnt is quite dispirited The cause is going on well here. Our motto is the Charter and no surrender, and no middle class humbug. Hurrah for the Charter.-Correspondent.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Chartists met on Sunday, February 28th, when Mr. J. Skevington gave a report of the proceedings at Manchester, and explained the plan of organisation. His statements gave great satisfaction. A vote of thanks was then unanimously given to him for his services. After other matters had been considered, Mr. Skevington brought under their notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the martyred Clayton, on the 14th, and on his suggestion, arrangements were made to have sermons preached in the various villages, when collections are to be made : one half to be given to the victim. Edwards, at Oakham : the other half to be sent to Sheffield, to be devoted to the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends will subscribe liberally, and show that they have hearts. to feel for others.

GLASGOW.-A numerous meeting of the shareholders of what is called the "National Printing and Publishing Company," was held in the Session House of the Chartist Church, on the night of Tuesday last. for the purpose of discussing and adopting rules and regulations, and appointing Directors for the Company, Mr. Laug in the chair; who commenced business. by reading a copy of the rules and regulations which had been previously drawn up and submitted to a professional gentleman, who pronounced them quite legal = a long discussion then took place, in which Messrs. per, Hope-street; Mrs. Snith, Thompson's Houses; Pattieson, Thomson, Cullen, Ross, Colomboun, Regers, Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmansend; Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Malcolm, jun., played their parts. Mr. Chis-Pattieson, Thomson, Cullen, Ross, Columbun, Rogers, holm moved, for the better security of the shareholders. that as soon as it was understood that the losses of the Company amounted to the one half of their stock th Company should be dissolved. This was seconder and unanimously agreed to. It was then moved Mr. Malcolm, that the Directors do not be required sign a bond of security for one hundred pounds er

as specified in the regulations; this amendment lost by one of a majority; fifteen Directors were appointed. Mr. Pattieson brought up the case o Patriot newspaper; the Editor and present Paur Mr. Mulcolm, sen., had agreed to give it over, fre liabilities, and, in consequence of said offer, U tral Committee for Scotland had agreed to tal ten pound shares, and two other individuals b shares each; and he proposed that the Compa Ly s. ould hundred pounds in all; and with the printing of the J utriet and Chartist Circular, the Company would have a very good proposition, was still the would rather support it in preference to the Patriot.
which, Mr. Thomson read a letter from in answer to that gentleman, wherein he stated that he had given u p that ides. and signifying his intention of publishing, Star to that effect: it was also stated an address in the

that the Doctor intends to publish a weekly periodical agreed to use their exertions to h ave it widely circulated in Scotland. Mr. Pattie y ,n's motion was then put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the / meeting dissolved. GORBALS.-A public m' anting of the inhabitants of Gorbals was held in the Chartist Church, Redford-



LONGTON, STAFFCEDSHIRE POTTERIES.-The Chartists of this place, having met with much absolutely necessary, as lovers of freedom, that all opposition, have determined to send an account of passing occurrences, as far as is practicable, should the petty tyranny which has been precised towards be turned to the people's account, are of opinion them within the last six weeks, before the public. that we should avail ourselves of the advantages placards calling a public meeting for that night, when Mr. John Richards, late Conventional criminal offence. by reason of a non-compliance of the satisfied in the business. At five o'clock the room was acquittal of the Earl of Cardigan, charged with a well filled, when the business commenced by Mr. Delegate, would deliver a lecture on the principles with the form of law; we do therefore urge upon of the Charter, were stolen by the Inspector of the and request our brother Chartists to take into their Police, who carried them through the street in triumph, thinking that he had stopped the meeting, but he was deceived. One of our body went on the Wednesday, to see by whose authority he had taken them. He said, "by my or m." When asked if he intended to give them back, he said he would not have such rubbish against. our lamp posts, as if he be purchased by the Chartists of this locality, was the master of the town. The person went to expressly for the purpose of raising a subscription the High Bailiff, to kno w whether he had given him against the release of our tried and faithful friend, anthority for taking them; he said he merely reargus O Connor, Esq., from York Castle."—The renctioned their removal on account of the Tories, treasurer was ordered to transmit thirteen shillings, who had been complaining about them, and very voluntarily subscribed, to Mrs. Peddie, and the kindly sent a note to the Inspector to give up the boards; but he had partly burnt them. He next from the funds of this locality, towards defraying waited on the Com missioners of Police, but got no the expences of the delegate to Manchester, and one redress. On the following Tuesday night, Mr. shilling to the petition committee. Some new Candy, the lecturer for the counties of Warwick, members were enrolled. and a meeting was to be called; so we applied to for the Inspector obtained a summons against one of our members, for crying the meeting and receiving the fees and reward for the same, contrary

LAMBETH.—At a Poor Law meeting holden the to an Act of Parliament. The man neither cried other day, in Lambeth, after resolutions denunto to the temporal side of the question, and endeavour to the meeting nor received the fees or reward. He ciatory of this law of devils, and a petition praying give a good and substantial reast m, why every that the case must stand over until that day week, but we have heard nothing of it since. We had a most excellent lecture on Thursday, the 25th of years of age, and of sound mind." Mr. Ross then which was delivered in a most masterly style. Mr. Richards has kindly promised to deliver a lecture on every other Tuesday night, for which the Chartists of this place return their thanks, as he

has to walk between four and five miles to us. KENSINGTON .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists, held at the Marquis of Granby, applause. At this period of the proceedings the maintained that all work ing men, who stood alouf from Kensington, on Sunday last, after the minutes of the Chairman and a few others attempted to burke the present movement, were the real tyrants of society, last meeting were read and confirmed, the new plan preceding resolution. A person moved the thanks as it was through the ir culpable neglect and apathy of national organisation was submitted to the meet- of the meeting to the Chairman, which, being that tyranny had its existence. He continued for a ing, and met with general and unqualified approbation. A committee was appointed to engage a put Mr. Ross's resolution to the meeting; upon union amongst the people, and sat down repeatedly lecture room, in the neighbourhood of Sloane-square. Chelsea. The business relating to the proceeds of said he was determined to test the opinion of the lent style, and did, great credit to the females engaged a raffle, to be given to the political victims, was meeting on the subject, and therefore put it, when in that part of the business; after which dancing comthen disposed of the delegates to the County Council reported the proceedings of that body. The various were then given for the People's Charter, and the and spirit, the gentlemen from Wolverhampton taking class leaders paid in the respective amounts they had collected: two new members were enrolled. and a portion of the funds in hand were voted to a brother Chartist in distress. The Secretary reported he had paid the sum of 83.31. towards the expense of the delegate to Manchester.

HALIFAX -NEW PELLON. - Agreeable to certain recommendations given in the Northern Star some time ago, the Chartists of New Pollen had a public tes, for the benefit of the imprisoned Chartists, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the 23rd ult., in their Association Room, over their co-operative store-house: which is likewise used for a Sabbath School, and licensed for a preaching room. An and satisfaction of all present; and the evening's entertainments consisted in singing a selection of hymns from Dr. Watts's collection, interspersed with appropriate remarks by several of the company, together with a number of toasts, as follows:—
May representation soon be co-extensive with "Queen Victoria, and may she be taxation." ashamed of having a pauper for her husband." "Her Majesty's Ministers, and may they soon be relieved from a duty they are so incapable of performing." "The Army and Navy; may they never be employed save in the cause of universal liberty." "The Queen Dowager, and may she be ashamed of being any longer a burthen to the country." "The Somerset House tyrants, and may they soon be compelled to live upon the same diet they prescribe for others." " May the fate of Nebuchadnezzer be the fate of every despot." "The political writings of Thomas Paine, and may they soon find a place in the heart and head of every working man." After the evening had been spent in the manner above described, a vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman; and, at the conclusion, three cheers for F.

ARNOLD, NOTTINGHARSHIRE - A very spirited tea party took place here on Shrove Tuesday, when 150 persons sat down to tea. A number of patriotic toasts were given, entertaining pieces recited, and instructive addresses delivered. Cheers were given good style. for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Mr. O'Connor and the Star; and for all the incarcerated victims; communication from a few Chartists at Gainsbro'. conclusion of the party, a surplus of 63. was found that they in end sending subscriptions at times to none but slaves and sots will stay away. to have been received, which it was agreed to for- aid the cause, but they have not at present any place ward to the Victim Fund.

Committee at Manchester.

KENDAL -Dr. M'Donall risited here on Friday last, and lectured in the splendid, recently built Odd Fellows Hall, which had previously been taken for the purpose, although with some difficulty, and it was only owing to some parties who are Odd Fellows and true Chartists that it was obtained. The Doctor continued his address in a spirited and eloquent manner for an hour and a haif, to an assembly of 700 persons, on the principles of the Charter, and he was throughout applauded by the assembly. There times three cheers were given for the Charter; for the lecturer; for Prost, Williams, and Jones ; for Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star; and three ugly groans for the Whigs. The Doctor has created a most enthusiastic and determined spirit here, in favour of the Charter.

MANCHESTER-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIAmon.-Mr. Lenney, from Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Association Room, Cheapside, last Monday night. The lecture seemed to produce great effect in arousing the members to still greater exertions in the cause they are embarked in. The Association appears to be in a flourishing condition, and several new members were added; but its grand success depends upon the individual exertions of its members. Let one and all feel it to be their duty to promote its object as much as possible. The discussion. Subject for to-morrow night: Whether The Provost of the burgh was waited upon for his Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Holmes, best calculated to promote the happiness of the people!" To commence at half-past six o'clock.

WESTBURY.-A circumstance has recently

taken place in this town, which has considerably agreed the Charlists, and which, we believe, will be the means of adding greatly to our numbers. A vonng man, who had joined the Chartists some time ince, died last week, and, when near his end, was Secession Church; and, moreover, and above all, niced by the Rev. Joseph Spencer Watson, and the Hamilton instrumental land patriotically turned me of his party, who reported to have heard some many ! to expo dance, w usual wex published it a few days, at a penny each, was unanimously de termined on. We had three members and by Messrs. Thomasson, Robertson, Cullen, and added to our body that evening, which, we believe, to have been ing straw on tinguish it, w

champion, Fear, us O'Connor and the Charter.

concert was given in the Democratic Seminary, in broke up. The band played the strangers and comaid of a circulating ! library about to be established mittee to Mr. M'Crae's Coffee House, where the in connection with the Universal Suffrage Associa- committee and band spent the remainder of the tion. We had a very crowded house and every one evening.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

Bankrupts.

John George Parnell Heyliger, silversmith, Tottenfriend to our cause went from this town to Colling.

ham Court Road, to surrender March 9 and April 13, and in the course of the evening gave a powerful ham (a large village six miles from Newark) on the at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, to no service. But, hearing of your ability as an address, which told well on the minds of the 16th of last month, to ascertain the opinion of the Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, occulist, and the cures you had performed. I wrote audience. In the cour we of his address, he made people there respecting the New Poor Law; he Great Marlborough-street. Reform Bill; he also por uted out in glowing lan- it; he immediately sat down and wrote the petition gasge, several of the unj ust acts which adorn the from the Mar, and sent round the bellman, and in statute book of the misnam ad land of liberty. Before two hours it was signed by two hundred and eight breaking up, a vote of than is were given to the glee of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, when the meeting separated, all apparently pleased with the night's entertainment. Mr. Thomasson presentation, who has this day, by post, informed and eight of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, it was immediately forwarded to Mr. Fielden for presentation, who has this day, by post, informed and eight of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, it was immediately forwarded and eight of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, it was immediately forwarded to Mr. Fielden for presentation, who has this day, by post, informed and eight of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, in the occasion, in the occasion, in the occasion of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, in the occasion, in the occasion of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous ser vices upon the occasion, in the occasion, in the occasion of the occa likewise addressed a meeting it the same place on Saturday evening, when the i sllowing resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"T. 121 it is the opinion would petition against it, as the House is going.

LONDON,-At a Leeting of Chartists, lately held at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane, Fleet-street, in the city of London, it was resolved—"That we, the Chartists of this locality, consider it consideration the propriety of calling a large public meeting as soon as possible, to show to our enemies of noble blood, that we are not indifferent to their many acts of injustice to the tried friends of the working classes, but more especially Frost, Jones. against the release of our tried and faithful friend,

Worcester, and Stafford, came upon us suddenly, FINSBURY.—A Chartist Benefit Society, under the name of the Finsbury Chartist Brothers, has been the bellman, who cried it through part of the town, established here; the principles of which are, the when the Inspector stopped him, and told him that preserving of hard-earned Chartist pence from pothe must not cry any more of our meetings, so that house squandering, and the providing for them of a we were debarred calling our meetings, either by profitable investment; perfect equality in laws and placard or the bellman. On the next Tuesday, Mr. privileges; liberal allowance according to the con-Richards again attended to deliver a lecture, so we tribution; good security for the funds; and sharing sent a man round with a rattle. This did not suit, the stock at Christmas. The rules may be seen or

attended the Court House, with the necessary for the restoration of the forty-third of Elizabeth witnesses, and waited until the whole of the had been adopted, Mr. Henry Ross proposed a business was over, when the Inspector cried out resolution to the effect-"That the only effectual February, from Mr. Dean Taylor, from Birmingham, said that the speeches of the preceding speakers had expressed the sentiment contained in his resolution, and that he considered he should not be out of order by moving the resolution. Mr. Hine seconded the resolution, and, in the course of his observations. was they must have it; which was received with great seconded, the Chairman left his seat, without having which Mr. Benjamin Huggett stepped forward and it was carried without opposition. Three cheers menced, and was, kept up for an hour with great glee meeting separated.

announcing a lecture to be given by Mr. Sidney bath School, and licensed for a preaching room. An ine Charment on the occasion. As the worthies of the league ing in an animated speech, and was applicated by the henest working man was elected for the charman, on the occasion. As the worthies of the league ing in an animated speech, and was applicated by the web performed the duties of his office to the credit working already been defeated three times by the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. working men proposing amendments) commenced Mogg, for his conduct in the chair, to which he replied heir proceeding without having the temerity of pro- in an appropriate manner. Three cheers were given for posing a chairman, thinking that the Chartists the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor, three for would not therefore interfere, they showed that they Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the inthem not to countenance any agitation short of ciation. Several young O'Connor's were held up in Universal Suffrage, and the principle contained in the meeting, their mothers declaring their determinative People's Charter, which Mr. Wild endeavoured the ge to York on the day of Mr. O'Connor's poor deluded fellows, whom they had kept in another, National Anthem was sung at the conclusion, and the room, to try to put down the Chartists, but they company retired delighted with the proceedings. It is not opposed to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, as Association. stated by the lecturer, but what he maintained was, that as the House of Commons was at present constituted they could not expect them to repeal this odious law; therefore, he contended, it was their that and all other bad laws. He challenged the O'Connor, Esq., and all the imprisoned Chartists were most heartily given by the whole company, this part of the proceedings, the worthy lecturer who afterwards retired peaceably to their own lost his temper, and made use of a striking arguhomes, reflecting with satisfaction on what had ment, by knocking his (Mr. R's) hat off, to the other passed. The exertion thus made left the proceeds end of the room. Mr. Rose then told the lecturer that of 223, which will be forwarded to the Central it should be the dearest blow he ever struck; for he would follow him to all parts of the metropolis, and move amendments. He then proposed three groans for the lecturer; three cheers for the Charter; and three for Feargus O'Connor; which were given in

for regular meetings to mingle their sentiments; they must therefore be content with reading the people's Star to enlighten their path, until some regular meeting is agreed upon, which they hope will not be long printer, Whittle-street.

WORCESTER.—Things are here going on bravely. The Chartists of this town having found their numbers to increase until their quarters were too small for them, have engaged a large room in Pheasant Court, New-street, in which their meetings are now holden weekly on Monday evenings.

Worcester Chartists. HAMILTON.—The Committee of the Universal Suffrage Association of this town, having invited street, rectifiers, March 5, at one, and April 9, at mittee for Scotland, to pay a visit to this place, and Threadneedle-street. to deliver addresses to the inhabitants; Mr. Thobut Mr. Gardener found it inconvenient for himself ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Thorndike, to attend; and Mr. Matthew Cullen, also a member Staple Inn. of the Central Committee, on his way from Stoneto the meeting in the evening, and then go on to Princess street, Spitalfields. Glasgow on Tuesday morning, along with Mr. Thopublic crier to warn the inhabitants to the meeting, Castle-street, Holborn. by tuck of drum. This was done in the fore part of the day; the news soon spread through the whole evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the second street, Strand. ont at sun down, and thundered martial music Bell Inn, Dursley. Solicitor, Mr. Marsden, Watlingere expressions against the Chartists from his through the streets, to the pleasure and joy of the street. Now, it is to be remembered, this young man, Chartists, who include nearly the whole of the gilliterate, did not understand Chartism; there-working classes of this town, and to the astonishstin next Sabbath evening, and requested as concourse of people received Messrs. Thomasson and Waud, G., York, miller, March 5 and April 9, at harrists to attend as could, as he was going Culien, at Mr. M'Crae's New Coffee House, Castlethe evils of Chartism. The service was street, along with some of the members of the ComYork; and Messrs Jacques and Edwards, Ely Place,
London. d the Rev. Gentleman had a good atten- mittee, and all proceeded to the place of meeting, London. hich gave occasion for a full one also at the the sounds of the music reverberating from the lofty an answer to the Rev. Gentleman's came rushing to the windows to behold once more the form of a pamphlet, which will be the "terrible Chartists." The meeting was ably owing to the Rev. Gentleman's throw- Charter, and a petition and memorial, in behalf of the Chartist fire to endeavour to ex- the Welsh victims, were adopted. Votes of thanks hich has made it burn the stronger. were given to Messrs. Thomasson and Cullen; to the Three cheers were given for the Chartists of West-managers of the Church, for their goodness in grantbury; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and for our ing the use of it; to the musical band, for their services; and to the Chairman, when the meeting, which VALE OF LE VEN. On Priday the 19th alt., a was one of the largest held here for a long time,

was unanimously agreed to:—"T. Last it is the opinion would petition against it, as the House is going of this meeting, that every town, v. liage, and factory, into Committee on it on March the 8th. Sir, I am persuaded that if means were adopted similar to those taken by our friend, that an immense number of petitions might be poured into the House from the agricultural districts, which would, perhaps, have more weight than coming from manufacturing districts. We could get a great number from our own vicinity had we time and the means; the must be complied with."

WARRING ON .- Judging from a communication which we have received, we suppose the cause to be getting well on here.

BI STON, -(STAFFORDSHIRE.) -PUBLIC MEET-

ING AND TEA PARTY.—A public meeting was held in the large room of the Bird-in-Hand Inn, Bilston, on Monday last, to which Mr. George White was invited. Several friends from Wolverhampton attended and the chair. He said that the present meeting was called for the purpose of forming a National Charter Association in the important and populous town of Bilston. The time had now arrived when it became the imperative duty of all real Chartists to erganise. He, therefore, hoped that the men and women of friends, White and Taylor, were present, he would conclude by introducing the lecturer for the district, then proceeded at some length, and, with his usual failed. energetic eloquence, to lay bare the present unjust system, exposed in an able manner the hypocrisy of pretended Christians, and delivered a long tirade of invective against the parsons who fleece their flocks, instead of protecting them. He denounced their hollow deception in continually preaching about the soul, when the bodies of thousands were falling into premature decay, through want of the common necessaries of life; and concluded his address amid hearty cheers. The Chairman then rose to introduce M Geo. White. He said he need say very little with regard to him, as he was already well-known to the Chartists, as one of those who had suffered im risonment for his principles. He felt great pleasur e in introducing him to the meeting. Mr. White, or, making his appearance, was heartily greeted by the meeting. He addressed them as fellow-sufferers and fe now-slaves. As his worthy friend, Taylor, had given 'shem an able address on spiritual things, he would turn, his attention one then present should be a member of the National Charter Association. As then went on to shew the manner in which the working classes of this country were robbed of the fre its of their industry, by and under a pretext of law, which laws were forced on them by men who did, no manner of work, and whose whole lives were spent in the invention of and have been apparently well for a short time, but new modes of torturing the u seful portion of society. He then explained the power which the working classes possessed to rid themselves (I the intolerable grievance, and pointed out the useless ness of expecting men who said the people wanted their Charter, and the fact were living by the rotter ness of the system to give their cordial assistance in gaining the Charter. He while to shew the n ecessity of a firm and determined cheered. At eight o'clock tea was served up in excelan active part. At this stage of the proceedings, a BERMONDSEY .- The Chartists have been highly intelligent female, named Langston, arose and turned out of their place of meeting, Wootten's addressed the company in a neat and exceedingly clever Temperance Coffee House, at the instance of the manner, showing them the necessity of discontinuing Rechabites and Tectotallers. They now meet the ball, for the purpose of allowing those who had not weekly, however, at the Star Coffee House, Berbeen there at the opening of the proceedings, an mondsey, every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. opportunity of hearing Messrs. White and Taylor. ANTI-CORN LAW HUMBUG, AND STRIKING ARGU- This was assented to by the meeting. Mr. White Smith, on the Corn Laws, at the ship, Long-lane, established, and showed them many reasons why Bermondsey, on Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., females should take an interest in the present struggle the Chartists of this locality mustered pretty strong for freedom. Mr. Dean Taylor also addressed the meet-

were not to be gulled in that manner; and de- carcerated Chartists; after which upwards of thirty termined to put a resolution to the meeting, pledging members were enrolled in the National Charter Assoto explain. The scene which ensued, baffles descrip- liberation. Dancing then commenced, and was kept tion; for the league ushered into the room a body of up for the remainder of the evening. The Chartist were not to be put down by clamour. After a great | confidently expected that these districts will, ere long, deal of disturbance, Mr. Rose got up and obtained occupy a proud position in freedom's ranks. The silence; he stated to the meeting that he wished people of Staffordshire are well pleased with the plan them to understand that they (the Chartists) were of organisation laid down by the National Charter BIRMINGHAM,-CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL .- The Committee for conducting this entertain-

ment are busily engaged providing for the comfort of those who may attend; as a great portion of the duty to agitate for the Charter, which would repeal tickets are disposed of, it was determined to place the remainder in the hands of Mr. Guest, Steelhouse Lane; lecturer to open discussion on the point. At the Committee, therefore, request those who intend purchasing to do so early on Monday, in order to prevent GREAT PUBLIC MEETING .- As the objections which have been held by several in this town regarding the legality of the National Charter Association, have been

removed by the delegate meeting at Manchester, it has been determined to hold a public meeting at Holloway Head, on Monday next, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock, when it is hoped all real Chartists will attend. It is the determination of the Council to GAINSBRO'.- We have received a very cheering resign their places at the meeting, in order that no obstacle shall exist to cause disunion or animosity. Now and three groans for the Whigs and Tories. At the which we regret we have not room for. At states OR NEVER. Those who love freedom will attend, and

THOSE PLACES who have not sent their quota of the lecturer's expences, are requested to do so immediately, or they cannot have his services. Direct to Mr. Barratt.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Guzette of Friday, February 26.

BANKRUPTS. Dean, J. M., Cheltenham, linen-draper, to surrender The National Charter Association is every week March 5, at half-past eleven, and April 9, at twelve, receiving new accessions of members from among the at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basingball-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Cheapside. M'Kinlay, R, and Marr, A., Silver-street, Wood-

Mr. Thomasson, of Newcastle, and Mr. Gardener, of eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Glasgow, one of the members of the Central Com- Solicitors, Messrs. De Mole and Browning, Hatton Court, Clarke, H., Portsea, Southampton, ironmonger, March masson arrived on Monday afternoon, the 22d inst. 9, at one, and April 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-

Storey, H. J., Somerset-street, Aldgate, victualler. house to Glasgow, on Monday morning, kindly con- | March 3, at one, and April 9, at eleven, at the Court of sented to supply Mr. Gardener's place, and to remain Bankruptcy, Basinghall street. Solicitor, Mr. Donne, Mace, J., Tottenham Court Road, victualler, March room is going to be opened every Sunday night for masson. A church was procured for the meeting. 12, at twelve, and April 9, at eleven, at the Court of

is a monarchical or a republican Government the authority to call the meeting by public drum, but Southwark Bridge Road.

Southwark Bridge Road.

Forster, W., Philpot-lane. Fenchurch-street, teabeing next in authority, was applied to, and in a dealer, March 9 and April 9, at twelve, at the Court of spirited manly manner gave his permission to the Bankruptcy, Basinghall street. Solicitor, Mr. M. Duff,

Tempest, W., Chester, innkeeper, March 5 and April 9, at one, at the Green Dragon Inn, Chester. Solicitors, town, that a Chartist meeting would be held in the Mr. Parsons, Liverpool; and Mr. Rogerson, Norfolk. Armsby, T. C., Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire,

Walker, W., Manchester, fustian manufacturer, March 16 and April 9, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, his mind was easily prejudiced against it. The ment, pain, and wrath of their enemies. After march- Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Whitehead and Co.,

kly Chartist meeting held the same even- houses as they passed along, and the startled inmates 11 and April 9, at eleven, at the Castle Inn, Brecon. Edwards, L., Dowlais, Glamorganshire, grocer, March Solicitors, Mr. Short, Bristol; and Mesers. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. W. W. Wimble and J. Preston, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmongers. C. Walton, C. Walton, J. Morton, and J. Peel, Leeds, Yorkshire, machine-manufacturers; so far as regards Cornelius Walton. J. Rogerson and W. Minton, Liverpool, mercers. W. Kirkby and A. Watson, Liverpool, merchants. C. H. Thompson and J. Magill, music-sellers, Liverpool. B. Brearley, jun.,

and H. Hellewell, Halifax, Yorkshire, machine-makers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 2.

Sarah Fenn, draper, Bromley, Kent. John Faulkner, jun., builder, Chelses. Thomas Coleman, innkeeper, St. Alban's, Herts. Thomas Parker, butcher, Brampton, Cumberland. Anthony Brittain, grocer, Norwich. George Mellor, linen-draper, Maccleafield. John Feaver, sail-cloth manufacturer, Nether Compton, Dorsetshire.

William Card, biscuit-maker, Northampton. Thomas Stevenson, shoe manufacturer, Stafford. William Brydon, wholesale druggist, Abchurch-lane, William Mather Nobbs, hotel-keeper, Maiden-lane,

George Board, grocer, Bristel. Jonathan Thompson, victualler, Lynn, Norfolk. Alexander Smith, saddler, Stroud, Gloucester, Henry Knott, builder, Sonning, Berkshire. Michael Peilett, baker, Arundel, Sussex. James Welch Braddick, tanner, Bristol.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds,

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and to the successful treatment of Nervous and Sexual Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sondays from Nine till Two, at his Residence, No. 13. Trafalgar-street, Northstreet, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, Georgestreet, Bradford.

In recent cases a parfect Cure is completed within Bilston would do their duty; as a tea party and ball a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that and Williams."-It was also resolved-" That a box was also to be held on this occasion, and as their period, and Coun'ry Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent Mr. Dean Taylor. The worthy and talented lecturer and effectual Cure, when all other means have

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have previously gone through a regular cov. ree of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too st congly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints, that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the immederate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines. administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases, Mr. W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

IMPORTANT CURE.

MR. WILKINSON. - Sir, Having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-ba-la-mented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt which will be immediately answered, the exact day in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67s.," would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say them. By this means they will be enabled to go di-have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I rect on Board the Ship immediately on their arrival have been under several experienced practitioners, at Liverpool. ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and now without fear of any return of my complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Residence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where dis-MENTS.—A meeting having been called by placard, then addressed the females on the benefits that would tauce or timidity renders a personal visit a matter accrue to them by a good system of government being of difficulty, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the know-

ledge of a bed-fellow. Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds. Mr. Thomas Rutter, 4, Cheapside, London. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.

Mr. HARBISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. Mr. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon. Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogate Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Man

chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield.

Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

TESTIMONIALS OF BLINDNESS CURED.

MR. BAXTER,-For the good of the Public, I here insert that I feel great pleasure in informing you that my Eye, of which I was blind, (through a violent inflammation, and swelled to a great size,) my age, is now quite perfect; and, at the same time, of returning you my grateful acknowledgments for your kind attention, and the high perfection to which you have brought it in so short a period. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of

December, 1840, STEPHEN M'DONALD, Blake-street, Copperas-street, Liverpool.

Sir.-Being blind (through inflammation and films) three years previous to placing myself under your care, I feel myself happy in being able to return you my best thanks, for the satisfactory cure three months, and, I may add, with scarce any pain. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of of England. December, 1840,

JOSEPH M'DONALD, Blake-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool.

Sir,—Being afflicted with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and at intervals blind, for six and eight months together, previous to placing myself under your care; and I feel it my duty, for the good of others (that are blind) to return you my sincere made of my eyes, in so short a time, after being under advice for so many years. Given in my own handwriting, this 23rd day of December, 1840,

JOHN TOBIN, No. 1, Mill-lane, Hunter-street, Liverpool.

Sir.-With the utmost deference, I address you and am happy to state that my son, John M'Cann, after being about nine years ill with bad eyes, acknowledges that he cannot describe the very great benefit that he has received since he came under this purity disease will show itself in some way or an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, vour very diligent care; and I myself feel the other. greatest comfort imaginable, seeing the very great change for the better in his sight. Therefore, I think it an incumbent duty on me, through this natural life, to be grateful to you. Sir, your already obliged and grateful servant.

CHARLES M'CANN, Crosbie-street, Liverpool, 29th Dec., 1840.

Sir.—Being blind of one eve (through a thick film. time of placing myself under your care, I feel it my duty to return you my sincere thanks, for the great benefit which I have received; and I can assure you, chemist, March 15 and April 9, at two, at the Old and the public, that after being one month under your treatment, I can now see to read; and further, Sir. I must acquaint you that my eye was declared incurable at Manchester. Given in my own handwriting, this 11th day of

> January, 1841, ELLEN JONES. No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool.

Sir,-I take the opportunity to write to you, to inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on. Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflammation and thick films, and was declared incurable at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He can now see to read the smallest print, for which I progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Lincoln: Given in my handwriting, this 2nd day of

August, 1840,

JOHN FRAZER. No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

Sir,-For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the distressing malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter, Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through a violent inflammation and films, and was in the Staffordshire Infirmary for a length of time, where she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., until her eyes were sunk in her head; and, after that, golden be sold when they are generally known; in fact, ointment was applied to her eyes with care, but all oculist, and the cures you had performed, I wrote for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, giving every particular of her case, on the 1st of April, 1840; and, thank God, in one month, she could see to read the smallest print, and has remained perfect ever since. And, Sir, my youngest daughter Emma had very bad eyes at the time, and they are perfeetly cured by your medicines. Given in my handwriting, this 14th day of

January, 1841. WILLIAM LEECH,

Amicable-street, Tunstall. Staffordshire Potteries.

Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall, desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight, and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with your valuable medicines.

Sir,—Being blind (Amaurosis) of the right eye those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all reaches and sign of the other, it being spectable Medicine Vendors. Full directions are serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout," gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year, I given with each box.

had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were performing in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place myself under your care, and I can with pleasure inform the public that, after being under your treatme at for one month, I can now see to read tolerable

Sized print, without the aid of glasses. Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of January, 1841,

FREDERICK HAMILTON,

No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool. N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the above patients by a personal visit; but, as they have been both at expence and trouble through numerous letters, it is necessary that those who wish to obtain more information, should inclose one shilling when they write to them.

Mr. Baxten may be consulted daily, at No. 37 Warren-street, Liverpool (personally, or by letter pre-paid,) upon all cases of Ophthalmia, or inflammations, specks, &c., Amaurosis, or dimness of sight, without surgical operation, or any restraint of diet or business.



FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW

comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save by all other Booksellers. themselves the expence and delay of waiting in ERRATA in the last Edi of sailing, and the amount of Passage-money told

Tons Tons Register. Burthen. To Sail. OSWEGO, Captain 1050 1st March D. Wood GENERAL PARK-HILL, Capt. J. C. 1000 7th March Hoyt 550 SHERIDAN, Captn. De Peyster 895 1500 · 13th March ELI WHITNEY, Captain Harding... 532 For Terms of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

as above.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their nedicines, all persons selling medicines as and for Morison's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to enforce in every case that comes to their knowledge.

British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London, Dec. 29th, 1840.

OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE DISCOVERED.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Wn. ARTHER, of East Peckham: it every person who has been benefited is anxious in 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 "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 amaz- ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to ing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred those suffering from the destructive effects of Exceyou have performed on my eyes in the course of and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labo- sive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection: rious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens lowed by observations on the TREATMENT of

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 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronic incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser Office, which possess the very opposites as regards outward Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dublit symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to and hearty thanks for the perfect cure you have the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly had of all respectable booksellers in the United miraculous; many who have kept their beds for Kingdom. years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life is the result of very extended experience in a class and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their of diseases and affections, which for some unaccount fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable reason have been either altogether overlooked able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy and almost indifference, where the state of the many or treated with apathy and almost indifference. great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the detail of our system is built up from the blood-nerves, of these affections, to point out their causes, and sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid | physical, which are sure to follow from indulgent (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without in certain habits, would be entirely out of place it

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different tracking the constant of the book will not be found interesting, whether such the book will not be found interesting, whether such simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills, thus showing the considered different disorders, and the constant of and requiring different treatment, all originated in Paper. the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform 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 from inflammation,) twelve months previous to the will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice time of planny myself under your care I feel it me return to strong health, namely, good appetite, be paid to any communications.

> To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in 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. Those who have been the instruments of restoring

this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident when they make the assertion-that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will windy complaints, with the whole train of whole trains of whole tra be a restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labours merit praise. And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days. The following letter will show the high estimation meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, pain over the eyes,

feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's these invaluable medicines are held in the city of &c. Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr's

Life Pills. "Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you, several persons have acknowledged to me they their immediate use. They are highly grateful the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour the Bottomach, create Appetite, relieve

"You must, I am sure, from the great demand for be sold when they are generally known; in fact, some folk begin now to think they will have no oc-

Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and

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OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull. ▲ well worthy of perusal :— To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pills Gentlemen,-Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it ha to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of "PARR'S PILLS" in the cure of invetera General Agent for Yorkshire (West Riding), Mr. disease, that many persons who had been quite hope William Stubbs, 47, Queen-terrace, North-road, perfect CURE. To particularise, would be useles: the cases are so numerous. One person was cure of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, d Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. Am numerous are the cases of relief in Bilions and Live Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c.

From these facts, more than from any mode of

advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing

recommend them, and assist his neighbour.-Enclosed is £59, which please send me in Pills by the next coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, JOSEPH NOBLE Printer, Bookseller, and Stations.

23. Market Place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841. P.S.—I shall be happy to furnish the names and address of persons cured, &c., to any who may require it; letters to be post-paid. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Pari Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none an Price Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes Ils. each Full directions are given with each box. The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who live

to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had grate

vile attempts have been made to substitute has

imitations for the genuine Medicine : in order, there-

fore, to protect the public from such imitations, the

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; an sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for 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 Baillie Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strang

The Work which is now presented to the publi in saying that there is no member of society, by whom

Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted dal at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the evening; and Country Patients can be successful treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases will be replied to, without which no attention & Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-street Leeds.

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To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaint THE unexampled success of Frampton's Pills Health calls for particular attention. Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic known symptoms arising from a weak stomach vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at pit of the Stomach, Bilious or Sick Head-to-Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Sense of Fulness Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing the Ears, arising from too great a flow of b the head, should never be without them, as mil dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried of their immediate use. They are highly grateful the Stomach never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particular, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to be without pain in her head; but, after taking one box, she has been free from it ever since.

"You must. I am sure, from the great demand for the several persons and the several persons nave acknowledged to me they head, create Appetite, relieve Langour the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour Depression of Spirits, gently relaxing the Bow without griping or annoyance, removing noxious without griping or annoyance, removing noxio the best criterion of their merit, and the continue statements of their good effects from all partson kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification.

be sold when they are generally known; in fact, some folk begin now to think they will have no occasion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 years to come.

"I am, your obedient servant,

"James Drurt.

"James Drurt.

"James Drurt.

"James Drurt.

"Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, Your little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, West, Sold, More little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, Your little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, West, Sold, More little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, More little, Hardman, Linney, Hardwan, Linney, Hardwa "James Drury.

"224, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln,
"September 28, 1849."

Similar letters are daily received from all parts of the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy.

Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan. 15, 1841, says, "The character of the pills stands very high; I am continually hearing of their good effects," &c. &c.

This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at 18, 12d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 1ls. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, Louden, Stalker & Co., Stafford, Faulke Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon, Harrison, Robert, Judson, Harrison, Ripon, Harrison, Ripon, Harrison, Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert, Robert,

throughout the kingdom. Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

Poetry.

