TO THE UNITED CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS,-Are you awake! If not, let me rouse you from your slumbers. You responded to the call made in the behalf of our exiled friends, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and carried the expression of your feelings to the foot of the Throne in their behalf, after lukewarm and pretended friends had deserted their duties, and left them to perish. And will ye shew less sympathy, will ye manifest less affection, will ye exercise less devotion, now you have learnt the aggravated sufferings of our beloved friend, O'Connor! Will ye permit that man to be made a sacrifice to the hatred and fears of wretches like Normanby, Finality, and Fox Maule, without lifting up your voices to reach the ears of his dastardly persecutors and oppressors!

Is it necessary to recapitulate all that he has said,
done, and suffered, on our behalf, to induce you to come forward, and show at least that you retain a grateful pense of his services, and are disposed to do the atmost in your power to alleviate his sufferings! The Star has informed you of this new attempt to on this occasion, become participators in the devilry, or, in the language of lawyers, "accessories after the fact."

Before this can reach your eyes Parliament will have assembled, for their usual do-nothing, or, domischief avocations. Up, my friends, and let us find them a little employment! Let our petitions, or remonstrances, I care not which, be poured within the walls of Saint Stephen's, in full number, weight, and measure, in his behalf, and couched in as strong language as the forms of the house permit, and their honourable and right honourable throats can swallow; as for their digestion, never mind it. If we taking something akin to blackamoor washing,) let the petitions, and who will also not fail to express their honest indignation at such a foul, such a truly Legesture. No, you will exclaim—so do we. demable mode of ridding themselves of an enemy, at whose name the cowards tremble and turn pale. treachery, compared, in the petitions be also lists and state-pauper dolls to maintain? forwarded to her Majesty. There will be, I trust, Will the mirred gentlemen assist you? Ah, no. no difficulty in finding presenters, and I should like They partake of the general prizes and plunder with her to be truly informed what kind of things these the privileged few.

effect of both is to mystify and encloud what is in classes daily.
itself plain and simple; confusing the minds and With pleas trust they are, I have written quite enough for the being the cheapest and the best, it bids fair to produce purpose of my address; but if, unfortunately, there the best results. are some who are not so, suything I could add would be of no avail to stir them, tho' I lengthened my letter to a d. z-n columns in the Star.

Leicester, 25th January, 1841.

ADDRESS OF THE EAST LONDON FEMALE TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

the clouds of superstition and the mists of error, from measure," nor can it be a heal-all of our grievances. the human mind. Almost it credible improvements are making in the arts and sciences; the bountiful Author earth to bring forth abundantly; yet, strange to relate, amidst all this prosperity, at no period of time was society in a more unhappy and miserable condition. Surving people and plenteons harvests; the markets with an industrious, hungry, and naked working popuand state are three in number-namely, selfishness, competition, and ignorance. Our rulers have legislated, and still continue to legislate, unjustly. They derive ments will prove, that the duty on malt, spirits, wine, venue. Add to this the taxes on food, &c., and it will from these two sources. Our clergy preach contentment | Association, and passive obedience to the toiling and care-worn hungry mechanic and labourer; while a numerous standing army of red and blue-coated soldiers are ready, at the bidding of their officers, to enforce submission to arbitrary laws, with the bayonet and truncheon. The only practicable means to remedy the eril under which we labour, and renovate society, is to abandon the use of all intoxicating drinks, to become a thinking and strictly moral people, and acquire sound political knowledge. It is nec ssary to abstain from all

1st. Because the most valuable medical testimony, and individual experience, prove them to be highly injurious to health; and their certain effects are likewise to demoralize and destroy the power and energies of

2nd It is necessary to abstain, as an example to our husbands and children; for how can we expect our offspring to be sober, virtuous, and dutiful, if we do not influence them by our good conduct. Dear sisters, remember it is at the fire-side, on the domestic hearth, in the social circle, at home, when the first relish for treacherons glass of friendship, the sip from the mother's hand, that sows the seed of future drunk-

the pot-house and gin-palace would enable us to secure a sound and proper education for our children, in acto them? A well-regulated mind disdains servility mate triumph. and cringing. Let us reject their Church and State! as they would others should do unto them.

indispensably necessary. Some of us have proved it by class, in the division of the social body. You, the practical experience; therefore you may safely rely upon source of all wealth, the fountain of all power, by

their tender minds in the way of truth and virtue.

excel each other in knowledge and morality!

Come then, sisters and country women, units with us in making a grand effort to ameliorate our condition, and remove the plague-spots—partial legislation and intemperance, from society. Unite with us to obtain be People's Charter; let us form Total Abstinence Chartist Associations, without delay, in every town and tillage throughout the United Kingdom; nor cease titating until our exertions are crowned with success let us never forget, that more than four hundred have and honest men have been imprisoned by those men who live on our hard earnings; and shall we hill kiss the hand that is raised to destroy us? Never it be said that we, who are the advocates of equal hwa, are so dead to our own interests as to lead us to Partake of those things that debase the mind, and give tength to the enemy.

in conclusion, we implore you to remember the con-cading words of the noble-minded Vincent's Address on Total Abstinence, name y-"That no Government long withstand the just claims of a people who have hed the courage to conquer their own vices." We remain.

Sisters and countrywomen, Yours, in the cause of universal redemption, THE MEMBERS OF THE EAST LONDON FEMALE TOTAL ABSTINENCE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. Association Rooms, 166, Brick-lane,

Spitalfields, London, January 25th, 1841.

120chern

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 168.

The Star new interesting to the labour of your hands? Who, now, will deliver you destroy him, and surely you will not, by your silence the labour of your hands? Who, now, will deliver you from the degraded position you occupy? Will a middle-class crew, who frown en all equality? Whose misdeeds mark them to be as vicious and corrupt as the Government they uphold?

Can you look up to an aristocracy of title or wealth? They who have blasted peace and liberty in ages past, will they deliver you? You answer, No. Can you appeal to any tribunal that recognises you or your order? Have you any hope in the Commons' House, either by petition or remonstrance? We tell you-no, emphatically no.

Can any bodies of men inspire you with confidence cannot make them ashamed of themselves, (and to petition to the House of Lords, where sit men in permake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake them ashamed of themselves, (and to petition to the House of Lords, where sit men in permake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be an undermake a Whig blush I acknowledge to be a whigh the blush I acknowledge to be or hepe equal to the task of reading or signing a trations, who, if they retained their proper names, us at least prograim them to the whole world for would be a diagrace on the community; whose elevation Fund. what they really are. There are a few men amongst to high rank, stamps you as slaves; dooms you to disthe rest in that house, who will undertake to present grace, to a moral degradation, and hopelessness in life? one of the oldest in the metropolis, has recently been Such your hopes from this estate, this branch of the

Can you, who toil too late and too early, muster enough of hope or confidence to apply to the "Throne" whose name and the handed down to for redress of your grievances, where several different to aid the dissemination of sound political knowledge posterity by the pen, and in the page of the histo-posterity by the pen, and in the page of the histo-families have sat in opposition to the fill of our forerish, to rank with the Nero's and the Caligula's fathers, and while there are things behind the throne for crashy, and the Cataline's and Syphax's for greater than the throne itself? Ask yourselves what in number at present, the Association promises to be of for crucus, and treason. I would also, liberties you possess, or can have, while you have royal-

liberty-mouthing, people-gulling ministers of hers. Then, fellow-countrymen, we publicly proclaim our are, who, for our sins, I suppose, have rode, and determination not to enter into any alliance with any continue to ride, roughshod over our prostrate necks, class who have deceived us or cajoled you, nor go one in payment for our folly in thrusting them into step to save the sinking trading community. We despise, as tricksters, those who go for local reforms, and I have as thorong: a dislike, generally, to long leave the old villanies in existence. We are proud to or on any other occasion, when we want it; for which