BEVERLEY MINSTRELSY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. I have enclosed you the following verses, not with onviction that they possess either sterling merit a poetic beauty; but from the peculiarly distressing and affecting circumstances in which they were composed. They may be, by my friends at least, considered interesting, as a proof that my spirit is not yet broken down by the enormous amount of my past, present. and anticipated sufferings, undeserved and suprecedented as those sufferings in reality are. It also has servered one good purpose to myself already; that is, m occurring as they have done, a few hours (about I m occurring a day altogether, in their composition) which has prevented my thoughts for that period from being more prevenied my occupied. I intend the verses to answer the panitury occupied "Logan Brasa"—Extract from e letter from Hr. R. Peddie.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM!

SPIRIT of fredom! thou deigns't to dwell With the patriot in his cell; And dost thy heavenly aid impart To soothe the sorrows of his heart; Sendest him thy influence divine. To comfort, an exhaustless mind. To cheer the dungeon's dismal gloom Though meant by tyrants for his tomb.

Spirit of freedom! when woes oppress, When friends desert, and foes distress; When grim misfortune threat ning lowers, And sorrows mark the passing hours; Tis joy to know that in his cell, Breathes the same spirit that breath'd in Tell Inspired a Wallace, and did burn So nebly bright at Bannockburn.

Spirit of freedom ! be ever nigh, When the pain'd besom heaves the sigh : When tears of woe each other chase, Downs the patriot's grief-worn face; Team of woe for others shed. For others' griefs his bosom's bled; That ne'er for sorrows all his own He ever felt, or yet has shown.

Spirit of freedom! be ever found. When sorrows sad this bosom wound: With sniefs for those more dear than life. His orphan child-his widow'd wife: And, oh! thy heavenly influence shed. Around these helpless sufferer's head, Inspire this breast with joys to come, Should freedom once more bless my home.

For vainly, power, thy surpliced band. May spread their errors through the land. To lead the ductile mind astray, Far, far, from truth's delightful way. Curst superstition's blighting gloom. Of the mind's energies the tomb, Dispels, fair sprite, before thy ray. Past opening up a glorious day.

In vain these dungeons may enclose The suffering patriot and his woes: His orphan child to poverty driven. His wife deprived of all but heaven; That widow's wail-that orphan's cry, Ascending incense to the sky; Will on the oppressor bring a rod. The wrath of an avenging God.

In vain, cruel power, her hands may stain With blood of freedom's martyrs slain; Or madly dare the deadly strife, Where freedom may be bought with life. Yes, vain! while million souls inherit. Freedom, thy never-dying spirit, Though meant to be the patriot's tomb.

fes, vain all arts will tyrants find To cramp or bind the human mind; For onward, with resistless force, The stream of mind shall hold her course. Till they can stop the living sun, From his appointed race to run: fill they the ocean's waves can stay, Their mandate we shall ne'er obey. ROBERT PEDDIR

Beverier House of Correction, 18th Feb. 1841.

THE BRIGHTON CHARTIST MEETING.

Dear Sir,—'Tis not in vain, I trust, To ask your aid in cause most just; You ask of what we do complain, What aid we want? and I'll explain. Of course your readers know not yet, That we've in Brighton a Gazette, A slavish, paltry, Tory thing, Which ever strives to have a fling At those who oft require a friend, Their noblest actions to defend You'll let them know, I speak the truth, And that some upstart dirty youth, Did, in its latest publication, Profess to give some information Of the great meeting lately held At the Town Hall, to have expell'd From the projected "Poor Law Bill," Each part which would conduce to ill; The rich, the poor, did all agree. They'd fain from every clause be free: That Brighton did require it not, Because the poor were ne'er forgot; That the rate-payers and the poor Were happy, nor did change implore. So iar, so good, thus all agreed, Inspite of party, class, or creed; But some there were, who saw most clear, That destitution every year, Would more and more o'er England spread, Unfil the system's knock'd at head, By which the few the millions rule And toerce those they can't befool I certainly do not intend, Their every action to defend. The "Bill" to scout, the " Charter" praise Was good-but not the "Marseliaise;" For public objects, when men meet, They cannot well be too discreet; Yet were they plac'd in curious plight. To move amendments, they'd a right; But they'd a chairman testy-partial, Just fit, a gang of slaves to marshal, One who'd fain by each passer-by, As constable, be term'd "Most High;" Who don's Secretary of State, Much rather than the people wait; And through whose aid, no public meeting, Hath hitherto from hence sent greeting, To those who're call'd sedition-mongers, At whom the Whigs have hurl'd their thunders. Amendments he would not receive, Proposid by Alien, Woodward, Reeve; And if the same had been withheld, The Chartists knew they'd be repell'd, Should they again ask him to call, A public meeting at the " Hall," Where they might show their views were sound, And taken up on public ground; Thus much is true; but 'twould you tire, Total which I the most admire, This poet's truth, or taste, or feeling, Each personalities revealing. How he our language doth divide With "he es" and "ouses," side by side; You'd like a sight—then as a friend, An extract I'll unto you send-

"Up jumped Mr. Allen "Quite out of his calling "He's a touch of the mult—has a vendor of beer "With a mouth very frothy, and phiz very queer."

This doubtless bath both sense and wis, Although on neither I can hit, As poetry is tasseth queer, No emblem it of Allen's beer. When I an opponent attack, Tu for his conduct, not his lack which nature doth withhold Missortune cause, or age unfold; Rould I could say as much for those Who good example should disclose. You'd smile to hear how for a sop Some vow'd they'd public meetings stop; Who Torpism here can spout, Republic nism when they're out; How some will swell, and swear, they'd frighten, All the damn'd Chartists out of Brighton; That I'll be swern, that by their pranks, They've much increas'd the Chartist ranks. Processor you'll ask, "why roam so far Fine Brighton to the Northern Star? At meh a distance, why reveal The wrongs which you so sorely feel?" But his because from local press, We've much abuse, but no redress For wave besides the thing, I've named, One not for truth, but Whiggry fam'd; Which though it moves in narrow sphere, Introghout its orbit doth beamear, With all the alime and fifth it can The bruly hences working man. A Guardian too, which I will my, Is more inclin'd to shew fair play; Although it will not help t'erase The fith which others on us place; And whilst that filth is unremov'd, We stand like dolts, or knaves reproved; and knave or fool, in want of brains, Must be the man who takes no pains, Is brush, or rub away the dirt, Which filthy hirelings en him spirt; Enough you will when this you scan, Aid an Industrious Englishman.

Brighton, Feb. 24th, 1841.

Literary Extracts.

man's law is not God's law that I stand here upon credible authority, that all the imprisonment, all the mountain. Were laws equal and just, there the Government prosecutions, and cruel treatment, would be few found to resist them. While they are and exorbitant bail, was the result of a bargain unequal and unjust, the poor hearted may submit entered into between his old friends, the Corn Law and tremble; the powerless may yield and suffer; the bold, the free, the strong, and the determined, would put down the Anti-Poor Law agitation and fall back upon the law of God, and wage war against the Chartist agitation, if the Government would and the humble, and the good, those that have pro-

THE COMPORTS OF HEATHERS: TOWN GARDENS IN Japan.—The front of the better class of houses is occupied by a large portico and entrance, where the palanquins, umbrellas, and shoes of visiters are left, where servants and persons on business wait. &c.; and which is connected with all the domestic offices. The back of the house is the part inhabited by the family; and it projects into the garden triangularly, for the benefit of more light and cheerfulness. These gardens, however diminutive, are always laid out in the landscape-garden style, with much applause. He observed that he had come rocks, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and trees; and with great pleasure, though very unwell, in answer when confined in extent, as must be the garden even was proud to assert that he was a Chartist, and of a wealthy householder in the heart of a city, this agreeing with him that men's hearts must be changed intermixture of verdure nevertheless contributes before they would practice justice to one another, greatly to the airiness and gay aspect of the town he could not help thinking he might be bigotted, itself. And we are told that the very smallest habi-tations possess similar gardens, yet more in miniature, right, when he demanded for his countrymen their sometimes consisting of what may be called the mere political rights, as contained in the Charter. corners cut off from the triangular back of the house, He would himself feel ashamed, and he thought he cultivating a half acre of wheat. True, he assumes with the trees in flower-pots. - Manners and Customs | would not deserve the name of a man if he was not | that the family will assist, but he well knows that of the Japanese.

PUBLIC TEA PARTY. IN THE FORESTERS'

The large Hall was tastefully decorated. The applications for tickets had exceeded the expectations of the managers so far that they were at this moment? Were they not worse than they obliged to set the tables a third time, before all had been! He told them that unless they could visitors had been supplied. Mr. Stephens entered obtain the Charter, they would become worse than universe, with any quantity of manure, much less the room, and was loudly cheered, and took tea with the last party. The arrangements reflected enough. It was his opinion that they, like the arisan alternation of a green and white crop; it is rank great credit upon the managers; and the females tocracy and cotton lords, must have their interests especially were very industrious, in trying to make represented in the House of Commons, or they sink nonsense. every one as comfortable as circumstances would immeasurably lower in the scale of social misery, permit. After the joyous assemblage had regaled and moral degradation. He wished them, one and themselves, the tables were removed.

Mr. Haslam, having been called to the chair, introduced Mr. Stephens to the meeting in a short eulogistic speech.

Mr. Stephens, on presenting himself, was saluted with hurrabs, clapping of hands, and other marks (Loud applause.) The Chairman then called upon of land in a half acre, each perch containing over of esteem; after the applause had subsided, he Mr. Bairstow, who, in coming forward was received thirty square yards, and that he assigned the poor commenced his address by thanking his friends with deafening and protracted cheering, and little grunters the PHYSICAL impossibility of around him for their hearty expressions of wel- on reaching the tribune from which he spoke, was come. Being once more at home amongst his own, shaken by the hand in the most cordial manner, by manuring no less than seven square yards per day he was bold in speaking of himself. (Hear.) Their; chairman, when he called him their tried friend, menced. Cheers were then given in rapid succession, require more manure than any other crop. We beg their undaunted friend, and their suffering friend, severally for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Richard was wrong in one little word, namely, their suffering friend. He considered he had suffered nothing, when he thought of the cause in which he had been He did not think, when he entered that building at a else to do, and had a dispensary at their command, embarked, and which led him to prison, where he very late stage of the proceedings, that he should had spent eighteen of the happiest months of his have been called upon to address them, but the argus life. And those who had sent him there had done eye of their Chairman had discovered him, and he animals. him the best and kindest turn. He said that when must speak. He appeared there as an uncompro Captain Williams asked how he was, he told him to mising Chartist, to blink nothing, or bate one of give his respects to Lord John Russell, and tell him its immortal principles. (Loud and long-continued that he thanked him for sending him there; and tell cheering.) A democrat, aye, one by birth, he would him also that he made a very great mistake in ever stand by and defend the democracy of man as sending him there; that, had he let him alone a little embodied in the People's Charter, as the only the character of Irish pigs, we beg to relate a story longer, he should have given very little trouble. He lever for raising him from his present posi-(Mr. S.) said he was nearly worn out, but now he had tion (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He maintained made him a man again. He did not think it any that its righteous claims were neither humbug nor test of public sympathy and respect to see thousands parading the streets to welcome their friends ing a wild goose, in pursuing its acquisition, were home. He, for his part, thought little of flags, solemnly and nobly working out their country's banners, and bands of music on such occasions. He emancipation. (Cheers.) The Chartists, on the conhad previously made up his mind to come alone into trary, had broken the march of every fox, and wrung who, having taken off his hat and coat, and having Ashton. He would walk, and have an opportunity the necks of the cackling geese, and rendered it for of seeing with his own eyes, and he would willingly ever impossible that any agitation shall humbug the have suffered eighteen months imprisonment rather than miss what he had seen in walking from Ashton laws, without giving them the franchise by which to the Foresters' Hall, at Stalybridge, from men, women, and children, when returning from their freedom. (Renewed cheers.) The people hated the proceeded to "don" his coat and hat, but Io, and work, and appearing so anxious in offering their New Poor Law, the Rural Police Bill, and the dirty hands to shake with his clean ones, for, said he, his were likely to be so, because he had done no scious that it would be folly to attempt to repeal of the doctor's coat and hat, which presented the work for eighteen months. He had put into his hands a Manchester paper, in which it was stated Suffrage. (Cheers.) While the factory lord, the that he was coming to Stalybridge to join a tea capitalist, and the landowner were omnipotent in ground for their purposes, and there they deposited a party, and in the same paragraph it was asked whether the prison had damped his enthusiasm, and might as well seek to stop the diurnal motion of the whether the police would be needed. But he (Mr. Stephene) would tell his friend of the Manchester Times that had his council been followed there never | knew them till it branded them with criminality, and would have been any necessity for the policemen, condemned them to imprisonment, banishment, exile, duty assigned to them. In fact, they must be the for either Ashton or Manchester to bludgeon the people into submission. He had told the people, and the Monchester Times, and the Manchester Guardian, and the Morning Chronicle, that if they were determined to pass the New Poor Law Bill that they would need an army to enforce it, and the fruits were now just what he said they would be. success. "Universal Suffrage and no surrender' (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The speaker then at great was the inscription on their banners; the winds of length defended himself against the attacks which had been made in the press, which called him a colours to the mast, and they had sworn death to madman, fire brand, and revolutionist, &c. &c., and the man who struck them. (Loud and hearty said that those who called him such certainly did not | cheering.) At this moment the chairman begged know him; he believed there never was a man more leave of Mr. Bairstow to desist for a short time, land, and the pigs. calm, more cool, nor kinder than himself, (hear, stating that Mr. Stephens had been sent for by one hear,) and likewise stated that his work of agita- of his members who was on the eve of death, and tion began in the closet. The first shake of the proposed that, before Mr. Stephens left, the audience hand he had in Manchester was from a policeman! who knew kim, (although he, Mr. S., did not know the policeman,) and welcomed him back again. He then advised the people not to be deceived by the siastic manner. Mr. B. resumed, and, in a strain advice which was sometimes given them relative to of thrilling eloquence, which carried all hearts with going to America; they must not imagine that when him, concluded amidst the loud and long continued they were going there that they were going to a free plandits of the assembly. country, and argued that we should endeavour to better our country rather than leave it. He glanced at many points which more concerned himself and his own congregation, than the public at large, and Star (to which Mr. Griffin replied), and Mr at times broke out in tremendous declamation against Bairstow. A vote of thanks was tendered, by the New Poor Law Bill, the Factory Question, and the Rural Police, until he came to the remarks upon the Chartists and the Charter. He said that he might correct an idea that had gone abroad. He asked whoever heard him say that he was a Chartist! He defied any man to point to a single line where they might conclude that he was a single line where they might conclude that he was a THE NORTHERN STAR a Chartist. He never was a Chartist. He was not THE NORTHERN STAR a Chartist then, nor ever would be. But though he was not a Chartist himself, he took that opportunity to be chartes. They ought to have the Charter. OPEN CONFESSION OF THE MOST FLA- dren at home for help, while the poor pigs would be palpable falsehood, as the Leeds Times has done, speaking of the rule applied toward others,—fortuhings could not be worse obtained. (Hear, hear.) On his way thither he saw a child who saw him, and who said, "Hey! there is Stephens, God bless him; but we mus; have the Charter." (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever might be thought of his politics, he always held that the entire people should be fully and fairly represented in Dublin, and presided over by Ireland's only in the House of Commons' Congress, or where they Duke, his Grace the Duke of Leinster. We have they might take it for what they liked. Since he they might take it for what they liked. Since he had lost a brother, child, and objects proposed, and motives for holding the little milk for seven months, eight quarts of sour former, and exhibit our circ slation as an invitation father by death; the latter occurrence, that of this meeting. father, had been signalised by a display of unlookedfor sympathy on the part of Lord Normanby, who kindly, and without solicitation from himself, granted him permission, from the dungeon, to follow they would gladly throw a veil over the disasters process, we provide for the poor man three times as the remains of his father to the grave. He, therefore, took that public opportunity of publicly, through the press, expressing his gratitude to Lord Nor- which they have been compelled to confess them- eat his pig, which would, moderately speaking, give manby, though he was his political opponent to the selves the perpetrators. death. He also thanked them (his congregation) for

their kindness towards him while in prison, in peou-

niary and in other matters. They had ministered to his wants, and he hoped the large number of suf-

ferers then in prison would not be forgotten, or left unsupported by their friends. (Hear, hear.) He

intended to work in the great vineyard of the Lord.

as he had done before. On Sunday next, he would

preach at Hyde; the Sunday following, at Charles-

town, Ashton. He would work harder, if possible,

than he had done. He would ever repose upon their

prayers, their faith, and the heaven to which he

and they aspired. While in prison he had not been

With this view he had started a magazine, which be endured by those who make the or herwise bar- in the other." Now, we say nothing about the crops; he called the "People's," because it was for the ren surface of his land valuable by their labour. but we do think that, after the two little pigs had local paper, the Times says, cannot be taken into people, with the people, whether rich or poor, high A BRIGAND'S PHILOSOPHY; OR ONE LAW FOR THE or low, and he wished to make the whole people RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR. -" It is because one people. He had learnt, since his release, and on theman thus administers to self and order, amidst very fine drawn, and would make but sorry bacon. the cheers of the delinquents.

the injustice of man. If you and I, baron," he con- assist them in repealing the Corn Laws. But had reprint also :- tinued, growing excited with the heat of his argu- they put down the agitation or the agitators! (No, "He resided in the second of the sec if you and I were to stand before a court | no.) Had they put Oastler down! No; there was tunately, a large quantity of waste land, which could, of human justice, as it is called, pleading the same he in the Fleet, inditing his Papers, happier than cause, accused of the same acts, would our trial be ever. Had they put Stephens down? No; there the same, our sentence, our punishment? No! all he was that night, again before his friends, his would be different; and why? Because you are church, and his congregation. Had they put down Bernard de Rohan, [vide Lord Cardigan's case,] O'Connor! No; though in prison, he was as mighty as a wealthy baron of the land, and I am none. A name ever. Had they put down Oastler, O'Connor, and would make the difference. A mere name would Stephens: (No.) They had put them up better bring the sword on my head and leave yours un- than they sould have done themselves. (Vociferous wounded. If so it be, I say-if such be the world's | cheers.) He saw nothing good as the result of all equity-I set up a retribution for myself; I raise a their imprisonment; they had still bad times, they kingdom in the passes of these mountains, a kingdom were likely to have worse; and, before heaven, he where all the privileges of earth are reversed. Here, believed God had given them up to a reprobate under my law, the noble, and the rich, and the proud, mind, to work all manner of unrighteousness, that are those that must bow down and suffer; the poor, they might believe a lie, a special affliction from God, who had and would visit them with vengeance. tection and immunity. Go, ask in the peasant's He had seen Oastler in London, and spent many cottage; visit the good pastor's fireside; inquire of happy hours with him. Mr. Stephens then recomthe shepherd of the mountain or the farmer on the mended his hearers to read the "Fleet Papers; plains: go, ask them, I say, if under the sword of and if they could afford to purchase the "People" Corse de Leon they lose a sheep from their flock or Magazine," to read that also. It was extensively of oppression, we regret that he did not, when such a sheaf from their field. Go, ask them if, when the read in London, and he hoped was doing good; an opportunity presented itself, affirm a more ex-

tyrant of the castle—the lawless tyrant, or the tyrant | but above all they must read the "Fleet Papers. of the city—the lawful tyrant, plunders their pro- People would say he was advertising his own book. perty, insults their lowliness, grinds the face of the poor, or wrings the heart of the meek—ask them, I would not mistake him; he knew it would be a agricultural premiums. The resolutions went no say, if there is not retribution to be found in the work of prayer and a work of blood; they must farther than this, while Mr. Crawford very promidnight course of Corse de Leon-if there is not take the sword and not let it rust in the scabbard-"the sword of Gideon-they must keep perly observed upon the prudence and justice of punishment and justice poured forth even upon the bard—"the sword of Gideon—they must keep perly observed upon the prudence and justice of privileged heads above."—Mr. James's Corse de it bright before the Lord"—for God had said that making a landed provision for every labourer. But he would cleanse the land. He then exhorted his while Mr. CRAWFORD merely suggested the prohearers to be up and doing, to pray more, to live to God more, to believe more, to give themselves up completely to God, to live for God and one another. | most outrageous and impracticable details for He had given them his best advice, let them take it, carrying it out, that could have been suggested to pray over it, and he would with God's assistance and

> and affectionately bid them good night. (Loud cheering.) The CHAIRMAN then introduced

Mr. Bradley, of Hyde, who was received with a Chartist; and though he had suffered eight months' imprisonment, he would never cease to REFUGE, STALYBRIDGE, TO CELEBRATE Rural Police Bill, and in shortening the hours of THE RELEASE OF THE REV. J. R. STE- factory labour, though he thought, for his part, they factory labour, though he thought, for his part, they never could succeed till they got the Suffrage, by which to protect and legislate for themselves as out of the question. working men. (Cheers.) How were they situated all, to cultivate a knowledge of one another, to symas he was in very bad health, and give

way to another gentleman who would address them. moonshine; and that the Chartists, instead of hunt people under the pretence of repealing isolated bad straw, proceeded to the sick bed from whence he the one or correct the other without Universal Parliament, and the people were powerless, they

globe. They felt they were excluded out of the sphere of being and doing good—that the law never or death. The people had become too wise to be pulled like puppets by the wires of leadership, and, guided by a resolute and indomitable adherence to quicks ands of expediency, till, lashed by the waves of progress, they reached the haven of repose and should, by way of bidding him good night, give him twenty rounds of the Kentish fire, which was responded to by the whole meeting in the most enthu

The CHAIRMAN then briefly addressed the meeting after which, three times three were given for Mr. Oastler, O'Connor, J. R. Stephens, the Northern acclamation, to the chairman, who acknowledged broke up just before Sunday, highly pleased with the evening's proceedings.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

han they were if it was GRANT GUILT AND LONG CONTINUED altogether released from their copious evacuations. PERSECUTION OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

In our last number we laid before our readers a report of a meeting of Irish landlords, recently held

Many of the early speakers would have given the vegetables, and thus, without any straining at complexion of patriotism to their-intentions, while artificial agriculture, but by the very commonest and wretchedness which they admit to exist, and of much as he can earn by a whole year's toil; he may they are justly entitled.

insert his speech :-

marks, in alluding to the state of the country, he cock first. observed that the houses of the poor people throughout the country, were literally worth nothing—they were net fit for habitation. In traversing the bogs as a were not fit for the dogs over which he had shot."

Now this Mr. Napen is, we understand, a Tory views, it would be better calculated to ensure his that, upon his own estate, he has to coat pocket; upon which the neighbour replied, then the Times, having assumed this false and dis- hard that their falsehoods should force as to do object than the delivery of local sermens or lectures. witness the destitution which he describes to "Aye, mon; and nae doubt you may carry the crope housest position, proceeds to take its stand as a likewise.

Can reproof be stronger than that which this gen-

Good God! human beings living in hovels in which a sportsman would not put his dog. repealing millowners and the Government, that they

The blt of a speech which is most important for its folly is that of a Captain Dunns, and which we "He resided in a district where there was, unfor-

with little difficulty, be reclaimed and made productive if the people only knew how to go about it. (Hear, hear.) That they would at once set about it he had no doubt, if the means were given them; for cortainly the charge of a want of industry could not with truth be imputed to them." Here we have a most extraordinary jargon; the

Gallant Captain says, that the land would be reclaimed if the people knew how to go about it, and, in the very next breath, he says they would soon go about it, if the means were given them, and he the Irish peasantry. The next speaker is Sharman Crawford, and

while we acquit him of all participation in past acts tensive principle than the mere collection of subscrippriety of adopting the principle, he went into the the mind of man.

theirs, work for and with them, he would finally Mr. CRAWFORD recommends the allotment of an acre of ground to every labourer, and in his appropriation of that quantity he assigns three distinct duties or performances, each and all of which are founded upon the most fallacious uniformly contain a family chapel or oratory. Ab- to the kind invitation that had been sent him. Mr. data. He assigns a task for the man, for the land, surd as such would-be pleasure-grounds may seem, Stephens had called him a consistent Chartist; he and for the two little pigs, which none of the parties could possibly perform.

> In the first place he proposes that the man, after ten or eleven hours labour; for his master should amuse himself in planting a half acre of potatoes; in cultivating and digging them, and in digging and the children of Irish labourers begin to work for work until it became the law of the land-he would their masters at the age of twelve or thirteen, till assist Mr. S. in repealing the New Poor Law, the about twenty or twenty-one, when they marry and become housekeepers themselves. Therefore the performance of the required duty from the man is

> Next comes the land; and surely Mr. CRAWFORD must know that there is not an acre of land in the they were then, though, God knew, they were low with that produced by two little pigs, would stand

> important of all the duties, that assigned to the pathise with one another, and to struggle in the unhappy two little pigs, upon whom devolves the great cause, until their efforts were crowned with enriching process. Does Mr. CRAWFORD know what success. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would conclude, he said, or do those who cheered understand it ! Is Mr. Chawford aware that there are eighty perches Mr. Stephens, upon which the cheering again com-throughout the year, and for potatoes, too, which Oastler, and the Rev. J. R. Stephens; after the to assure Mr. Chawpond that forty big pigs, much subsidence of which Mr. Bairstow spoke as follows: less two little pigs, would not, if they had nothing perform the duty which he has assigned to the poor

> > He talks of straw, while he must know that pigs alone, of all other animals, never convert straw into manure, being, as regards their bed, the most cleanly of all animals. Iudeed, in justification of which we heard from an Irish farmer.

He had a sow with a litter of young ones: the sow fell sick, and the farmer littered yard and all with straw for warmth; after three days' attempt at doctoring, he at last sent for the parish pig doctor, they become but a mere daub, when contrasted deposited them in a corner of the yard, over the expelled the young brood, and when the visit was to cut down every obstruction to their unlimited over and the patient was prescribed for, the Doctor accursed factory system. But they were fully con- behold, the well-trained brood had taken advantage only spot that for three days appeared legitimate large luck-penny for the learned gentleman, as their share of the fee.

We, therefore, protest at once, upon the part of the two little pigs, against the performance of the dirtiest little beasts of pigs on earth, real Irish pigs. and worth their weight in gold; as a half acre of principle, they would steer clear of the shoals and potato ground manured by pigs would be well worth five pounds.

Will Mr. CRAWFORD send us a sow and boar of this manuring breed, and we promise any price for every breeze unfurled it; they had nailed their them! No; but we tell Mr. CRAWFORD how to get over the difficulty, and how to increase the comfort. while he diminishes the burden upon the man, the

Let each labourer have an acre and a half of ground, and apply it thus:-a quarter of an acre of potatoes, a quarter of an acre of wheat, a quarter of an acre of vetches and kitchen garden, a quarter of an acre of meadow, and a half acre of grass, and then let us see what his produce would be-300 pable and is detected, then is the cry of shame restones of potatoes, thirty-five stones of wheat, milk, and butter, of a cow, and kitchen garden for bush fruit and vegetables; then Mr. CRAWFORD may say that a cow, one pig, and the weeds of a kitchen garden, together with some little collected by the man himself, would manure a quarter of an acre the compliment in a short speech, and the meeting | well, while the ashes and other manure furnished by slops, et cetera, would afford ample quantity for a kitchen garden. Thus a quarter of an acre of fresh land might be broken up every year, and have a good party, and all at the shrine of Mammon. skin upon it, instead of a continuous succession of potatoes and wheat, while the man's labour would be reduced to nearly one half, and to assist him in that, the cow would enable him to keep some of the chil-

The cow is the grand thing for a poor family; and let us now see what our disposition of the land would afford. Three hundred stones of potatoes. thirty-five ditto of wheat, four quarts of new milk per day for seven months of the year, and eighty pounds of butter, or better than half a pound per

details.

performed their part of the covenant, they would be the Yorkshire local list for advertising purposes.

we here reprint his confession. He said:-

"Improve the agricultural resources of the country, and you increase employment among the labouring classes, and decrease the poor rates, (Hear, hear.) It is the interest of the proprietors, therefore, to forward these objects; for there is no use blinking the question -any person that looks at the operation of the poor laws must see that eventually the proprietor must pay the rate. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, let the proprietors employ the people, and they will not have poor rates to pay.

Now, can anything be more beastly, disgusting, and flagitious, than thus seeing landlords obliged to be dragged like badgers from a hole before any notions of justice, humanity, or right, possess them. h'ere we are distinctly told, that the dread of a pour rate has forced these gentlemen to consider grie vances, with which they admit that they have admits that want of industry cannot be imputed to been familiar for years, without making the slightest approach towards their redress, until alarmed by hole;" we have always taken pride and solfishne ss and fear. Thus it ever has been, and pleasure in declaring it ourselves; our readers will thus it ever will be, with the rich—they must be do us the justice to say that we are never very kicked interaction.

> Protestants, passed a resolution exonerating all grass land from the payment of tithe, and thus threw the whole burden of the Protestant church upon a pauper Catholic agricultural people. In 1824, Mr. GOULBURN, finding the security of the parsons becoming weak, in consequence of this immu nity, and the reduced price of grain holding out a premium for leaving land in grass, passed his titl e composition bill, by which tithe was to be convented into an acreable assessment upon all land, as well grass as agricultural From 1735 till 1825, ever y war was a tithe war; and the grass Protestant and grass Catholic proprietors, shot, hung, transported, murdered, and destroyed every man who took part in opposition to tithes. The poor paid as high as 25s. an acre tithe for potatoes; 20s. for wheat; 16's. for barley; 12s. for oats; and 8s. for flax; and serving the parson or proctor with more than three notices to draw his tithe upon the same day was conspiracy by Act of Parliament. So, when a poor nian, or a combination of poor men, preferred allowing the parson to draw those tithes to paying the valuation five hundred. three friendly Protestants were employed to serve notice to draw, and the parish was then declared in a conspiracy against the payrson, and the military were poured in from all quarters to aid the as nicety is the order of the day, let us just run the

> This went on for nearly a century; the Catholic landlord and lay impropriators and magistrates being the greatest tyrants. But, when all was brought into hodge podge, and when the rich had to pay a little for their religion, then did lords, highsheriffs. M.P.s. and squires, rise in open rebellion against the parsons, and cry " down with the church, and no tithes," until at length they have for another bit transferred them, in the shape of rent charge, to return, just 49,000, or 2,570, instead of 3,673, the shoulders of the Catholic tenants; and now the per week, while for seven weeks of November and patriots being sopped like a furious watch dog, are mute once more. Is not this a case exactly in point with the present agricultural move, and has not Mr. M'CARTNEY put the saddle upon the right horse?

appalling fact that sixpence a day is above the average price for an able-bodied man in the West of Ireland; and then comes a Mr. Watt, who, in detailing some facts connected with the district of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, which has always been the most disturbed part of Ireland, says, that within five years, encouragement has been given to agricultural improvement, and for that period there has not been a single oriminal, whereas previously there was not a single year but there was a public execution. O! shameful! horrid! beastly! and who were the murderers! Why, the rascally landlords, of course, who should one and and all be hung up as scare crows, as a warning to those who may follow. The Irish deserve it for bearing it.

We are sick of the beastly concern! we never read a more disgusting recital than the whole affair; and our readers will now do us the justice to say, that however our former paintings of Irish suffering and lordly tyranny may have appeared high coloured, with the picture drawn by the gentlemen

O what a row there is, when a land shark, who has sent thousands to a premature grave, is finally sent after them.

Landlords of the Green Isle! you have written your own history, with your own pen, and in the blood of your own countrymen, and we believe it true to the letter.

THEIR ORGAN.

Mystery and latitude to an almost unlimited ciple, and the assurance in January, when both half extent are, by a kind of prescriptive right, conceded years were expired, that the frequent changes of to the press; but, inasmuch as there must be always some implied, if not defined, understanding between those who write and those who read, it has there- more; or, in other words, fairly disposing fore been the immemorial custom, that the latter of the 36,500, according to the previous nineteen should only impugn the former when trick, disgrace, dishonour, or falsehood, shall be so clumsily veiled by Mr. Editor, as to make silence, or affected blindness, a charge of participation against the latter. In plain terms, the disciples of a newspaper, written for the higher or middle classes, value it exactly in look upon as a mere casual increase in our weekly proportion to its powers of aiding tyranny by false- order. hood; but inasmuch as the least moral must be the most scrupulous, the moment the cheat becomes palechoed through the surprised ranks.

If a party cannot rely upon its organ's veracity, what influence can that party hold in a state; and if an organ descends to the disgraceful and dishonourable subterfuge of pandering to advertisers, and re- our match, as the school boys say, the Sunday Times cruiting for quacks, at the expence of truth, and by and the Weekly Chronicle, and what do we find wilful falsehood, what will it not sacrifice to pre- there? Why just this, that in the last six months serve the support of the political portion of its of the year, as compared with the previous six readers! We may answer principle, politics, months, the Sunday Times has fallen off 10,000. The

tical quacks, and attach the signature "Chartist," THOUSAND. as if coming from other parties; that is a part of the mysterious license; but to issue a wilful and critical laying in of stamps,-mind, we are only more disgraceful occurrence come under our know- relieves us of that portion of the jealousy; but if ledge than that to which we are now about to such nicety is to be observed, let us just treat the

If honour is to be observed towards our political years' average. subscribers, surely honesty st ould be observed towards our advertisers. We expound our prinwished. They might call that good Chartism, but this week to draw more particular attention to the day for the remaining five months, together with a ciples as an inducement and invitation to the the advertising belligerents stood thus: milk per day for the pigs; to this add garden to the latter. In the one vie may be over sealous first quarter of present half year, 126,000; decline,; and unmeasured, but with the other, meal has 6,000 upon thirteen weeks, nothing to do. The stan dard of truth is the only measure which advertiseers require, and to which 48,000; first quarter of present half year, 37,000;

The Leeds Times has , then, in the most unblushing him two hundred pounds of bacon, or more than and dishonest many er, added no less than nine A Mr. Marks is the first speaker, and we again half a pound per day. That man would never let a thousand five hund red to the amount of stamps froggy Frenchman enter upon his little paradise; which the returns give to that paper, and, with the "Towards the conclusion of this gentleman's re- he would fight like an Irishman, and die like a game very returns from a which he professes to quote before his eyes, and fre m which he quotes in these words:-We must be understood as agreeing altogether The last STAP IP RETURNS SHOW the weekly with Mr. Chawrond in principle, and therefore do circulation of the Times to be 3,673; and then the sportaman, many a time he had seen the game fall at we feel the greater jealousy and alarm, lest ridicule Leeds Times gives the gross amount as 95,000, while the door of the pour man, those wretched hovels may be cast upon it, from the absurdity of the the Stamp Returns before his eyes give the return stock, stating the amount of stamps received, and

quite idle: he had often asked himself what he landlord, enjoying the small fortune of about had discovered an essence of manure, and that he Septem'ser, 12,500; November, thing: it is well enough for advertisers to bestow quite luie: no had offer the general good! And he thought thirty thou and per annum, while he confesses could carry a sufficiency for five acres in his waist-

second-rate paper, as the Northern Star, not being

For this we thank the Briggate National: the The next speaker is Mr. George Macartney; Star is not a Yorkshire paper, nor yet an English and as this gentleman has let the cat out of the bag, paper, nor yet a National paper; it is an Imperial paper, and while the Times thus caters for quacks. by narrowing its circulation to a limited circle, what will the originators and supporters of the late "national" move say to their "toad in a hole ?"

> But while we never have catered for advertisements, but, on the contrary, have refused many, and would much rather insert a good letter from a 'CHARTIST" hand-loom weaver, an account of a Whig Corn Law drubbing, or a good missionary's lecture, yet we beg to tell the Times that we circulate more within thirty miles of him than he circulates all over the world, and we send more single papers to aristocrats and M.P.'s, who are obliged to take us as poison, than one half of the Times' circulation.

We did not leave it for the Times to find out that we were not a mere "Toad in a noisy about "advertisers would do well to look In 1735, the Irish House of Commons, being here," or in parading the stamp returns; but, inasmuch as some consideration has been forced upon us, and as we may be safely said to hold the balance even between the advertising portion of the community, not being an advertising paper, let us, while our hand is in, give a fair specimen of the real state of the case to that portion of the community who have no other protection, or guarantee, than the words of the Editor for the expenditure of their money.

The Times then calls itself the second paper in Yorkshire, by the returns. Now let us see-

No I. Northern Star,

Half a Million and Twenty-one Thousand Leeds Mercury, two hundred and forty-two thousand, by its own account.

Leeds Intelligencer, one hundred and twenty-six

thousand.

Hull Advertiser, one hundred and eleven thousand No. V.

Leeds Times, eighty-five thousand, five hundred. So much for the other point of veracity; and now, Times nicely through the twenty-six week guantlet, taking the first nineteen weeks, and the last seven.