With pleasure do we behold an organised plan of med plan and simple, combains the minds and middying the understandings of those who are action going through the land—the "National Charter unfortunate enough to be doomed to read and hear Association,"—to obtain the people's Charter. The them. If your hearts be right, which I believe and plan is glorious; it has swamped all other societies;

The working classes begun the scheme, -they continue it; and those who have opposed it should seek other employment. We proclaim them political T. R. SMART. traders to all intents and purposes; legal ghosts,

better than such associations found them. We pledge ourselves to give way for more honesty | Mr. Wall lectures to-morrow night. SISTERS AND COUNTRYWOMEN.—The age in which of purpose, to more intellect, to more democracy, to we live is, perhaps, the most remarkable and important ino:e knowledge; yea, and to more power to do good. page in the world's history. We see multitudes We will school those of our brethren politically, who antionaly searching for the fountain of knowledge, are ignorant, that they may advocate their political The light of the glorious sun of truth is dispelling equality, and the People's Charter shall not be a "final No, fellow-countrymen; your moral worth, your intellectual greatness must shine forth in every company of all Good showers down his blessing, and causes the You enter. Make converts to Universal Suffrage, obtain justice by demanding your rights, question those who plunder you and live by your labour. Do so, on all occasions; just ask them to shew their superior intellectual endowments, their right to trample on you or

gintted with provisions, warehouses with clothing; your order. Dispute with them their right to a vote, the expence of fitting up the rooms, &c. which mendations of the Border Council, which met at whilst you are not represented at all. Shew them how lation. The principal causes which have produced this their property is protected, whilst your labour is swallowed up by their hungry wolves, their idlers. In conclusion, brother slaves, we ask your assistance to free ourselves and families from poverty and death. the principal of their revenue from the necessaries of For-ake all your old amusements and haunts, leave all life, and the vices of the people. Parliamentary door, useless engagements, denounce all petty and paltry considerations, and go at once for your political equality,

and tobacco, comprise the greater portion of the re- the People's Charter, Give your children better laws, better educations, than you yourselves possess. be found that three-fourths of the revenue is derived. By order of the Birmingham National Charter

WILLIAM HERBERT, JOHN BARRATT, JOHN LYNALL. WILLIAM BOUGH W. SMALLWOOD. J. WILLIAMSON. ROBERT HOPKINSON.

ISAAC PENN, Sub-secretary. As the Conneil intend to have this address printed for general circulation, the friends in the surrounding districts, and associations, can have any quantity they choose to subscribe for, by sending their order and remittance to Mr. J. Barrett, painter and glazier, Whitehall-street, Birmingham.

TO THE MEN OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

a more imperative duty, that we should resume active and energetic operations, for the difficsion of those these insidious drinks is imbibed. It is the first exalted sentiments of freedom, which inspire the heartbroken slave to grasp the tyrant's golden sceptre, and prostrate his recreant unsparing arm, to resuscitate those noble characteristics of Englishmen, to awaken 3d. It is necessary to abstain, because that portion infinite energies of mind, and to develope public opinion of hard-earned wages which is now squandered away at upon those great measures of legislation, which command the consideration of the suffering sons of labour. Can you reflect on the condition of your class, (if you cordance with our views and feelings. We should no have a single virtue to excite reflection,) without conlonger submit to our children wearing the garb of templating the fatal consequences of your sullen, charity, and the degrading policy number-badge of soulless, yes, your criminal apathy? We demand your playery. Only think of the working man's sons and immediate exertions; in the name of every principle daughters being ticketed, like prize sheep! De-sacred to man, we call upon you to delay not another pend upon this fact, the charity and policy badge moment, in proving that you have integrity, virtue, of national schools, is the remnant of the ancient patriotism, and honour, to contribute your share of Saxon's series collar. Why should our feelings be influence in this magnificent struggle, for the salvation Founded by seeing the finger of scorn pointed at our of our common country; a cause too sacred, too glochildren, and the appellation of "charity brat" applied rious, too just, for the basest slave to doubt its ulti-

We appeal to you, men of the North, as patriots, collised to debase the mind, and render it subservient to gations and duties of a country and a home devolve; to class interest; let us teach our offspring to do to others consider that while all the misfortunes, miseries, and degrading tasks of toil-doomed slavery, fall to the lot 4th. We can abstain from all intoxicating drinks with of the artizon, the miner, and the labourer—that justice mich and benefit, even at those critical times when proclaims you wronged—that reason, religion, and they have hitherto been considered most needful and philosophy elevate you to the highest distinction of

whose industry and ingenuity England has surpassed the Sixters, we have been hitherto considered inferior to world in the fabrication of the most costly and essential men in powers of intellect, and truly the want of proper i manufactures; who have erected large and magnificent education has made us appear so; but we much doubt cities, and stored them with immense riches; who have Whither this would have been the case had we post transformed almost every village in England into a assed the same opportunities of acquiring a proper mart of merchandise; whose commerce has extended to education which the other sex has enjoyed. Let us the confines of the habitable globe; whose arms have vanepportunity of cultivating and improving our minds the couch of slavery? The proud soul of an Englishman We earnestly entrest you to this, that you may be able revolts at the ides. To exalt your country and debase to impart a sound education to your offspring, and train yourselves—to render your country glorious by your bravery, yourselves depraved by your submission—to Be not discouraged at your want of ability and know- enrich tyrants by your industry, and silently and murledge; close application and perseverance will achieve murless permit them to plunder you—to venerate and wonders. The one-half of mankind acquire their know- tremble before your oppressors—while they despise beige under difficulties. Perhaps at no former period you for your ignorance, and trample upon you for your of time has the female character exhibited so much cowardice? No, men of Northumberland, your country a detail of what had not appeared in the Star, zes, or displayed so much brilliancy of talent, as in the commands you to the field of freedom; you must re-

Ourselves in these matiers, our husbands cannot keep lighten and instruct the working classes, in those behind for very shame: pride will stimulate them to great principles of political liberty, justice, and equaexcel us. Then how delightful it will be to see a lity, and all those measures of legislation which affect generous strife between husband and wife, trying to the condition of the various classes of society. Why is such an important district as Newcastle and North-It is a folly for men to complain of misery and umberland without a missionary? but it must not be and instructive lecture, in which he strongly recomdistress, who make no effort to remove it. Let us urge so longer. And we, the delegates of a variety of dis-mended his heavers to adopt the total-abstinence our husbands, sons, and brothers to throw off their tricts assembled on Monday tast at the Chartist Council shoulders the heavy tax on that filthy weed, tobacco, by Room, agreed to make this appeal to you, and hereby request a delegate from each village and factory, or an individual favourable to the cause, to attend for the above purpose at the Chartist Council Room, held in Mr. Wilson's school, Byker-buildings, Onseburn, on Sunday, the 7th of February, at ten o'clock in the

in the chair, it was resolved unanimously, "That the Griffin were all carried amid tremendous cheering. they were met by groups of people, who had walked crated by the majority, who will sing their requiem Mr. O'Connor; three for the Charter; and three for County Council be instructed, with the other localities, On Monday evening, Mr. Leach delivered a lecture out on foot to meet them, and who began to form a in a Chartist cherus. To hasten their end, the Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the imprisoned to call a public meeting as early as possible, for the to the Salford Chartists. The people seemed to be procession behind the carriages, to escort them into Chartists should bestir themselves, have a Chartist Chartists. It is said that on a very low estimation to call a public meeting as early as possible, for the purpose of giving further instructions to Mesara Spurr, Neesom, and Boggis;—Lord Normanby refusing to receive them as a deputation, with a Memorial agreed to the Trades; subject, "The insufficiency of at a public meeting of the inhabitants of London, held at a public meeting of the inhabitants of London, held at a public meeting of the inhabitants of London, held at a public meeting as early as possible, for the people seemed to be procession behind the carriages, to escort them into the Carriages, to escort them into the themselves, nave a chartists should bestir themselves, nave a chartist should be stream and themselves, nave a chartists should bestir themselves, nave a chartists should bestir themselves, nave a chartist should be stream and themselves, nave a chartist should be stream and the themselves, nave a chartist should be stream and the themselves, nave a chartist should be stream and the th at a public meeting of the inhabitants of London, held of the Trades; subject, "The insufficiency of not amount to fewer than 30,000. Had the process-who treated Feargus O'Connor with every ungenate White Conduit House, on the 4th of January last, Trades' Unions to sustain wages." Great interest sion taken place in day light, the scene would have themanly, mean, despicable, annoyance; as also, our at White Conduit House, on the 4th of January last, in favour of that ill-used patriot, Feargus O'Connor, is taken in this affair, and it is supposed that the Esq.; and that this locality are willing to defray any reasonable expense attending the same." It was then further unanimously resolved:—"That this meeting are of opinion, that the minds of a vast manner of the point in Tib-street, after which the trades will form the conducted with the Chartist Associations. Hurrah for the strength of the protections of the thinking portion of the resolved of the protection of the protection of the protection of the strength jority of the thinking portion of the people of this the Charter!

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

this meeting do support, and earnestly recommend these our views to the consideration of the members of the other localities of this metropolis, with a view to obtain their co-operation, through the medium and months,) having obtained a respite of three menths. nounced to the Society that Mr. Cleave had kindly offered to this Association, for their benefit, 100 of the

new Black List, 100 of the Drunkard's Coat of Arms, ated. At the conclusion of Mr. Doyle's lecture. twenty copies of the Victims of Whiggery, twenty three cheers was given for O'Connor; the Lecturer. Cobbett's Tracts; and the meeting returned their grate. and the Charter. ful thanks for the same. It was then carried unani-Several new members were entolled, subscriptions paid,

THE NORTH LONDON CHARTER ASSOCIATION, re-organised; a short code of simple laws has been adopted; lectures, discussions, and readings take place on Monday evenings, at their place of meeting (the Star Coffee House, Islington Green); and, still further among its members, it has been determined to establish a library, for reference and circulation. Though small some service to the cause of sound Chartism.

LIVERPOOL -The cause is progressing here Mr. Bairstow's lectures converted some who have since joined us. We had great difficulty glorious banner of Chartism. in getting a place for him in this Whig and Torv ridden town. However, we applied to the Social Board, who generously gave us the use of the Hall of Science, Lord Neison-street, for the two lectures, episties, as I have to long speeches. The principal see such knaves die in the estimation of the working we beg leave to return our sincere thanks. We town, and no longer to be a drag chain to the movement.

WILTSHIRE .- The County Council will meet at Mr. Tudgey's, Monkton Deveral, at ten o'clock, on evening. Sunday morning, February 7th. It is hoped that every town and village, that can make it convenient, will send a delegate.

traders to all intents and purposes; legal ghosts, doing the work of the public prosecutors—trading traitors!

The virtues of the associations must be, to leave the The motion of Mr. Cater, as to the Daniel of the motion of Mr. Cater, as to the Committee gave and account of their stewardship, which communicated account of their stewardship, which communicated the public prosecutors—trading tract, the Chartists of this country will perceive to the public prosecutors—trading the work of the public prosecutors—trading tract, the Chartists of this country will perceive to what extent of means the ministry would resort, of wages as paid on the continent, which appeared right material was elected.

The Chartists of this country will perceive to what extent of means the ministry would resort, of wages as paid on the continent, which appeared right material was elected.

The Chartists of this country will perceive to what extent of means the ministry would resort, of wages as paid on the continent, which appeared right material was elected.

The Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. He then read over a statement of wages as paid on the continent, which appeared right material was elected.

The Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. He then read over a statement of the present franchise. He then read over a statement of the present franchise. The Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. He then read over a statement of the present franchise. The Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. He then read over a statement of the present franchise. The Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. The Chartists of the present franchise. The chartist of the present franchise. The chart is the present franchise. The chartist of the present franchise. necessity of having a paid lecturer for London.

REDDITCH .- On Sunday, Mr. Wm. Clements. sermons, Mr. C. made some beautiful allusions to £5 in seasing the hall for their meetings; sending he Charter, pointing out the duty of the working class to strive for their liberty, which appeared to give great satisfaction. Appropriate hymns were and families of the incarcerated Chartists; also furcollection was made at the door, towards defraying amounted to the liberal sum of ten shillings and tenpence three farthings. The rooms will contain about ried into practice; and Galashiels will still prove a one hundred and thirty comfortably seated; many more could stand. The place was crammed. All appeared perfectly satisfied, and at the close quietly retired to their homes.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE. - DELEGATE MEETING. On Sunday, January 24th, a meeting of the above description was held in the National Charter Assocuation Room, East Manchester. Mr. Thomas Davies was elected to the chair. Delegates present:-Thomas Davies, Tib street Ward, Manchester; James Cartledge, Brown-street; Mr. Hume. Salford; John Foyston, from the boot and shoe makers; Joseph Eckersley, Unsworth; Samuel Yardly, Oldham; Joseph Rogers, Newton Heath; Edward Whitworth, Middleton; Jonah Schofield, Droylsden; Isaac Isherwood, Radeliffe Bridge; and John Dickinson, Pilkington. We were highly pleased to see delegates from places which had not sent any before; at the same time, we regret that those places which have been most punctual were somewhat neglectful, which should not be, for, if ever the Charter was worth anything, it is now. in the levy, towards the support of the lecturer. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

-1. That the Lecturers be requested to recommend a small publication, called the Midland Counties Illuminator, and a lecture delivered and published by R. T. Richardson, of Manchester, on the Rights of Woman. 2. That no lecturer be allowed to go to any place, only the one to which he is appointed, without consulting his brother lecturer, and that no the neighbourhood. town or village invite a strange lecturer, without first informing the person appointed by the plan for that time. 3. That this meeting engage Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, as lecturer for South Lancashire, for the month ensuing. 4. That the arrangements made by Mr. Bairstow, for visiting the various towns in South Lancashire, be null and void, excepting Salford and Droylsden, which that gentleman has, by request, engaged to attend before he leaves for Yorkshire. In justice to the men present, we are happy to say, that the most kindly feeling existed during the discussion, and the business was done in a manner which reflected great credit upon

MANCHESTER.-A flame of enthusiasm seems and surrounding villages, at least of the true Democrats, since the Leeds meeting. On Sunday afternoon, according to announcement by placard, Mr. offers of education for our children, which is only cal- as husbands, as fathers,—to you on whom all the obli- Burstow delivered an eloquent lecture to the people of Durham, at which Mr. Andrews was called upon was well filled; after which he gave a description of in the large school room, Failsworth, to a numerous assembly of "hard hands and fustian jackets." at Leeds at this place, which was loudly cheered, endestour to remove this reproach, by embracing every quished the most powerful empires—are you to sleep on maintaining the principles of the Charter, boldly principle as a powerful auxiliary to the spread of Chartism. On Sunday evening, the Tib-street room was crammed almost to suffocation Mr. Leach delivered a powerful lecture, shewing up the present Griffin rose and gave a long account of the proceedforenoon; when, by a peaceful, judicious, and prudent

TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF BIRMINGHAM,
THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS, AND
TOWNSHIPS.