For the first mineteen weeks, then, that is, for the quarter ending in September, to the first week of November, inclusive, October being a five weeks menth, and the first week's supply for November, consequently had in October, and let us see how the matter stande For those nineteen weeks, the Times had, by the

December, the Times had no fewer than 36,500, or nearly one half of the whole amount, supplied for the whole term, or in weekly circulation 5,214; and then the cur echoes the yelp of the bull-dog, and says, we make no average of the Intelligencer. A Mr. BERMINGHAM follows, and announces the because he has not made proper arrangements about bilking advertisers. Now can figures make facts clearer as regards the

dishonesty and falsehood of the Times towards advertisers, who are, in our opinion, in all cases were they can swear that they were governed by a bonafide circulation, as stated in the paper which deceives them, absolved from the payment of advertisements. Now one word for the verscious Mercuru, and

here we are merely dealing between the advertising claimants as arbitrators. The Mercury says:-" We make no weekly

average of the Intelligencer's circulation, because a large proportion was supplied to that paper in the month of September." Well, now, let us have like case like rule. In January, 1840, the Mercury had 19,600, and in December, 1840, 45,000. In January. 1840, the Intelligencer had 20,000, and in December. 1840, 45,000. Now, surely, if 45,000 in December is more dispreportionate to the circulation of the Intelligences than the same amount is to the circulation of the Mereury, so is, upon the other hand, 19,000 in January to the Mercury, than 20,000 in the same month to the Intelligencer, and may we not, therefore, have another January tale to tell upon the next returns?

What, then, as far as the justice of the case is concerned, is the fairest rule ! Why, doubtless, to take each year within itself, and what is gained in one will be lost in the other.

Now, upon a comparison of the two half years, how do matters stand between the rivals for the second place? It appears that the increase of the Times DISHONOUR, DISGRACE, AND DISSOLU- for the last six months over the provious six TION OF THE HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE | months, throwing in the 36,500 for seven-weeks, in PARTY; THEIR PRINCIPLES AND just, -what does the reader think, -after all the splutter about the spread of the all-devouring prinprinciple had produced an increase of 1.000 weekly? Why, just fifty-six weekly, and no weeks, a falling off of about 19,500 upon the half year. So much for the truth, nicety, and justice.

We make no comparison of our oirculation with the Briggate National and European Advertiser. The whole circulation of Mother Goose, we should

We make no mention of the Monarch, not of the daily, not of the Provincial, not of the English, nor vet of the Imperial, but of the universal press, the great Weekly Dispatch; thousands are as spoiled sheets, and the whole circulation of Mother Goose, would be to the Dispotch as mere waste; but we select the Whig metropolitan papers, nearest Greenacre Chronicle has fallen off 44,000, and the It is bad enough to manufacture editorial poli- Stor has increased in the same period SIXTY-SIX

If this very great nicety is to be observed in the Mercury and Times to another test of a whole half

In the first quarter of the last year, then, as compared with the last quarter of the previous half-year,

Mercury-Last quarter of last half year, 132,000 Leeds Times-Last quarter of last half year,

decline, 11,000, or nearly 1,000 a week. Intelligencer-Last quarter of first half year,

26,000; first quarter of last half year, 44,000; increase, 18,000 upon the thirteen weeks. We here take leave of the Briggate "National"

and European Advertiser. We may have a word to say as to the difference between consumption and returns; a difference to which friend Mercury attaches much importance. and afterwards take a review of the whole year's

the amount on hand at the end of each quarter. A Scotch farmer once assured a neighbour that he Leeds Times-July, 12,500; August, 12,000; In future, we shall take but a yearly review of the BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS.

TO CONSIDER THE STATEMENTS THAT AP-PEARED IN THE NORTHERN STAR OF THE 27TH PER. 1841.

A meeting, consisting of 234 of the members and friends of the Christian Chartist Church, was held in the chapel. Mr. Hill, sea, was voted to the chair. Mr. Toll read the statements in the Star, and the chairman called upon Mr. Styles to read an answer to them that had been drawn up by the Committee, which now remained to be adopted, or rejected by the meeting. Mr. Styles then read the following address, and also a letter from Mr. Vincent, sub-

Statement of Facts in Answer to an Article that appeared in the Northern Star of February rection of himself appeared the angry Chartists) to ad-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-We consider it our duty to contradict an anonymous article in the Star, containing several alleged facts and insinuations against the leaders of the Christian Chartist Church generally, and Messra Collins and O'Neil in perticular.

In your introductory remarks, you intimate that you have received letters complaining of an unfriendly spirit manifested towards the associated body of Chartists, by the leaders of the Christian Chartist Church. We reply, that never in one of our meetings have we alladed to them, much less spoken unfriendly of them. When they attended our meetings, they were heard with the same attention and friendliness with which any of our own members were treated; and lastly, to show that the statement was utterly false, all their intimations (though handed in irregularly) have been given from the pulpit and desk with the greatest frankness, with the exception of the one after-

The only ground of difference that has ever existed is, that most of the members of the Church are not in the National Charter Association, it being, in their abundant supply of waste paper to the butter and opinion, (in its old constitution,) illegal

The anonymous communication that follows, begins with the non-announcement of the soirce. The facts of the case are not correctly stated, they are these:-Their intimations had generally been handed in irregularly; instead of handing them to the Committee, before the meeting commenced, they were sent in, in the middle, or near the close of the lecture or sermon. In this instance, Mr. Barrett had been sitting in the the Vestry at the same time; the parties saw each other; during this time no intimation was presented: but, as usual, near the close of Mr. Hawke's lecture, it

was handed to the Chairman. It was not given out; Mr. Barrett rose, and asked why it was not? Mr. O'Neil, the Chairman, asked him two questions. First-Why was it not handed in to the Committee? Second-What authority he had for stating that Mr. Vincent would be present? adding. that if he answered these questions, it should, as usual, be given out. The first was not answered; and, after much equivocation, it appeared that the coming of Mr. Vincent was without authority, they not having received an answer from him.

Mr. O'Neil said that the impression made upon his mind by the announcement of the soires read by him on Sabbath last, as well as upon the minds of all who heard it. was that the gentlemen mentioned were to be present; so much so that he was perfectly astonished at hearing on the day after, from Mr. Collins, that Mr. Vincent was not to be there. He immediately saw that a false use had been made of Mr. Vincent's name; he felt sorry that be had been the means of aiding the spread of the falsehood, and he therefore would not do

To show, however, that he was perfectly willing to intimate anything founded on truth, from whoever it came, he weeld give out their second announcement (for there were two), viz, that Mr. Dean Taylor would preach next Sunday, at Lawrence-street, adding full particulars as to time, subject, and admission money. That Mr. O'Neil advised those present not to purchase tickets is a base falsehood, and that any steps have been taken to make the soires a failure, is equally

which they have not facts sufficient to injure. Mr. lical anxiety to follow out the above unfounded suspicion. The only meeting publicly held in Birmingham tired to the back-ground discomfitted and charrined. for Frost's restoration, was the one alinded to on Helioway Head, on the first of January. There was none other for Mr. Collins to attend. As to Mr. Collins's interest in behalf of the exiled patriots. let his two is stated, as if to produce an impression of carelessness. that Mr. Collins and Arthur O'Neil came on to the ground half an hour after the time for which the meetis altogether paltry, and the fact is that very few were Frost Committee proposed a vote of thanks, which was the better part of valour."-Morning Herald. passed with enthusiastic applause. No thought of injuring Mr. Frost has ever been attached to Mr. Collins, and why the parties, now complaining, did not on the spot dissent from that which they say was an irreparable injury to Mr. Frost's character, is for them to ex-

Seconded by Mr. Hill and carried unanimously. VERBAUM COPY OF MR. VINCENT'S LETTER TO JOHN

and carried by them.

5, Greenland Grove, Craven-street,

plain. Why they stood by without giving their veto

against Mr. Collins is passing strange, and more so

considering the fact of the vote of thanks proposed

1st March, 1841. MY DEAR COLLINS, -I have read a paragraph in the Northern Star, to the effect that you had advised me not to visit Birmingham. I do not wish mistakes of the matter. You could not have done so when in London, because I had not then received the invitation. and my own private affairs prevented my accepting the kind invitation of the Birmingham friends. You are quite at liberty to make what use of this letter you

The charge against you, so far as my visit to Birmingham is concerned, is not true. You had nothing to do in the matter. My own reasons have been given in my own hardwriting. Regretting that any dispute should exist in our own ranks, and hoping that such disputes demands of a people, united in purpose and opinion, may be speedily settled, so that our glorious cause may properly progress, I am, dear Collins,

Faithfully your's, HENBY VINCENT.

It was afterwards resolved unanimously:-"That the thanks and approbation of this meeting be presented to Messra Cellins and O'Neil, for their

the holy cause which they have esponsed."

THE ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATION-SIG-NAL DEFEAT OF THE "LEAGUERS."

On Monday evening these worthies met with a com-(which were by mo means widely circulated, probably from prudential reasons) it was intended to be "The Annual General Meeting of the Metropolitan, Central, at the same time, and in the same direction, bending destruction of man's liberty, and of all clear recogtion." At an early hour, one of the large rooms of the mighty rushing of the whole torrent, against which the principles of Chartism to be religious principles, tavern was crowded by persons, chiefly of the working sentiments occasionally uttered by them before the pro- subject has been always seen, both by the people's religious society; and we were desirous to see them ceedings commenced, it soon became evident that the friends and by their enemies; and hence, from the so declare themselves, and leave to the vilo herd of smooth-tongued political economists, who have so time when the House of Commons was first sought to despots the option of openly and manifestly trampkindly taken the interests and weifare of the "labouring time when the House of Commons was first sought to despots the option of openly and manifestly trampclasses" into their especial protection, would not be be emancipated from the direct controll of the ling under foot their own laws, or of crushing permitted quietly to have it all their own way, and the crown, and placed in its due position as an indepen- along with Chartism, Methodism in all its varieties and feed the Irish patriots, so long as a balance-ofresult showed that these anticipations were well-founded.

At about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Warburton, M.P. (who was announced to take the chair,) the "leaguers:" amongst whom were observed Mr. Villiers, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. J. A. Roebuck. Dr. Bowring, Mr. Alcock (ex M.P. for Ludiow and expaid and consequently disinterested gentiemen who amuse themselves by going about the country as lecturers. No opposition was offered to Mr. Warburton taking the chair, and a momentary gleam of self-satisfaction was apparent on the faces of the Honourable Gentleman's supporters, who had evidently apprehended an opposition is limine by the appointment of another old soldier." at once saw the position and strength of the enemy, and consequently appeared by no means as cating the introduction of any other topic than that of and purposes of the dominant class.

classes," &c. (a postulate, by the bye, which the majority of the meeting, by their cries of "no, no," seemed to think was not demonstrable either by argument or MEETING OF THE FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF THE by proof), ended with a declaration that their attention - CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, was to be confined to the one sole object—to wit, "the repeal of the accursed bread tax," and that they were not to entertain, nor permit to be entertained, and other subject whatever at any of their meetings, or at cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter from the Cnartista.) Having reminded the meeting what the subject was which they had met to discuss, the Hon. Gentleman concluded his few observations by imploring order and fair hearing for the gentlemen who would address them; and after the report should be read, and the resolutions proposed, it would be competent for any gentleman in the meeting-(loud cheers from the Chartists. and the Hon. Gentleman quickly saw his mistake) - for those who were members-("Ah, ah," and "It won't do, Warburton")-for any other gentleman (this re-cor-

dress the meeting. The Secretary (Mr. Sydney Smith, it was understood) then read the report. It stated that the association had had enormous difficulties to encounter since it first meeting on the 3rd of August last, arising firest from the apathy of the middle classes; and secon ilv. from the hestility of the political portion of the work. ing classes-(cheers)-both of which causes, how ever. were fast disappearing, particularly the latter-- loud eries of "No, no, never,")-for the working classes had now become most active in their co-, peration with the association. (Here there were stil', stronger expressions of dissent) The report then went on to state that the exertions of the lecturers had been attended with super-eminent success, and t'nat they had been well received in every part of the kin odom! (This was rather too barefaced for even those who were not Chartists, and, therefore, this veraciou's atatement was received with great laughter from all p' irts of the room.) After a few unmeaning generalities, the report alluded to what it called a new feature in their proceedings. mentioned, for reasons that we shall immediately namely, the publication and disser ination of upwards of 20,000 copies of the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons, for the purpose of edifying the agricultural labour rs, and affording an bacon shops throughout the country. The committee then referred to the fact, that a manifesto against the Corn Laws had been signed by upwards of 150 influential members of the House of Commons, from which they argued much good where the subject should again be brought before that branc's of the legislature. Several parts of the report elicited much disapprobation from the meeting; particularly those passages in which it was asserted, that the "total repeal of the Corn Laws Chapel for a quarter of an bour before the meeting would conduce to the welfare of the land," the correctcommenced: the Committee were, as usual, sitting in ness of which piece of Anti-Corn-Law dogmatism was vehemently disputed. The report having been read, A Mr. HARRISON moved, and the well-known Mr.

> ceived, printed, and circulated-and now came the tng of war. A Chartist named WALL, got upon the table, and was received with uprosrious shouts of applause. The leaguers," one and all, looked dismayed. Wall observed, that the question for the working classes to consider was, whether their wages were to be lowered or not (Cheera.) The sole reason why the manufacturers had come forward was, because they knew that owing to high wages they were not able to compete with the foreign manufacturer-(cheers)-and hence it was that they were desirous of reducing the wages of the labouring class by a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) He contended, therefore, that they were not agitating for but against the people-(cheers); -in fact, they had amendment, in opposition to the report, to the effect that they could not expect, however, the Repeal of the Corn Laws until the people were fairly represented, &c., and saivising the presentation of a National Peti- from one limb of their prev.

People's Charter. Another Chartist, named Boggis, seconded the councils. motion in a speech which was really sensible, moderate, and much to the purpose. It abounded with plain common sense truths, which were so unpaintable to the clacogues tof whom there were not a few in the room to endeavour to clamour down the speaker.

on the subject of a

From this point of the proceedings all was confusion The insignation against Mr. Collins is a malevolent attempt to surround with suspicion a character and noise. The Chartists observed the interruptions. and, on the lex talionis principle, seemed determined Vincent's letter, sent by him upon seeing the slander that none of the other side should be heard. In vain part, shall be deemed and holden to be an unlawful in the Star, is sufficient to disprove it. The last state- did Mr. Roebuck and Dr. Bowring avow themselves to ment is not only utterly false, in its first part, but be Chartists: they obtained not from the offended throughout its style is such as to evince clearly a diabo-, audience the "charity of their silence," and, after several fruitless attempts to gain a hearing, they re- the ward divisions, officers, and Councils, all the Mr. VILLIERS was a little more successful, for he

was listened to with some degree of attention. Several Chartists then addressed the meeting, and at length the amendment was put and carried by an Association acted separately and distinctly from each last journeys to Loughborough and Bilston speak. It immense majority, amidst the most tumultuous

The Hon. Chairman and his supporters seeing that the ing was advertised. It is well known that demonstrating the remaining business in statu quo. There was a long tions rarely commence at the time intimated; the charge string of resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, but the "leaguers" appeared to think, and wisely, too, that on the ground when they arrived, and the business they had quite enough for the nonce. Chagrin and they arrived. The unanimous election of Mr. Collins of the Chairman and those around him at the signal to the chair, and the enthusiastic approbation with defeat they had sustained at this the very comwhich he was received, clearly show that "the mencement of their London campaign for 1841. It people" knew not of any "past offences" to seems to be clear that they have nothing else to expect forgive; it is a gratuitous slander. His conduct, as at any future meeting they may venture to hold in the chairman, met with the highest approbation, and when metropolis; and therefore one would be inclined to the business of the meeting was ended, one of the whisper in their ear, in a friendly way, "discretion is

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMENDED SCHEME OF ORGANIZA-

next best thing to being right yourself is to put your enemy completely in the wrong." We fully accord to go abroad. I wrote my reasons to the members of with this doctrine; and hence we have ever been of inviting me. I do not suppose you knew anything should be conducted peacefully and legally: YEARS." knowing that if their moral strength was I am sorry that my name should be used in matters well marshalled, and their numbers well with which I have nothing to do. Prior arrangements organised, they were invincible and irresistible; -able to carry any measure of a wholesome and sanatory tendency, without violating any of those forms and appearances of law with which the harpies have fenced round the carcase of corruption, in the hope of feasting undisturbedly thereon. There is no power in any state successfully to resist the righteous hence their highest dread has ever been the organisa- doctrines of truth and righteousness, personal, tion of the people, and their greatest care to pro- social, and political; as in fact we hold politics to vide against its existence. It is only by a well be part and parcel of Christianity, and inseparable intelligent, and persevering defence, and advocacy of digested plan of organisation, generally understood therefrom, being mixed up with, springing out of the cause of Chartism, requesting them to go onwards in and acted on, that the power of the people can be and sustaining all its principles and doctrines. efficiently made manifest. The isolated struggles of we were desireus to have seen, for the individuals, or knots of individuals, or separate first time since the age of the Apostles, a societies or localities, even though all directed to true Catholic and Christian church, acknowledgplete overthrow. The meeting was held at the Crown citadel, which expends its force in impotence, pro- talked of, but neither understood nor practised, has and Anchor, and according to the placards and handbills ducing a splash and nothing more; while a national been, and is now being made, the most fearfully organisation, enabling the whole people to move effective tool that ever tyranny employed for the their energies against the same point, is like the nition of the principles of moral right. We hold class. From the appearance of those persons, and the no obstacle can stand. The vast importance of this and every Chartist society to be consequently a a period of about 250 years, an incessant struzgle the Society of Friends or Quakers, the confederated has been going on, between those who wished to unions of Unitarians, the newly-organised and adentered the room, accompanied by a great number of organise, and those who wished to destroy, the ex- mitted association of "Rational Religionists," and pression of the people's will for night. This struggle every other religious society whose creed. has been carried on with more or less of spirit, as forms, discipline, or worship, should involve candidate for East Surrey,) and a posse of those well- the parties anxious for right, and understanding it. declarations of principle not required by law, or the have been more or less numerous, talented, or in- several societies of which should correspond with fluential. It would be easy to run over the entire each other, or appoint deputies to meet each other. history; but it would comport neither with our or in any other way transgress the almost all-comspace nor purpose to do so. Suffice it that the lynx- prehensive provisions of these two acts. This was which their own acts imposed a positive barrier. eyed jealousy of faction, watched every provement; our opinion : it has been our opinion long-in fact, chairman. But this pleasant feeling was destined and, having in their hands the power of lawmaking, throughout the whole movement: we were sorry to very prudently shows the pigmies first, and, as to be soon changed into one of deep mortification. The met every organised movement with new and more be unsupported in it by O'Connon, for whom, and Chairman, however, with the eye of a "wary, cool, close restrictions; till it was thought that for whose opinions every true Chartist must have increases, he mends his hand, until, at length, he amount of PRINCIPLE to introduce in committee.

the usual claptrapisms about these same javs being societies and national organisation, are comprised in estimated by the people, and to accept for them just of "Keep Cumberland out." By degrees, achieved, by an additional hurrah for a thing that new Bill, ever sees a newspaper; such of the work-

39 GEO. III, chap. 79, passed in July 1799, and the The National Delegates refused to shrink from the on the wall, magnified familiarity into contempt, 57 GEO. III. c. 19, passed, in March 1817, and so direct avowal of their political objects and purposes; and the magician, for that figure, substituted well are the meshes of these two insidious and claiming the right to consider their principles to be those another, and with another change of note, "keep infamous statutes F gread out, that it was doubt of religion, they would not take ad antage of that out the Tories." Familiarity having deprived this less deemed to be impossible for any "national" organisation to escape them. And so it would the meetings of the Committee. (Here there were loud be, in the absence of a national organ of communication. When the scoundrels hatched this right on-legally, if it may be-illegally, if the law hideousness to the monster on the wall, it is at infernal piece of villany, they did not calculate upon be such as that we cannot comply with it—but LET length, replaced by a panoramic view of France, s Northers Star rising in the political and social hemisphere, and shedding its rays over the entire this determination they sat down, with the law Thus making each new apparition dance to a new surface of the Empire. That advantage the people before them, but without any assistance from its and appropriate tune. will now feel, as, by means of it, they may be paid mystifiers, to exercise the shrewd judgment of enablied to make the plan of organisation now officed them, as thoroughly efficient as it is perfectly le gal: and thus baffle all the arts of all the enemies

In calling attention to the plan of organisation propounded by the national meeting of delegates, and to the mode of working it, we begin with placing before our readers so much of the provisions of the law upon the subject, as were capable of being brought to bear upon the former plan.

religious or charitable character, and in which no and right glad are we to congratulate them and the other subject shall, under any circumstances, be people upon that success. discussed, are specially exempted from the operation of the acts above named; and with such exception only, by the u nited force of these acts, every society the members of which, or any member whereof shall either verbally, or in writing, subscribe, or assent to, any test or declaration, not required by law, is an unlawful combination and confederation. See the carefulness with which villany has drawn the net strings! Not content with prohibiting such oaths, tests, or declarations as might be against the law, the words not required by law extend the prohibition to all voluntary declarations of whatever character; even a declared determination, by the members of any society, to uphold the law, might by this clause be construed as illegal. This made the very outset of the former system of organisation illegal. The 5th paragraph, on "The conditions of membership," being as follows:-

" 5. All persons will become members of this Association on condition of signing a declaration, signifying their agreement with its objects, principles, and constitution, when they shall be presented with cards of PROUT seconded, a resolution that it should be remembership, which shall be renewed quarterly, and for which they shall each pay the sum of twopence."

Now this signing a declaration was quite unnecessary: every man desirous of being a member of the Association, of course, agrees with its objects. principles, and constitution. The "signing" is no protection against spies or traitors, whom the good sense and vigilance of the members will as easily detect without the "signing" as with it. In the new plan of organisation, it is, therefore, omitted. Every Chartist is supposed, necessarily, in virtue of his being a Chartist. no other end in view but that of personal aggrandise to desire the objects, to hold the principles, and to ment. (Loud cheers.) He then moved, by way of approve the constitution of the Association. This is the first great improvement of the amended plan by which the fangs of the legal harpies are removed

tion to the Queen, praying her Majesty's interference The next has relation to the abolition of the classes, ward divisions, and local officers and

By the Acts before named, every Society composed of different branches or divisions, acting IN ANY leaguers, that they had the bad taste to permit their MANNER separately or distinctly from each other, or of which any part shall have any distinct President. Secretary, Treasurer, delegate, or other officer, on ANY PERSON acting as such, elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act IN ANY OFFICE for such combination and confederacy. This, of course, brought all the classes, all the Town Councils, all local Treasurers and Secretaries, and all the Riding and County Councils, within the meshes of the law. Because in all these cases the several parts of the other, having reference to their own local arrangements only, and without any reference to, or any "game wasup," for this time, at least, then retired, leav-levert cognizance thereof by the whole Society. The Council for Bradford, for instance, was a distinct Council for that locality. It was elected by the members resident in Bradford only, and its funcdid not commence till more than half an hour after mortification were visibly depicted on the countenances tions were clearly referable to a part of the Association, separate and distinct from the other parts. Bradford were officers only for that part of the Assoother local officers.

Having declared the cases in which political societies shall be deemed unlawful combinations and confederacies, these Acts provide:-That any member of any such society, and every person who shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or intercourse with any such society, or with any division, branch, committee, or other select body, president. treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or memmoney or otherwise, aid, abet, or support such society, or any member thereof, as such, shall incur Among the many good things which O'Connell certain penaltics. The penalties are of two kinds, has said, we remember one saying of his: that "the | "1. By summary process on information before ONE Justice of the Peace, on conviction, a fine of twenty pounds, or three month's imprisonment in the common gaol. 2. BY INDICTMENT, ON CONVICthe Committee at Birmingham who did me the honour most anxious that the operations of the people TION. TRANSPORTATION FOR SEVEN

that there was no possible mode of escaping their opinion and to prosecute their purpose as one man. therein provided. And, as we most conscientiously Of this the factions are most perfectly aware; and believe the Christian religion to inculcate all the the same end, are but like water thrown by bucket- ing, in all the fulness of their comprehensive import, fulls out of a mighty river against the walls of a the precepts of that religion which being hitherto effectual provision had been made against respect, amounting almost to veneration; but we per- introduces his giants and monsters. So with the Irish

right to place themselves in any other position than the apparition of its terrors also, and the experimental bold and manly one of meeting the enemy in front. | tours to the North of England and the North of Ire-Their voice said, almost unanimously, "Let us go land having failed in giving freshness or increased US AT ALL EVENTS GO RIGHT ON." In the spirit of and the note is changed to "keep out the French." plain working men, the clear heads of teetotal ing of peace with all men" of Christian Chartists, and singing to the tune ofin the concection of a plan of national organisation which, while it conducted the people's operations on a straightforward and avowed basis, should, at the same time, render strict submission to all, even the most tyrannous, requirements of the concentrated essence of tyranny, which lay before them in the two Acts of Parliament so oft reverted to above Freemasons, Quakers, and all societies of a purely They have succeeded, we believe, to the very letter;

> The entrapment of the local Councils has been visely provided against, by the amalgation of all those into one body, as a General Council of the whole Association, provided for in No. 7, of the new plan. The entrapment of the local officers has been in like manner provided against, by making them not local, but general officers, acting respectively, not for a part, but for the whole, of the Association. While their election, not merely by the members resident in their own locality, but by all the members of the Association, guards effectually against the wily trap of a part of the society acting separately and distinctly from the other parts. The Bradford Councillors are to be now con-

sidered, and indeed are, not local Councillors for Bradford only, but members of the General Council, by whom the whole Government of the whole Association is conducted, and whose residences happen to be at Bradford; the Bradford Treasurers and Secretaries are, in like manner, not Treasurers and Secretaries for that locality alone, but Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Secretaries, acting under direction of the General Treasurer, and General Secretary, and performing such duties as may be necessary to assist them in conducting the affairs of the whole Association. Thus, every officer acts as an officer, not for any part separately or distinctly, but for the whole. Thus, every mesh of this most elaborately and cautiously constructed legal net, has been avoided by the wisdom of the delegates.

Of course, and of necessity, the plan, to be legal is exceedingly general, and it may be somewhat undefined, in its details. We observe some of its provisions which are liable to abuse, and which may unless precluded by the prudence of the people, give rise to some inconvenience in its working; but on comparing these most carefully with the tortuous enactments of which its concoctors people, and the eviting of all collision with the law; forestalled in the debate. and we know too much of the people not to feel tion which has been devised so well and wisely.

is apparently more general, and its details less over again. bracing, than the original, but illegal, plan of orgasonant with the law, every practical advantage the cry. possessed or provided for by the old plan. For this purpose, as we have been requested by the deleseries of articles, we shall return to it, probably established it, before the debate, at £7 10s. Lord any sort, differing materially from the old manumore than once. We shall take up its several Howick said "the question was not whether the facture. In like manner, the Treasurer and Secretary for clauses, and shew the people how we understand House would adopt the amount of £5. or any other ciation, and not for the whole; and so on of all the operation-what means we advise for the avoidance assessment to the poor rates as a test of franchise: from any necessary laxity of expression forced on by requiring that the voter should be rated for a two, couple his vote and speech, and what becomes this document, they may, by a careful and universal surplus belonging to himself." Hence, then, it Sheffield, as the writing advocate for knowledge. lent and just of all classes are pledged and bound title of a bit of fee simple, which alone can for the hundredth time we ask the Hon. Gentleman ber thereof, as such; or who shall by contribution of by their adhesion to the rules and principles of moral belong to a man's self, and a certain amount to point out the branch in which they are deficient

visious, not merely of moral, social, and religious, chisement of Ireland, as no farmer has a fee simple classes, who would be apt to be rated to £5 on the but of legal right; taking all these upon their own property to any amount. But the Noble Lord went poor rates? Will he answer this? or can he showing. The National Charter Association of further, and said, "that the importance of settling answer this, and show that they are inferior? We Great Britain, may then bid defiance to the Govern- the question was enhanced by the doubtful state of dare him; we challenge him; we defy him. ment. It shall stand; it shall prosper; it shall our fore gn affairs." flourish; in despite of all their power, and in despite Thus was it doubtless hoped to render anything of all their sophistry, or they shall do one of like a national organization for political purposes two things—they shall make a special law place. He might just as well have said "go it Char- and as to action, and the possession of knowledge utterly impossible, without subjecting all the parties for its extinction, as was done with the London therein concerned, to the full penalties of this Corresponding Society-(the very law now in master-piece of class-legislative villany and amended operation, by which it was hoped to ex- too general and pressing to be longer declined. cowardice. Indeed, our own opinion was, after | tinguish all political societies for ever)-or they having carefully and often looked through the acts, shall at once throw off the mask, which, we have argued that the amount of rating, which should no doubt they will do as soon as they may deem it carry the franchise with it, was matter for conprovisions, otherwise than by taking advantage of expedient, and, trampling under foot all semblance sideration in the Committee. some one or other of the forms and names inci- of respect for the laws of their own making, try the and so organised as to enable them to express their dental to some one or other of the special exemptions temper of the people by a further experiment of far in advance of every member in the House if he undisguised brute force.

OR "KEEP-OUT-THE-FRENCH" BILL.

WE said, last week, that a denial of administrative improvement may lead to an increased demand the-French" Bill.

commencement of the grand fight, to approve what we thought just, and reprobate what we thought again repeat the object of the Bill.

passive slavery, while the Whigs fill themselves dent branch of the legislature, to the present moment of aspect, the association of the Baptist churches, power-party of the latter can confer the means upon the former. This compact was entered into long since, but the great difficulty in its observance, a united or a distracted people." So that all that is upon the part of the patriots, arose out of the general disgust to Whigs and Whiggery. However, rogues are seldom at a loss for tools when a principle is agreed upon, and as it was impossible to appear satisfied with positive and substantial tyranny, the aid of an unsubstantial and ghostly enemy gave to the substantial tyrants that negative support to

> The magician, in exhibiting his phantasmagoria. imagination heightens and demand for novelty standard, as in England, would be a very fair

MESSRS. COLLINS AND O'NEIL, AND THE inimical to the welfare and interests of the labouring two most sweeping and compremented as they are thought worthy of. however, the constant apparition of old blue heard never was intended—"the Whig £5 franchise, and no

Now, all we require to perfect the panorama is a good sea view, with DANIEL in the foreground, with Chartists, and the earnest anxiety for the "follow- a loan of Neptune's trident, surrounded by his dupes

> "Paddy Burns was a man deemed of mighty great knowledge, Sir; Behind a great furze ditch, in the bog, he kept his college, Sir,"

he following words :-Daniel by the water side, and Russell on his knee, A roaring out together, "KEEP OUT THE SEA." We have ventured this paraphrase upon the two

ines in the original, which run thus :--"Master by the fire-side, and Shaneen on his knee, A roaring out together great A B C."

Having said so much upon the magical performance of the jugglers, let us now turn to some con- shout of virtuous indignation; just as a dock full of sideration of the realities which were seen on the criminals at the Old Bailey would, if any man wall through the awkward guise of Whiggery, and should have the presumption to call them rogues. also how, and by whom, and for what purpose, and with what hope of success, the Morpeth measure was really introduced.

We find this Bill brought into the House of Commons,-mind, the people's House, not the House of Peers,-by the son of the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord MORPETH: we find the leader of the Opposition and first speaker, to be the son of the Earl of DERBY Lord STANLEY; and we find the debate closed by the son of a Duke, and the brother of a Duke-BEDFORD, Lord JOHN RUSSELL. This remark will have no effect upon the House of Commons, nor vet upon the "Establishment," but it will have its due weight with those for whom we write.

We are led to believe that the purpose of this Bill is to extend the franchise; and the statistical accounts | the House in support of his Bill, he said that. " he read in proof of the progressive decline of Irish constituencies would strengthen this belief; while in order to have the start of the Noble Lord, STAR the hope of its success was said to depend upon the LEY, in the race." decision upon the second reading.

To discuss the real purpose and probability of success, is now our intention. The ostensible purpose of the Bill is to do away with perjury, by allowing disinterested officers to attach the value to property which shall confer a vote, instead of leaving its value to the oath of the holder; thereby removing all questions of doubt as to sufficiency. This is the principle of the Bill, while the Irish and the English people foolishly suppose that the enfranchising of every holding, rated at £5 to the poor rates. | that the Right Hon. Ex-Leader, who, upon this is the principle.

first speaker of any importance upon the government personalities, partly, no doubt, owing to his side; he says, "The question of amount belonged, change of situation. In fact, take the speeches of more properly, to the committee than to the second had to steer clear, we are fully satisfied that no reading." Now this at once takes the popular prinother way, or, at least, no other way so good. ciple of a £5 franchise out of the bill, and makes it could have been adopted for securing the double a bill for defining the Irish franchise which has object of the delegates, the active operation of the vet to be settled in committee, and which has been

satisfied, that when these points are fairly laid before were Lord Morrett, Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay | mind must come back to the only just principle, them and explained, their watchfulness and prudence Mr. Chas. Buller, and Lord John Russell, the Universal Suffrage; and the justice of which we now will come in to the assistance of their leaders, and rest were all froth. Shell fought a shake in the take care that that shall not be crippled in opera- main with Sir James Graham, whom he generally selects as an antagonist, perhaps to insure a safe Hear our proof. We have studied the plan most carefully; we butt for a little personal ribaldry; and DANIEL spoke think we understand it; and we have no doubt of his Repeal speech, his Corporation speech, his being able to shew the people that, though its form anti-Tithe speech, and his Appropriation speech

Upon the Tory side the speakers were Lord STANnisation, it may be made in working to superadd LEY, Sir W. FOLLETT, Sir J. GRAHAM, and Sir R. to the immense advantage of being perfectly con- PEEL; the rest of the Tory pack merely filled up Russell.

We have stated Lord Morpeth's opinion as to the £5 rating, which he admits may amount to an £8 nonsense, else would it be tantamount to a supergates to call to it the attention of the people in a rent; now, it will be borne in mind, that we cedeas against all organic change, or legislation of them-how we think they should be applied in particular detail, but whether it would adopt the ciple, otherwise it meant nothing; and add to this of any inconvenience which might otherwise arise, and, probably, the whole object might be attained Bill was to represent property, and, with these its authority by the tyrannous mandate of the law; certain amount beyond that for which he might be of finality and representation of property? we shall show them how, so far as we understand rated in the shape of rent; that is, for a BONA FIDE We now take George Henry Ward, M.P. for adherence to its provisions, go on, certainly, safely, appears that instead of the stumbling block of a his declaration being, that the people of England legally, successfully, and triumphantly, in the pro- fourteen years' tenure, which is already in the are not sufficiently informed to make the possession secution of those great principles, to which thebenevo- way, the Committee may introduce the double of the Suffrage a safe trust in their keeping. Now. paid as rent to a landlord. Now we imagine and, for the first time, we ask in what the operatives Thus shall we put our enemies completely in the that twopence fee, and sixpence, or any amount, of Manchester, and the artisans of Sheffield, are wrong, by fencing ourselves round with the pro- of rent, would be tantamount to the general disfran- inferior in political or other knowledge to the Irish

Lord Howick once before said that it would be all these ingredients as requisites for an English time enough to listen to complaint when fires took voter's qualification-independence as to property, tists," but the Chartists were too wise. However, as we to direct the voter in its use—such persons only, shall presently shew, the invitation has now become have the Editors of the Leeds Mercury declared,

Mr. Pigott, the Attorney-General for Ireland

Mr. MACAULAY, who, we undisguisedly admit, is had back, said that he could not consider the question about the amount of £5 as anything but a LORD MORPETH'S IRISH FORTIFICATION, question of detail. He certainly made a most slashing speech, in which he mangled the whole of the present system of representation, without mercy; His, and Mr. C. Bullen's, were the gems of the for organic change; but little did we think that in- debate upon the Whig side. BULLER concluded dividual folly could so speedily lead to party ab. his speech thus :- " He did not apprehend surdity as has been proved by the debate, during actual rebellion during the life of Mr. O'Connell. four mortal nights, upon Lord Monpern's "keep-out- who had taught the great lesson that the most effective insurrection was that which never broke defining the franchise, and will he vote We did not wait for the result, or even for the out, but was always to be apprehended." Go it again, with the Tories in committee against the £5 Chartists! growl away good dogs!

unjust in the measure. We did not take our cue was Finality Jack; and he admits that the amount that he has been consistent? Will he, who said upon the subject from the collective wisdom, but, as is no part of the principle of the Bill, but mere that he would only extend the franchise in Englander we shall presently show, we urged every single matter of detail for the Committee. But what further to such £10 agricultural voters as, upon enquiry, may point which has been made matter of controversy, does he say! Why, hear this; he says "it was not be found of sufficient independence to make an pro and con, before the battle commenced. Let us fair to twit the Whigs with surrendering to threat honest use of it, now tell us that those rated to one of outbreak, when the Tories yielded emancipation It is, then, no other than to lure Ireland into to a like apprehension. He was not a BELIEVER in without more information than Lord Morpert gave, the theory that the Irish would, under exasperation, transfer their allegiance; but it made much difference in the strength of our negociations with foreign powers, whether we were supposed by them to be required to make Russell surrender to fear is to make him a believer! Surely we can do that for him!!