FELLOW VICTIMS, BROTHEE SLAVES,—We now appeal to you, as the most virtuous classes in society.
We now ask you what benefit you nave received from the other classes who move above you as tark-masters—and oppressors, but their legalized demand for plunder, and oppressors, but their legalized demand for plunder, and earnestly recommend the commencement of the lecture, Mr. Bellamy agreeably surprised the Chartists, by

"Free Trade." It has been stated by good authority that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered form that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered form that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered form that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered for the statisment of the spacious developed audiences; he was recently send and correspondent does not name the considered and or or or of the same, if the Chartists of Landon had been united to lecture by the council and committee of the delegate of the same, if the Chartists of London had been united in giving their peculiary aid, to procure efficient the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered form that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more considered for the statisment of the spacious devening. Mr. Bairstow, having been invited to lecture by the council and committee of the delegate of the middle class, apparently shopkeepers, overlookers, are At seven the Real Was approved and the persons. About two hours before the meeting commenced, the spacious down that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more conveled qualities sermons here on Sunday last, to convelled (previous to this period to the sared by food authority that the expenses incurred on this occasion were more conveled audiences; he was five by the council and committee of the delegate of the meeting commenced. The period of the same, if the Chartist expenses incurred on this occasion were more convelled t management of the County Council." It was then an. Mr. Bellamy appears to enjoy excellent health; and has undergone no change of principles. The chapel was completely filled, owing to the excitement ere-

> PRESTON. On Monday night, this town was mously that the Council be instructed to use every visited by Harrison, the spy, who was discovered Council were of the same opinion as Mr. Charlton, means to get up a great demonstration in favour of there; and, by the activity of one of the Charlists, and also thought that the country at large should Henry Vincent, upon his release from prison, and that taken before the Guardians on Tuesday, for leaving know of the proceedings of the present ministry. his family chargable. The lenieut ex officio Chair. An extract of the letter, therefore, will not be altouman, however, let him loose again pou society, on and voluntary contributions made to the Victim his promising to pay when he got work; and would Fund.

MILNROW.—Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, lectured here on Sunday last, to a crowded and respectable audience.

HANLEY, POTTERIES.-Mr. Candy, of Birapplause. Three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Bronterre O'Brien, Vincent, Peddie, and all the imprisoned Chartists; and the Northern Star. Mr. Candy will agitate the Potteries, and proceed thence to arouse Nuneaton, Rugby, Learnington, and Warwith more rapidity than can be imagined, con-sidering the powerful influence we have to contend ral members were eurolled, including six or seven females, who came forward and enlisted under the

Galashiels Working Men's Association was held in for insertion, that its readers may understand how the the Salmon Inn assembly room, on Friday evening, present Government intend to act. By the above ex-WESTMINSTER.—The National Charter Asso- the 22nd of January, when the Committee gave an

THE LATE COMMITTEE got up several social meet- is too deeply room ings, at which addresses and regular lectures on be eradicated by the hypocritical eloquence of various subjects were delivered, such as—"On the Mother Church, and the cause is too just a one for of Bromsgrove, preached to a highly-attentive and effects of despetism;" "The Principles of the Char- those who have already embarked in it ever to disrespectable congregation, in the National Charter Association-rooms, Windmill-hill, Mount-pleasant, liance;" &c., &c. There were, also, numberless severe in this truly noble and just cause, ever keep-Association-rooms, Windmill-hill, Mount-pleasant, liance;" &c., &c. There were, also, numberless severe in this truly noble and just cause, ever keep-Redditch; two sermous were delivered, one in the original and select patriotic songs, recitations, &c., afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and the other in given by excellent performers, who gave their serthe evening, at six o'clock. In the course of his vices, thereby enabling the Committee to expend 10s, to the hustings case, Edinburgh; sending 21 Is. to Mrs. Peddie; and 14s. to the fund for the wives sung from Watts's collection. After each service a nishing the committee-room; and, what is best of all, there is a trifle in the fund yet. The recom-

town where, save Chartism, no political party exists. NEWBURGH .- A split having taken place in the Secession church here, as was formerly announced. the party leaving applied to the session for a disjunctional on the part of the petitioners, but, from an unnecessary delay on the part of the presbytery clerk in not sending the necessary information until ten or twelve days after being applied to; the depuonly one of the reverend body wished a committee any more with it. Ye sticklers for the Charter give The business commenced by every delegate paying in your verdict and say who are the men that would create a demand for Chartists' Kirks; or whether the spiritual interests of the people or the temporal

> Soiree -A Chartist Soiree was held in the Masons' Hall, here, on old Hansel Monday, when

the meeting was addressed by several speakers from front of the prison at an early hour. At half-past of music, and banners bearing patriotic inscriptions, strangers may enquire at the house of Mr. John to Pradford's Temperance Hotel, where a public Hall, Lime-street, Ouseburn. breakfast was provided by the Chartists of the city at Newton Heath, in the adult school room, which to preside. After giving "the people," as the first sentiment, the chairman proceeded to proposethe demonstration at Leeds, that elicited the plan-dits of the audience. A vote of thanks was given to Binns, the talented and unflinching advocates of the the lecturer and chairman, and it was moved, cause of truth and justice," which was received with seconded, and carried without a dissentient, "That tremendous applause. Messrs. Williams and Binns, the best thanks of this meeting be given to the dele- in returning thanks for the manner in which the gates who assembled at Leeds, for their strict adherence to the principles of the Charter." On mination to renew the labours for which they had mination to renew the labours for which they had Sanday evening, Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture suffered imprisonment; they had told the judge, on their trial, that, if imprisoned, such was their in-tention on their liberation; they were determined to He also gave a detail of the doings of the Chartists redeem the pledge they then gave, and never cease

to agitate until the great principles for which they and a vote of thanks was given to the delegates for contended were carried into complete effect. The no expense in endeavouring to lead the people after power. He said the people had a right to the franchise, maintaining the principles of the Charter, boldly following sentiments were also given, and responded their tail again, knowing that they are politically and that the rich ought to assist them to ebtain it and manfully. A vote of thanks to the lecturer to by Messrs. Deegan, Hume (of Newcastle); Maw, destroyed, if the working class keep aloof from There had been that joint manifestation in Leeds on the and chairman was given, and the meeting dispersed of Middlesbro'; Lawson, of Coxhoe; and M'Arthur: them. In order to raise their execrated, sinking question of the rights of the labouring class. He said highly edified. On Sunday evening, a meeting was "The Charter; and may it soon become the law of convened for the purpose of hearing Mr. Littler, the land;" "The Northern Star, and the Democratic Press;" "O'Connor, and the imprisoned Charter the shadow of a large loaf, painted to and proceed for the Suffrage, and that the working his lecture, as Mr. Doyle had been detained in Roch-tists;" "The Chartists of the City of Durham, and deception by them, and lose, or leave, the Charter class would not interrupt the Repeal of the Corn Laws. dale, Mr. Griffin was called upon to give a sketch of may they be organised on a firm and permanent the Leeds demonstration. He commenced by giving a detail of what had not appeared in the Star, and formed, and after parading part of the town, prothen commented upon the leading articles of the ceeded to a place called the Sands, immediately Present day. The press teems with valuable writings, spond to the voice. Every district of importance in Leeds Intelligencer, the Mercury, and the Times, contiguous to the city, where the people, numbering Rooms, they hired the Hall of Science, and threat-stand as a candidate at the next election. (A shout of the city, where the people, numbering Rooms, they hired the Hall of Science, and threat-stand as a candidate at the next election. The press terms with valuation with valuation with valuation of the city, where the people, numbering recommendations of women Remember, if we bestir Britain is appointing able and virtuous men to end the Chartiets with the police. Still failing in "may you get in," amidst cheers which lasted for some amongst our most inveterate enemies could give us son, Deegan, Williams, and Binns, who endeavoured their attempt, they betook them to the exploded time.)—Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, said, that if credit, surely it could not be without merit. He to remove from the minds of their hearers, the pre- Whig trick of close meeting by circular. Finding ever there was a philanthropic speech delivered, that was loadly cheered throughout, and the steps taken judices which had been created by the misrepresent their goeds unfit for public sale or gift, the Hall of by the Chartists seem to have pleased them to a high tations of the enemies of Chartism, and to show them Science was again taken for Wednesday, the 20th support the present Corn Laws. He had once been dedegree. Mr. Littler delivered a very interesting what it was that the Chartists really wanted; the inst. Circulars were printed, and addressed to such ceived by the gentry of the league; and, therefore, he and instructive lecture, in which he strongly recompeople, notwithstanding the efforts made by a few of the inhabitants as they deemed gullible. Men system in its true colours, amid the repeated cheers At the close of the meeting, three hearty cheers and plaudits of the assembly; after which, Mr. were given for Williams and Binns; three for Frost, middle class formed the audience, who were feasted remarks about the rights and duties of the people, and ings at Leeds, commented upon the leaders of the imprisoned chartists, &c. The procession was then of corn, cotton, machinery, dormant capital, &c. Chairman then read the resolution and the amendment,

the strictest order.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

Five Shillings per Quarter.

KIDDERMINSTER.-A CHURCH CLERGYMAN Association of this town, met on Monday evening last, for the dispatch of business, when one of its members (Wm. Chorlton) informed the Council that he had been in communication with a friend of his, a clergyman of the Church of England, and that he had received a letter from him, which, as he considered it contained matter of the greatest importance, he thought it his duty to lay before the Countained. An extract of the letter, therefore, will not be alto-gether uninteresting. The most important is as follows:—" Preachers are now exerting themselves to prevent their people becoming Chartists, and in papers, accompanying the Queen's letter for national education, the awful increase of Chartism is specified as one of the horrible evils; to correct which, a due attention to the Queen's letter is urged to be absohoped and believed that the spread of education among the poor would inevitably spread Chartism. for that Chartism was neither more nor less than granting to every man his just rights in society, and thus turning seris into free men, and so making the British Constitution what it ever ought to have been, in practice, but never was yet; when the poor man could feel that his well-being was as well looked after as that of the rich man, and his person and property, however contemptible, as equitably and OLDHAM. On Sunday last, two lectures were justly regarded by law and government. No effort delivered in the Nationa Charter Association-room, will now be spared by preachers of all sorts to put tion-room, Greaves street, Oldham; the first at two one of them should possess the little book of the o'clock in the alternoon, and the other at six in the Charter for himself, and another copy of the same to GALASHIELS.—The quarterly meeting of the Jalashiels Working Men's Association was held in

Universal Suffrage, and no surrender! Jedburgh on New Year's Day, will shortly be carwere some as good Radicals in his town as could be tion, the session declined to grant the prayer of their | found in England, and although they were persecuted petition; they then applied to the presbytery for a on all sides, so that they could not get a commodious supply of sermons, but, owing to an informality, the place to meet in, yet they were determined to push sent franchise, the labourer lived according to the reverend body laid the case aside. This informality on towards the grand mark, and rest satisfied with manufacturer's conscience, which was at the starvation (not laying their petition before the session previous to its presentation to the presbytery) was not intenwere determined for the Charter and no surrentation had to return home with this consolation, that | der. They were in a very flourishing condition, and to enquire into their grievance without delay. A of a faithful missionary. They had engaged a school was brought into England was not eaten by the people, reverend brother declared that to appoint a committee would be attaching too much importance to the case; the people of Newburgh thought otherwise, having resolved not to trouble that reverend body halieved could be quadranted by a right at the case; and powers of deception. Without the franchise, and powers of deception. interests of the clergy are questions of most impor- tribute to a missionary. Mr. Frankland, of Newtance in the ecclesiastical courts of any denomina- castle, said that the association which he represented leave to sit down by seconding the amendment. Mr. SUNDERLAND -LIBERATION OF WILLIAMS AND a committee of five, including treasurer and secretary, suffrage. He said he had no objection to any extent BINNS.-Monday, the 25th instant, being the day on be appointed, to carry the arrangements into effect, of the franchise. The man was a slave-yea, an ass,

which it was expected that these indefatigable pa- respecting raising funds for the occasional employ- if he had not a vote in the making of the laws by which triots would leave the dungeon in which they had ment of a lecturer, until the next County Delegate he was governed. Which way was the best to better meeting," "That Mr. Mason be retained as occa-ing millions, crowds of people began to assemble in single lecturer, until the next Delegate Meeting." Law, or the obtaining of the suffrage? (Cries of "The ten o'clock, a deputation from the council of the account of his mission weekly to the committee, that League called for. He was glad to think the people Sunderland Charter Association, received the liber- they may publish the same if thought requisite." | would not be gulled by either the name of Whig or ated patriots at the prison gates, and conducted "That the secretary be requested to draw out a Tory. He would advise the people to obtain all the them to a carriage, drawn by four horses, which had short address to the towns and villages of Northum- good they could, and not reject any measure that was been provided to convey them to Sunderland. The berland, requesting their attendance at the next calculated to better them. - Mr. Job Plant said the council having seated themselves in another carriage, which was also in attendance, a dense mass of people, who had now assembled from all parts of the ple, who had now assembled from all parts of the people ought to struggle for a repeal of the Corn Law, or for the suffrage. He consequence as the next provided to better them.—Mr. Job Plant said the calculated to better them.—Mr. Job Plant sai to animate the breasts of the people of Manchester county, moved in procession, accompanied by a band school room, Byker Buildings, at ten o'clockia.m.;"

> THE COUNCIL MET here on Monday night. Minutes of last meeting, and report of delegate meeting, were read by the Secretary. Contributions are going on well. A lengthened discussion took place, on the propriety and necessity of denouncing the the meeting; but he was on his way through Hey-Newcastle (middle class) Observational Committee, wood from Leeds, where he had been advocating the who continually seek to bring the council into disrepute, because composed of working men; and who although he was a landed proprietor, he must say they disown us because we proclaimed them renegades, were unjust and injurious to the country. He did not when they left our ranks for those of the foreign think there was any man who would be so far deceived, when they left our ranks for those of the foreign policy humbigs. It was ultimately determined to as to think that the Corn Laws were a good to him. The take no public steps at present. A deputation was cheaper food was, and the more independent was the appointed to wait upon the Ouseburn Chartists, to labourer of his employer. As to machinery, he thought see about arranging a tea-party for M'Douail.