What say you to all that, brother Chartists? Are your eyes now opened to the motive of the "Establishment," in making you appear a weak, a disunited, a cowardly, and a contemptible party in the opinion of foreign nations?

Mr. SLANEY, who also spoke, and voted for the second reading, hinted that he thought the £50

So much then for the juggle of a £5 franchise, of practical business. They are all politicians if he were sitting in an easy chair. In the outset of his any possibility of any national organisation existing, mit not even the respect due to him to shackle us in patriots. The "keep out" cry commenced with which, in committee, will be augmented to a £50 or opening address Mr. Warburton, by way of depre- other than such as might accord with the designs the entertainment and the expression of our own the buggabooism of Old Cumberland, and dread of £60 holding for a term of fourteen years, and a few honest sentiments. We ask, however, for no defer- him, added to some idle stories relative to the con- restrictions in addition to those already in existence, one in two hundred of the whole population. Not one

Let us now turn for a moment to the Tory opposition, which was vigorously led by Lord STANLEY who spat fire for three whole hours, covering Ireland and everthing Irish, with his lava. He centainly made a powerful speech, one which a Which cotemporary designates as "a heavy shock to the enemy without being of service to his own party." This, to us, appears rather paradoxical; however apart from the Irish venom of the poisonous viper. we find the following bit of English principle, contained in the Reform Bill, and which, no donht the noble spit-fire would gladly apply to Ireland to insure her people's independence; he says:-

" In England, he was happy to say, a contrary state of things existed. There, it was very generally under stood, the tenant, in his political acts, was guided by his landlord-(Ministerial cheers)-there no unwilling. ness existed on the part of the landlord to give such leases as should carry with them the elective franchise In England, such was the good understanding on this subject, that it was always easy to calculate the result of a county election as soon as it was known how the great landholders intended to vote. (Cheering from the

Every one was aware of this before; but there comething very shocking in the open and unblushing avowal of guilt; and so all those who were perfectly cognizant of the fact, and many who actually owned to it a liberty to be there, set up a most withering

Here we beg, once more, to introduce our oft told tale : " So long as one man's property constitutes another man's neglect to vote, so long will vote and property belong to one and the same person."

It will be borne in mind, that in introducing the subject to our readers some weeks ago, we stated that Morpeth's Bill was not a voluntary act of grace towards Ireland, that "it was marely intended as a match for STANLEY'S, lest the Noble Lord's nag should have a walk over." That wa were right, in this opinion, as well as upon the amount of bona fide value, which a £5 rating would be required to represent, is proved by the Noble Lord (MORPETH'S) own admission. In apologising for the imperfect documents which he submitted to had been hurried in his preliminary arrangements.

In fact, the most unblushing and barefaced admissions have been made on both sides, and we suppose the parties, in the outset, agreed like those school boys who rely upon their expertness, and in order to prevent disputes, agree before they commence a game at marbles, that " cheating is fair."

The Noble Lord STANLEY so pummelled the ones. tion for three whole hours, that from Monday night till Thursday he left not a word of new spleen for a single soul who followed him; indeed, so much so. occasion, was the very bell of the Fox's tail, conde-Hear Lord Monpert upon the subject, who is the scended, contrary to his custom, to deal largely in STANLEY, MACAULAY, and BULLER out of the debate,

" One weak, washy, everlasting flood."

Having so far disposed of the Whig and Torv parts, we now come to our own triumph; and here again let it be understood, that mask the question The principal speakers upon the ministerial side of the franchise as you will, after argument, the undertake to prove was not only admitted, but was declared only to wait upon force to establish it

There have been three great obstacles to Universal Suffrage pleaded by the enemy, namely, want of property, want of knowledge, and want of independence, added to which we may throw in the finality of the Reform Bill, upon the only principle contained in the Bill, and contended for by Lord John

To say that finality could be applied to any other part of the measure than the franchise is to talk

The finality, then, must be applied to the prin-Russell's declaration, that the object of the Reform

And now comes the old offender—the stickler for

may be "reasonably deemed" fit for the franchise.

Now we admit that it would be folly to call our neighbour to account for consistency of six months duration; the honest hauntings of the tender conscience of one of the two Editors may be pleaded in justification of change, as in the case of the ballot But we have yet unfiled before us, within the bills of mortality, yet unburied, and no declaration of change, no confession of error, no Editorial qualms, or retractation .- we say we have now twenty columns of unfiled mortal matter, all written long within the half year, to Marshall, Stansfeld, & Co., and we ask our friends now to reconcile the then objections to enfranchising the Irish "BOG-TROTTERS" (that was the term) with the shy, sly, and laudatory little articles upon MORPETH'S Bill, and the old Fox's vote thereon. Will he, too, tell us that he only voted for the grand principle of standard? Will he, who thought the Reform Bill The next, and last speaker, upon the Whig side, final upon the question of franchise alone, tell us half the amount in Ireland are better qualified and confessed to be very imperfect, and with which our member was more than satisfied? Will any one tell us, or dare to tell us, that the man in Ireland whom the £5 franchise, or a 5s. franchise, would let into the sanctuary of the constitution, would be made a worse man by it, or that the constitution would be the worse for having his aid instead of his hatred and opposition? And will any man dare to tell us that an Englishman is not equally ensitled to his right with an Irishman?

The readers of newspapers in England are as one to seventeen of the whole population, or one K three of the adult male population, the one reading it for the other two. They take innumerable tracts and exchange papers, and read all sides of every question; they have their debating clubs and their various association clubs, which lead to knowledge

they can all manage their own affairs. In Ireland the readers of newspapers are scarcely time it was originally formed, which, after a few of The laws, now in force, in reference to political ence : we are quite contented to have our opinions formation of the Queen, gave rise to the cry and then the real object of the Bill will have been in five hundred, who would be enfranchised by the ing classes as do read are the July parties who would not be bettered by it; namely, those of the mechanics, operatives, 2nd artisans, who occupy delight the progress hitherto of the English Chartist

and property! Well, have we or have we not, let

Well, but is the farce over! Nay, in faith, nor well begun. In fact, it is not yet perfected in the There is 'beauty,' and there's the 'beast.' There's yet stumbled upon one. galise its effects, he could have swamped them one in all districts, who can afford to pay postage with voters, qualified by liberal landlords, in for it. every county and borough; and thus he would have forced them into the principle of giving us the full benefit of the measure." (Loud cheers.)

hear a single word about the matter, beyond the Law Repeal humbug. fact that "the Parliament" would have given them all a rote, but the parsons and the Orangemen ready raging fire, which is expresses a desire to mators" and "cock-tailed gingers." prged, and place-hunting patriots.

We said before, and we repeat it, that if the Sovernment could, they never would sanction the masure; and if it formed no part of the principle d the Bill, why not leave a blank to be filled up in Committee ? An ! Bah ! Because the beauty would vent its most attractive feature, when exhibited in ne Royal Irish Patriotic Picture Gallery.

O'CONNELL is frightened out of his very wits, lest its thing should'nt be made ugly and deformed mongh to secure the "rint," and the shelving of he "Repale," for at least two years. How did! the House treat Sir H. FLEETWOOD'S motion for extending the franchise to £14 county voters in England, when he introduced it in 1839 ! Why, hicked is one scornfully, and gave him a Baronetcy, never to mention the subject ogain.

Have we not, then, we now ask, proved to the world, that the Whigs are ready to yield anything; and everything to force? Have we not shown that the Star, which but reflects back the opinions of the ; "ignorant" English people, is in advance of the whole press of the Empire! Have we not turned the debate to our triumph, and have we not proved RUSSELL, WARD, and BAINES, to be three old women, and something more !

England, if we can help it, shall never acquire her freedom ten seconds before Ireland; while, from the experience which we have had of Irish liberality, in the House, God forbid that a further infinx of hungry Irish hounds should be added. as a further drag upon the wheel of democracy. Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer come down boldly with a Bill, entitled an Irish Farification Bill, and had he at once specified the pariots, who required gold as armour to prevent the invasion of their fatherland by a foreign foe, we could have understood him, and we should have hown the exact price of our whistle; but now, God cly knows what poor Ireland will have to pay in blood Ed reasure, whilst she won't get the whistle

We did not wait for the Observer, or Mr. O'Con-MIL, or Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to point out the sad which domestic inquietnde must produce upon or relation with foreign countries; in proof of which we reprint the following extract from the Surof the 17th October, upon "war or peace," and:

"England, at the present moment, very forcibly; mainds us of a fine lady, who does not perceive that. TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. to has been negligently dressed, until the fact is Exercised to her, upon some slight exercion, by Mrs. Frost.—We have been requested to state that he prick of an awkwardly placed pin Should irgand go to war at present, she would find that, han the awkwardness of her recent dressing maids, briand would stick a pin into one of her sides, and sectiand would prick the ether; while her hands whild be so completely tied up at home, that she would be utterly incapable of affording herself the slightest

Now, were we taken by surprise? No; but while we argued that dread of foreign war would make we rulers surrender some domestic boon, for fear of a civil commotion, and while we spoke of is landing of French arms for English malcon-ME, we never spoke of allowing a foreigner h set foot as conqueror, or even arbitrator, upon Eighth ground. Out upon the patriots who deand gold as the price of the defence of their native outing! and out upon the rascals who grant it! The Whigs would sell their country to-morrow to by foreign tyrant who bid their price, which would Est be high, but for the rampart of English hearts: Trich would fly to the rescue.

We perceive that Lord John Russell has post-Mored going into Committee upon the Irish Fortifica- co ton Bill to the 23rd of April—a second appropriation 55 that the beggar's dish (Irish stew) is werre, during the Easter holidays, for Whig point." (Point means a red herring, or other Mich the poor Irish suspend over their positions, and point each potato to it as a makehad that they have been eating potatoes and fish.) The remainder of the time is sufficiently limited. Led JOHN RUSSELL SAYS, for voting their monies, patting their purse in order. Thus have the Leorn Wnigs, by a base and mean shuffle, given benselves "a long day, my Lord."

But the reckoning day will be the longer, and Proposing the postponement, was lost. He got the on Thursday the 26th ult., upon the evidence addresd by the Secretary for Ireland; and on the fellowing Monday the youngster hasn't the courage to come down and say, "O, I beg pardon of the home; the information upon which we obtained our forious majority of five, just a pound a head, was Mrong, and I want time to correct it;" so the stick-at-nothing Finality Lord says-" Poh! alive, I'll do that for you," and thus ends the has act of the KEEP-'EM-OUTS.

LORD KEANE'S JOB.

In will be borne in mind that in our last we look three exceptions to the above job; firstly, to readered being state of the above job; mistry, we have a second to the above job; mistry, we have a second to the above job; it is second to the above job; two next heirs: and, thirdly, to the people of this country, instead of the East India amounts, for whose benefit the service, if any the amounts. on Pirst Edition containing these observations, in London on Friday morning, and upon Friday to make the service in any objections, and the service in any objections, and the service in any objections, and the service in any objections,

CHARTIST PRESS.

WE have been watching both with interest and miscrable sties, in micerable hovels, in the suburbs Circular—a worthy compeer for its "bonny brother syont the Tweed." Nothing so fully testifies the miserable town. Not one in five hundred of the deep importance of the present movement, the hold newly enfranchised could write his name. They which it is taking on the affections of the people, have no Glubs, they have no associations, they never and the habits of thought and reflection which it is have no clubs, they have the several barres their value whole upon thousands of these valuable publications, act, for themselves; and hence their value, whole filled with sober sense, sound reasoning, stamle, to a corrupt and profligate Government, who tistical and historical facts, and moral and polimle, to a corrupt and promigate Government, who tical instruction, being sought after, purchased, and read, with an avidity equal to that of starving men in search of food; while the bare offering of a large Now what becomes of the Mercury's " reasonably sheet like the Chartist Circular, filled with sound deemed," WARD's knowledge, and Russell's finality wisdom, and no trash, for one halfpenny, is of itself enough to break the rest of tyranuy, and destroy the slumbers of the luxurious few who fatten on corevery man speak, eked out of the debate, the triumph, ruption, with uncomfortable dreams. We believe the the only triumph, and the whole triumph for our Chartist Circular of Scotland to have found its way to own party! Can we be met and refuted! We almost every Scotchman's fire-side; and we trust the challenge the world—we won't flinch from the English Chartist Circular, fully equal to it as it is challenge the world—we won't minch from the in merit, will shortly be, if it now be not, a neces"Establishment," and the new brotherhood of sary item in the weekly provision of every poor man for his family. He himself may derive instruction from its pages, and learn the best methods of enduring or of mending his condition. His children may read it with certainty of profitable learning, and Irish stage; mark its end. In committee it will be without danger of having their heads turned, or their rangled and cut, as they say, for Ireland; and then morals injured; show us one book, periodical or is will be performed day after day, at the Old otherwise, written avowedly and exclusively for the higher" and "educated" classes (as this is for Theatre, Corn Exchange, when the juggler will cry the working classes) of which so much can truth-Look here, look at this picture and on that. Jully be said. There may be such, but we never

While upon this subject, we must advert also to the beast, mark, the Tory hand upon the Whig the Itluminator—a publication of a like character, besuty. Oh yes; the Queen's Government offered but larger, and at a higher price—published at the franchise to every man in Ireland, for the Leicester; of which two numbers have been sent to the franchise to every man in Trotaine, for the wear, and which we hesitate not to pronounce infi-wing Bill would have virtually included every man, us, and which we hesitate not to pronounce infi-nitely superior in style, matter, and composition, to but the Tories frustrated their beneficent intention, most, if not any of the high-priced periodicals, and stopped the measure. I tell you how the written by and for educated men. The Illuminator Bil would be tantamount to Universal Suffrage, is published by Mr. Seal, of Leicester, and ought to be read by every Chartist in that district who because if the Tory landlord attempted to neu- can have it without expense of postage, and by every

OUR OWN LONDON GARRISON.

LET every Chartist in England, Scotland, and the world, read the account of the thrashing of the Mal-Not one in ten thousand of the people will ever thusians by the brave Chartists at their late Corn We really have not time for more than a word.

while we could have written columns upon the glorious triumph. Will the amalgamators, the Malwould not let them. The whole thing has been a thusians, now believe that the people, though ever mional disgrace; a mortal fretting of the sores so hungry, know the difference between the dish which is professed to heal; an adding of fuel to the London and our own and down with the Marks on London and our own, and down with the "amalya-

cench; a mere tantalizing of men with a relish, Let Loverr and Vincent's speeches be read also: rich it was never intended they should taste; a to which we shall return next week, and again let S. the factions tremble; and here let us observe, that subby, blackguard, rascally bidding upon the part Loverr was one of the two men referred to in one d'a profligate Government, for the votes of crammed, of Mr. O'Connon's recent letters as having indignantly spurned all offers of compromise. Again:

WE announced that in three months, from the 1st of January, we would give the first of a series of that at intervals of ten weeks we would continue supplying our Subscribers, until all should be given | J. Colquhoun.-Too late.

The subjects then announced were O'CONNOR, EMMETT, LOVETT (all full length), Monmouth Court House, containing ten large Portraits, and the presentation of the Royal Infant to the Privy Council. In CUMNOCK.—It is paid for. The Address was ordered Subscribers, to substitute " for the royal infant"; the American Declaration of Independence, with a Portrait of GENERAL WASHINGTON.

We could begin to give O'CONNOR'S Portrait on this day formight; but our Agents prefer having it throughout upon the same day: therefore, the number for each Agent will be placed in his hands on Tuesday, the 6th of April, and will be given to all upon the following Saturday.

e regret to say, however, that although our Publisher has declared his determination to abide by his first pledge, Mr. O'CONNOR has violated his. However, as he appears to place great reliance in these matters upon public forbearance, perhaps he will find public opinion as pliant upon this point as he has frequently upon similar ones, upon which no other individual has ever dated to venture. He announced that eightpence would be charged for his Portrait, in consequence of its immense size and expence. He has, however, stated to Mr. Hobson, that in consequence of the poverty of his Readers. and as three, in many instances, club their pence together for a Paper, and, as he fears, that even to them three-halfpence is an object, he has ordered the price to be reduced to sixpence-halfpenny, thereby sperificing £125 upon every 20,000 copies. Em, and provided for its distribution among Irish. We say that these are trials to which no other public man ever puts the public; and now for a word about these said portraits. We have no hesitation in estimating the price of the five to be given within the next ten months, at £4 52; and for which, with a paper, the subscribers will have paid 18s. 10d. Let it be remembered, that every portrait given with the Star, was painted for the Star from the original, and engraved upon steel. and specimens of some will accompany our portraits of O'CONNOR.

> of course be at liberty to do so. Therefore, we trust society. O'CONNOR will not be censured for his act.

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£17 4 4 JAMES WOOD may address either Mr. Fielden or HANLEY .- (Portenies) .- On Shrove Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, at the House of Commons, London. the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School "FEARGUS O'CONNOR" shall appear.

engaged:-Capts. Sir Roger Curtis, Queen Charlotte ... John Hunter. Royal George....... Capt. W. Domett. Royal Sovereign Capt Henry Nichola. Majestic......Charles Cotton.

Those are the royal names that were engaged." nominal place under Government, by the acceptance of which the seat is vacated. to the Temperance Address:-MEMBERS COUNCILLORS.

Daniel Faronharson. Isaac Backhouse, Ralph Nickson, (Sub-Secretary,) Thomas Lindsay. Thomas Askwith (Sub-Treasurer,)

G. STYLES.—Mrs. Clayton lives at 87, Porter-street, Glasgow, decining the honour of presenting the Sheffield. W. Bowig. - We know nothing of it. Mr. Muir has ness to do far more for the accomplishment of the witnessed seven of the inmates of the Bradford

THE REV D. WRIGHT - We altogether dissent from

THOMAS Cocks.—His letter shall have our best attention at an early opportunity. We will return the "Regenerator" as soon as we have been able to find time and space to use it.

ICTIM PETITIONS.—The members of the Finsbury Working Men's Association wish to ask the pathe country, for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, all political victims, and the Charter? forming committees for the purpose of collecting funds. Leeds.—We have no room. to defray the expense of presenting the memorials." S., LEEDS.—We have no room. Andrew Melville.—His communication is an ad- It appears, by the balance sheet, that there is

vertisement.

FRIEND OF THE "STAR."- We have not room for his communication. WM. MARTIN.—The Northern Star is a Saturday's house-lane. paper, and we endeavour to arrange so that

communication last week.

AMES MOORFIELD.—We do not see of what public interest the pedigree of Frank Hall can be. THE ADDRESS ON THE CHARTIST MAGAZINE neut

ICTIM FUND.—The Balance-sheet is in type, press of matter compels us to reserve it. YORK CHARTISTS can be supplied, at the shortest notice, from Mr. Hobson, the publisher of this paper, with the Glasgow Chartist Circular, and

RADCLIFFE RADICALS. - Must get their printing press entered at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for which they will have 1s. to pay. They may then print for themselves and anybody else as much and as often as they like.

AN OASTLERITE says that Mr. Stephens has promised him to deliver speeches or lectures on behalf of the Oastler Fund in any place where he may be invited. WILLIAM WOOD .- We have no authority to do so.

Grammar, and Justin Brennan's Composition and Punctuation; all of which may be had from any bookseller. HOLT.—We have no room this week, but will try to oblige him next.

THE LINES OF A. C. BRADSHAW; A National Rejoicing on the Downfal of Tyrants; the Lines on Frost, Williams, and Jones, by Samuel Kenyon; "Who are the Brave?" "Unite! Unite!" are all respectfully declined. We have

FAIR PLAY.—We have our eye upon the subject and intend to write upon it. The question has many five splendid Portraits for the present year; and CHARLES STEWART.-Let the bog-trotter alone. He is not worth the trouble.

A HOST OF COMMUNICATIONS have come by the last post, at which we have not had time to look.

all this our Publisher pledges himself to the full! to be changed by some of the members. and strict performance, with the exception that W. S. T. will not be entitled to any of the Plates. Mr. O'CONNOR intends, with the consent of his J. M'PHERSON. -Mrs. Frost, Montpelier buildings, Bristol.

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

	£	£.	d.
From Aberdeen, by a few Factory	~	••	
Operatives, per J. Legge.			
(Second Subscription.)	0	4	1
_ Mr. Berry Cullingworth	9	9	33
the Chartists of Gainsborough a Halifax Shareholder, per R.	0	7	2
Wilkinson the Northern Star News Room.	0	5	0
Gainsborough	0	8	0
FOR BROYAN.			
From the Chartists of Selby, per A.			
Ожел	0	5	0
FOR MRS. FROST.			
From a Friend at York	1	0	0

Chartist Entelligence.

CHURCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BROTHER CHARTISTS-You are all made pretty well acquainted with the barbarous and lamentable death of our Chartist brother, poor Clayton, who died under the merciful treatment of the base, bloody, and brutal factions, for the crime of endeavouring to mete out the glorious principles of Chartism, justice, and liberty. sion, to endeavour to pay a last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, by placing those who were dependant upon him for support, above the frowns Freet Street, officers were nominated for the ensuing N. B. Any person who chesses to pay the eight-pence will and insults of the base and unprincipled portion of

assembled from the different places of the West-Riding Penny Subscription on Easter Monday, for the benefit of Yo.kshire, recommend that funeral sermons be of the political victims. preached in all the Chartist Associations and Chapels on the 14th of March. In addition to this I would Mr. G. Rogers has received Subscriptions towards tion should be made on behalf of the widow of poor defraying a debt due from Mrs. Frost to the Chyton, by which means a sum sufficient would be raised, whereby she might be able to commence busing and aristocraev the ruling curse of Britain." recommend that at the close of cach termion, a conect the afternoon, and the other in the evening, to a lof man, and the probable results of true representative good attendance of members. Subjects—"The tative government, was delivered on Sunday evening, origin and duties of Government," and "Monarchy by Mr. Williams, in the Co-operative Hail, to a numerous and attentive audience. ness in some way or other, and the Chartists of and aristocracy the ruling curse of Britain." Sheffield would most certainly give her their most | MANCHESTER.—Lectures were delivered in decided support

owe to your principles, that you act up to this plan, and Mr. Butterworth, who proved, in eloquent and flowing. convince the worin that you are worthy of the name of though deeply sarcastic language, that his time in Ch-rists, and of the objects that you contend for as prison had not been wasted. The audience was overyour inalienable rights. If but 15,000 of the Chartists flowing and delighted. Mrs. Parkinson lectured in the of Great Britain and Ireland should meet on that day, evening, in the Brown-street Room; after the lecture, and each contribute but one penny, it would amount to a resolution was adopted, highly complimentary to the £62 10s. Do your duty as men, women, and as Char- fair lecturer. On Monday evening, Dr. M'Douall tists; let the money be transmitted to the Star Office, lectured at Tib-street. and all to be duly acknowledged in the columns of that invaluable journal, and you will prove to the world that you are in reality friends of justice, humanity, and liberty, and while you advocate the rights of man, you are not forgetful of your duty to the Whig-made-widows of your murdered advocates.

Faithfully yours, 38, Ludgate-Hill, Birmingham,

February 20th, 1841.

P. S.—I think it would be more convenient to appoint some person to stand at the doors of the meeting houses and solicit subscriptions for the proper object, whose house they had removed, to deliver up and so prevent the confusion of collecting, when all are to them £6 odd which he held on their behalf, and auxious to get out.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT AND STONE-HOUSE .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- At a demand and costs of the prosecution, or to be commeeting of the Council of this body, on Wednesday, mitted to take his trial at the next Durliam Feb. 23rd, Mr. E. P. Mead was proposed to perform | sessions. the duties of lecturer for Devon and Cornwal, and

Amongst the rest, was a little boy, who resited a ground was open to the public, the case was dismissing the rest, was a little boy, who resited a ground was open to the public, the case was dismissing the piece called the "Factory Bell," with most excellent bed, to the mortification of the rural post above alluded to.

Amongst the rest, was a little boy, who resited a ground was open to the public, the case was dismissing the people to piece called the "Factory Bell," with most excellent bed, to the mortification of the rural post above alluded to. the boy, and questioned him as to how he came hundred houses and shops to let. ABSTINENCE PLEDGE, &c. - The following officers and by it; the boy did not answer his reverence to his STINENCE PLEDGE, &c.—The following officers and by it; the boy did not answer his reverence to his members of the National Charter Association satisfaction. The Superintendent was next called to keeper, was fined £5 and costs, for allowing card resident in Liverpool wish their names appended account, and after a good deal of wraugling the reverend stripling rose from his seat and less the school room astounded at the enormity of the drunk in the streets.

BIRMINGHAM.—FROST, &c RESTORATION COMMITTEE.—This Committee held their usual weekly charge of libel, and has entered into his own remeeting at the Hail of Science, Lawrence-street, on The in London on Friday morning, and apon Friday states and all, enforced by seventy-four members, after which the Secretary, Mr. T. P. Green, proceeded to read the week's correspondence. A letter was read from the Vale of Leven, in which £1 was enclosed for the first time, from the Vale of Leven, in which £1 was enclosed for house of Mr. George Knight, the Black Bull Inn, the use of the Committee; from Newbridge, with a memorial and five shillings; from Mr. James Moir, of provided. after which the Secretary, Mr. T. P. Green, proceeded to read the week's correspondence. A letter was read to read the week's correspondence. A letter was read to read the Vale of Lawrence in which for the Vale of Lawrence is which the Vale o

memorials to the Queen, although he stated his readi- THE BRADFORD BASTILE.—On Tuesday last, wo had from us all portraits due on all the papers he object, but he doubted whether they would be received Bastile drawing a water cart, laden with water. by her Majesty, and hoped they would appoint some- the distance from the well to the Workhouse being On to the Charge" would, we fear, scarcely body nearer home, as it would be less expensive. The about a quarter of a mile; feur of them were geared stand the test of criticism. of postscript: -- I may mention that we have got a traces. Three out of the seven are idiots, one of than to any other section of the Universal to-day, and will be introduced to his employers to- Master !- or does he apply to his own use the morrow." Communications were also received from money that should have been paid for a horse to do Mesers. Wm. Lovett and Morgan Williams; Mr. Lovett | the work !- or do those calling themselves Guardians declined presenting the memerial, as he could not of the Poor suffer such inhuman work, and call it consent to wear a court-dress, but would not object | Christian usage ! doing so in a plain dress, if her Majesty would allow services would be required. The Committee then adjourned for a fortnight, as the soirce takes place on Tuesday evening next. The following resolution was triots of Great Britain, what has become of the agreed to at the previous meeting:-" The honorary numerous petitions that were agreed to at the members, belonging to this Committee, are requested New Year's Demonstration meetings throughout to exert themselves in furtherance of the objects of this Committee, by arousing their respective districts, and

be, in future, addressed to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steel-THE POLLOWING is a correct list of the places from all may receive their papers on the merning of which memorials have been received :-Oldham, Stourthat day, but not before. The Postmaster is bridge, Nuneaton, Monmouth, Worcester, Kingstonquite right in refusing to deliver it before upon-Hull, Trowbridge, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Ashton-Saturday morning.

J., Sutton-in-Ashfield.—We did not receive the Markinch, Brighton, Carlisle, King's Kettle, Merthyr Tydvil, Charleston, Letham, Nottingham, Middlesborough, Cheltenham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Wigan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester, Sheffield, Stroudwater, Frome, Preston, Kettering, Stafford, Chesterfield, Aberdeen, Tavistock, Banneton Kennoway, Kinross, Norof Mr. J. Barratt, Whittall-street, Birmingham.

CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The Council of this Association will meet at the School-room of the Hall of and have been able to realise the sum of £27 8s., in Science, Lawrence-street, on Monday evening next, to addition to collecting books, and all other books fit Chartist Publications that are advertised in the other important business.

> THE FOLLOWING is a list of the towns comprising Birmingham District, with the sum paid by each towards paying the Lecturer :-

```
Staffordshire Potterics, per M. Simpson 15 0
Bremsgrove, per R. Sanders ... 2 6
Stourbridge, per J. Chance ...
Birmingham, per J. Barratt
Wolverhampton, per S. Farmer
Worcester, per J. Clifton
Kidderminster ...
Bilston ...
Warwick and Leamington
Coventry ... ...
Nuneaton
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ALL THOSE who intend assisting at the meeting to be held at Holloway Head on Monday next, the 8th of March, will please to attend at the Queen's Tayern, Essex-street, at seven o'clock, on Saturday, March 6. for the talented lecture in behalf of the funds of Mr. Brown, and also to the trustees and friends of the Christian Chartist Church, for their liberal support on

that occasion, £3 8s. 2d. having been collected. MRS. ROBERTS.—Cash received by James Guest, 39. Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham ----Amount acknowledged in Star Feb. 13th. 9 15 9h

From the General Victim Fund Manchester, per Mr. Shorrocks, being the £1 19s. 9d., the other having been paid over to the Committee of Mrs. Brown... 0 19 10 Proceeds of a lecture delivered at the Chartist Church, Newhall-street, Birmingham, by Mr. O'Neil..... 2 11 42

DURHAM COUNTY.-Mr. Deegan lectured at West Auckland, on Saturday evening, at Evenwood, on Sunday morning, at Gateshead, on Sunday evening, Tuesday evening, at Stockton, on Wednesday evening, and at Darlington, on Thursday evening. In all these Bailey, for a month, by other magistrates. places the meetings were spirited, and the people "up to the mark."

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE.-Mr. Littler, of Salford, delivered a Teetotal Chartist lecture on Sunday the 28th February, in Mr. Walker's school-room, Radcliffe Bridge, near Bury, Lancashire, to a crowded audience, who were pleased beyond measure with his pointed arguments.

WEST BRISTOL AND CLIFTON .- At their weekly meeting, held last Tuesday, the Chartists of this district resolved to enrol themselves in the their names to the Provisional Executive instanter. They also passed a resolution, calling upon every town, viliage, and district to do likewise, that the Executive may send the list of the council to the whole of the that all things may be done in due order.

YEOVIL, (SOMERSETSHIRE.) - A spirited public meeting was held here on Monday, to petition for the step to the attainment of, and a security for, the Knowing that the predominant character of the liberation of Feargus O'Connor, and all political pri-

CITY OF LONDON .- At the weekly meeting, held at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane. quarter, and a resolution was passed cordially agreeing with the Recommendation of the National Delegate According to the Star of this day, the Delegates Meeting at Manchester, in reference to the General

ROCHDALE.-LECTURES.-On Sunday last,

the Tib-street Room, in the afternoon of Sanday, by Fellow Chartists,—Tis no more than a duty that you Mrs. Parkinson, of Oldham; and in the evening, by

Local and General Entelligence.

petty sessions, held February 24th, the following cases were brought before the bench: BREACH OF TRUST .- The Loyal Weavers' Lodge of

Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, summoned Silsden. Mr. Raiph Harker, before the magistrates, who had for some time acted as their treasurer, and from refused to deliver up, alleging that several of the members had contracted debts for drink, previous to and after the lodge had been opened, upon which the officers of the lodge indicted him before the magistrates, by whom he was ordered to pay the

Blue Devil Interference -It has been the the Sub-Secretary was requested to write to certain custom here, from time immemorial, on Shrove Tuestowns in both counties, strongly recommending him day, for the young men to play at knorr and spell, to their notice, and requesting their co operation in on a large piece of waste land called the Maines, establishing him as such." centuries, and which was given to the public by the many small tradesmen and publicans in reduced Duke of Cleveland's ancestors; but on the day circumstances. appertaining to the Tabernacie Chapel, in this above mentioned, one of the Whig spaniel dogs ome it must. The grand point of his Lordship, in "The Prince of Wales" Battle-ship,—A Cortown, took tea together in the school room. As is ordered the young men off the ground, upon which respondent writes:-"In answer to John Mur- customary on such occasions, the superintendent one of them, named W. Bell, refused to go, and on ray, I have looked into James's Naval History, had prepared a few of the scholars with pieces refusing to give his name, he was taken into custody and there is no such name as the 'Prince of selected from different authors, which were recited and brought before the magistrates, but as it was Wales;' but I have sent the royal names that were after tea; and I must say gave general satisfaction. admitted by the bailiff of the manor himself that the

assembly. This piece I afterwards ascertained, had Poor Rates.—Betwixt twenty and thirty persons been selected from a little work of Mr. Hick's, the were summoned for arrears of poor-rates, but as Chartist, which the Rev. Chairman of the evening's only one or two of them made their appearance to festivities, a reverend Master Fletcher, the son of one Dr. Fletcher, had not previously examined. out against them. Indeed such is the distress exist-When he closed the book, and was about to return it ing in this town for want of employment, that many O. C., BIRMINGHAM.—The "Chiltern Hundreds" is a to the little boy, he found to his astonishment it was cannot get sufficient to support nature, without paythe production of a Chartist! He immediately called ing poor-rates, and at this time there are nearly one twenty-three feet long and seven broad, filled with

> playing and keeping a disorderly house. Mr. John have been more than eighteen pounds. The experi-Walker was fined 53, and costs for being found NEWCASTLE.—PROSECUTION OF MR. JOHN

cognizances of £300, for three years.

BRADFORD. TREATMENT OF PAUPERS IN

DISCOVERY OF A NEW-BORN CHILD, -On Sunday WRITER who dates from "Maudlin-street, Bristol," it. Mr. Morgan Williams agreed to the proposal of last, as some men were walking out in the fields, has been infected, we fear, by the locality of his the Committee, and wished to know the time that his near Horton, accompanied by a dog, their attention was called by the animal making a stand, near the hedge, or fence, whither they proceeded, and, to their utter astonishment, found the body of a full-grown male child, partly covered with a pair of old trousers and a stone. The skull was completely open at the top, and supposed to have been done by the ver-min. Information was given to the constable of Horton, who removed the body to await the coroner's inquest. We are informed that it is the opinion of the faculty, that the child had lived after birth. £13 0s. 8 dd. now in the hands of the treasurer. It is We have not heard of any clue likely to lead to the discovery of the mother.

requested that all communications for the Committee STOCKPORT .- WORKING MEN'S BURIAL Association.—This society was formed on the 20th of September, 1840; the quarterly meetings are held in the Chartists' Room, Bombar's Brow; it is conducted upon the abstinence principle; the collectors give their services gratis, and they take office as they stand upon the books. No person to be admitted a member above fifty years of age, nor under one month, and to be in a state of good health; to pay one penny entrance. That each member pay one penny per work for thirteen weeks, and one penny per fortnight so long as they remain members of this society. That each member be entitled to wich, Gateshead. The above Memorials are in the care the sum of two pounds at the end of six weeks and four pounds at the end of thirteen weeks, from the time of entrance. They have 827 members Vincent's English Chartist Circular, or any other Chartist Publications that are advertised in the various papers.

The Following is a list of the towns comprising terly meeting will be held on the first Monday of April, at eight o'clock. It would be well if other Associations were to form similar societies; and should any Association want a copy of the articles, they may have them by applying at the Co-operative Store, Park-street.

> BOLTON.-IMPORTANT TO COAL MINERS .- At the Bolton Petty Sessions, on Monday, the 22nd Feb. last, before J. Ridgway, and R. Lomax, Esquires, James Woodcock, a coal-miner, in the service of Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons, was brought up, charged with neglect of work. Mr. Taylor appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Halsall, of Middleton, for the defeace. It appeared that on the 3rd December last, the defendant entered into a contract with Mr. John Knowles, to get three bags of coal, at 5s. a load, aided by four others, who had commissioned him to make the bargain. Although he acted in making a contract for the others, they were not employed by him, as each received his wages separately from the masters, according to the quantity of coal got. There was a proviso that if March 14th, 1840, whon all the towns in Cheshire coals should rise in price, their wages were to be in- are earnestly requested to send delegates, as the BROWN'S COMMITTEE.—Resolved, "That the best creased in proportion; and, in conformity with this business is of great importance. thanks of this committee be presented to Mr. O'Neil proviso, when the late strike took place, they were advanced tenpence a load; but, as some of Messrs. Knowles's men had not returned, the defendant and others were induced to leave their work also, in order that Messrs. Knowles might be compelled to make an advance generally. Mr. Halsall contended that whatever liability attached to the defendant for not having performed a reasonable quantity of work as referred to, by the prosecutor, yet that he was M'DOUALL'S CHARTIST AND REPUBLICAN not punishable under the statute 4th George the Fourth, c. 34., sec. 3.; the evidence tendered on the part of the prosecution not meeting the case, there being no contract in writing, nor any fixed term of hiring, or service, as required by this particular section of the statute, nor any existing relationship of master and servant, as contemplated by the Act. The magistrates, after a long consultation, at length agreed to take the opinion of counsel upon the points, and ordered defendant to find sureties to appear when called upon to abide the decision of the Bench, which, it is understood, is to be given at the Sessions Room, on Monday next. What renders this proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of at Hartlepool, on Monday evening, at Middlesbro', on two of the men having been previously committed as "turn-outs" for the same offence, to the New

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Monday, March st, the subject of the poor in the bastile was taken into consideration, when it was stated, that since the rate-payers had interfered, their condition had been much improved, so that the labour has not been

BIRMINGHAM.-RAILWAY LABOURERS .-Unwards of 100 excavators applied to the workhouse in this town, on Friday last, for food and shelter for the night. They were received, and were all placed in a large room without beds, where they TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE National Charter Association, under the new plan of lay until morning. They were then employed at VARIOUS CHARTIST ASSOCIATIONS AND organization, to nominate their councillors and send grinding corn, after which they received half a pound of bread and a pot of skilly each, and dismissed. SUNDERLAND .- On Thursday evening, Mrs.

Martin, social and political lecturer, delivered an admirable lecture in the long room of the Gelden society for due election, previous to the nomination of Lion Inn, on "the principles of political freedom the Executive Committee, upon the first of April next, and the right of the people." The talented lady handled the subject in a most striking manner, skewing the importance of political freedom, as a enjoyment of social reform, and the community court, upon trial, and EMMETI, as he appeared, as they would do unto them, I appear to FECSI, WILLIAMS, and Jones, as they could not the helpless widow and inoffending sentation, and Messrs. Fielden and Dancombe to support the Chartists, if they would pledge him to support social reform, and FECSI, WILLIAMS, and Jones, as they child of the above named victim of tyranny and profesbest of her ability, aid the Chartists to gain the important rights for which they are struggling, and rebuked the socialist severely for making it a condition of his support that the Chartists should, as a body, pledge themselves to support his views—this, she observed, was the true spirit of Toryism, and a spirit utterly at variance with the principles of Socialism. Messrs Binns and Williams also addressed the meeting upon the same subject, and their views of social and recommend that at the close of each termon, a collection should be made on behalf of the widow of poor the afternoon, and the other in the evening, to a of man, and the probable results of true represen-

> KEIGHLEY.-On Tuesday night last, a meeting was held in the Working Men's Hall, to assist in procuring counsel for the young men await- Nature, Manners, and Customs, of its Inhabitants; ing their trial at Lancaster, on a charge of killing and many other topics, which have not been treated a cotton manufacturer, named Halstead, at Colne, of before, by Ancient or Modern Authors; comduring a riot with the new police. Two men, from Colne, addressed the meeting, and gave in account VISION which the Author had in the Night during a riot with the new police. Two men, from Colne, addressed the meeting, and gave in account of the whole proceedings; by which it appears that the police and their supporters, the magistrates and middle classes, had behaved in a manner that would have disgraced the character of the most uncivilised savages. The speakers were quite confident of the young men's innocence, but were of opinion that their poverty would prevent them from getting anything like justice, unless the public furnished them with the means of employing BARNARD CASTLE.—At the monthly counsel, and bringing up their witnesses. A collection for this laudable purpose was made after the addresses, amounting to £1 8s., four shillings of which were contributed by a few Chartists of

Sudden Death,-Last Wednesday night, as a prayer meeting of young persons was breaking up in the Old Methodist Chapel, Bingley, some of the party observed, that they were leaving behind them one of their companions, a young girl, named Mitchell. On going up to her to ascertain the cause, they found that she was very unwell, and assisted in getitng her up, and leading her home, where she continued to grow worse till the following night, when she died. The doctor, who attended her, declared it as his opinion, that her death was caused by fright, which he supposed she had got at the meeting, by the relation of some of the party during their devotional exercises.

ROCHDALE .- SIGN OF THE TIMES .- The office of beliman being vacant, there are no fewer than twenty candidates for it,

in the Working Men's Hall, to overflowing congregations on Sunday last. OLDHAM.—A public meeting of the turn-out miners was held on Saturday, behind the Albion Inu, which was ably addressed by several speakers,

and perseverance. THE Times gives a formidable account of an expe-

riment which was tried lately with the "infernal machine" for destroying ships, cities, and armies, which it was last autumn anxiously urging Lord Melbourne to patronise. In this experiment, a boat solid timber, firmly rivetted together, was in a mo-ment scattered into a thousand fragments. The weight of the destructive instrument is stated not to ment was performed in the grounds of Mr. Boyd, in the county of Essex, a few miles from towe, in the presence of Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Blakey.—Mr. Blakey has pleaded guilty to the Ingestre, Colonel Gurwood, Captain Britten, Capt. charge of libel, and has entered into his own re- Webster, and some other gentlemen.

THE NEW POOR LAW .- Worsbro' Common, near CLAYTON.—Ancient Foresters.—On Shrove Barnsley, has forwarded three petitions against this

> 4. From Ardsley, Do...... 98

Arribcoming Charlist Meetings

BANBURY.-Mr. H. Vincent will pay a visit to this place on Monday next. A public dinner will be given to welcome him, after his liberation from the Whig dungeon. We believe the Chartists on that day will do their duty. Mr. Vincent will leohis application of the term "Christening." It situation in the Glasgow Apothecaries Hall, as an whom is also deaf and dumb. We ask, was this ture in the Theatre on the three following days—belongs" no more to the Church of England apprentice, for Mr. Frost's son, who has arrived here done by order of the thing called the Workhouse Tuesday, the 9th; Wednesday, the 10th; and Thurs—

day, the 11th. TOWER HAMLETS.—A discussion takes place to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green, "On the best means of securing universal

happiness." SHAW, NEAR OLDHAM.-Mr. Leech delivers two lectures here at the opening of a Chartist room to-morrow.

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. West delivers an address on the Corn Laws to-morrow evening, in the Chartist room.

NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. Dorman lectures in the Chartist Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, on Monday evening, to show that Chartism is in accordance with Christianity. Admission, one penny; the proceed: to be devoted to the chapel funds. TROWBRIDGE. - The county delegates meet

to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at the house of Mr. Tucker.

SHEFFIELD. -A public meeting is to be held here on Monday next, and a dinner, in honour of Martin, on Tuesday. Tickets for which may be had

of Mesers. Buckley, Pashley, and Ludlam, newsagents, or of Mr. Ottley, tobacconist. LECTURE. - Mr. Ottloy lectures to-morrow evening. in the Chartists' Room. OUSEBURN.-A discussion takes place in the

School Room, Byker Buildings, on Wednesday evening, "On the relative merits of a republican and monarchical form of Government.' BRADFORD .- Mr. Stansfield preaches in the Chapel, Longcroft Place, to-morrow, in the after-

noon at half-past two, and in the evening at six HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Brjamin Newsome preaches a funeral sermon for Clayton, on the 14th instant, at the Universal Religionists' Chapel, Upperhead-row; service to commence at six o'clock. A collection is to be made for the wife and children of

the departed. Perlic Meeting .- On Tuesday evening next, a meeting will be holden in the Chartist Rooms, for the forming of a general news-room for the working classes of this town and neighbourhood; and also for

other important business. Mr. Dzegan will visit the following places during the ensuing week: - Easington Lane, Sunday, March 7th, at two in the afternoon, and seven in the evening; Hartlepool, Monday, the 8th; Middlesborough, Tuesday, the 9th; Stockton, Wednesday,

the 10th; West Auckland, Thursday, the 11th. OLDHAM.-Mr. Greaves, of Austerlands, will ecture here to-morrow afternoon; and Mr. Curran, of Manchester, at night.

CHESTER.—A delegate meeting of the County of Chester, will be held in Macclesfield, on Sunday.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Smethurst, of Oldham, lectures here to-morrow afternoon. Clayton's funeral sermon is to be preached on the Sunday

MANCHESTER.-Dr. M'Douall lectures on the three next Monday evenings in Tib-street.

JOURNAL. On Saturday, the Third Day of April, 1841

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

WILL be Published by Mr. A. HEYWOOD Bookseller, &c., Oldham Street, Manchester. The size will be similar to Oastler's Fleet Papers, eight Pages, double Columns, and the Price will be

Dr. P. M. M'Douall will edit and conduct the Journal. His patriotism, honesty, and courage will afford the cest security to the Working Men for the future value and usefulness of the proposed Journal. All those who may take an interest in the great Cause, and who are friendly towards Chartism and Republicanism, are requested to procure Subscribers, and forward their Orders immediately to Mr. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester; to Mr. William

Thomson, Prince's Street, Glasgow; and to Dr. P. M. M'Douall, Mr. Heywood's, Manchester. The issue of the numbers of the Journal will be limited according to the orders received. N.B. The Doctor intends confining his future exertions in the Cause, principally to Manchester and its Populous Neighbourhood, but will always be happy to lend his services in whatever Town or District they may be required.

Manchester, March 3rd, 18:1. SUNDAY SCHOOL SERMONS,

BURY. ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14th, 1841. TWO SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED in the GARDEN-STREET LECTURE ROOM,

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star,

WHEN COLLECTIONS, WILL BE MADE IN AID OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL THERE

Services to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Six o'Clock in the Even-

Now Ready, Part I., Price Sixpence, of GEHENNA ITS MONARCH AND INHABITANTS.

DISSERTATION ON THE SITE, EXTENT, AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE KINGDOM OF HELL; E MBRACING a great variety of Information respecting ITS MONARCH, (the Devil) the

Season, "when deep sleep falleth upon men." By JAMES NAPIER BAILEY. Leeds: Printed and Published by Joshua Hobson, Market-street, Briggate; sold by Abel Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester; John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, Lordon; and may be had of

DESTRUCTION OF IGNORANCE, ERROR,

all Booksellers in Town and Country.

EVIL, AND MISERY. THE Inhabitants of Sunderland, and the County 1 of Durham, are respectfully informed that Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, late Member of the Royal College of Chartists, Durham, will open an Estab-College of Chartists, Durnam, will open an Establishment, for the above important Purpose, this Day, Saturday, March 6th, in Premises situate in Bridge Street, Bishopwearmouth, nearly opposite the Catholic Chapel; when he will constantly have on Sale an assortment of Publications, cheap and useful, calculated to advance the mental and moral improvement of all Classes, Writing Paper, Chartist and Temperance Letter Covers, and Wafer Mottoes, Account Books, and every description o

general Stationery.

Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, of all kinds, procured to order. Hinding and Printing neatly and expeditiously executed.

N. B. The Partnership hitherto subsisting between WILLIAMS and BINNS being dissolved by mutual agreement, the Business lately carried on in their Name will, in future, be carried on by J. WILLIAMS, to whom all Debts due to the late Firm are requested

HYDE.—Mr. Stephens preached two sermons to be immediately paid; and by whom all Debts due the Working Men's Hall, to overflowing congrefrom the same will be discharged. MARRIAGES. On Tuesday last, at Dewsbury, Mr. Thomas Thompson, joiner, to Miss Jane Haigh, both of that

> On Sunday last, at Dewsbury, Mr. John Pearson, farmer, of Gomersall, to Miss Mary Blackburn, of Same day, at Dewsbury, Mr. Jacob Dickinson, clothier, to Miss Hanneh Eastwood, both of Ossett.
> On Saturday last, at St. John's church, Wakefield Mr. Richard Lee, stonemason, Huddersfield, to Miss Sarah Deaving, of Wakefield. Morley.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning last, after an illness of four days, Mr. Thos. Holliday, of the White Hart, Calllane, Leeds, in his 39th year. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

Same day, in Stonegate, York, after a long and sovere illness, aged 56, Mr. Robert France, of that city, late guard on the Highflyer coach between York and Newcastle.

On Thursday week

On Thursday week, after a short illness, aged 48, Mary, wife of Mr. John Wallis, foreman at the Intelligencer Office, Leeds.
On the 23rd December last, at sea, on a voyage from Swansea to St. Jago's, Mr. George Blaydes, of Selby, mate of the brig Alexander, of Aberdeen—

a young man greatly respected by all who knew him

Varieties.

THE SAVAGE STATE.-Voltaire having read Roussean's paradoxical eulogy of the savage state, with dry irony remarked, that it was so seductively Written, that it really tempted a man to walk on all fours after reading it.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A poor woman, said to be ninety years of age, was waiting outside the doors of the Cheltenham Theatre two hours before their opening, having walked eight miles to see Jane shore. Mrs. M'Gibbon, who was to have enacted maduess, asked her dresser, who narrated the cir-4 I don't know, ma'am, said the girl, "she's goven summut tied up in her pocket handkerchief." GRACE MAL A-PROPOS .- A milliner's apprentice, about to wait upon a Duchess, was fearful of committing some error in her deportment. She therefore consulted a friend as to the manner in which she should consult this great personage, and was way that boys waste the first hour or two on returning told that, on going before the Duchess, she was to survey, she said, "For what I am going to receive. the Lord make me truly thankful." To which the

ago, when it was excessively crowded, having no sear, played off an amusing joke on the audience. Lord Cardigan is in a private box," he exclaimed. I maist that he shall leave the house!" The pit rose to see the notorious Peer; the wag edged him-self into a seat, and was comfortable for the remainder of the evening. Lord Cardigan, it is almost unnecessary to add, was not in the house.

Duchess answered, "Amen!"

A MERE MATTER OF TASTE.—It is stated in a reent American paper, that a bill had been passed by within the House: but the business of the people, has 144 to 92, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, the it begun yet? or when begun, will it receive the same object of which was to repeal that portion of the attention? * * * The business of the people marriage act prohibiting the intermarriage between has not begun yet. This anxious week has been, after blacks and whires. According to the paper, the all, nothing more than the first faction-fight of the messure was advocated on the ground that such session. The speeches during the debate on the Irish marriages, when they did occur, were "matters of Registration Bill do not seem to indicate any nearer taste, as much as the choice of a black or white rib- approximation of parties. They consist chiefly of the bon for a bonnet.21

A HOPEFUL BABE.—A fellow had grown so tall that he could not stand out of doors, and said to be personal spleen. Shell pecked at Graham, and Peel at so thin in the face, that there could but one person look at him at a time.

Use is Everything.—An elderly gentleman trawelling in a stage coach was amused by the constant in 1830 and 1835 to be effected by the cheers en masse fire of words kept up by two ladies. One of them at last kindly enquired, if their conversation did not make his head ache! when he answered, with a great deal of naivete, "No, madam, I have been married twenty-eight years."

THE POET Campbell is stated to have calculated life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed for learning seven languages. ". Who shall decide when doctors disagree! In

shall do no murder!" In the House of Lords the the dismal word "dissolution" has not been prorecommendation is, "Murder away, and welcome nounced. -the more the merrier." Truly a perplexing anomaly.

LITTLE THINGS amuse weak minds-hence the musement some people derive from speaking and speculating on the astonishing precocity of the Anglo-

A. B. C .- TO BE SUNG OR SAID IN ALL NATIONAL-SCHOOLS. AIB-A was an archer.

A was Prince Albert, to Britons most dear: B was a bishop, with thousands a-year; was a courtier, who wanted a place; D was a D. D., and had a red face; E was an earl, of the high Tory crew; F was a fiddler, and rich as a Jew ; G was a gambler, high in the State; H was a horse-jockey, equally great; was an inn-keeper, fat once, now lean; was a jumper, and jumped for the Queen; K was a king, with small work and great pay; L was a lab'rer, on sixpence a day; M was a minister, chose for his birth N was a nobody, raised for his worth; O was an officer, plastered with lace; P was a parson, all goodness and prace; Q was a queen, far renowned for her stable; R was a Radical, willing, not able; S was a singer, Italian and rich; T was a tradesman, and died in a ditch U was an usher, and carried a stick; Y Was VAN AMBURGH, the joy of Queen Vic; W was a Whig, whom we'll leave in his glory; X the ex-Premier, who strove for victory; Y was a yeoman of the true Tory sort; Z was a zany, attached to the Court.

* For instance, Usher of the Black Rod, Gold Stick, &c. Query-Has Lord Hill's office any analogy with that indicated by the gilded stick adopted as a sign by nightmen and chimney-sweepers ONE OF OUR daily contemporaries, speaking of the "interesting situation" of the Queen, "congra-tulates the country on the auspicious event." What there is for congramiation, we leave that multitudinous personage, John Buil, to determine; for our own parts, we look upon every fresh Royal charge as a charge that can be ill afforded in these times, and as an additional abridgment of the comforts of the

labouring classes! A FRENCH author aprly remarks that the English people boast of their independence at home, but practise it abroad; and this upon the principle of giving freedom to the blacks in the West Indies and enslaving the whites in England!

IMMEDIATELY on the arrival of "the Royal West Weekly Dispotch. Pennard cheese" at Buckingham Palace, the Queen nignified a wish as soon as she had seen it, to have a Welsh rabbit made of a portion of it, in the hope that it might assist in certain conceived notions relating to a future Prince of Wales! Kings and Queens have a divine right to indulge in supersti-

THE JOKE played off upon the Lord Mayor by Melbourne at the Mansion-house banquet, the other day, has been much commented upon both east and west of Temple-bar. Everybedy knows that the greater part of that time, and their reverses were owing together, with five and even seven in one bed, and the rageous price he had charged.—Mr. Gatley said he cure of stammering, by an incision of the tongue worthy Lord Mayor keeps what is called an oil shop, and deals largely in every description of thing usually sold by tradesmen of the kind, so that when the Premier called his civic lordship his "worthy and is unwise and impossible for them to dominate over the night, while there was no one to clean them, and they Bagshawe: Then, for anything you can tell, you excellent friend," some doubt arose in the minds of rest of Europe, or extend their empire beyond the an opposition in the article of soap!

in all its branches" is likely to go on under the Royal eye most prosperously. The Hon. Col. Anson and Colonel Wemyss have just reported to the Prince, after careful inspection, that all the Royal mares in the Royal stud are in an "interesting

A GOOD WOMAN called on Dr. B-, one day, in a great deal of trouble, and complained that her son had swallowed a penny. "Pray madam," said the doctor, "was it a counterfeit?" "No Sir, certainly not," was the reply. "Then, it will pass, of course," rejoined the facetions physician.

that no reward can be too great, from either man or woman, for a fit at once close and easy, a boot that entire population. To be sure she has managed this so mendation; without even seeing him, and when he public offence, the whole must go to the treasurer satisfies the pride without a pinch. Poor Petrarch, as to interfere as little as pessible with the time that came to perform the duties of his office, it was dis- of the county. it is well known, lamed himself from his pinchings professions, commerce, and other civil avocations covered that he was actually insane, and had not been to look well to Laura. What Homer sage of the require. In some cases one year, in others two years' in his office many days when he fell down in a fit, to well-booted Greeks, it would be needless to advert to. What Horace says about large-looking feet, lation of 14,000,000, Russia has a paid army of 120,000 blankets and packed off to his mother at Sheffield. I every scholar knows. It was one of the greatest men, which, at the sound of a trumpet, can be raised state this in order to show more clearly that you are in comforts of Lazarillo de Tormes to be free from all to 550,000 men. responsibility as to the look of his upper leathers. How the hearty rogue laughed at the incapacity of a military organisation possessed by a power which where a lunatic was placed over the same inmates of a bootmakers and the vanity of boot-westers, whom he counselled to have their feet fairly "pared" with desires to recover, it was but natural to expect, the difficulty to find some and active officers to place in such making slave who fitted well; and we never had a vail in France, that something like the Russian system individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The making slave who fitted well; and we never had a vail in France, that something like the Russian system individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The doubt that it was he who, in return for the Em-would be introduced there. Accordingly, Marshal Soult inconvenience to the paupers, who were really able, and peror's grateful kindness, strewed his tomb with has introduced it.

The doubt that it was he who, in return for the Em-would be introduced there. Accordingly, Marshal Soult inconvenience to the paupers, who were really able, and the misery to those who were unable to come from the onest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Acci-Listowel," who occupies a worse that flowers. Hear what our own Gay says, in lines that are made for this weather:

"Let firm, well-hammered soles, protect thy feet

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide, Each stone will wrench the unwary step aside; The sudden turn may stretch the awelling vein, The cracking joint unhinge, or ankle sprain; And when too short the modest shoes are worn, You'll judge the seasons by your shooting corn.

Truly, an awful method of judging the seasons. On the other hand, old Chaucer paints the reverse of the picture in these soothing lines; which may be said to carry to their highest point the merits and advantages of an accomplished shoemaker. The god of love is giving sundry recommendations to the poet, and among the first is a due attention to the appearance of his feet:

"Of shoon and bootes new and fair Look at the least thou have a pair And that they fit so fetonsly [properly] That these rade men may utterly Marvle, sith that they sit so plain [close]

HOW THEY COME ON AND OFF AGAIN." How perfect the definition of an exquisitely perfect | nay, it will not be so much, unless the mortality of milipair of boots! The tortured street-walker of Gay | tary in Algiers can be put a stop to. marvels, as the light-stepping dandy of Chaucer One result of French armaments will doubtless be passes him, how ever those boots "come on and off the extension of the landwehr system to South Germany.

again! In referring to this passage, Mr. Devlin The States of Germany, independent of Austria and justly characterizes it as descriptive of the perfection Prussia, keep up and can furnish a military force of the trade, and concludes that the art of the old equal to Russia; whilst Austria, with its thirtypoet's time is almost hopeless of achievements in the five millions of population, could, with facility, as far

Drivit of the Press.

THE FIRST PACTION-FIGHT OF THE SESSION "IN FOR ANOTHER YEAR." The fifth week of the session is over: what has been

The first four weeks were characterized by listless idleness. In the course of that time the House of Commons held fifteen meetings, averaging somewhat less than six hours each, counting from four o'clock, the nominal hour of meeting. The Committee sittings have scarcely begun yet. Pairing has been frequent, the heroine, deeming such devotion to the drama and the unannounced absence of Members still more frequent. The slovenly manner in which the routine cumstance, if the poor creature had her intellects. business of the House is conducted renders it impossible for even Members to say what progress has been made in the indispensible work of the session. One or two Committees have been named, one or two bills have been introduced, one or two have been allowed to be introduced. Four weeks have been wasted by our Representatives since their meeting, much in the same may her Grace, and so on. Accordingly, away went dictionaries, maps, and copy-books, unable to muster the girl, and on being introduced, after a very low courage to resume their tasks. Our overgrown schoolboys of the Legislature have evidently no very hard

taskmaster over them: the public is but an indifferent pedagogue. A Was, in the pit of Covent Garden, a few nights there was mustering in hot haste." For four successive On Monday last the scene changed. "Oh, then and evenings early and crowded sittings were protracted till far in the night. Speeches of immeasurable length were delivered. Members of both parties gathered within the House to cheer their friends and hoot their opponents; and out of the House-in the daytimelooked as suspicious as blacklegs calculating the longodds. The most unenlightened might see that the business of the session had begun at last. The business of the session?—true, the business of the partisans approximation of parties. They consist chiefly of the staple material—"you, who now say this, formerly said that." But they were little more than ebullitions of Russell, after this fashion; but these were single combats. There was nothing of the hurling of a personality by a whole party against a whole party, which used which accompanied a homethrust. The prevailing tone on both sides was more guarded than formerly. The Ministerialists seemed to have an awkward consciousness that they hold their seats on and around the Tressury-bench on sufferance, and the Opposition that

a premature storming of that citadel might be dangerous. Meanwhile, the Whigs are in high feather. that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives While the debate lasted they were anxious and gloomy, to the age of threescore and ten, expends during his but now they are smirking and shaking hands at every corner-"We are in for another year." When that year is at end, perhaps the chapter of accidents may again befriend them: why damp the joy of the present the Lord's house the doctrine laid down is, "Thou by gloomy conjectures as to the future? For one day

> But the people's business has yet to begin: when will it begin !—Spectator.

REMORSELESS OPPRESSION: INFANT

LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

ries, shows that Mr. Sadler's statements in the House field. They had, in order to get money, been driven of Commons relative to the pernicions effects of the to the alternative of signing cheques, or things called factory system upon the health and habits of the chil- cheques, at twenty-eight days' date, thus breaking the dren of the poor, were not only exaggerated, but fell law, and defranking the revenue; and surely that was far short of the melancholy truth. It will appear in. a strong reason why we should desist, and revert to credible, hereafter, that such a system, notwithstanding that good old law, the forty-third of Elizabeth, the boasted civilization and morality of England, could which could be carried out with justice to the -At the Town Hall, Sheffield, a few days ago, ever have existed in the very heart of this Christian rich as well as to the poor. He brought forward Mr. Thos. Gatley, of that place, file manufacturer, masters were strangers to the lineage and religion of the pressure of the times was drawing them nearer to Rhodes afterwards sold the whole piece for 33s., their victim; but in Christian England the oppressors a state of pauperism daily, and with the prospect and the oppressed are of the one race—the one nation—of a Bastile before their eyes, had a just alarm. of the same colour and the same creed—both the sub- Because those abodes of misery and were a conjects of a free state—both believers in a religion of stant terror to the halt, the lame, the blind, and the mercy! But cupidity creates tyrants as poverty makes | impotent, and horrifying to every one possessing one The wars which ambition causes produce particle of mercy or benevolence. dreadful calamities to mankind. The sordid spirit of Because where the law is in full force, if any starving accumulation does not destroy mankind indeed by the family dare to apply for relief they have no alternative, but, if he would promise to relinquish the practice, tinctly written in the first page at the orderly room. bayonet and grape shot, but it has its exterminating but must submit to go into the house, and be torn asunweapons, and, though less speedy, is no less sure in its der from every family the; and their little furniture said he was not so old a manufacturer as many others. issue annexed. destructive process. The infliction of physical in is either taken by the landlord for rent, or sold by the but he had his eyes and ears about him, and he had firmity and moral debasement upon myriads of the in. Union, and pinced to the general fund, and when, if been led into this course by the example of others. fant poor of England, is among the deplorable results they are able and fortunate enough to get work out, It was not his own inclination, for he had always for which the country has to thank the upholders of they have no home to which to return, and so become detested the system. When his workmen consented get aground on the "slip" close to the wharf, and that system, who would sacrifice the comforts, the houseless wanderers, houseless vagrants, liable at any to past payment in stuff, he made three propositions health, the morals of a whole people, to enable a few moment to be sent to the treadmill, and thus the poor to them; first, that they should set up to the debts individuals to become possessed of riches which they artisans of England are driven to madness, desperation, will not diffuse and cannot enjoy. Possibly the very persons who annually destroy in this country a number of children by the premature and unwholeseme labours of our factories, would shudder on reading an account of a Carthaginian sacrifice of children to Moloch; yet in what do our infant offerings to Mammon differ from

FRANCE, AND THE WARLIKE ABRANGE. MENTS OF THE CONTINENT.

the Pagan oblations of the young and innocent upon

the altars of an angry deity ?- in what, save the mode

and instrumentality by which the sacrifice is performed,

and the more pretracted nature of the suffering ?-

It must be a subject of surprise, as well as regret, to find that the result of five and twenty years' peace has were sick only; and in this course did those Guardians They could not suppose that any master could be been to produce in almost every European state a more go forward, until disease arrived at such a height that ignorant on this subject.—Mr. Alderson concurred military organization than has ever hitherto taken they themselves dared not to enter the house, for fear in this .-- Mr. Bagshawe said, if the defendant would place in modern times. The war which lasted from 1792 of infection, until they had gruelled them, contrary to show them his invoices from the manufacturers of to 1815 was so favourable to the French during the the remonstrances of the surgeon, and crammed them Leeds, he thought they would not justify the out- tion at Berlin. He has discovered a method for the to causes so easily traced to mismanagement and the gruel ran through them as they walked across the floor, did not buy from manufacturers. He made exchanges which is said to have been in all the instances in we are obliged to go about our own business, and personal obstinacy of their chief, that instead of derivant while they stood at their meals; and in bed the with bawkers.—Mr. Bagshawe: Don't you get it which he has operated, completely successful. Ac- forage for ourselves. I did not consider that she had ing from the result of that struggle a conviction that it evacuations were to the extent of eight and ten in one from regular houses !- Mr. Gatley: Never. - Mr. many whether the noble Viscount was not availing limits filled by their own race and tongue, the French himself of the privileges of free trade, to attempt remain, on the contrary, in the conviction that it requires no gigantic effort, and no more than a happy the expenditure by more than £4,000, and this was It must be gratifying to know that the extensive combination of circumstances, to permit their recover- clearly the intention of the framers of the Bill. alterations now in progress_at Cumberland-lodge, ing their ascendancy and empire, at least of 1803. Another, for the accommodation of Prince Albert's broad and an unsuccessful war, can alone convince the French mares and hunters, are progressing much to his of the impolicy or hopelessness of these schemes; and which he was interrupted by the Chairman, who begged another penalty.—Mr. Bagshawe said, Mr. Alder-Royal Higness's satisfaction, and that "breeding another war is, sooner or later, inevitable. The him to desist; however, he continued for some time. longer this war is put off, the better, in our opinion longer to give the friends of the system some specimens | sion in this case was one of importance, and as Mr. many; and Germany gains more in strength and is what you are bringing upon us—this is what the bound, in justice to all parties, to impose such a becalt built and national spirit. In ten years, than the become are alarmed will be their fate—this is what they penalty as should mark their opinion of the offence. French can gain in twenty. During the last ten deplore as the fate which their fellow creatures are now years the Germans have made the progress of half a enduring; and, therefore, I feel it my duly to bring A Fir.—We yield entire assent to the position, a most momentous example. Russia, in order to make stance, you appointed an officer without any credentials, up for her exignity of territory, makes soldiers of her or the production of any, or without any proper recomactual service in the camp suffices. But out of a popu- which he had been subject, and had to be wrapped in

out much ado!) Nero's solitary friend was the shoe- moment military ideas and a military party came to pre- situations; but now the thing had changed, and such

advantages and disadvantages of the new military orga- before the board ;-in some instances eight and as nisation of France. The thirty-three millions of French much as twelve miles to be buffetted by the understrap-Through freezing snowes, and rains, and soaking gave, about ten years back, about 288,000 young men pers, and sent back again with empty bellies, and of twenty years of age, and consequently inscribed on without even being permitted to go before the board. the lists of conscription. Of these, in 1831, about The guardians too had complained heavily of the great 80,000 were rejected as unfit, from physical causes and individual expence and inconvenience of attending want of height, to make soldiers. Thus, if the portion every week at so great a distance, and the great of the male population, aged twenty, be divided into additional expence incurred by what was generally seven parts, two-ninths are rejected as unfit, two-ninths called establishment charges, namely, rents, salaries, taken and made soldiers of, and three-sevenths left to and other burdens which were making those who were the and about 31 per cent. for each succeeding year is to be deducted. The term of service being for eight years, one-half being sent home as a reserve after four years, the result will be that France, after eight years' duration of her new system, will have an active and paid Army of 430,000 men, with a reserve of 120,000. save themselves from the ruin, which, it shelp did not make 30,000 men, with a reserve of 120,000. save themselves from the ruin, which, it shelp did not not make 30,000 treats as if the whole 80,000 retreat, must come upon them. He then moved "That of cheese. The men, after being cautioned by Captived and became soldiers, and as if there were no deductions. This would make 320,000 troops receiving into thirty-four unions, and be named according to the were discharged!!!"—Weekly Dispatch. army of 430,000 men, with a reserve of 120,000. pay, and 320,000 in reserve; but with the deductions designations of the thirty-four townships which form that the French statistical accounts themselves indicate. their army will not be more than is above indicated-

her army and her military expences.

feel it more and mere each day. Their Ministers have question at all; the votes were taken down as follows:announced to them that railroads, canals, public works, and improvements must stop. The greatest difficulty is experienced about a loan. Without the war-cry, France would have got money from England to complete her railroads and public works. Now, she will Mr. Peppier not get a maravedi, whilst capital of her own she has Mr. Clarke comparatively none. She has ample revenue, but Mr. Stevenson nothing more, and she must probably re-establish the odious tax upon boissons, which was taken off by popular acclamation in 1830.