BRISTOL.—The Whigs of Bristol appear to spare | flowing of the ocean, as to prevent the progress of this Law meeting, and their lecture at the Assembly he had been called on by the people of Rochdale to despicable wretches who fatten on the present cor- were employed to deliver them. The circular, as he supported them in the Repeal of the Corn Law, he rupt order of things, to create a disturbance, stated thereon, was to be the ticket of admission. would have in the shape of security to himself and listening to the different speakers with a degree of Of course, but few Chartists were present; not fellow men, the Charter. He assisted the middle class interest and attention not to have been expected in being sufficiently gullible to be presented with cir- in 1832, and was deceived in 1839; he was struggling this strong hold of clerical influence and imposition. cular tickets. The old Whig hacks and masters for the rights of mankind, and was, by the middle were given for Williams and Binns; three for Frost, middle class formed the audience, who were feasted remarks about the rights and duties of the people, and Williams, and Jones; three for O'Connor and the by the lecturer, Mr. Paulton, with his usual details the aristocratic robberies, the speaker concluded.—The agitation, our triumph will be rendered inevitable.

By order of the County Delegates' Meeting,

January 26, 1841.

IONDON.—At a special meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, resident in the City of the National Charter Association, resident in the City of Leach, and seconded by Thomas Davies, to the National Charter Association, resident in the City of Lane, Fleet-street, on Jan. 24th, 1841, Mr. Saunders Leach, Mr. Veeler, charter, and the resolution and the amendments, again formed, and the people, after essorting the special meeting of the country desired to think the resolution and the resolution and the resolution and the people of this country to three Leeds papears, and at almost every sentence he again formed, and the people of this country to the three Leeds papears of the town, dispersed. On the arrival of the carriages out of the town, dispersed. On the arrival of the carriages out of the town, dispersed. On the arrival of the carriages out of the town, dispersed. On the arrival of the carriages out of the town, dispersed. On the arrival of the country for the country to the three Leeds papears and at almost every sentence he again formed, and the people of this country to the two desired all the people of this country to the two them the resolution and the people of this country. He appeared to think the resolution to hold up both their hands, when a forest of the Carriages out of the town, after briefly addressing the surplus corn and timber of America, and the German States. His appeared, covering the three Leeds papeared to think the resolution to hold up both their hands, when a forest of the Carriages out of the town, after briefly addressing the surplus corn and timber of America, and the German States. His appeared, covering the theorem of America, and the German States. His appeared to think the resolution to hold up both their hands, when a forest of the Carriages out of the town, after briefly addressing the surplus corn and timber of America, and the forest of the th tion with Chartist lecturers, good and true.

HEYWOOD.—ALTI-CORN LAWISM V. CHARTISM HEXWOOD.—ARTI-CORN LAWISM S. CHARTIMS

Heywood and the neighbourhood have of late been placarded with very large bills, announcing that a meeting would be held in a shed lately occupied as a factory, near Wrigley Brook, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a total repost of the obnoxion Corn Laws, and that several Members of Parliament, magic trates, reverend gents, esquires, factory masters, and attornies, would address the meeting. The meeting was convened for January 23rd, and the chair to be taken, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, by E. Grundy, Esq., magistrate. The room, which is said to be capable of holding more than 6,000 persons. had been well lighted with gas; and a very large platform erected and carpeted for the occasion. Several appropriate mottes hung over the chairman's head, which were "No fixed duty," "No Corn Laws," and "Free Trade." It has been stated by good authority

Painter & Out

market the Leeds Arm

try were owing to the Corn Laws. They were obnox-AND CHARTISM.—The Council of the National Charter and labouring interests of this community. If repealed, the merchants, manufacturers, and the labourers, would be greatly benefitted thereby. If repealed, it would increase the labour, (" We have enough"); is would increase the demand for labour, and consequently, the labourer's wages would be raised. (" No, ne.") He then read the resolution which he would propose to the consideration of that meeting, which was as follows :- " That the existing Corn Law is in principle unjust, and in practice grievously eppressive; existing only for the benefit of a small and rich minority to the prejudice of a large majority; limiting the demand fer labour and reward for industry; whilst at the same time it enhances the price and the difficulty of obtaining that which is necessary to human existence." Mr. T. Aiken, factory master, seconded the resolution which he read, and said the Corn Laws were anjust in principle and grievously oppressive in practice. He hoped the men of Heywood would be no longer gulled as they had been. (Groans from all parts of the room.) mingham, lectured in the room, adjoining the Golden Lion Inn, on Monday last, amid tremendous applicate. Three cheers were given for Feargus The men of Heywood got up a petition to eoth Houses in the whole of this town, he was glad to say, but signed that petition. (Cries of, "because they were forced to sign it; it were i'th' counting-house, and we had to go and sign.") If we wanted taxation removed-(cries of, "we must ba' Universal Suffrage,")-we must repeal the Corn Laws. His friend before him mentioned the increased demand for labour, and some one interrupted him; but he would call that man a fool; for increased trade would increase the labourer's wages. Mr. Walker, M.P., of Bury, had very little to say that evening, on account of his bad health. He knew no other means of benefitting the labourer than Greaves-street, Oldham; that in the afternoon, by Mr. Henry Smethurst, Oldham; and the other in the evening, by Mr. James Greaves, of Austerlands, be all in vain. The more the poor know of it, the both and the other in the beall in vain. The more the poor know of it, the but he did not know. Mr. Tillman, of Manchester, then came forward, to propose an amendment. A we beg leave to return our sincere thanks. We offend, by more they must be convinced it is their only safety, speaker before him had also hoped that the people of next, Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, will de-liver two lectures in the National Charter Associa-pass. Tell the Kidderminster Chartists that every have been there that evening, if he had never bean gulled-if he had never been deceived by the very party of gentlemen of the Corn Law League. The people had petitioned the Houses of Parliament, and their prayers were jeered at, laughed at, spurned, and cast under the table, by those who pretended to be tract, the Chartists of this country will perceive to the present franchise. He then read over a statement the above extract, it will be of no avail. Chartism English manufacturers to compete with the foreigners? sands of miles, manufacture it in this country, and then convey it back again, and there sell it cheaper in a country where there was scarcely any taxation whatever?" The thing was impossible. Now, if the Corn Law was repealed, the English manufacturer would have to reduce his workman's wages, to be able at all to compete with foreigners in foreign markets. One NEWCASTLE.—THE DELEGATE MEETING for the lad spoken before him, who said that the place in county of Northumberland, took place on Sunday, which we were met ought to have been filled with

in the Newcastle Council Room, according to looms, and the people engaged at them; but he (Mr. announcement. The Delegates having taken their Tillman) said the room was far better employed in disseats, Mr. N. Frankland, of Newcastle, was unani-mously called to the chair; and Mr. J. Sinclair, of full representation in the Commons' House of Parliament, Newcastle, was elected secretary for the day. The without which they would never be enabled to better secretary read several letters from different places, their condition. He then proposed, as an amendment, where they were willing to acquiesce with whatever | " That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, until the measures might be duly adopted by the Delegates, Charter become the law of the land, we shall not be the same as if they were there present, at the same | able to repeal the Corn Law, or any other bad law, time assigning satisfactory reasons for their absence. and that therefore the Charter shall be our only object." Mr. James Morris, of North Shields, said, that there (Loud cheers) Mr. Ward came forward, and said he opposed the League in attempting to repeal the Corn Law, because the working people could not be really benefitted without Universal Suffrage. Under the prepoint. It was true that thousands of labourers were pining out of existence, at a time when all the markets and were willing to contribute towards his support. in the world were filled with necessaries of life of Mr. Isaac Bruce, of Ouseburn, said, that there were every description; yea, even abounding with luxuries, above seventy payable members in his district, who yet the capitalists, with their full faces and big bodies. were still crying for "Trade, trade." Many of the previous speakers had mentioned the importation of would most cordially contribute towards the support | flour into this country; but he must say that all which believed could be quadrupled by a visit or two from | we shall gradually go worse and worse; and with it, a spirited lecturer. They dare not meet in public | we should always be in a prosperous condition; and he houses, but they were at all times heartily welcome | said, if any one was disfranchised, it was he who to the use of his house. They would likewise con- produced nothing, but lived as a drone on the produced of others. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) He would beg would give their most hearty support in behalf of a John Bright wished to make a few remarks on a missionary, providing an efficient person was distinction between the resolution and the amendment appointed; but they were really heart-sick of the He said, after reading them both, there was no contraprocrastinating and indolent conduct of their late diction in the amendment to the resolution. The quesmissionary, as having done by far more injury to the tion was, whether the people of this country should cause instead of good. It was then resolved, "That now struggle for the repeal of the Corn Laws or for the "That the missionary be required to give a written suffrage!") He did not wish to claim all that the sidered the people having once been gulled,