The effect of the present idle war-cry in France will thus be to fling the country back some twenty years in every path by which nations progress. Fortunate, indeed, it is, that as nations advance in wealth, civilisation, and real power, military efforts become more irksome, more encrous, and more intolerable. To the Russian serf, or the Bohemian peasant, the conscription is no great evil. To the Norman peasant it is death. The mortality amongst French conscripts from mere nestalgre is enormous, and that tax on man's life and time has been doubled in France by late events. The French, too, must feed and pay their army better, if they intend to keep one. The mortality of Fronch soldiers in peaceful garrisons is double the mortality of civilians. They talk of employing soldiers on public works; but a French soldier is not able to do half the work of a French peasant, because he is underfed. Such a system cannot endure : and the French will find even the keeping up of their present army a much more expensive thing than they have hitherto found it. In the smaller states of Europe, the mania of directing all attention and effort to military preparations is even more conspicuous than in the larger ones. The King of Piedmont, for example, has doubled his army, and has showed a great deal of spirit. When Austria proposed to occupy the passes of the Alps, Charles Albert declared he would oppose by arms the entrance of the Austrian army, and he spoke in defiance to France. In Spain, also, the great question is the army. The revenue of that country is about 550 millions of rials; the army alone requires 466 millions of rials to support it; yet the Government gives little hope of being able to reduce the force. The press of Madrid has taken up the question, and one writer seriously proposes settling a portion of the army on some of the waste Government lands, and forming military colonies, as Sweden did with such success, and as Russia is doing. -Correspondent of the Enuminer.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HUDDERSFIELD POOR LAW UNION.

The following report was communicated to us last week, but, in consequence of the many demands on our space, we were compelled to delay its insertion until this week, and we call the attention of our readers to the facts adverted to.

In the Bastile Room, at Huddersfield, at a recent meeting, Mr. Pitkethly deemed it his duty to call the attention of the Board to certain circumstances connected with the present method of doing the business of the Union, both as it affects the ratepayers, and also the victims of the system. He said, at the urgent desire of a numerous body of ratepaying inhabitants, I have often been urged to bring forward the motion which has just been read from the notice book. I bring this motion before you with greater confidence, because the subject which has just occupied the attention of the Board, must have impressed you all present with a firm conviction that even so far as you have We have long deplored the fate of the unfortunate gone, you have involved yourselves in the greatest children doomed to the toil and tortures of the factory difficulties, added to the ruinous additional expenditure system. The evidence taken before the Select Com- which you find it impossible to meet, while some mittee, in 1832, for regulating infant labour in facto- townships owe large amounts to the Union of Hudders-

and despair.

Because we have before us the case of the Eton work-

had been scouted when brought before this Board. Because the gates of the poor-houses are shut against were houses of refuge are turned by the new and hellish scheme into the worst of prisons. By referring to eviafter the surgeon of the house had remonstrated with Mr. Palfreyman said he could have proved, in one of the Guardians, that they (the Guardians) had told him the other eases, a conversation with the defendant, lay in an indescribable puddle, and died of like rotten man be buying stolen goods, and may get them the mouth, and his remedy of course consists in the they could learn, the deceased had had but a basin removal of the impediment.

Mr. P. then gave other extracts from the evidence, For the true rival and antagonist of France is Ger. of its working, when he concluded by saying, "This Gatley might not have understood the law, they felt century. They have shot far beyond the French in those cases before you in order that you may not plead communications between different parts of the country. ignorance, and that you may have an opportunity to hoped would not again transgres, for if another In commercial ideas, freedom, and unity, they have refute my arguments. Another, and a local reason is, conviction took place, the minimum penalty would also gone beyond the French. The superiority of the that constant complaints are being made that justice is be £20. After the evidence that the cloth charged German race is undoubted as to physical strength. In not equally meted out in this union; that one township to the man £6 2s. 6d., was only sold for \$3s., (Mr. one respect Russia has got the start of all other coun- bears the burden of another township; that we appoint Alderson: And was worth no more,) they felt called life, it is proved, caused him to commit the melantries, and set them, it is to be feared, a fatal, at least most unfit persons to fill various effices, and in one in upon thus to deal with the case. Mr. Palfreyman choly act. a worse position than we ever were under the good old With such an example on her frontier, and with such law, for under it I defy you to show one single instance

A few facts will enable one to appreciate better the distant parts of the union, to have these cases heard while they were compelling old persons from seventy to eighty years of age, all but blind, and bodies diseased, the Huddersfield Union."

formidable by the flourishing state of her finances, do business in such a state. He was stopped on his and these she wastes and weakens the more she extends way, and pressed into it again. Mr. P. said the Chairman not having voted in the first instance, and The French are beginning to feel this, and they will having given his decision, could not vote on the

For the motion. For the amendment. Mr. Cockill* Mr. Maxfield Mr. Pitkethley Mr. Bull Briggs Mr. Littlewood Mr. Whitworth Mr. Bottomley Mr. R. Wrigley. in the metropolis. Mr. Peppleton Mr. W. Batley Mr. J. Batley Mr. Tinker Mr. Sykes. Mr. Senior.

It was then moved that the votes be added to the

resolution, and that both be transmitted to the Commissioners forthwith Mr. Joseph Batley had a notice on the books for the giving up of Burley workhouse, and for the enlargement of Almonbury workhouse. He said he would postpone his motion, as he understood that the peeple of Aldmonbury would not lay out the money, and he did not think the state of their finances would justify them in any extra outlay. Truly that is the case, when they cannot have their cheques discounted without breaking the law, and defrauding the owners by drawing a bill at twenty-eight days' date, and falsely calling them cheques.

· When the names were to be taken down, he a gun taken at Waterloo. wanted to vote for the motion; this was not allowed!

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- ELECTION OF AUDITORS, &c.-On Monday last, the annual election of Auditors, Revising Assessors, and Ward Assessors, for this borough, for the ensuing year, took place, when the following 22 in 1,000, while civilian deaths were only 131 in were elected:

Auditors.-Mr. Matthew Johnson, Woodhouselane, merchant; Mr. John Beckwith, Hanoverplace, short-hand writer.

Revising Assessors.—Mr. John Hope Shaw, Albion-street, solicitor; Mr. Edward Bond, Springfield place, solicitor.

WARD ASSESSORS Mill Hill .- Mr. James Gilston, Merrion-street. woollen-draper; Mr. Thompson Clarkson, Briggate, taliow-chandler. West .- Mr. Thomas Tennant, Little Woodhouse,

gentleman; Mr. Thomas Tilney, Wellington-street.

stonemason. North West.-Mr. Edward King, Grove-terrace, wool merchant: Mr. John Leadman, Queen-square, gentleman. North.-Mr. Thomas Simpson, North-street, painter; Mr. William Mawson. Camp-road. stationer.

North East-Mr. John Mawson, Burmantofts, manufacturing chemist; Mr. Edward Walker, Burmantofts, maitster. East.-Mr. Horatio Wood, Hill-house place,

solicitor; Mr. William Heywood, Wheeler-street, nawnbroker. Kirkoute.-Mr. William Kettlewell, Kingstonplace, draper; Mr. William Middleton, St. George's-

terrace, solicitor. South .- Mr. Hutchinson Gresham, Hunslet-lane, pawnbroker: Mr. Thomas Robinson, Chapel-allerton, solicitor. maltster; Mr. Stephen Chappell, Leeds-pottery, Hunslet: earthenware manufacturer.

Holbeck .- Mr. Roger Shackleton, Holbeck-lane, corn miller; Mr. William Greaves, Holbeck-lane, chemist. Bramley.—Mr. John Waite, Bramley, gentleman; arguments are expected to occupy some days.
Mr. John Walker, Armley-moor, cloth manu-

Headingley .- Mr. Edward John Teale. Queensquare, Leeds, solicitor; Mr. George Howson. Headingley, gentleman.

SHEFFIELD .- PAYMENT OF WAGES IN STUFF.

land, and that the sufferings which it inflicted upon so that motion with the greatest pleasure, because appeared to answer to three informations preferred many thousands of the most helpless of our fellow-creable knew that ninety-nine out of every one against him by his workmen, for paying their wages tures should have been so long unnoticed, while British hundred of the inhabitants of this place were mest in goods instead of money. The first case called there is one surgeon, one barrister, one schoolmaster, philanthropy flew to all quarters of the globe—travers; anxious for the consummation of the subject of this ing oceans and deserts braving the hurricane and the motion, and that the ratepayers of the different town- was obliged to set up seven shillings out of every tuallers. pestilence to release the captive from his chains, to ships night have the management of their own money pound he earned to pay for stuff. On the 4th of strike the scourge from the hand of remorseless oppression, and vindicate the insulted rights of humanity. Of slarm. Knowing, as they did, the cruelties which half yards of woollen cloth, for which Gatley asked When the children of Israel were oppressed the task- were inflicted on the poor in Bastiles, they, feeling that 40s, per yard, but agreed to take 35s, per yard. which it was sworn was its full worth. A solicitor attended for Gatley, but he could not shake the complainant's evidence. Mr. Luke Palfreyman, solicitor,

informations from every man in Mr. Gatley's employ, apply for them, and each man's name is to be disno further informations should be laid. Mr. Gatley or by the school master-serjeant, with the date of they swed him one-third of their wages; or that he should stint them; or that part of them should be discharged. He had erred through a feeling of extraordinary circumstance that the cloth you shop and other windows. charged 35s. a yard should be worth only 11s.6d.dence taken before a committee of the Peers of Eng. Mr. Gatley said he was not a dealer in these things, land, it would be seen that the inmates of a Bastile and charged according to the price they cost him. (the surgeon) that he had no right to interfere with the shewing that he was not ignorant. - Mr. Bagshawe dietary, that his duty was to attend to those that said the plea of ignerance could not be entertained. -Mr. Bagshawe said, I think you had better not .-Mr. Gatley said he had understood that when workmen had agreed to take goods, it was not contrary to law.—Mr. Palfreyman—If you say that you made In the case they had heard, they imposed a penalty of £10 and costs, and in each of the others of £5. Mr. Gatley would understand the law now, and he

> Wednesday the 24th, a party was drinking together with a fire in it. The greater number were the own protection. Mr. Wardle proposed—"That it at the public-house, at Old Romney, when a bet offspring of the working and poor classes of was the opinion of the meeting that it was necessary was laid about running 20 rods. Two of the party, named Randall and Huggett, accepted the bet, and proceeded to execute their task. The goal was a lighted candle in a lantern, which in a frolic had lighted candle in a lantern lighted lighted candle in a lantern lighted lighted lighted lighted ligh been first placed, or afterwards removed, to the opposite side of a pond. Both Randall and Huggett quest was held on the body, and a verdict of dental Death" recorded.

requested the Bench to say how the penalties should

be disposed of .- Mr. Bagshawe: Considering it as a

SUCCESSFUL INSURRECTION IN A WORKHOUSE,civil occupations. Of the 80,000 actually levied, not many had been converted by the impositions effected wigour, they were at all times ready to hear any just him in the bowels. She has been committed for cause of complaint, if made in a proper manner; as trial. a proof of which he would state, that now the complaint had been so made, the Guardians had petito labour on the highways for the mere pittance they tioned the Commissioners (without whose sanction received for breaking stones on the highways. Mr. P. they had no power to make alterations) for an inimplored them to desist from their rainous course, and crease of four ounces of rice-pudding for their save themselves from the ruin, which, if they did not dinners, and also one sunce of bread and one ounce

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE DUBLIN BANK .- VOTY CON-

Ir HAS BEEN rumoured in Paris that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer its meditation to Secretary to the General Temperance Society, stated arrange the M'Leod dispute with the United States. that they had elabt Roman Catholic prelates ensuring the Monday, the lat of March, the rolled, 700 of the Catholic clergy, and of the popafoot toll at Waterloo Bridge will be one halfpenny

THE GOLDSHITHS' COMPANY have sent a donation of ten pounds to the poor box of every police office

MR. WHITTLE HARVEY .- It is reported that Mr. Whittle Harvey has intimated his intention of retiring from the office of City Commissioner of Police. has been sworn of her Majesty's most honourable privy council.

law regulating the labour of children in manufactories, which was discussed and almost passed last took them to the station-house, and procured for

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of elections have appointed March the 18th, for choosing from panel No. 1. the select committee to try the Sudbury election petitions. THE COLOSSAL LIKENESS of the Duke of Welling-

ton, for the equestrian statue to be erected opposite the entrance to Hyde Park, is said to be cast from A PETITION to the Court of Common Council. praying for aid to the widows and orphans of Cap-

tain Hewitt and the crew of the Fairy, was referred to the finance committee amidst acclamations. THE PROVEST of Eton vetoed the permission given by the head master to the two sens of Count

Bathyany to study at Eton College, on the ground that they are Roman Catholics. MILITARY DEATHS in France are represented as 1.000. The mortality of soldiers in Africa is spoken of as 75 in 1,000, but this must be incorrect, for it is

known to be infinitely greater. THE HERTFORDSHIRE magistrates met to appoint ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .-- A young man named

Miles, has been committed to trial for robbing his employer, Mr. Richard Dunn, tailor, Golden-square, London. He had taken goods to the amount in value of forty or fifty pounds. A PLAN OF THE Emperor Nicholas has been men-

tioned for modifying the Russian system of making nobility and rank depend on official place; and of creating a higher noblesse, with entails, &c., founded on landed property.

A HINT HAS BEEN thrown out to some independent bigamy, was placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. member of the House of Commons to move in Par- C. Norton, for final examination. From the evidence liament for a return of the expense to the public of of a young woman, named Green, it appeared that the performance of the farce enacted in the trial of she went to live with the prisoner and his second Lord Cardigan.

FROM THE establishment of the Apothecaries' ness for her, and taught her to read her Bible ; but Company in 1815, to the month of August, 1840, the shortly afterwards he began to solicit her favours. sum of £67,980 has been received by it as fees for and she consented to his wishes. Some time after licences to practise, being at the rate of £2,600 a the improper connection commenced, he discarded vear.

The Courier Suisse asserts that a woman was caught up by a hurricane in the canton of Uri, one day last month, and carried through the air a space Hunslet .- Mr. Samuel Walker, jun., Chapel-street, of two leagues. Her body was found some days after with all her bones broken!

THERE IS NOW pending in the Arches Court a proceeding against the Rev. Mr. Bruder, perpetual curate of Thames Ditton, charging him with intoxication generally, and on specific occasions. The

WE WERE shown, a few days since, some writing paper, with maker's name, and dated 1842. Persons drawing up documents of importance should The night they removed there, they all four namely, be careful not to use any post dated paper, as it his first wife and Warner, and Green and himselfmay lead to unpleasant mistakes in future. | slept upon the same bed; so that it was ridiculous CHARTISM.—It appears from a summary of the

1840, that it amounts to 443. Among the number THE LATE PAILURE IN DUBLIN.-The Dublin papers state that the liabilities of Alderman Perrin. the particulars of whose flight have already been

alluded to, are variously estimated at from £100,000 to £50,000—the latter, it is supposed, being nearer to the mark. - Globe. A GENERAL ORDER has been issued from the Horsefor the complainant, said he should press for a con- guards for supplying bibles and prayer-books to the viction in each of the three cases in which informa- soldiers in the army. The supply, however, is to be tions had been laid; he could bring forward similar confined to those who can read, and who actually

> THE THAMES frigate, which has been lately converted to a convict hulk, and fitted up at Dentford. was laid on her beam ends, with 380 convicts on board. The eld convict ship, which has for so many years lain in the same place, has been lately broken

FRIDAY MIGHT, about twelve o'clock, a diabolical house, where a Rev. Gentleman, to his honour, had compassion for his mea, not desiring to throw them attempt was made in the town of Hammersmith. It taken up the defence of the poor, and exposed and out of employment, and he was sorry he had ren-punished the perpetrators of cracities not so great as dered himself amenable to a law that he was not "the better sort"—affixed a marcon to the shop door the better sort"-affixed a marcon to the shop door aware of.—Mr. Bagshawe: The illegality of the payment of wages in goods could scarcely be unknown when they had left the place. It shattered the door, the rate payers, and the same houses which formerly to a man with his eyes and ears open, and it is an and demolished nearly 40 squares of glass in the

> JOHN FROST'S CRIL.—The Monmouthshire Beacon states that an inquest has been held on a pensioner. who died in Monmouth Gael, from fright at being confined in the cell where John Frost was imprisoned. He told the cook of the prison he should never see him again, before he was locked up for the night. The verdict of the jury was given in accordance with the facts.

THE GERMAN PAPERS mention a discovery of Professor Dienfenbach, which is exciting general attencording to the Professor, stammering proceeds from any legal claim upon me." Mr. Wakley remarked the difficulty of applying the tongue to the roof of that it was a very melancholy case. As far as

A Deceiver.—A cheesemonger, named Luke, of Church-street, Bethual Green, London, was recently brought up at Worship-street Police-office, for obtaining money and goods to the amount of £13. from a young woman named Charlotte Eslam, under false pretences. His pretences were that he would marry her, but he has since married another female. His letters to the young woman were read up. He was ordered to repay the young woman the amount she had advanced to him, by monthly instalments.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE .- On Tuesday, the 26th ult., C. C. Lewis, Esq., the Coroner for Essex, held an inquest at the Swan, Romford, on view of the body of Thomas Brown, aged fifty-eight, late ostler at the above inn, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pruning knife a few days before. Nervous depression as to his prospects in

Loss of Life by Fire. By returns from the city of Westminster, and the eastern division of Middlesex, it appears that during the last twelve months no less than two hundred and forty-five children have been burnt to death in those districts, chiefly FATAL EFFECTS OF A FROLIC.—In the evening of owing to their parents leaving them alone in a room cate the right of working men to associate for their offspring of the working and poor classes of was the opinion of the meeting that it was necessary

> the "alien" part of the House of Commons, the Irish Members, finds that Ministers have a British nominal majority was swelled by five of "the tribe of Grev. recent deserters" from Lord Stanley's side, ful seat," and the Tory equivocal, Mr. Baring

Last week eleven men, who had been previously convicted of insubordination in the Cambridge Union, were brought up to the Petty Sessions for judgment. A man, who was considered to be the ringleader, having been previously sentenced to twenty-one days in previously sentenced to twent A man, who was considered to be the ringleader, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, having been previously sentenced to twenty-one days' It appeared that the waiter had endeavoured to preimprisoment, the Vice-Chairman of the Guardians, vent the prisoner's husband from turning his (prosea Mr. Livett, begged to say, that "though the cutor's) brother's wife out of a room at the Red Lion and Mr. Broadhead seconded and supported the Guardians were determined to suppress any thing public-house, Houghton-street, Clare-market, when

DESPERATE RUFFIANISM.—At Union Hall Police committing a violent assault on Henry Blawer, under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that about three weeks ago, his wife eloped with the defendant, after selling the whole of the furniture ing business. It was a necessary business, to a broker, and abandoning her children. On the liable to great losses, but he had the advantage of following day complainant met his wife and her parameur together in the street, and immediately the loss of the metallic currency. While, therewent up for the purpose of giving him into custody fore, the unproductive consumer was benefitted by Mr. Batley moved as an amendment, "That siderable excitement was created on Thursday, the for being concerned in stealing his furniture. The the reduction of prices, the producer was not beneit be taken into consideration that day six 25th ult., in consequence of a rumour which gained defendant, however, instead of making any reply to fitted. The resolution was carried unanimously. A months," which being seconded by Mr. Bull general credence, that the Bank of Ireland had Briggs, en a show of hands being called for by the been robbed the night before. It appears that a lead on the complainant, whom he beat about the that a report of the proceedings of the meeting be briggs, en a show of hands being salled for by the Chairman, there appeared for the amendment, seven; for the motion, eight. The Malthusian crew looked until the following that the votes be taken down, and told the Chairman that if he would open by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence be taken down, and told the Chairman that if he would open by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence be taken down, and told the Chairman that if he would open by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence that the votes down, and told the Chairman that if he would open by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence was given, that the complainant's head and face until he fell from exhaustion, his (complainant's) wife being a silent spectator of the illopen by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence was given, that the complainant's head and face until he fell from exhaustion, his (complainant's) wife being a silent spectator of the illopen by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence was given, that the complainant's head and face until he fell from exhaustion, his (complainant's) wife being a silent spectator of the illopen by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence was given, that the complainant's head and face until he fell from exhaustion, his (complainant's) wife being a silent spectator of the illopen by some person, who, it is supposed, treatment to which he had been subjected. Evidence that the votes of them. It was given, that the complainant's head and face until he fell from exhaustion, his (complainant's) wife being a silent spectator of the illwere very much cut, owing to the maltreatment that the report of the meeting be daring attempt to do so was made. The strong the daring attempt to do so was made

AT A LATE meeting in Cork, Mr. Kennagh, lation altogether not les than 4,647,000.

DISTRESS IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY SO CALLED At Hatton Garden police office, within the last few days, two young men, who were no arly naked, were days, two young men, who were no rely maked, were charged with vagrancy. A police constable, No. 112 N, said that on Friday morning the prisoners accosted him on his beat, and implored him to take them into custody. He told them they had committed no offence which would justify him in THE Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale, Knight, complying with their request, when one of the defendants said that begging was a crime in the eye of the law, and he and his unfortunate companion im-THE CHAMBER OF PERES has again gone over the mediately stopped a lady and gentleman, from whom they solicited alms. Witness immediately them some nourishing food, of which they stood greatly in need. They were both in a very dreadful state of health. In answer to Mr. Combe, one of the defendants said, that he had been a patient in St. Thomas's Hospital, and was discharged as incurable. Thomas's Hospital, and was discharged as incurable; he had also been in Whitechapel Union Workhouse, from which he had absconded because he had not enough to eat. For seven weeks he had been lying about the streets, but was now no longer able to wander about. The other defendant said, that three months ago he left Norwich in search of employ. ment, and he had since been in the open air seeking for food Mr. Combe said he really did not know what to do with the prisoners—a prison certainly was not a proper place for them. The unfortunate defendants here, in a heart-rending manner, supplicated the magistrate to commit them to prison, Mr. Mould, the clerk, hu nanely suggested to the worthy magistrate that they might possibly be procured an admittance into Grevil e-street Hospital, if application were made to the ho, norary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Packman, whose ears were always open to the wants of the poor, and who was ever ready to alle-viate their sufferings. Mr. C. mbe agreed that that would be the most humane con vee, and he requested a chief officer of the rural police, pursuant to them thither, and to supply them. With some tigan former resolution for its adoption. An adjournment sine die was, however, carried by 51 to 41, apparel. The defendants, with tears in their eyes, expressed their gratitude. On arriving at the hose immediately attended to, notwithstanding the institution is crowded, and the funds very low. It was stated that the house surgeon was of opinion that one of the defendants twould most likely have to remain under his care for a long

CHARGE OF BIGANY AND SEDUCTION. -A. Lambeth-street police office, on Saturday, Joseph 1 Vorris, a shoemaker by business, and a ranting preach, r by profession, who has been in custody for weeks past, charged with the twofold offence of seduction and wife. The prisoner at first expressed a great kindhis second wife, and went to live with complainant at lodgings he had taken for her, but he soon got tired of, and deserted, her also. While living with him, she had learned that he had married the second wife, though his first was living. The prisoner. when asked what he had to say to the charge, said that there was one part of the evidence which he wished to contradict. On a former occasion, complainant had stated that she was not aware that his (the prisoner's) first wife lived in adultery with a man, named Warner, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel, Now, the fact was, that the first place he and Green went to was the residence of his first wife and Warner, and they had stopped there for two days. on the part of the witness Green to swear that she was not aware of the terms upon which his former number of Chartists now in prison in England and | wife lived. Indeed, his first wife was then present, Wales, or who had been from June, 1839, to June, and he felt satisfied that neither she nor Green could deny this fact!! Mr. Norton committed the prisoner for trial. DEATH THROUGH ACTUAL STARVATION. - DREAD OF

THE BASTILE.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M. P., at the Three Kings Tavern, Clerkenwell-close, on view of the body of Elizabeth East, aged 33, whose death was occasioned through actual etarvation. Martha Daniels. a miserable-looking object, deposed that she lived in Cock-yard, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell; deceased lived in the same house, and had been cohabiting with a man named Holmes. Deceased used to sel lucifers, and Holmes went about bone-picking which was also witness's occupation. On Monday afternoon last, deceased asked witness to go and sell for her a cap and apron, which she did, and got 2d for them, with which, at deceased's request, she bought a small quantity of tex, and made a basinful for deceased. On Tuesday morning witness asked deceased, who was then lying on a mattress, how she was, to which she only replied, "Oh, dear." Witness saw her no more alive, and about three hours afterwards was told that she was dead, which she found to be the fact. Witness did not know whether deceased had ever applied for relief from the parish, but was aware that she received none. Deceased was in great distress, eftentimes went for days together subsisting only on a little dry bread and pump water. She could never earn more than 2s. a week, and did not complain of illness. Edward Holmes stated that he obtained a living as well as he could. He had known deceased for the last four months, during which time she had now and then lodged with him. About three weeks ago he told her she must shift for herself, and she went away. He saw no more of her till Friday last, when she came back to him. He advised her, as he had often done before, to apply to the workhouse; but she said, "Oh, no, no! I'll not go the workhouse while I can scrape a few halfpence by selling congreves." Deceased had nothing to eat that day nor at any time previous to her death, she having no money, and he not having any thing to give her. The man who rented the room, the last witness, and deceased (when she was there) all lived together. Mr. Wakley-" Is it possible ! Then how is it that all you people, being in the same room, could see this poor woman starving?" Witness-" Why, Sir. had been starved to death without any person being legally accountable. He considered the conduct of the witnesses to be exceedingly disgraceful, and could not discover the meaning of such a frightful state of society. Workhouses, since the passing of the New Poor Law Act, had become as much dreaded as the Inquisition was in Spain.—The Jury, having expressed their full concurrence in what had fallen from the Coroner, returned the following verdict :-That the deceased died from exhaustion, consequent on starvation, arising from her not having made application to the parish for relief, and from her refusal to go to the workhouse." SHEFFIELD TRADES' UNIONS .- A numerous meeting

of delegates, from the various trades of the town, was held on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at Mr. Moseley's, the Old London 'Prentice, called by public placard, in consequence of the apprehension that Mr. O'Connell was preparing to propose some measure in Parliament to restrict the rights of the working classes to combine. Mr. Kirk was called to the chair, and stated that they had two objects in view, namely, to clear themselves from any stigms that might attach to Trades' Unions, in consequence of the recent proceedings at Ashton, and to vinditheir right to meet for the protection of their labour, generally their only property; at the same time they protested against any resort being had to acts of violence, of any kind, for that purpose." Mr. Harrison suggested that a previous resolution was needed. He thought they should declare their conviction that it was their right to associate. He would move—" That the meeting was of opinion that it was the inherent right of the workmen to form and support Trades' Unions, as the only protection for their was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Whiteley, of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor motion read by Mr. Wardle. Mr. Gill supported the resolution. He held the opinion that all classes identified with production had the same interest. All other classes had a separate interest. If there were lower wages, it did not benefit the employer. Office, on Saturday, John Elliott was charged with The competition reduced his profits also. But the mere consuming classes, neither employers nor employed, were benefitted by the competition of the issuing worthless paper, while the country must bear present, when certainly, notwithstanding all the late as numbers went, triple its present force of 360,000 other way. The Chairman declined to vote, but inflicted by the defendant, who was fined £3, and leading journals of the manufacturing districts. All improvements, it is only the best darer why is the men. France, therefore, need not, and cannot, claim would take the votes down, but the confusion was held, but no light was threwn upon this affair, in default of payment committed for twenty-one the speakers disclaimed any desire to keep the Piosection of the meeting be transmitted to the defendant, who was fined £3, and leading journals of the manufacturing districts. All would take the votes down, but the confusion was held, but no light was threwn upon this affair, in default of payment committed for twenty-one the speakers disclaimed any desire to keep the Piosection.

Griginal Correspondence.

THE CAUSE OF O'CONNOR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. " A Patriot is the noblest work of God."

POPE, with a slight alteration.

SIB. For nine long months has the patriotic O Connor been immured within the dreary dungeon; for nine long months he has suffered every indignity and insult that a mean factious party could devise to crush manly and noble spirit. The brightness and beauty d summer passed away, but they passed unenjoyed by the captive in his cell; the cheerless winter has been slowly dragging on its course; it found, and it is leaving, our generous and sincere friend an oppressed prisoner; but, Sir, though the seasons change, though time flies onward, though mutations occur in the political, as in the natural world, yet O'Connor is found in heart and soul the same—the same in resolution and in hope-true to his principles and his promisessealous in the cause of right, and painfully anxious for the best interests of the people. Sir, I had the gratification of hearing Mr. O'Connor, when on his trial at York, for what is called "Libel;" I there saw him firm and erect in the dignity of truth, contesting, inch by inch, the disputed ground with the persecutors of his countrymen; I heard him haunch the thunders of his eloquence against the corrupt minions of the crown. and paint their characters with such fidelity, that even they shrunk from his frowns abashed and confused: I also had the pain of seeing him in the prison of the Gneen's Bench, where he was suffering, mentally and hodily, from ill health; I heard the opinions of his medical attendants, and I saw their certificates, staking their professional reputation, declaring that it would most probably be fatal to their patient, if he was removed to the cold and cheerless castle of York; I saw him dragged away in spite of all these circumstances, and heard his last sentiments before his departure, showing defiance and scorn for his merciless oppressers, and love and anxiety for his dear countrymen. I need hardly say what pleasure I have since derived at learning, from your truly valuable columns. firmness of mind through the many and severe trials to which he has been exposed. He has shown himself to be willing to suffer as a martyr in a good cause, and to be endowed with a character, as Christian, and as philosophical, as it is truly patriotic. But why do I insist on these things? It is needless, for the "High priest of Chartism" has been tried by every test, and may now declare the falsehood of the assertion that they are fickle, and show that they will not desert their friends in need.

With regard, Sir, to the mode we should pursue for the dezirable end of obtaining O'Connor's liberty, it appears to me that there are two features, which should be kept in view, and which, perhaps, you will allow me to lay before you, and your readers.

First, we must concentrate our powers, and our to attain any great end; the human mind, if much that of Frost, Jones, and Williams.

remember how he has slaved for them, and how he is Chartist or black sheep!! rescue an old and a valued friend.

I remain. Your sincere admirer, and Constant reader,

London, Pebruary 27th, 1841.

"MIDDLE CLASS UNION," AND MIDDLE

CLASS PERSECUTION.

Edinburgh, February 22, 1841. SIR, I send for publication a private letter from Mr. O'Brien on the above subject, in continuation of his corner one, published in your paper. I have had anoil er letter since, in which he continues the subject, and Which I shall send you. Let your readers weigh their contents, with the addresses of Collins and O'Neil, now in course of Fublication, and then say whether the "charm" that separates the two classes be a "mutual"

MY DEAR M _____, I was obliged to close my last establishment, superintended by his wife. He has been But what do you think, my dear friend? the poor fellow, when he is permitted to rest for ten minutes. letter so abruptly, to be in time for post, that I left under one landlord for the last twenty-eight years, and though not sentenced to hard labour, was compelled to and is then put on again, and is thus continued for much unsaid in connexion with the Leeds affair which never was behind with his rent. No epportunity or work on the mardering machine the following morning! about nine hours a day. By the time your petitioner I was desirous of saying; and what I did say was writed and poor falling foul on such an old to perform hard labour two months longer. His suffer- body is covered with the most profuse perspiration. ten so hurriedly, that I fear you will either have mis- man as this. Yes, M ——, there is! A base, bloodings were great. He was troubled with a violent ex- Every article of dress he wears (and even in winter he understood it, or at least have drawn some erroneous sucking landlord will never fail to find an opportunity pectoration, and frequent vomiting. I ask now, my conclusions, unless I explain myself further. Well, of wreaking vengeance on the tenant that shall dare to friend, do such fellows care about the lives of their and his shirt drenched as if taken unwrung from a then, let me resume the subject, that we may the better be a freeman! The course adopted by poor Flowers' land-

dle and working classes, if I saw any likelihood of a effect of breaking up his little establishment. He has of a cat, while they themselves permit men to be torreal and hours union. But I see no such prospect; nor told me much more; but you have heard enough. For is there. I am persuaded, any such intention on the the wise, serbum sat (a word is sufficient.) part of the originators of this scheme. True, their Poor B_____, of S_____, was literally two days edensible object is union, but their real object is disunion. without food when I last saw him as I passed through In pretending to unite with the working classes, they Preston about a fortnight before my trial. He told me only seek to disunite the latter among themselves, a horrid tale! Indeed, they have, to a small extent, done so already. man who remained true to his principles, has escaped They have detached some of our leaders from the ranks | middle-class persecution. Youth, beauty, innocance, Others are evidently "on the move." These last have or old age, has sometimes melted the heart of a Dey not, as yet, openly joined the humbugs, but they are of Algiers, but nothing, human or divine, can touch smoothing the way. I can see this in their every act the heart of a thoroughbred middle-class vampire! and speech since the Leeds demonstration. Trust me, | Several of my old London Chartist friends have gone M____, you will see, before three months have off to America—others are preparing to follow—some elapsed, one half of the old Convention sitting cheek are in gaol for debt-others have just gone through by jowl with the humbugs, UNLESS THE PEOPLE the Gazette-in short, I could never tell you a tithe of a SPEAK OUT, AND THAT RIGHT EARNESTLY, AND AT tithe of the cases of individuals suffering that have ONCE! Fear alone deters the traitors for the present fallen within my own cognizance; and, as I have just But give them a little time, just sufficient to sound one remarked, what signifies all that has come to my another—to form a party—to provide themselves with knowledge in comparison with the sum total all over a popular organ or two in the press-and to agree England. Scarcely a single one of my. London, upon some legerdemain definition of Household Suffrage | Brighton, or Manchester friends has escaped. that may appear to be Universal-just give them time Now, M-, the Government has had nothing to to do this much, and you will see them desert in a body do with this slaughtering system of proscription. It

call the enemy come over to Universal Suffrage?" Not owne. Yet these are the parties with whom the the least, I admit, if, if, if! but in the if " lies the Leeds impostors ask us to enter into alliance! Why, rub," as Shakspeare has it. If the enemy really meant | the vagabonds might as well ask us at once to unite to come over to Universal Suffrage, there would be no with death and damnation! harm in uniting with them; but that is precisely what Even in respect of the government prosecutions, is it it was a kind of place to run to when all others failed. they do not mean. If they did mean it, they would not notorious that the Ministry were driven to institute | He said he had taken the Queen's money, and would have joined the Chartists, instead of asking the Char- them by the magisterial dogberries of the provinces, tists to join them. If they did mean it, they would and these dogberries themselves only acted in accordnot try to split the Chartists into two distinct bodies, ance with the private solicitations, and everlasting that he has ever maintained the same composure and by calling one pertion of them "rational," "sensible," remonstrance of the local shopocrats throughout the &c., and the rest "physical-force-men," and by paying country? Is it not notorious that these parties had court to one particular set of Chartist leaders, while been calling out for "military protection," and abusing they incereantly calumniate better men in the persons of the Government for non-intervention for several months other leaders. In short, if they really did mean Uni- before the prosecutions began? Is it not equally notoversal Suffrage, or anything calculated to produce the rious that the middle classes of Bradford raised subresults anticipated from Universal Suffrage, they would, scriptions in support of subsidized spies and informers, instead of setting up for themselves, have gone among whom they had sent amongst the Chartists? Was it has come forth pure from the ordeal. He is a tried the Chartists (attended their public meetings, for in- not at the urgent request of the "respectables" that man; he is understood, and he is trusted; for his in. stance), and then and there told them frankly what the Birmingham magistrates first came into collision segrity is appreciated by the masses, who have never they wanted, and why and wherefore they had not with the Birmingham Chartists? In short, does not known him to break his word, or to leave a pro- sooner joined the Chartists ranks. They would have every man with a grain of common sense know right mise unfulfilled. No, Sir, it is unnecessary to paint heard what the Chartists had to say, the Chartists well that all the tyranny and cruelty exercised against the excellent qualities of O'Connor, when he is so would have heard what they had to say, and if an us during the last two years by the Government were universally acknowledged to possess them; but yet it amicable understanding or agreement was the result, urged upon, enjoined, dictated, and virtually commanded may be necessary to remind all of the fact, that one is then, but not till then, would be the time to propose a to them, by the middle-classes? Yet, the Leeds now away from them, who not only has the will, but union with the middle classes, or rather with that "Reformers" have the modesty to ask us to unite with also the talent and power to serve them; it may be small portion of them who have not altogether re- the middle classes against the Government? I will necessary to remind them, lest there should nounced God and humanity for the mammon of unbe found any so apathetic, or so lost to righteousness; for as to uniting with the middle classes his own welfare, as not to rouse all his generally, I cannot view the proposal in any other light energies in the struggle we are about to make than as a gross and wanton insult. How the devil are for the restoration of our truest friend once more to our we to "unite" with men who shake a halter in our ranks, once more to freedom, and the cause of justice faces the moment we talk of equality of rights, and The appeal, which has appeared in your paper, and whose only arguments are the bludgeon, the bayonet, which has emanated from meetings assembled on the the domiciliary visit at midnight, and the iron-doored ties and indignities to which the Chartist victims are subject, will not, I feel certain, be disregarded. The dungeon! Talk, indeed, of "uniting with the middle subjected by Whig tyranny. They were written by the Star, been paid ever by me, at all times, in my people are grateful to those who live but for their classes against the Government!" of "uniting, forsites and an opportunity has now presented itself for them?

Martin to his friend, who has forwarded them to us next settlement of accounts after having received for insertion.—ED.] sakes, and an opportunity has now presented itself for sooth, with the creator against his creature! with the them to display their most fervent gratitude. They tool-maker against his own handiwork! Why, if the people are not absolute fools, they must know that it it is not so much the protection of the middle classes Northallerton madhouse a hale man, but leaves it a against the Government that we want as the corpse. protection of the Government against the middle. The following summary of his treatment, and of the classes. What had the Government to do with the treatment of the other Chartists, will enable you to TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF numerous cases of individual persecution alluded to in judge of the cause of his death, and of what will be a former letter? What has the Government (meaning removed from their horrible dungeon. its present members; had to do with the innumerable cases of hardship and ruin with which masters have we were taken from York to Northallerton. The priexertions, on one object at a time. This is the only way visited working men since the commencement of the son van having stopped at an inn on the road, some of present movement, and with which middle class divided in its pursuits, may advance some way in each, magistrates, brewers, and house fords have visited pub. condemned the practice of drinking and smoking. He House from your petitioner, containing statements but seldom goes the whole length in any. And so it is licans, coffee-house keepers, and various other descrip-said that as he had been without for some time, and relative to his apprehension, trial, and conviction, upon with the people, as with an individual; if they propose tions of small tradespeople, wholly and solely on account had found the disuse of them had not impaired his a charge of sedition, conspiracy, and riot, at Bradford; too many triumphs of a different nature, and requiring of their Chartist principles? I hardly know a Chartist different means at one time, they probably fail in all. licensed victualier (and I have known many) who was I, Sir, am as anxions as any one can be to see justice not persecuted during the late movement. The same Oldsworth, had been sentenced to hard labour, the imprisonment, passed upon him at the March Assizes, done to every sufferer, and to behold the blessings of of eating-house keepers, news-agents, pork-butchers; freedom bestowed on every political prisoner, and in short, every description of tradespeople, if they had every political convict. But, at the same time, I can-shown themselves Chartists. Their credit was stepped not disguise from myself the fact that we are not -their shops were deserted by the middle classestaking the proper steps for the attainment of this their landlords came down upon them for arrears, quarter were few, as he generally called at the work- would institute an inquiry into the truth of its allegaend; I cannot but feel that we should first gain where they could, and where they could not, gave them shops. the presence of such a man as O'Connor amongst us, notice to quit, or refused to renew their leases. Nor and then, reinforced by his inestimable assistance, go was persecution confined to small trades people. I onward for the restoration of those whom seas divide know one Chartist landlord, who had three houses to induce the surgeon to alleviate his sufferings, by re. to this petition, that certain allegations were not borne from their country. I adopt this opinion, Sir, after let in one of the best streets of a fashionable town, but moving him from the torturing wheel, when William out by facts; but that those which related to impaired mature deliberation, and I do so, first, because we can could not find a tenant! His business, a few years obtain the release of the York prisoner, in a shorter ago, was worth £806 a year to him; last year and the space of time, than we can possibly hope to obtain year before it was not worth £150; and had he not but the worthy doctor, who appeared to be angry, told agency and evidence of paid and acknowledged spies, " made hay while the sun shone" (alias, placed himself Secondly, because the latter object, as we all know, beyond the vicissitudes of trade by the purchase of presents many more difficulties than the former, and some freehold property in better times, he would, ere we are in want of the aid of such a friend, as O'Connor, now, most probably have figured in the Guzette. As