> rights of the people. With regard to the Corn Laws, there existed an error among the people on that point: but he must say they might as well attempt to stop the

> ought not, yea, it was not their interest any

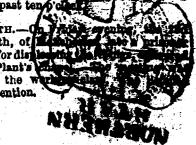
more to seek half measures, but to go the

whole hog, and have the Charter. (Cheers.)

to the meeting. After the cheering had subsided, he

said, he never expected he should have had to address

with the greatest attention.



SALFORD .- (From our Manchester Correspondent; omitted last week.)-On Tuesday according to convened in the Town Hall, Salford, for the pur- prosecution of a spy, now in prison. pose of taking into consideration the treatment of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and to petition the Throne and the Parliament on behalf of Frost, Williams,

and Jones. Mr. LITTLER, member of the Provisional Council, was elected to the chair, who, after making a few appropriate observations on the business for which they had met, called upon Mr. Roberts to move

the first resolution, which was as follows :-

Mr. BELL moved the petition to the Queen on Mr. Bell moved the petition to the Queen on at the same ratio of increase, which he had little behalf of Feargus O'Connor. He said that that doubt of, if the trade extended as the stock inmeeting was one of importance, not only in reference to Feargus O'Connor, but to that class of whom he had been the disinterested and unflinching advocate. The document which he had the pleasure of moving did not ask for mercy, but merely justice, according to the spirit of the British law, and because the treatment of that gentleman had not been in accordance with his sentence; and as the stab was inflicted upon him for defending the rights of the working classes, it was just that they should meet and register their voices against it. The speaker then went into the justness of the claims of the Chartists, and when they saw that they stood forward in a just cause of right against might, they would continue to agreate; at least, he would, so far as his abilities would permit. Unless they could prove to him that he, and the class to which he belonged, had no right to be represented, he would continue to elevate his voice until he enjoyed that right which

their hands, submitting the petition with his most cordial support. (Cheers.)

carried with loud cheering. The following is the petition:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The Inhabitants of Salford, in public meeting assem-

bled, HUNBLY SHEWETH, That Feargus O'Connor was convicted of libel at the

York Assizes, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. That, in accordance with the sentence, the said Feargus O'Connor, Esq. was confined in York Castle, and to be kept there till the expiration of his term of imprisonment. That your petitioners have heard, with surprise and

sorrow, that Mr. O Connor has been subjected to cruel treatment in prison, and that some of the few privileges he had in prison, are being taken from him. Believing such conduct to be inconsistent with the professedly humane spirit of English law, especially as his offence was not criminal, your petitioners humbly submit his case to your Majesty, with the hope that your Majesty will cause inquiries to be made into the facts of the case, and to interpose, for the purpose of making such alteration in his treatment as the nature of the offence, the spirit of British law, and the humanity of your Majesty, may think proper. And your petitioners, as in duty bound,

Mr. TILLMAN moved the following resolution:-"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the sentence passed upon John Frost Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, was illegal, inasmuch as the Judges disagreed on the objection raised by Sir Frederick

will ever pray.

Pollock: a doubt was necessarily raised, and the to the British law." of those unfortunate men would never be erased from corated with various paintings. the tablets of their memory. He saw before him men of respectability and intelligence. He rejoiced to see such a goodly number of females before him; and the man who could make use of the expression which Daniel O'Connell did, in regard to the females of England, deserved the execration of every man who loved the other sex. (Hear, hear.). Had Frost. Williams, and Jones, been of the same stamp as that

vile and slanderous traitor, they would not have been where they are now. (Hear, hear, hear.) But where would they have been now had it not been for public opinion? Why, rotting in their graves. (Groans.) The speaker then explained a speech which he had made at Bradford, and complained most bitterly of the wrong construction which the Leeds Times and the Weekly Chronic's had put upon it, which was making him, Tillman, into a bloodthirsty physical-force man. He then gave the precise words which he did say, in contradistinction to the reports of the Times and the Chronicle, and challenged the base penny-a-liner or Lord J. Russell's reporter to come upon the stage and defend himself. He was quite conscious that the Government and their tools had their eyes upon him. He would advocate the cause he esponsed in spite of all opposition: but he was not going to throw himself recklessly into the hands of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Tillman commented upon the great meeting at Leeds, and said if he had the chance, he would ring the names of Frost, Williams, and Jones in the ears of the Big O., and would let him see that though the working classes were maligned for being ignorant, yet they were divested of sophistry, and possessed talents and common sense. He would inform the audience what talents he possessed, which were that, if he thought proper, he could be as wicked as any man the Government could employ; and, on the contrary, he could be 28 virtuous. (Hear.) He then made a few remarks on the conduct of William Lovet: and John Collins signing a document which they knew would bring them into collision with the law; by so doing they had immortalised themselves as patriots; yes, and the very same thing which made them patriots, would make a Tillman, or any other man, a patriot. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) Hear that, ye reporters of Lord John Ru sell! It was because John Frost had bearded that little reptile, that he was now on the penal codes—because he told him of his low, mean, dirty, unprincipled tricks, and dared to publish the correspondence; and refused to accept of a bribe. (Hear, hear.) But the working men of England must make his case as though it was their own, and declare, yea, demand the restoration of these men. He had faith they would do so, and that

Mr. HARRIS seconded the resolution, which was carried by acciamation. Mr. CURREN moved, in an eloquent speech, the adoption of the Birmingham Memorial, and pledged himself never to cease his exertions till Frost, Williams. and Jones were restored to their country, homes, and

these unflinching men would come back and assist in

the achievement of the rights of his countrymen.

Mr. JOSEPH LINNEY rose to second the memorial, observing that the men who had met a short time ago on behalf of the Indian slaves were absent that night; and after giving them a right good lashing for their inconsistent conduct as humanity-mongers, sat down amid fond cheers.

The CHAIRMAN read a placard, which had apparently emanated from Leeds, and which called for deafening cheers on behalf of the Yorkshire Chartists. A vote of thanks was given to our esteemed friend,

Mr. Littler, the Chairman. Three cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor, which made the large foom ring again, and three cheers for the three Welsh patriots; and thus ended as orderly and as well conducted a meeting as we ever remember to have witnessed, and were his audience convinced on this occasion that truly verifies the assertion that the working classes have if they persisted in self-reform, in accordance with set up business for themselves.

Mr. Thomasson delivered a lecture to the shoemakers and tailors, which has done a great deal of good; at and tailors, which has done a great deal of good; at judgment of his hearers, the watch-word here now the conclusion, eleven members joined the National is,—"Let us all be good men ourselves, and we disease, that many persons who had been quite hope
Charter Association, and they subscribed 10s to be in the cure of investerate in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated."