to overcome them. And thirdly, because I know we it is, he has been obliged (having a large family to must select one of these subjects for our first attack, provide for,) to accept a local appointment under "the and then having met with success, go on to another. I powers that be," and of course to retire from Chartist propose, therefore, that our powers should be collected politics. A more benevolent and better man never into one focus, and without deviating to the right or existed than the individual I allude to, and I have cited the left, should be at once directed in their overwhelm- his case only to show you that even men of wealth ingforce to the liberation of O'Connor. This advantage cannot escape persecution if they are Chartists, and We can gain immediately, if we set about it in real that the best of men are sometimes driven to fly into earnest, and do not weaken ourselves by having too the arms of the enemy, as the only refuge from demany points in view. When he is out, then let us do struction. Was ever tyranny more horrible than the same thing for other dear, though suffering friends this? Yet I find it the same all over It is evident, Sir, that petitions for O'Connor must the country. I could name to you not less pour into the House of Commons from every quarter; than forty honest tradesmen, and more than eighty North, East, West, and South, must rally in good honest and skilful workmen, of the best character, who nor's son stood on the stairs, and read a few of the himself, attended, and which was the first connection excest, if anything is to be accomplished. And this have been literally balf starved since I came here, prison rules, accompanied with violent threats of how he had with the Radicals of Yorkshire. That previous brings me to the second point, which is the mode of through the system of middle-class persecution I allude drawing up our petitions. If, Sir, the cause we are en- to. I know one poor fellow, a publican, who had greed in be worthy of our exertions, it is also spent nearly £300 in fitting up his house, and making deserving of some trouble to prevent those exertions the addition of a large room to it, to accommedate another part of the prison, and locked in cells similar tion with Harrison, or rather compelled by an armed from being frustrated. We cannot blow hot and cold Chartist meetings, &c. This man was doing a flourish. to the first. It was then about three o'clock; at five force, assembled in his house, to attend a meeting in of the tranchise, I shall be most awful casualties that can possibly occur at the same time; let us make our choice. If we ing business just before my trial; he is now houseless, boil and a morning in the first of the mans (under them, as brethren, from whatever class they in a crowded city, occurred on Saturday night at petition, and desire to be heard, what in the name of a wanderer like Cain, and that after six months imcommon sense is the use of framing our petition so that prisonment in a debtor's gaol!! Poor Butterworth, had in the whole course of my life; and surely no indi
account, had he no other fundamental points of the Charter. | maker, next door to the office of the Weekly Dis
maker, next door to the office of the Weekly Disit will not be heard? Why fill it with vain and foolish who left this place at Christmas, has been starving ever vidual can be a better judge of coarse food than an to the clemency of your Honourable House. And he words, which prevent any good arising from it? We since. He has had but £2 (given him by the Manchesmsy all have our opinion on the capacity and honesty ter Chartists) to live upon for six weeks, so that, were of our Parliament; we let them know it sufficiently, it not for the bounty of his fellow workmen, his liberty in York Castie. and we let the world know it, but it does appear the would but have proved his death! Not a millowner, beight of felly in us, to choose the moment of petition- not a master would employ him!" He tried a hundred ing for the moment of abuse. The result is, that we of them in and about Manchester, but the answer of gain nothing by our trouble, for the appeal is immethe overseer invariably was, "Mr. So-and-so will not distely rejected. Let us be pradent in our actions, and allow me to employ a Chartist." Sometimes the fel- But he told me he had the Magistrates orders to do so, treason, which was afterwards abandoned by the lows are prudent enough to conceal their real motives, and must obey. I thought I would try it before I Attorney-General, as too ridiculous to be entertained These remarks, Sir, I venture to offer in a true and and to pretend that they are full of hands. And to offered any resistance. I did do so; but, so great were but to the injury of the petitioner's case this charge was friendly spirit, having only our common good at heart such extent is the perflip of those modern despots car-Should you think them of any value, perhaps you will ried, that they have actually secret marks by which, shall! give them a place in "the organ of Chartism." My under the appearance of giving a man a good character About five o'clock upon the evening of the first day, on the part of the Attorney-General, your petitioner countrymen, who may permse these words, I need in the shape of a written recommendation, they render which was one hour sooner than the usual time of leav- was compelled to go to trial with his arrangements inhardly exhort to do their duty. It lies plainly marked it impossible for him to get any employment at all! I ing work, I refused to obey the signal for me to ascend complete; and thereby both he and his counsel were before them; they have but to follow it, and all will could tell you instances of this that would perfectly vernor's son, who treated me with the greatest scurrility. They otherwise might have done. That, as a striking yet be well. Let them remember that one who has horrify you. A poor fellow applying for work with one But my fate was not decided until the following mark of how little he had to do with the Bradford suffered all things for them, who has devoted his of these recommendations, imagines all to be right, (for it morning, when I was taken to the office. The Governor affair, he was not only considered by the Chartist party

still ready to devote his best energies to their cause. I know a poor fellow who belonged to an hotel or and, with a suppressed laugh, commanded him to put accredited sples and two policemen, the latter of whom Let them remember these things, and if they have one bathing establishment, as head waiter or chief atten-Mark of gratitude, one feeling of remaining affection dant. He was many years in the situation, and was a Within their hearts, they will eagerly rush forward to great favourite with his master, on account of his excel- was on the morning of the 28th of March. lent character and amiable disposition. But, then. M ---, he was a Chartist, and no sooner was it known vernor came to see me. He said he would release me passed upon him the cruel, severe, and, in his case, he had attended some Chartist meetings, than his from this belly of hell, if I would promise to go to most undeserved sentence of three years' imprisonment master was waited on by several "gentlemen" in suc- be better to die in the workshops, in the presence of precedented hardship, the parallel of which was never cession, who gave him to understand that unless he some of my fellow priseners, than in a horrible dungeon, passed upon a political offender in Britain, and which instantly dismissed the said favourite servant, they where no persons but my assassins could tell how I he humbly submits to your Honourable House, that no would cut the establishment! But I might fill fifty came by my death. would cut the establishment! But I might ull nity
On the ensuing Wednesday, the visiting magistrates to warrant.

sheets of paper with similar occurrences; and, after all, came round. I applied for my removal from the mill,

That in pursuance of his inhuman sentence on the what signifies all that has fallen under my notice, in and told them what I had told the Governor, viz :- 23rd of March, 1840, he was conveyed in the most comparison with the sum total of suffering resulting that the Judge, when passing sentence, said that the ignominious manner to Beverley, chained to three from this dark and malignant system. Look to the case law would not allow me to be put to hard labour, and robbers, one Chartist, and ene woman, and there subof my dear old venerable friend, William Flowers, of William Dent, then chairman, informed me that the most deprayed, and worst of felons. Brighton. This old man is upwards of seventy years of Governor had been ordered by the Magistrates to send. That he was immediately subjected to the severe age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, painful, and health-destroying labour of the tread-mill, with every movement in the country since 1794; and that I should not be removed from the mill, unless an which to him has proved positive torture; and, a throughout has borne the reputation of incorruptible order came from the Home Office to compel them to much ignorance exists in regard to the working of this throughout has borne the reputation of interruptable do so.

honesty and unblemished manners. He was once in The first heart-rending scene I had to behold was state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is compelled to keep as a second the prisoner is com good circumstances; but in latter years has been in- William Brook, of Bradford, who had fallen from the the wheel until he has accomplished an ascent of 1100

"But what harm in this," you may say, "if those you lords, iron masters, brewers, lawyers, et hoc genus

JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

REVELATIONS FROM NORTHALLERTON HELL-HOLE.

The following revelations from the hell-hole of Northerton display some of the horrid and atrocious cruel-

Lancaster Castle, Feb. 12th, 1841. MY DEAR FRIEND,-The Editor of the Northern Star very truly observed that poor Clayton went to

the result, if the other poor fellows be not immediately

Thursday, the 26th of March, was the day on which the prisoners ordered drink, pipes, and tobacco, which gave rise to a conversation on total abstinence. Cinyton

only opportunity I had of acquiring any knowledge of held at York, in 1840. their treatment (after my removal from the mill) was | That the said petition was presented to your Honourwhen the visiting surgeon came into the mess room, in able House, by Joseph Hume, Esq., but not pressed to which all the prisoners, felons and misdemeanants, a division, in consequence of a pledge from the Ho-

I once heard him ask Clayton how he was: Clayton That the petitioner was grieved to learn that the complained of a pain in his back, and of the hard Secretary of State for the Home Department, had labour of the mill. He attempted to say semething to returned for answer to your petitioner's friends, relative Shepherd, the governor's son, in his usual peremptory health should be referred to the proper efficers. In manner, ordered him to sit down. On the same day regard to the first of these allegations, which were relahim he would see him next day. However, this paragon he is prepared to prove them at the bar of your Honourof humanity changed his mind, and took the trouble able House, should be be allowed the means; and, in to examine him, and after he had done so, he told regard to the second, a dangerous illness of twentywas nothing the matter with him, I was at the heels open to conviction. of this sught-to-be-preserver of life and health. He Chartists are always complaining."

bed in it, with a strict injunction not to make any noise. but I had no idea who they were.

taken to the robing-room; Holberry and Wells came shire with victims.

to hard labour, that they must work upon the treadmil. his being apprehended. the law would not allow me to be put to hard labour. | mitted to York Castle, on the serious charge of high my sufferings, that I felt as I never felt before. God kept up against him until within a few hours of his knows what my thoughts were, but mortal never being placed at the bar, upon the minor charges of

talents and his life to them, who is their well-tried, gives him credit for being "steady," "sober" "inwas there; he asked me if I would go to work. On as a spy himself, employed by Government, but visified
was there; he asked me if I would go to work. On as a spy himself, employed by Government, but visified sincere, and manly advocate, is now secluded from their dustrious," and so forth,) but then there is the damning take me to solitary continement. The countenance of and even denied the benefit of their most approved society and their service by a dungeon wall. Let them SECRET MARK, by which the conspirators recognise a the barbarons boy brightened, and he ordered me to counsel. follow him. The youthful monster called for an officer,

prived of my cravat and pocket handkerchief. This

the manner I have described? With what consistency lord, is to set up another party in the same business next can the Magistrates of Northallerton add reproof to a I should not be opp used to a union betwirt the mid- door to him, which, poor Flowers tells me, will have the penalty of forty shillings for the worrying or killing tured to death? Or, how shall the Whige, at a future election, reprobate the bad Government of the Tories, when the people have been treated worse by them than by Sidmouth and Castlereagh?

William Brook, Duffy, Holberry, Wells, William Booker, and myself, were put on the tread mill, contrary to law. I was removed to Lancaster, in consequence of the moved tyranny of the Governor's son. You must put all this in your petition. I could fill a dozen sheets with their cruelties; but I hope this letter will suffice, until 1 am at liberty.

Your's faithfully.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

PLEASANT NOTIONS OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. We give the following communication as we re

SIR,-I am a working man, and have had the mis fortune to be out of work for a long time, having had only eight weeks for the last twenty-three weeks past. On Friday week, I got work at Pontypool. After working eight days, I went into a public-house with a shopmate, where we had four pints of ale between us, begins to insult the whole company, and to threaten to blow holes in the coats of some of the company. At length I ventured to beg of him to hold his tongue, for a soldier was no more than a man, and I feared and thought he was something less than man to disturb the company without provocation of any kind. Very few honest hard-working men ever entered the army, but not hear her name blasphemed. Now, no one had blasphemed her name; but I told him the Queen would have no money if I and others of my class would give her none, at which word he runs off, and brings some men, and takes me off before a Mr. Roberts, inspector of police, who looked very wise, and told me Queen. He could not repeat any words, but he knew it was very bad. On this charge I was locked up for four hours in the guard-house. The great man, Mr. Roberts, told me he had power to discharge me; but was very drunk, or perhaps the charge might be a very serious one.

Now, Mr. Editor, I was taken in custody, and kept for four hours, on the word of a drunken fellow, with a green coat, who could not even give the charge, except the vague charge of blasphemy; could not even tell the words of blasphemy; and then discharged by a peliceman, without any other authority. If I had any cash, who could I bring an action against? Neither policeman nor soldiers are worth action; so I must report it to the world by means of your paper, and let

GEORGE ECLINTON. Pontypool, Feb. 23d., 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—For reasons, with the repetition of which I will not trouble you, but which are to me important, I request your explicit and decided answer to this plain question. Have all monies received by me from your agents, during the time I have been collector for

Yours, respectfully, ROBERT WILKINSON. Halifax, March 2, 1841. [Decidedly, Yes.—Ed. N. S.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The Petition of Robert Peddie, late Manufacturer and General Agent, Edinburgh, present Prisoner in the House of Correction, Beverley;

HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That in the month of August health, which he then remarked was very good, he and complaining, but in very moderate terms, of the would never again have recourse to such bad habits. | treatment to which he had been subsequently subjected As he and Marshall, Penthorpe, Benison, and Paul in consequence of the severe sentence of three years'

were indiscriminately arranged; but his visits to that nourable Fox Maule, Under Secretary of State, that he

I heard John Marshall address the kind physician; tive to his entrapment and condemnation through the Marshall (who is a weak, debilitated old man) there eight days' duration, laid the officers of the establishment

That it is further in the power of your petitioner to was going into the office when I heard him say, " These make clearly manifest to your Honourable House, that the principal concoctors and agents of that conspiracy, I will now proceed to inform you how the other (as detailed in his former petition) were persons em-Chartists, not sentenced to hard labour, were ployed by one Briggs, a constable at Bradford, under treated. Upon our arrival at the prison, as soon as our the sanction of the magistrates, and who, in all their chains were removed, I was put into a cell with one doings, had this man's concurrence and approbation. la short, that this person was the life and soul of There were some other prisoners in the adjoining cells, that wicked and disgraceful system of spy entrapment, which endangered the property and peace of the inhabi-About twe hours might have elapsed, when I was tants of Brudford, and now crowds the prisons of York-

in immediately afterwards. As soon as we were fitted | That your petitioner, who was at Leeds on business, out in our prison garb, we were placed with our backs was invited to attend a meeting at Bradford, in favour against the wall, in the passage where the cells, in of Jehn Frost and others, then under sentence of death, which we had been placed, are situated. The gover- which, out of a motive of humanity, he unhappily for we should be treated if we attempted to move our hands to this period the magistrates, through their emissaries, about, respecting which there is not one word to be had information of the farce of an insurrection at found in the whole vocabulary of the silent system. Bradford, and were prepared for it accordingly. That At the close of this harangue, we were taken to the petitioner was inveigled by one Smith, in conjunc-Ir shman. The monster hunger compelled me to may here be allowed to state, as a proof of his inswallow the dose. No threats were necessary to induce | nocence, that the inhabitants of Bradford have held a me to obey; for my stomach had been already subdued meeting, if they have not already petitioned in his [We regret that our reply to Mr. Collins's letter was favour. So conscious, indeed, was the petitioner of On the fellowing morning, the Governor came bearing a conscience void of offence, that he went about round to inform those who had not been sentenced his public business as usual, for some days previous to

I raised an objection, and told him that the Judge said | That your petitioner on his apprehension was comsedition, conspiracy, and riot. That by such conduct

That upon the uncorroborated testimony of two I was fed on bread and water-having first been de- point, and one Ashton, who was absent during part of the proceedings, your petitioner was convicted of sedition, conspiracy, and riot; and although upon the On the following day, which was Sunday, the Go- charge of sedition no evidence was offered, yet had he work on Monday. I consented, for I thought it would hard labour, and to find security; a sentence of unact of his. noon the most strict inquiry, will be found

accuraed machine, your petitioner may be allowed to debted for a slender subsistence to a little millinery mill, stretched, to all appearance, lifeless on the floor. steps, which generally occupies twenty minutes,

wears as little as decency will permit) is wet through. washing-tub. That by the time he has accomplished 800 steps, he is uniformly seized with giddiness in the head, dimness of vision, nauses, and not unfrequently vomiting. That by the time he has gained the one thousand one hundreth step, his state of body, from excessive suffering and fatigue, is past the power of

That the consequence of his subjection to the painful peration of this cruel machine has been already most lisastrous to his health, so much so, that for many weeks together he has been under the care of the surgeon; and that he entertains the most serious but too well-founded apprehension for the safety of his life, as the baneful effects already produced upon his constitution, by the operation of the tread mill, are such as to warrant the assertion, that if the sentence is pressed to its full extent against him, death, from general exhaustion and loss of appetite, must inevitably follow. That such being the true state of the case, your petitioner would have considered death, by the hands of the common executioner, decidedly preferable to the more tedious but not less painful one of the trend-mill, in his present deplorable situation.

That besides the amount of bodily suffering he has now endured for about twelve months, he is subjected to the mental agony and operation of the silent system, which is here rigidly enforced.

That he is denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, except for a single monthly letter. That he is prevented from receiving visits from either friends or even the members of his sorrowing and afflicted family, none of whom are, by the rules of the prison, permitted and no more. A soldier comes into the house, and to see him during the three years of his imprisonment. That by the rules of this house, to which in common with felons he is subjected, he is only permitted to receive and write one letter a month. The extreme hardship of this arrangement will appear, when your Honourable House is informed that your petitioner is engaged to a considerable extent in trade. That owing to his unexpected and unaccountable apprehension, he was withdrawn from his business at a moment's notice, leaving his affairs in a state of confusion. That he is, moreover, a married man, with a family. That his wife, on whose exertions they now depend, is a woman of extremely delicate health, which has been much aggravated by her anxiety for her husband. That his mental suffering, on her account, is painfully great, more especially as the poor privilege of a monthly letter it was a serious charge. I called for my accuser to has been, by one restriction or another, as unmeaning

in addition to these sufferings, your petitioner has committees. sustained a loss in business, credit, and otherwise, which one thousand pounds would not compensate. That the health, comfort, and prospects in life, of himself and family, have been, by his imprisonment, already nearly ruined; and that he would fain hone that the ends of justice may now be satisfied without dying her hands in blood, or at the expense of the life of the petitioner.

Your petitioner, therefore, throws himself, with full confidence, upon the justice and humanity of your Honourable House, trusting that, in your wisdom, you will so address her Majesty, as will rescue your petitioner from his painful and degrading treatment-a treatment which throws negro slavery into the shade. and is repugnant to the spirit of the British Constitution; praying that her Majesty may be pleased to order the removal of the prisoner (as has been done in some cases to others convicted for political offences) to a place of confinement where the rules are less rigid-where the torture of the tread-mill is unknown, and where his communication with his friends and family may be

And your potitioner will ever pray, &c. ROBERT PEDDIE. Beverley House of Correction, 12th February, 1841.

MR. COLLINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Bread-street, Birmingham, "I concluded my remarks by observing that ' no

union would be effected without such a definition of the grievance remains nuredressed. I implore you, then, term Household Suffrage as should include every man my fellow men, by your valour, by your patriotism, of mature age, and sound mind, &c., who had a and by your humanity - by the love which you bear to residence in a house, or any part of a house; and your God, your country, your family, and your kind, further, that, unless upon such terms, a union ought to awake, arise, and let the voice of freedom be heard not, and, if I could prevent it, should not take place." upon each passing breeze throughout this sea-bound -Letter to Leeds Times. Sir.-You have occupied nearly four columns of

your paper in pointing out the difference between the Charter Suffrage and the Household Suffrage. which would not enable more than "one person to vote out of a house, be it never so large." I need not say that I oppose as much as you can such a franchise. That the term "Household" can by no art be made to include more than one I totally deny, and for these things I am ready to risk my life; and for if you have ever visited Scotland, you must know that, even under the present exclusive system, seven, and even ten votes are obtained from one house: and, moreover, that the majority of £10 electors in the large towns hold the franchise solely on this

Had you taken the above quoted sentence, and shown that there was any difference between it and the Charter Suffrage, you would have complied with who reads the above sentence, can see any differyour own expression in the fourth column " Universal Suffrage qualified by residence in a house."

If any parties or persons agree to this extension bed, and a prisoner placed a tin can of Providence of saving much property and life from come, and I need not say that I shall be the last ten o'clock in Fleet-street. A few nights since a skilly on the floor. It was the worst meat I ever the destruction of a lawless multitude; and, on that man to join any class or person, who do not espouse fire took place at the house of Mr. Bundy, a trunk-I remain, yours, &c. JOHN COLLINS.

without him if we must.—Ec.]

O'CONNOR ON ELECTION CLUBS. In our last number we reprinted a letter of Mr. O'CONNOR'S, from the Northern Star, Sep. 28, 1-39 There happening to be two letters of his in that number, the printer mistook our directions, and extracted the wrong one. The following is the letter we intended to have given last week :-TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

BROTHER RADICALS. - For the same reason that a serjeant's guard of disciplined and armed troops will beat and put to flight a squadron of raw and unarmed recruits, have we been beaten by factions disciplined n the arts of treachery and deceit. We must discipline and remedy this evil. We must meet them on their own ground, and with their own weapons. We must organise, and show the front of freemen. In order to effect it, then. I submit the fellowing suggestions for your consideration :-

Peel says "Register, register, register!"-O'Connell says "Register, register, register!"—the Whig press and the Tory press say "Register, register, register!" and, therefore, there must be some magic in the word Register." You cannot register, but you can "Unite, mite, unite!" and Russell says it is your right to exercise influence over the elector; while O'Connell says that it is your right to use gentle coercion towards he elector. Let us, then, place ourselves in a position o be prepared whenever the struggle may come: and, pelieve me, it is at hand, else would not our enemies be loading their pieces. Let a committee be established in every town and village throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, according to the following form, and for the performance of the following duties:-

Let the electors and non-electors instantly form county, city, and borough election clubs. Where the clubs consist of several hundreds, let them be divided into hundreds. Let each hundred appoint a chairman. The hundreds should then be divided into tens, and each ten should appoint a chairman. The chairmen of the hundreds should constitute the General Election Committee. The chairmen of every eleven tens should, according to convenient locality, constitute the district or ward committees. The committee of tens should report on every Monday night, to the General Committee, the state of the public mind in their several districts; after which, a compendious report should be submitted by placard, handbill, or through the medium of the press. The terms to constitute membership to be one penny per week. The funds to be appropriated as a Finance Committee, appointed by a show of hands at a general meeting, shall direct.

The duty of the Election Club will be to select a fit know what the charge was. The man came forward, as they are, in his circumstances so frittered away, and proper candidate, who shall be vigorous and and accused me of speaking blasphemy against the as to render his correspondence with his family almost active in laying before his constituents the principles upon which he claims their support—to read at publis That the magistrates of this place, acting, as the meetings, as often as opportunity affords, the reports petitioner conceives, under a mistaken knowledge of and resolutions from the several committees. Every their instructions from the Heme-office, have kept from | candidate should be pledged to support Universal Suffor the future I must mind what I said. The soldier him his wife's letters, so that he has only received frage and a repeal of the Legislative Union between one letter for a period of nearly seven months. The Great Britain and Ireland, to take his seat if refurned reason assigned for this cruel conduct is, that these by a majority in the house called the House of Comletters contain accounts of what exertions have been mons-and to restore his trust whenever required to do made, publicly and privately, in the shape of getting up so by a majority of a committee to be called "The memorials to her Majesty in behalf of your petitioner, committee of review of public men's conduct," which in order to procure a mitigation of his sentence. His step must be sanctioned by a public meeting of his conpresent interest, according to their opinion, not being stituents. The committee should also appoint collectors concerned in these proceedings, he is considered as of contributions, who should leave the following printed not entitled to receive these letters: your petitioner form of application at the house of every voter in their is thus deprived of the comfort of receiving his wife's district:-" We, the committee appointed to superinmonthly letters—a privilege secured by law to the very tend the management of the election of ———, do respectfully solicit your support and interest, and also Your petitioner will not occupy more of the time of such contribution as you can conveniently give, to proyour Honourable House at present, by disclosing all the mote the aforesaid object." A book should be kept horrors of his situation; but trusts that he has said containing the names of all the electors in the several enough, both now and formerly, to shew your Honour. districts, to be called "The canvas and contribution able House the base, artful, and wicked means by book." When the whole machinery is completed, pubwhich he has been entrapped into his present unhappy lic meetings of the electors and non-electors should be situation, to which he considers transportation would convened, to take into consideration the propriety of have been a mercy; and he trusts that what little he appointing a National Election Convention of twentyhas said of his bodily and mental sufferings will prove one, whose duty it shall be to sit in London for the sufficient to interest the humanity of your Honourable purpose of receiving, and disseminating throughout House in behalf of himself and afflicted family. That, the country, digested reports from the several election

I think at a single glance you will see that the

adoption of the foregoing plan will at once raise a safe

and constitutional standard round which the friends of Radicalism may rally. We shall then stand upon an equality, in the field of agitation, with both Whigs and Tories; and, according as we are treated, so shall we treat the enemy. In this instance the constitution recognises no superiority; and if we are not prepared to carry out this principle, we are not deserving of Universal Suffrage. If, upon the other hand, we are prepared, and if, by our united exertions, we can return a majority of the six hundred and fifty-eight, we shall be justly entitled to go to the House of Commons upon the first day of the next session of Parliament, and there pass a law directing her Majesty to issue new write for the return of a Parliament upon the principle of Universal Suffrage. This requires no exhibition of physical force, as any opposition offered to the will of a nation thus manifested would be high treason upon the part of our opponents. The effect of our preparation would be the immediate liberation of our friends from their dungeons; for, believe me, that our enemies but await our union to obey our command. I cannot conceive a more glorious sight than a nation of freemen marching to the bustings in sections, divisions, and squadrous, there to show their hands, which are ready to support the dictates of their hearts. My mind is always upon the rack, my invention is ever at work, to learn how I can best serve your nause; and lazy men, who will not work themselves, call me presumptous—but how much more pleasing and easy would it be for me to remain idle, if those who abuse me would work; but the work must be either left undone, or done by a few. Instead of constantly nibbling and carping at my propositions, let them suggest, and I will follow: but I cannot and will not remain idle so long as a single dungeon! Let us proclaim the right of the labourer to enjoy the fruits of his own labour-of the freeman to enjoy the protection of his castle-of the community to enjoy social comfort and happiness-of the poor to live upon the land of his birth-and of the nation to be governed by laws made equally for the protection of the rich and the poor. Let union be your watchwordliberty your idol-and Universal Suffrage, and no surrender, your motto. For these things I have lived,

Your faithful and sincere friend, FEARGUS O'CONNEL Leeds, 25th, Sept., 1839.

WE LEARN that the house of Montefiore Brothers, connected chiefly with the Australia trade, have come to the determination of suspending payments. my request; and I have yet to learn that any man It is confidently stated, however, that the suspension who reads the above sentence, can see any differ-ence. It is exactly the Charter Suffrage, or to use tion of the present year the firm will be able to discharge their engagements.

FALLING OF TWO HOUSES IN FLEET-STREET.-One

patch, and the ruins were left, as was imagined, in a state of perfect security. This, however, by the event that has occurred, appears, too awfully, to have been an error. . On getting into the street, the too long for him; but we should have regretted scene that presented itself to the spectator was still more to weaken its force or perspicuity by frightful in the extreme. There was a wide and shortening it; and yet it appears that long fearful gap of falling bricks and timbers, supported as it was, we may with great propriety adopt by gable ends and ricketty boards, rendering the the foregoing of Mr. Collins as an appropriate approach of aid a matter of the greatest danger postscript, wherein he most forcibly illustrates Soon after the accident, Mr. Harding and Mr. Ward. our position by his reference to the Scotch builders in the neighbourhood, were sent for to exsystem. We have always said that such a amine the premises, as was also Mr. Elmes, the definition of Household Suffrage as would satisfy City Surveyor, who sent for a number of builders the owners of property, would make houses mere but without being able to obtain their co-operation. stables for holding human beings, and that to A man, named Wm. Megson, a journeyman tailor, whomsoever the house belonged to him also was let down by ropes from the back room on the would belong the vote. Mr. Collins knows full third floor of Mr. Dobson's house, and which house well that the voters to whom he refers are also feel, with a tremendous crash, at the same all manufactured voters; urban voters qualified out time; he had been in bed upwards of an hour when of small allotments of land, and not as he states he heard the crash of the timbers. He instantly qualified out of one house. But, does Mr. Collins jumped out of bed, and endeavoured to open his suppose that the power which the present system | door, but, finding it impossible to do so, he lighted vests in the hands of the privileged order for pro. his candle, and dressed himself, and remained standtecting their voting seris, would, if the vote ing upon half a foot of boards for nearly three belonged to the serf himself, be exercised by the quarters of an hour, until he was released by the master for the benefit of the slave?—We thank Mr. police, in the way just mentioned. He also said, C. for his confirmation, and now we will ask him a short question. Will any of the Scotch houses full frequently warned Mr. Dobson of the danger, who, of voters, be found voting for a Chartist candidate? however, laughed at his fears. Every precaution or even further, are not Whig houses filled was taken to arouse the inmates of the adjoining with Whig voters, and Tory houses with house to the perilous situation in which they were Tory voters? and does Mr. Collins presume so placed, and the police having made a communicafar upon his strength or upon middle-class for-forbearance, as to suppose that a like system would not prevail in England and Wales? If so, we beg to refer him to the seven thousand and stxtieth clause of the new alliance House-hold Suffered Bill and the colline of the new alliance Household Suffrage Bill which is to be; for to that, loud and fearful, and the police observing the upper or even greater length, would the details part of the houses bending forward, raised a shout run, rather than commit the blunder of allowing of "It is coming." The constables took to their Chartist voters to stable themselves on a qualification. We imagine that if we had merely was peremptorily a few minutes before ordered off. said, "Then, Mr. Collins, as there is no difference, The driver happily took the warning, and acting call the spade a spade," we should have satisfacto- upon it, lost no time in leaving the spot, which, rily replied to his former question. Again, in a very brief space of time, presented a we tell him that so long as one man's property melancholy instance of the desolation thus unexconstitutes another man's vote, so long will the pectedly created. Dalton, the officer, had a narowner have rent and vote; and we heartly row escape, his clothes being completely covered thank our friend for having furnished his Scotch with flying dust, which, but a second before, gave case as the most trite and happy illustration of notice of the fall of the two houses. Upon the the position. If Mr. Collins is sufficiently omnipotent casualty occurring, a large number of the City to have his Household Suffrage just as he likes, Police Force were in attendance, and prevented the then let him call us brethren, but till then, we reckless females with which this crowded thoroughshall remain related to the fundamental points of fare is thronged from meeting with accidents, which. the Charter,-Mr. Cellins with us if he will, in all probability, would have followed their temerity in approaching the ruins.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FRB. 26. The Bishop of LONDON presented two petitions from places in Essex against any future grant to the College of Maynooth; also a petition from a place in Lincolnshire against the sanction given to superstitious practices in India, and praying that the enactment on the sub-

ject might be carried into effect. The Bill for extending the Burning Act to the county and city of Dublin was read a second time and com-

The Earl of MOUNT EDGECUMBE presented a petition from Falmouth, complaining of the removal of the West India packet station from Falmonth to Dartmouth, and praying that the change might not be manctioned until their Lordships had inquired into the matter. The Neble Earl, who supported the prayer of the petition, concluded by moving that the report of the commissioners on the subject should be laid before

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the place from which the vessels were to start—that depended upon the company to which they belonged. All that Government had done was to reserve to itself the right as to the port from which the mail should start, and they had determined that they should proceed from the port of Dartmouth. He had never heard any opinion in favour of the port of Falmouth, except from those parties who were connected with the county of Corn wall.

Lord ASHBURTON thought the arrangement made by the Government was a most absurd one, because the CELEBRATION OF THE RELEASE OF MR. vessel would have two harbours to make instead of one

After a few observations from the Earl of Minto and Lord Melbourne, the petition was ordered to be laid on the table; and a copy of the report of the committee on the subject of the departure of the House.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock till Monday.

Monday, March 1. No public business of any importance was transacted. Their Lordships sat but for a few minutes.

Tuesday, March 2. The Earl of ABERDEEN stated, in reply to a question from the Earl of Dalhousie, that it was not his inten-

tion to bring forward again the Bill relative to the

Church of Scotland, which be had introduced in the

last Session of Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Friday, Feb. 26. The Severn Navigation Bill was read a second time,

after a brief discussion. Mr. HINDLEY presented an excellent petition from Ashton for a revision of the Tariff. Several other petitions were presented. In answer to Mr. HUME.

Mr. MAULE stated that an account of the expence of Lord Cardigan's trial might be laid before the House. Lord Stanley's Registration Bill was postponed till

Monday. The House went into Committee on Lord Kesne's Annuity Bill In the Committee, Mr. Ewart moved to-omit the words extending the grant to the two next heirs, so as

to confine it to Lord Keane for his life. Captain HAMILTON, who has before exhibited symptoms of anindependent mind, though he be a Tory, supported Mr. Ewart. He regretted that the people out of doors should suppose that the granting of a peerage and a pension must go hand in hand.

Sir JOHN CAN HOBHOUSE supported the original motion After a short debate, the Committee divided, and the original motion was carried by 117 to 74. The Bill went through the Committee unaltered.

The East India Rum Duties Bill also went through a Committee. The Railways . Bill was committed, pro forma, to enable Mr. Labouchere to introduce some amendment A motion for a Bill to enable Municipal Councils to

borrow money on Annuities was withdrawn. The House adjourned. Monday, March 1.

Mr. ABMSTRONG took the caths and his seat for King's County.

R. Inglis.

the 23rd of April. of proceeding, but would at present content himself days before that day he would state to the Nobie rights." Lori whether he would or not, under the circumstances which might arise, press the second reading

Mr. GOULBURN observed, in reference to the Postoffice revenue, that the amount paid into the Exchequer during the past year was stated to be

ture of the navy up to March, 1840.

ficiencies of former years.

of commission. turb the peace of Enrope.

After some conversation the vote was agreed to.

Baronet meant to ask him what was the state of the active in London since his release, it was not owing to those facts more than another, it was their little several unfortunate and destitute persons, who had relations between France and England, he would his having become lukewarm in the cause, but because enthusiastic friend Vincent. But Frost was in a been found, a night or two ago, exposed to the insert that he did not see anything connected with he thought he was entitled to at least a few weeks penal settlement, while Lord Candigan was pro-

On the vote for 43,000 men for the ensuing year, Mr. Hume objected, and said, if 35,000 men were sufficient to accomplish all that had been recently accomplished, he could not see the necessity of increasing the naval force to the extent of 43,000

The vote for 43,000 men was then agreed to.

The Honse, after agreeing to some other votes n committee, resumed, and the report was brought up.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. EASTHOPE gave notice, that on the 16th of March he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to

majerity of 86 to 37. Mr. Colquioun moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Acts of the Irish Parliament reby this Bill to put an end to the grant to Maynooth. for that would be a subject of future consideration, but to put an end to the sanction given to it by Government, by the system of visitation, &c., which was laid down by law, but which was no longer acted upon. After some angry discussion, leave was given to bring

in the Bill. The House soon after adjourned.

HENRY VINCENT, FROM OAKHAM

(Reported by our London Correspondent.) On Monday, the friends of Mr. Vincent, and of the West India mails was ordered to be presented to the cause for which he has suffered long and most oppressive incarceration, gave a dinner on the occasion of his release, at the White Conduit House, London, for the purpose of awarding their congratulation, and publicly expressing their sense of the great services he has rendered in his consistent and powerful advocacy of the

principles embodied in the People's Charter. The tables were furnished forth in the theatre o the Tavern above-named, but it was soon found, after the rush to obtain sests had somewhat subsided, that the ample dimensions of that noble room were insufficient for the accommodation of the unexpected number ti at presented themselves, and tables were accordingly spread in another apartment.

The time appointed was four o'c'ock, but it was nearly five before the arrangements were complete, when the cheers which burst forth at the end of the room, and which in an instant became general, announced the approach of the guest of the evening. The band, stationed in the music gallery, joined in the greeting thus warmly bestowed; and Mr. Vincent passed through the company and took his seat at the cross-table, on the right of Mr. Lovett, who occupied

The company, at this period, presented a goodly show of highly respectable persons, amounting in number to about five hundred, among whom were many elegantly attired females; and the Rev. Dr. Wade having pronounced "Grace," an excellent dinner was discussed, with seemingly high relish, by all present. The prevailing taste, however, appeared to be teetotalism, for water only was drunk by the greater number; and, certainly, the advocate of total abstinence might triumphantly exclaim, "Look upon this picture and on that," in contrasting the perfect order and propriety of demeanour exhibited throughout the whole of the proceedings on this occasion, with the disgraceful uprear, and miserable squabbling, for which the great Whig and Tory meetings are invariably distinguished.

After the removal of the cloth, the drop-scene of the raised stage, to the base of which the tables extended, was drawn up, and seats being placed in the front, three or four deep, afforded most commanding situation, for those who had not been enabled to procure seats in the body of the room. and gave a picturesque and imposing effect to the entire

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to propose the first toast, said they had assembled there that evening for the purpose of expressing their sympathies for a man who had suffered deeply in their cause, and to congratulate him on escaping a prison death. (Cheers.) Vincent had suffered two trials: he had been imprisoned twenty months; yet he was before the assembled Chartists of Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir London to tell them that he stood before them the same J. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to man—the same determined advocate of the People's Lieut. M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture Charter, which would alike protect the interests of all, of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact and secure the happiness of the people upon the only when asked the question on a former evening by Sir solid basis. He came before them to shew that the punishment of the body did not establish the conviction Lord J. Russfll then stated, in reference to the of the mind. (Cheers) If the enemies of the Charter Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, that in the wished to convert the Chartists, they must first constate of the public business it would be extremely vince. Man, however, would not be man, if he did inconvenient that the discussions in committee; not sometimes err; and thus some, cast up to the neck should take place before Easter. He should, there in poverty, have suffered their misery to lead them into fore, propose to go into committee in the first week acts which have unhappily retarded the cause they were after the Easter Folidays, and would name Friday, desirous of promoting. (Hear.) He would implere of all to avoid any abatement of the principles of the Lord STANLEY strongly expressed his surprise at Charter; let them pursue their course with determinaof such importance. He gave notice that in com. of opinion that their great cause was best served mittee he would take the sense of the House against; by sober, temperate, and prudent conductthe clauses relating to the £5 franchise, and then (cheers)—and so prove that democracy was as benecommented in energetic language upon the course, ficial in practice as it was just in theory. (Hear.) adopted by the Government. He gave the Noble Even the middle classes, if they saw their own best Lord credit for great ingenuity in passing over no course, ought to join with them, for the present the committee, by which means he might perhaps eventually must reduce them to the level of the be enabled to defeat his (Lord Stanley's) Bill by labourer. They ought to join the Chartists against the postponing it until a period, when lapse of time common enemy. The great danger lay in delay, and he alone would be fatal to its success. He strongly trusted they would soon see their folly and join them, suspected the motives which had led to this course in order to secure the peace, the happiness, and the presperity of the country. With these prefatory with postponing the reading of his Bill until the remarks, he begged leave to propose the toast-" The 24th of March, pledging himself that within ten! People, and may they speedily obtain their political

> The toast was drunk with loud cheering. The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was-" Henry Vincent, the eloquent advocate of the people's rights: health and prosperity to him." It was unnecessary for him to say a word in favour of that toast. The toast was drunk enthusiastically, with three

£447 000, thus showing a deficiency of £1,200,000. times three.

He wished to know whether the revenue arising Mr. VINCENT said it certainly gave him much pleafrom official correspondence, which was paid by a sure to see so many of his friends after an imprisonment vote of the House, amounting to about £200,000 per of twenty months, and he was happy to say in the best annum, was or was not included in the sum of possible health and the highest spirits—(cheers)—and £447,000, and also whether the balances in the with increased love for their glorious cause, and he would then propose, bands of the collectors were not included, which begged to thank them most warmly for the cordialbalances being, he believed about £300,000 more, the Radical reception they had given him. He did not Jones, and the liberation of all imprisoned victims the chair, when would, in fact, show a total loss of the Post-office look upon the assembly he saw before him as a personal of political and religious persecution." -(Great revenue, with the exception of some £40,000 or compliment to himself, but as a demonstration made in applause.) favour of liberty which he had struggled for, and which the case, that the question was so settled as regarded he was allowed the liberty of purchasing his own foed, cheering.) France, that there was no reason to apprehend any and again he lived like a Christian. Now, what was further misunderstanding upon the subject!

Lord Paineerston replied that if the Right Hon.

Lord Paineerston replied that the Right Hon.

Lord Paineerston replied that the Right Ho

that no other means should be used than peaceful ones. They would never obtain their end unless they became a sober and a moral people. Let them attend to their domestic duties—let them look to their own families, forsake the gin palace, and so shew the aristocracy that they were a people worthy to be entrusted was, in a great measure, justified. He trusted they bute the accuracy of his version. Mrs. with the power they claimed. If they did not—if they would note cease from their exertions, until placed in the position which they were entitled to by the law of the renegate laureate, is about to be aphonse, they would be unworthy of the privileges they laws of God and the laws of reason. The toast pointed superintendent of the royal nursery. sought. If they were a soulless people, they might March ne would move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Church Rates in England and Wales.

Mr. Wallace moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the duties of the nearly sinecure offices of sheriff principal, or chief stipendiary judge, in each county in Scotland, and also into the system under that people would be worse than the first."

March ne would move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Church Rates in England and Wales.

Mr. Wallace moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the duties of the nearly sinecure into the condition of miserable and degraded slaves, having the toast he was about to submit placed in his hands, he considered himself moved than any of the company, as it was one which that people would be worse than the first."

Mr. Negsow then rose, and observed, that in having the toast he was about to submit placed in his hands, he considered himself moved than any of the company, as it was one which which these stipendiary judges nomidate deputies to there to pledge himself, with all the ardeur of youth- no individual whose mind was properly regulated perform the laborious duties of the County Courts of ful enthusiasm, to a renewed advocacy of the People's would fail to approve. It was Scotland.

Charter. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) In his boy-After some discussion, the motion was negatived by hood he had been a democrat, and these principles had presence. As they are alike interested with us in grown with his growth; beside the printing press he good government, may they still lend us their powhad read the writings of Paine, and Volney, and Cob- erful influence to obtain it.

bett, and Franklin; he became an enthusiast in the lating to the College of Maynooth. His object was not cause of liberty, and he thought in the depth of his the time when the ladies were not held in such high enthasiasm, that everybody else was like him, and consideration; but they knew that they were now that the people would soon be free! (Cheers.) After the dominant party.-(Laughter.) He had (and it having been confined twenty months in a prison, whose might be news to them) on a particular occasion, yard he walked in solitude, with no book to cheer received an order from the Court of Queen's Bench him, and no friend to speak to, he came out with the to appear, as he understood it, personally before the settled conviction that a change must be made not LESS | Queen ; but they would anticipate what his feelings than the People's Charter; but as much further as the were when he found it was all a hoax.—(Laughter.) strength of the public mind will carry it. (Hear, hear.) The first office of the State was now filled by a Now, (said Mr. Vincent,) a word as to the means :- the | woman, and one, too, not of the greatest experience; days of idle bombast and rant are gone by; the common but they must support the dignity of their chief sense of the nation is with us; and every attempt at magistrate, who, being a woman, rendered the mere fully will recoil on our own heads. If we conpropriety of this toast the more strikingly tent ourselves with attending public meetings, and manifest. He adverted to the reprehensible neglect returning with congratulations on having heard "ex- of female education, and contended that it would be cellent speeches,"-if we talk about our readiness to do better that the opinion of the Turks, who held that anything for the public cause, and yet are offended if a women have no souls, should obtain in this country, hands of jobbers, so that speculaters can produce some articles, especially 27-inch printing cloth and hands of jobbers, so that speculaters can produce some articles, especially 27-inch printing cloth and sixpence in the shape of contribution be required of us; than that they should remain as they were : but he then, the sooner we abandon our false position, the trusted that the time was not far distant when better for ourselves and others;—but, even in this education would render them better wives, better room there are a sufficient number, if their mothers, and place them in that station in society, energies be rightly directed, to effect a moral to which they were so nobly entitled; he trusted

> missionaries to call the drunkard from the gin-palace filled with envy because a neighbour exhibited a -(loud cheers)-to point to the poor broken-hearted finer riband than themselves-when women, as well and wretched being who, while her husband is on his as kings, priests, and lords, must give way to the way to the pawnbroker's, to pawn her rags for drink, growing intelligence of the people. (Applause.) is starving with her family, perhaps, in a miserable He hoped, too, that the time was not distant cellar. Is such a being worthy the name of man? when meetings of this sort would be crowded with the power of quietly revolutionising our country, if we for Universal Suffrage.
>
> will but exercise that power in a proper manner; our The Rev. Dr. Wade said, he perfectly agreed with will but exercise that power in a proper manner; our The Rev. Dr. Wade said, he perfectly agreed with salvation lies in our own hands, and if we are deter-(Great excitement and prolonged cheering.) My heart mind that before another annual revolution be com-

Charter. Mr. Vincent had very ably gone over the the bright prospects which awaited "us Chartists," plan for applying lightning conductors to the vessels nam, 91d.;—American, 61d. to 8d. was a little trespassing; though at the same time he consistently with his cloth, he must press for the emfelt that he was here unfairly put upon his trial, in re-butting the various calumnies that some dirty, sneak-sentiments uttered by Mr. Vincent, and contended ing cowards, who dared not speak openly, had whis- that no one need be ashamed of being a Chartist. pered about, that Vincent had abandoned his prin- In this age of inventions, nothing had been found sharl with the snarlers; he took up these principles, reformation of the democracy. They had formerly and showed that he was the same Chartist at heart as a Magna Charta; that was for the nobles; but the cause of the Charter must not be negected; Those who carried it hallooed on the people, as he had considered these means, and had come huntemen do their hounds; but they (the huntsto the conclusion that it was folly to fritter men) took the hare, and then lashed back the hounds the delay proposed by the Noble Lord in a measure; tion, but let them shew to the world that they were away the means which a life of industry that had aided them to their kennels. (Applause.) supplied, while fifty millions a year continued to be But would they be suffered to do so now? spent in spirits and beer; the man who had not slain such treatment now be telerated! No. The Charless than twelve order days before he brough; on system was annually wasting their capital, and up to the spirit of that address, and devote that which Washington said to the Americans, when they

> spend that upon poison, which he ought to devote to effort to promote the advancement and eventual the regeneration of his country. Mr. Mconz said, it was his melancholy duty, in barked. (Loud cheers.) the toast he had to propose, to refer to friends who were not there, but whose zeal for the cause of Chartism had made them the victims of oppression, and he trusted that equal zeal would be manifested in their endeavours to place those friends again amongst them. He alluded, among others, to the an illegal sentence; and they would recollect that with the hope that the rights and dignity of woman their friend Hetherington was detained over the water for an effence against church craft. Hel

"The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and

He trusted they would indeed soon be brought The Chancellor of the Excheques said, that he stood before them to advocate. It had been his back from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that the Right Hon. Gentleman was correct in supposing fortune or misfortune to take part with his fellow-work- had been consigned by the machinations of Whis evening—he meant their modest and amiable friend, that the official correspondence revenue was including a fearful agitation for the accomplishment and Tory, whose votes never failed to be blended William Lovett. He (the speaker) had known him ed, as it always had been, in the return of monies of their political liberty, and in his advocacy he had together against those who advocated the cause of during a period of four years; he had been much with ed, as it always had been, in the return of monies of their political liberty, and in his advocacy he had paid into the Exchequer; but he was wrong in the fallen into a snare which had been purposely laid for amount, as, instead of £200,000, it was only about him by the aristocrats who misruled the country, with fully urged in the recent case of one who was of collectors, in consequence of recent arrangements ciples which were embodied in the People's Charter, but distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by the prefix of "Lord" to his name, and it was by that sort of communion only that a man distinguished by respecting money-orders, it had become necessary he pledged himself they had totally deceived themto allow larger balances than heretofore to remain selves. He had been placed at the bar at Monmouth—
unfortunate men in question. The same measure of
He had suffered much from imprisonment and persecubrought before a Jury, but not a Jury of his Peers, as justice was not extended to them; for he did not tion in consequence, but it would be insulting to most The House then resolved itself into a committee of in the case of Cardigan the other day—he was not tried deny the justice of Lord Cardigan's acquittal; the supply, and Mr. O'FERRALL brought forward the by a Jury of working men, but a Jury of men whose law of evidence ought, in all cases, to be strictly to say more than to propose the health of their worthy navy estimates. He stated, that the number of prejudices had been excited by the paltering and insidi- enforced, not only with respect to identity of perships of all kinds employed last year was 239, and one statements which had been constantly appearing in sons, but every particular point which has been subthat the number employed on the 1st of January both Whig and Tory newspapers; they found him jected to legal regulation. The accused ought to this year, was 242. This gave only a numerical increase in the county gaol. He was not before them to wail over his strength of the vessels, requiring a corresponding sufferings like a puling child; he was not about to tell Their case was similar to that of Lord Cardigan.

Drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Lovett, in shortly acknowledging the toast, observed, that although the excitement of a public meeting was painfully unpleasant to him, he had unwillingly acceded to the request of his friends on the increase in the number of men. He, therefore, prothem of the sour skilly and the stinking bread, for hanks to a good constitution he had kept his word in
counsel, and the Judges said they would reserve the
kind support they had given him, and the attention ber last year, to 43,000; and the increased amount outliving his persecutions and laughing at his perseof money it would be necessary to vote he estimated cutors; but he would just tell them one or two anecastand in the same situation as if the objection was them. at about £766,000. The Right Hon. Gentleman dotes of the manner in which the humane parson of the taken, then the Judges acquiesced; and, on the afterconcluded by moving that a sum of £29,694 be prison attempted to break his heart. He was told that the consideration of the question at issue, nine out of written by Mr. Vincent, in Oakham Gaol, with the granted to make up the deficiency in the expendi- Chartists then in that prison, would be hung by six at a fifteen Judges were of opinion that the objection in names of the Rev. Mr. Hill and others, attached thereto; time. (Loud cries of "shame.") They were told that favour of the prisoners was valid; and when the this furnished a "luncheon" for the assembly, for Sir G. Clerk condemned the practice of asking the gaol was too full, and he, and Edwards, and next obstacle was raised—when it was urged on the partial the gaol was too full, and he, and Edwards, and next obstacle was raised—when it was urged on the part of the prosecution that the objection had not tain the efficacy of the navy, and be consequently too good for the parson—he was afraid they might not been made in time, and that therefore the prisoners been made in time, and that therefore the prisoners been made in time, and that therefore the prisoners livened the proceedings with popular airs. obliged to come to Parliament to make good the de- know it, and he asked them if they knew where they were not entitled to benefit by it, six of the Judges ciencies of former years.

Were? They replied, "yes, they were in the rooms from were of opinion that it was made in time. (Hear.)

Lord J. Russell replied that the number of yes. which persons were taken to be hung." (Shame.) From But the face was, in cases of murder such pleas sels coming home at the time the estimates were these cells they were taken in order to make room for John might be admitted; but, if the fate of a political asked for, rendered it unnecessary, in the opinion of Frost and his companions after their illegal trial. Well, o propert were involved, he was deprived of everythe Government, to ask for an increased estimate, as after having been in gaol for twelve months, he was thing that might save him. He would remind them, it was probable that some of them would be put out tried again for an offence alleged to have been com- too, that the aged mother of Frost was yet living, mitted previous to the one for which he was suffering, in the hope that she might once more look upon her Mr. Hums thought the course pursued by the in the same county—they expected to have seen him child ere she died; and the wives, children, friends, Government, in their negotiations respecting Turkey, broken in spirit, weak in body, and pale in the face; all who were in any way connected with those was calculated to weaken that country, and to dis- but, on the contrary, they found him courageous, hale, unhappy exiles, and thousands who were not, would Mr. Norman in the chair; and, among other busiand hearty; he was, however, again found guilty, and join in working out their deliverance. They (the ness of minor importance, unanimously adopted the further imprisoned, a thing almost unprecedented meeting) would also recollect, that Frost was of a following resolution :- "That this meeting views, On the next vote being proposed, Sir R. Phel in consequence of the agitated state of the country, he class above them, but that he had given up all for with feelings of indignation, the vindictive persecuwished to know whether, when it was said by the was removed to the Penitentiary, where he was con- the prosecution of their cause. Mr. Moore concluded tion of Mr. Henry Hetherington, by the renegade Government that the eastern question was settled, fixed in an airy stone room of four yards long by two by strongly reprehending such prosecutions as that Whigs; and tender him their sincere thanks for his it was merely meant that there was an absolute wide, where they attempted to teach him the delicate instituted against Mr. Hetherington, and expressing art of tailoring. (Laughter.) He had only been there possession of Syria,—or whether, as he hoped was two months when he was removed to Oakham, where

House of Commons. That was the cause of their ried with him into exile the impress of superiority. place her naval force upon an efficient footing also.

Mr. Hune thought England should set the example of reduction. It appeared as if England, having first insulted France, the only power with which limits the first insulted France, the only power with which limits always been prepared to go along with the people in mission of acts which were deeply to be regretted, London Union—the most populous in the kingdom.

she was on bad terms, was now disposed to defy any course they thought it proper to adopt, but he had and for these Frost had suffered, and was a little as his body, and that man, whose mind was as little as his body,

"The ladies who have honoured us with their

All who were there present, would well remember family. and political revolution in London in two or three that the time was not far distant when ignorance years. The most enlightened minds and the most would be swept from the gentler sex like chaff virtuous hearts must combine in one large society for before the wind-when they would no longer be the erection of a Trades' Hall, and for sending forth infatuated with the charms of a tawdry dress, or

(Cries of "No, no.") Then we must reform him; and women. He again emphatically dwelt on the necesif it be not possible to reform him by any other means, sity of ennobling the female and raising her from I implore even the most jovial soul among you to lend | the station of a mere domestic menial, by education, a helping hand in the establishment of demo- but he advised them to educate their daughters cratic tectotal societies, in soberising the population, themselves, and not hand them over to church and in watching individule, and in putting down the cant state schools. Let their education be duly attended they so unworthily occupy." and humbug of the fanatics. (Hear, hear.) We have to, and women and children would soon join the cry

mined to free our country, as I for one am, let us battle respect to the ladies; but, as to the Sovereign, he with every slave till we have achieved our object rather pitted her, as she evinced the possession of qualities which only required a more genial atmosis with you—my soul is with you—and I never felt phere than a court. He was, in his youth, entrusted to be telegraphed from Calais. more determined to go forward in a righteous cause with a petition to William the Fourth. He was I am bound to "keep the peace," and I will keep it, sent up with it, and he would assure them that, in like an honest man; but, by the God that made its presentation, he was most roughly handled; and MENT BILL.—The unpopularity of this measure beme, I will devote every energy to spread those prin- he overheard his Majesty enquiring of the Lord comes every day more apparent. Within the last ciples that shall prepare the way for the greatest Lieutenant of his (the speaker's) county, "What's few days several influential meetings have been held measure of happiness to the entire people. Let not the meaning of this petition ?" in a tone and manner in the metropolis to petition Parliament against the Since our report of this day se'unight, there has men say, "I am for Paul," and "I am for Cephas,"- not at all flattering to his feelings. The Queen had Bill. In the parishes of St. George-the-Martyr, been a trifling reaction in the inquiry for most kinds say not I am for Lovett, and I for Frost, or Vincent, acted very differently. He had also been entrusted Southwark, and St. Mary, Lambeth, the meetings of British Wools, and previous rates are well supor O'Connor—but let the cry of all be, "I am for the with a petition to her Majesty, on behalf of Frost, Charter"—floud cheers)—and so improve the public Williams, and Jones, which he happened to take of the opponents of the bill expressed with equal tricts are, on the whole, favourable. During the for presentation, on a day especially appointed for pleted, the watchword will be "Long live the people the reception of addresses only; and her amiable to make good laws; long live liberty!" (Tumuttuous conduct on that occasion, and the manner in which cheering, lasting for several minutes, greated Mr. Vin. she expressed herself, even in the presence of her cent at the conclusion, as at the commencement of his courtiers, was such as convinced him that, if any fault were to be ascribed to her, it was imputable to Mr. JOHN CLEAVE rose to propose the next toast :- | a corrupt Court, and not to the natural disposition The People's Charter; may it speedily become the or inclination of the Queen. He went, as he said law of the land." He felt, in proposing this toast, on a day exclusively appointed for addresses, and that he had a sacred duty to perform, as an unenfran- | was told that his petition would not be received; but chised citizen; and, not withstanding all that their he told those who endeavoured thus to put him off, friend Vincent had so well said about his ardour and that he had a duty to perform for those who had enthusiasm being undiminished, those who have gone sent him, and that he should persist in his purpose. a little before him might be permitted also to renew He did so, and her Majesty eventually received his their declarations of energy in the cause of the People's petition in a most gracious manner. He adverted to various principles embodied in the Charter, and though and said, he was what was termed a middle-class of her Majesty's navy.

The Earl of Minro stated that the Admiralty had be was element throughout, he felt perhaus that he man; and saided by them, he could do much; but he was eloquent throughout, he felt perhaps that he man; and, aided by them, he could do much; but cipies. (Loud cheers.) But he had not stopped to out at all comparable with Chartism; it meant a ever, had added, that the sum demanded by Mr. not very extensive comparative to some of the before he entered the Whig dungtons. Mr. Cleave they resolved now to have a Reform Charter. They then proceeded to state that the means of advancing had obtained a Reform Bill, but that was a humbug. his sins was a fit creature for Whig or Tory despotism. ter they sought for was such as every Christian (Loud cheers.) Referring to the address of Mr. Vin. should advocate; it involved what every Christian cent, (as originally published in the Star,) the speaker should strive to obtain for his country-equal said that if the working men of this country would act rights, and equal laws. He would say to them, as they now spent in intexicating drinks to their own were trying their great Chartist plan-be disself-elevation, the humbuo of "moderation" would be creet, be moral, and show that you are slain outright, and thetotalism would be teetotally tri- worthy of the boon you ask for. This country was umphant. In conclusion, he urged upon all the friends in a state of transition—things could no longer stand of the Charter to give up the pot and the pipe, which still. The Poor Laws must be amended, and meaformed a dead weight upon the working man in this sures adopted which would render the people free country. No friend to the People's Charter would and happy. He, for one, should make every possible

The toast was then formally submitted by the Chairman, and drunk with three times three. Mr. Cameron next observed, that a most unexpected and pleasing duty had been imposed upon him, that of returning thanks in the name of the ladies. He proceeded accordingly; and, after the venerated and aged Frost, who was the victim of expression of some suitable compliments, concluded would, ere long, be more generally acknowledged. The CHAIRMAN now intimated, that the graver portion of the business of the evening was at an end, and that the remainder of the time they were together would be devoted to dance and song. He then quitted

Mr. VINCENT rose, and, after apologising for again presenting himself to the meeting, said his purpose present, who had known him for a much longer time, friend, William Lovett.

Under each plate was placed a copy of the address, the address was eagerly "devoured." An excellent

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, February 25th,

Half-past Six.

FINSBURY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—This Society held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, Poor Law Realities .- Mr. D. W. Harvey, the

City Police Commissioner, appeared before the Lord those matters, or likely to arise out of them, relaxation, after an imprisonment of twenty months. Which in his opinion could tend to interrupt the good understanding between the two countries.

The thought he was a low weeks penal cartering was pronounced "Not guilty, upon my honour." Away authorities at the "Union" told the officers to take with such honour—the honour of these king-made the poor sufferers to the "straw-yard," a place right of the working classes to be represented in the nobles; but Frost was a noble of nature, and carnounced "Not guilty, upon my honour." Away authorities at the "Union" told the officers to take with such honour—the honour of these king-made the poor sufferers to the "straw-yard," a place right of the working classes to be represented in the nobles; but Frost was a noble of nature, and car-Harvey has resolved no policeman shall ever meeting; for he would hold any one in political con-tempt who could forget that great principle out of compliment to himself. He contended that every man was not of that opinion; he thought them widely difshould have a share in making the laws he was called ferent. In Lord Cardigan's case, a foul design from annoying them, during the late severe weather; upon to obey; that was the principle of the Charter, was manifested; a design upon the life of a fellow- the case was far different in the East London Lord PALMERSTON said that when other naval and he would for ever advocate it to its fullest extent, creature; need he tell them, that in the case o Union, the relieving officer of which (Roberts) is powers were increasing their naval armaments, it and denounce any one as a public enemy who would Frost nothing of the kind was exhibited. The justly entitled to great credit for the humanc and would scarcely be prudent for this country not to compromise any one of the five great principles it con- wrongs that had been inflicted upon the people—the indefatigable manner in which he has administered

COURT GOSSIP.—The "Princess Royal" has been sitting" for her miniature! (Query, sitting?) The Lord John Russell, was at the bottom of it. Queen takes the greatest interest in the picture; (Cheers and applause.) He set engines to work for entrapping the best of men. The outrage which that he will be unsuccessful knowing that in a formed a plea for severity might have been prevented month on two the original will have altered so month on two two mother will not be able to discover Queen takes the greatest interest in the picture; if proper means had been adopted; but it certainly much, that its own mother will not be able to dislaws of God and the laws of reason. The toust pointed superintendent of the royal nursery.

was then put from the chair, and received with Windsor Castle is about to be repainted outside, and redecorated within. The expence is expected rather to exceed twopence halfpe any i Shortly before the christening, the Duke of Sussex wrote to the Queen, his niece, to apprise for that there was a font among the crown plate, which had been used for the christening of all the family of George the Third, and which, no doubt, she would prefer for the baptism of the Princess Royal; to which the

Queen replied, that she had ordered a naw font to her own taste for that occasion, preferring to stock of goods sold, during the two last market days, have one exclusively for her own (the Cobourg) THE "CITY" NEWS.—The Money Market this | Nothing, in fact, but for domestic consumption week has been very much straitened, and considerable temporary pressure is experienced. Bankers 3.—There was a fair show of Cattle to-day, and capitalists are so reluctant to "do a bit of stiff," which met a fair damand at shout less thanks. and capitalists are so rejuctant to do a off of still, which met a fair demand at about last week's curthat the presenters of "flimsy" are for the most part entirely dependent on the "old lady" herself, even demand. At the close of the market but little for the ordinary accommodations. Great hopes are unsold. Best Beef, 6 d. to 7d.; prime, 7d. to 8d.; ewes, inferior, 5 d. from the increased demand for capital, for employ- to 63d. ment in business undertakings, as in that case it is a favourable symptom. While the rate of discount is unwards of five per cent., the value of money on change has not exceeded three and a half or four dually advancing prices there, the demand for yarn per cent. for loans upon stock or Exchequer Bills, continues very moderate, and a limited business was thus affording a curious contrast between the two done, yesterday, at the prices of the preceding week, markets. There is very little stock at present in the For goods, the demand was still more languid, and but a momentary effect upon quotations. The following are the closing prices of to day:—Three-per Cent. Reduced, 83\(\frac{1}{2}\); Three per Cent. Consols, 81\(\frac{1}{2}\); New Three-and-a-half per Cent, 97; Reduced Three-and-a-half per Cent, 98\(\frac{1}{2}\); Bank Stock, 166\(\frac{1}{2}\); Consols for Account \$\(\frac{1}{2}\); It is decline; and the market was altogether an unsatisfactory one for the manufacturers.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

THE POOR LAW COMMISSION CONTINUANCE BILL. Surroely an independent provincial journal of the penny per stone higher. Beans are also the turn past week an be found that has not one, two, or dearer. Barley is dull sale. Flour has advanced more reports of meetings against the above Bill. 33. per sack. With the denunciation of its unconstitutional, arbitrary, and cruel character, there is almost invariably coupled a fervent hope that the unprincipled but the arrivals from the coast continue exceedingly Ministry by whom it was thrust upon the country moderate. On Tuesday fine samples obtained an

Consols for Account, 881; Exchequer Bills 4; India

was, we understand, looked anxiously for at Paris, dearer. Fine rye commands a steady sale, but other as it involves, according to the French politicians, sorts meet with little inquiry. In beans there is not only the dissolution of our House of Commons, little passing, although offered on lower terms but the resignation of the Melbourne Cabinet. The Maple peas are in demand for seed. Malt is unsale French Government, we are told, ordered a courier able. We had a good supply of oats this morning. to be sent off with the division, and his despatches and finer qualities were readily bought up for seed

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR LAW AMENDenergy and truth.

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST WEEK

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY. HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Bill for facilitating the administration of ustice at petty sessions was read a second time last night in the House of Lords. The Earl of Mount EDGECUMBE put some questions on the subject of Mr. Snow Harris, and his Bahia, 84d.; 200 Egyptian, 94d. to 12d.; 100 Per

written to Mr. Harris, admitting his title to compensation for the time which he had devoted to the subject, and for calling the attention of the Admiralty of buyers and dezlers, but from the short supply, to the practicability of applying a well-known prin-ciple to so important an end. The Admiralty, how-our last quotations; consequently, the demands were

been received from that gentleman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Sandon drew the attention of the Govern ment to the calamitous shipwreck of the Governor Fenner, by which upwards 120 lives had been lest, With: a change of wind we have had increased and asked whether it was intended to bring forward any measure to prevent similar misfortunes here-

the management of steamers.

in the present measure inconsistent with the Reform Bill. Hon, and Learned Member for Dublin.

Mr. GISBORNE supported the second reading. Mr. Cholmondeley opposed the Bill, and deprecated the idea that Hon. Members were to be acted upon by fcar, or that they were likely to yield to the intimidation held out, that, in the event of a war, Ireland would be their weak point if this Bill were not passed. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL supported, and Mr. E.

TENNENT opposed the Bill. Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE supported the second read-

Mr. Shaw said that the Irish Members were at presentrather the representatives of numbers than the English Wheat offering this morning being in of property, and the present Bill would carry that poor condition caused a slow sale, and for such lower

of paupers in Ireland was of itself a sufficient descriptions of foreign there was a fair steady deanswer to all that had been ever said in praise of mand at about the rates of this day se'nnight. Flour Irish landlords. As to the Bill before the flouse, was without any material variation in value, good and that of the Noble Lord (Stanley) the people perfectly well understood the objects of both; they understood that one was to extend and the other the past week, but the best qualities realised about to curtail the franchise, and if they found the Parlia- the quotations of last Monday. Although the supment of England supporting the latter measure, was ply of malt has been very large since this day it likely they would not feel deep dissatisfaction and discontent? The Hon. and Learned Gentleman alluded to the distranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders, and said it was never thought that they ought to be disfranchised until they began to set independently of their leadlest (last week's prices. Peas were dull, and the turn lower. to act independently of their landlords. (Hear.) The Hon, and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to show that though the noble lord repudiated population as a basis of the franchise in Ireland, he had adopted it in the Reform Bill for England, by which this period of the year, the arrivals up to our maran increased number of representatives was given to ket this morning were very moderate, and, generally those counties possessing the largest amount of population. In Ireland the franchise was going out—it of both London and country buyers was, on the was dying away—the landlords were extinguishing whole, numerous, the Beef trade was brisk at an it, and he thanked the noble lord for rousing the people of Ireland to their danger, and giving them a of full 2d. per 8ib., and a clearance was readily timely summand to the field. The Hern Member of full 2d. per 8ib., and a clearance was readily timely summand to the field. timely summons to the field. The Hon. Member effected. The numbers of Sheep offering were concluded by calling upon the House to pass the limited, but there was a decided improvement in

Sir R. Peel, amidst the continued cheering of the the Southdewns and Leicester half-breds, com-House, condemned in the strongest language the intolerent spirit displayed throughout the speech of Mr. O'Conneil. The Right Hon. Baronet than prohad on sale sixty extraordinarily fine shearing of the speech of Mr. O'Conneil. ceeded to analyse the bill, which he contended was downs, the property of Mr. E. Sheringham, of an utter destruction of the existing franchise, and Thornaye, Norfolk, which, notwithstanding they had an erection of a perfectly new one upon its ruins. travelled on foot nearly 130 miles, looked much fresher The Right Honourable Baronet then proceeded to quote from the evidence of Mr. O'Connell before the Lords' Committee, with a view to shew that it was the evidence of the Catholics themselves which had sacrificed the 40s. freeholders, Mr. O'Connell him self having described them as the line stock of an self having described them as the live stock of an estate. The Right Hon. Baronet, before sitting down. called upon the Noble Lord (J. Russell) to declare if this principle of franchise was to be applied to Eng- LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGES land, for nothing could be so injurious as to establish this precedent without making a public declaration that it was not to be considered or acted upon as a precedent for England.

Lord John Russell said that with respect to extending a similar franchise to England, he must say that the cases were very different, equally peculiar and equally stringent being ever made out either for England or Scotland. At the close of the Noble Lord's speech the House

divided, and the numbers were-For the second reading 299 Against it 294 Majority......5 Bill to be committed pro forms on Monday. LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 2. - The arrive of grain to this day's market are again large; buthe most part was sold last week. The finest do Wheat has been dull sale, all other descriptions per quarter lower. Barley has been in fair demand at last week's prices. Oats and Shelling scarcely so well sold.—Beans little alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE ENDING MARCH 2, 1841. Barley. Oate. Rye. Beans, Pen Qrs. 1950 Qrs. Qrs. 2993 £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. 3 5 8 1 13 84 1 6 44 2 0 0 2 2 8 25 11 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—We are sorry we canno

large share of business doing in the warehouses SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, MARCH which met a fair demand at about last week's cur-

STATE OF TRADE.-Notwithstanding the activity existing in the Liverpool cotton market, and the gra-

YORK CORN MARKET, Feb. 27 .- Though we have Bonds, 10. Consols at one time had receded a fair supply of grain to-day, we cannot report that per cent.; but are again advancing to last week's the demand for Wheat is so good as for the last few weeks, on account of our farmers asking extravagantly high rates. Oats, on the contrary, are in request, both for mealing and seed, and full a half-

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Feb. 27 .- We had a fair supply of Wheat from the country this morning may speedily be "kicked out of the station which advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and that advance was they so unworthily occupy."

The result of the debate on Lord Morpeth's Bill is nearly cleared of barley, and prices are the turn at a trifling advance, while other descriptions were without change. The arrivals of flour are light, and good marks meet a ready sale at our highest outta-

LONDON WOOL MARKET, Monday, March 1st .past week the imports of Foreign Wools, from all quarters, have not exceeded 1800 packages. The best colonial and Spanish Wools command a fair inquiry at full prices, but otherwise the trade is heavy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Monday, March 1 .-On Saturday from eight to ten thousand bales were sold, 3000 being on speculation. To-day the sales amount to about 8000 bales, of which speculators have taken 1500 bales. With all this demand the market is well supplied with Cotton, and prices are very little changed. The sales consist of 1000 Surats at 44d. to 5td; 400 Maranham, 7td. to 8td.; 100

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1. The supply of stock at market to-day has been much smaller than that of the preceding week, and of a middling quality. There was a good attendance Harris was unapproachable, and no answer had yet markets for the last few weeks. The best Beef sold readily at 7d, varying from that down to 6d, but those at the latter price were of an ordinary description. Good Wether Mutton realised fully 8d. varying from that down to 61d. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 856; Sheep, 3,082. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1 .-

arrivals from Ireland during the last two or three days. The week's imports thence include 6,029 qrs of Wheat, 16,241 grs of Oats, 2,176 sacks of Flour, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the authorities most and 8,550 loads of Catmeal. The receipts coastwise competent to judge had been consulted, and the have been small, and we have not had any arrivals result was a belief that it would not be adviscable to of either Grain or Flour from abroad. Since this apply the rule of the road to the sea, as respected day so'nnight, there has been a moderate demand for Wheat for consumption, and our last quotations The debate on the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) for free foreign have been very fully maintained. Bill was then resumed by Mr. J. M. GASKELL, who The increased supplies of Wheat and Oats from Iresaid he thought the simple fact of Mr. Shell's rising to address the House from the Trensury bench, was a sufficient justification for Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham in abandoning the present administration.

Mr. V. Stuart contended that there was nothing in the present measure inconsistent with the Reform meet a free sale; 27s 6d to 28s per 240 lbs. may be considered fair quotations for Irish manufacture. Col. Cononin would resist strongly a Bill like Flour has been in tolerably fair request; United this, which went to perpetuate the empire of the States duty paid at 36s to 37s; Canadian at 36s to 36s 6d per barrel; Euglish superfine at 50s to 53s; Mr. Howard stated his belief that, in the first I rish at 44s to 50s per sack. Upon a small supply, instance, Lord Stanley's Bill was popular through- malting Barley has sustained the rates of last week. out the country, but that its popularity vanished | No change in the value of Beans or Peas, but the as the people became better acquainted with its latter have met rather more inquiry. 25s 6d to 26s per barrel has been paid for two or three thousand Mr. Lascelles opposed the second reading of the barrels United States Flour in bond, and there is none now offering under the latter price, at which, however, buyers hesitate.

London Conn Exchange, Monday, March 1.— The best supply of Wheat by land. Samples from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk were but limited, and there was only a moderate quantity of Barley, Beans, and Peas on sale this morning from all these counties; but the fresh arrivals of Oats were considerable, having many vessels from Scotland with this article, and also a few from our own coast, and some from Ireland since Friday. The weather has been favourable during the past week for field work. Much of principle infinitely farther, for which reasons he would vote against its second reading.

Mr. O'Connell said that the existence of 4,000,000

The second reading is to 2s per qr, whilst the few dry samples at market were taken at last week's currency, and for all the second reading is a second reading. marks ex ship meeting a moderate inquiry. The trade for malting barley was not quite so brisk as

> SMITHPIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1. -From the whole of those districts whence the bulk their condition. Most breeds, but more particularly quotations.

O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOB.) at his Dwelling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the Whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

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(Saturday, March 6, 1841)