To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of properly treated. Charter Association, and they subscribed 10s to be devoted towards the great demonstration at Leeds.

and declared also that the Chartists would spoil the most in an otherwise. However, those individuals, we may say, are composed of a class meeting of the "Fox and Goose Club," Leeds. By the time he was at breakfast, and the horses getting serfs, to be the "better sort of folks;" no doubt, the stady, a goodly number of all classes had congressed to get a glimpse of this great big Beggarman." Well, out he comes with cap in hand, bow-thick the ground arrange which we now know to have been taken ing said scraping to the crowd, among which was a money which we now know to have been taken is self in mand, on the money which we now know to have been taken in the money which we now know to have been taken in the substitute base from them by chicanery and fraud, or in the way of the right kind, who clearly under-from them by chicanery and fraud, or in the way of the meaning of O, do put something in the innequal exchanges. The best of it is, that Mr. that," While stepping into his carriage, he was saluted with three cheers for Universal Suffrage, he was these wretched, dark-misded dependants; and although they have done everything that is low, although they have done e as possible, with a gentle nod of the head, and a the way they should go in. Mr. M'Bean, and all the way they should go in. Mr. M'Bean, and all the way they should go in. Mr. M'Bean, and all the Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who lived to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had gratis in the mind.

CARDIFF .- At a recent meeting of the National strutted about for days and weeks, consulting all Charter Association, it was agreed to petition for their earth-born authority to see if they could, by the return of Jones, Williams, and Frost. their earth-born authority to see if they could, by any means, get Mr. M'Bean put out of the town, for

NEWPORT.—The Association here is getting on gloriously, very much to the discomfiture of their announcement by placard, a public meeting was enemies. Subscriptions are being raised for the

the 18th inst., at six o'clock in the evening, in commemoration of the birth of the above institution. Mr. Robert Graham, president, was in the chair. The teetotal band was in attendance, who contributed largely to the entertainment of the evening. After a plentiful supply of tea and bread were served out, the chairman arose and spoke with great "That this meeting is of opinion that the treat-ment inflicted upon Feargus O'Connor is cruel and future prospects of the institution, and was followed unjust, and contrary to the spirit of British juris- by Messra. Adam, Chalmers, Robertson, Simpson, prudence; and, further, that this meeting considers and others. Mr. Robt. Robertson, in a very humour-that persecution and prosecution must ever be the ous manner, made a few observations on the rise that persecution and prosecution must ever be the fate of the patriet and philanthropist, and that full justice can never be done to the working classes until they are represented in the Legislature of the British assembly."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Champlede, and supported by Mr. Doyle.

The patriet and philanthropist, and and progress of this institution. Mr. James Simpton and progress of this institution. Mr. James Simpton and progress of this institution. Mr. James Simpton and progress of the bellman was prohibited. However, Mr. McBean's boldness in the cause of truth was so the procured a hand-bell, and publicly announced his lectures through the town and suburbs; and supported by Mr. Doyle.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Champlede, would have at the end of thirty years! if it produced by stating that all manking are the creatures of the bellman was prohibited. However, Mr. McBean's boldness in the cause of truth was so the procured a hand-bell, and publicly announced his lectures through the town and suburbs; and supported by Mr. Doyle.

> creased. The speaker sat down amidst loud cheers. BROMSGROVE.—The cause is progressing rapidly in this neighbourhood. Political lectures and origin and design of all Governments—the abuse Chartist sermons are being delivered. Much ex-citement is caused, and we trust it will result in necessity of a change, embracing the People's Chargreat good.

> meeting, passed resolutions highly complimentary to great satisfaction to the mass of the peo-The contents of the subscription-box, (5:,) was agreed to be forwarded to the committee for the benefit of the victims of Whig misrule.

HAWICK.-A meeting was held on Monday evening, the 18th inst., in the large room of Scott's Temperance Hotel, Sandbed, which was crowded to vate his voice until he enjoyed that right which excess, for the purpose of forming the Chartist Total would place him in the position in which God in- Abstinence Border Union; Mr. James Gray in the tended he should be, and till the brand of slavery chair. The rules of the Society were laid before the was erased from his brow. He thought that the meeting, and after some discussion, were unaniconduct of Mr. O Connor had been sufficiently be-mously approved of. A committee was then ap-fore their eyes; therefore he would leave him in pointed, to manage the business of the Society during the year. On the motion of Mr. Richard Harris, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the A man in the hall seconded it, and when put it was editor of the True Scolsman, for his able and zealous advocacy of temperance principles. The manner in which the motion was received, evinced the high value the meeting put on Mr. Fraser's services. Before the meeting broke up, about 100 signed the pledge, the great proportion of whom were heads of families, and many of them had not previously been members of a total abstinence society.

NEWCASTLE .- A general meeting of members having been announced for Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., to adopt the balance sheets of the late treasurers, prior to their retiring from office, Mr. Hall the "end of the world, John-o'-Groat's." Hurrah moved, and Mr. Fainlough seconded,—"That Mr. for O'Connor and the Northern Star!—Corres-Edgar's balance sheet be adopted by this meeting, only on consideration that an acknowledged balance remains due to the Association of 84. ld., and that the balance sheets of Mr. Smith and Mr. Bruce be likewise adopted." Moved and seconded—"That the Ouseburn resolution be adopted by this meeting, respecting Mr. B." Carried. The New Council having taken their seats, it was moved and seconded "That Mr. Timothy Manghan be appointed treasurer enrol their names. of the New Council, and that Mr. James Sinclair be requested to continue his services as secretary." Association, it was unanimously resolved,—"That a committee was their own interests to-night than they have done for appointed to draw up regulations for the same.

The New Council, and that his acting that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or their own interests to-night than they have done for appointed to draw up regulations for the same.

The new Council, and that his actingting, perfect ease, and complete agent, momas from, 225, Strang, London, and by, safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or their own interests to-night than they have done for appointed to draw up regulations for the same.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines and Co., Leeds: some months.

BANNOCKBURN .-- On Old Handsel Monday, which is kept as a festival in this part of Scotland, in the same manner that Christmas is kept in England, a few friends of freedom met in the Hall here, to enjoy themselves with a supper and ball. Fifty prisoner should have the benefit of any doubt, according all present. The company was served with toa, and evening, when £1 6s. 2d. was handed in as a week's several kinds of bread, at one o'clock in the morning, subscription. Mr. T. said it gave him great pleasure to see the men Among the sentiments given were, the speedy return of Manchester met for such a laudable purpose. It was of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and success to the Monday week, for the purpose of memoralising her a good omen, and proved to the tyrants that the fate People's Charter. The room was appropriately de-

of the Bermondsey Mutual Instruction Association, who meet every Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. the Temperance Coffee House, Bermondsey New Road, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to Feargus O'Connor, and the Editor of the Northern Star, for their manly conduct in exposing the tricks of that most consistent driveller that ever disgraced the worst of times, Daniel O'Connell. The hearty groans of all present on this occasion, were given for this political monster.

CHARTER A: SOCIATION .- On Wednesday evening, 21st instant, a public meeting was held at the Horns Tavern, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey, to extend the National Charter Association. Mr. Simpson was called to the chair; when Mr. Rose, in an appropriate speech, moved, and Mr. Nodder seconded. a resolution affirming, that impartial justice could not be expected from the present House of Commons, and that the meeting would not cease agitating until they had a voice in the laws they were called upon to obey. Mr. George supported the resolution. Mr. Barnsley moved the second resolution, pointing out that the repeal of the Corn Laws, and Household Suffrage, were subserfuges of the enemies of the working classes, to draw the people's attention from the Charter, which they (the meeting) pledged themselves to use all their exertions to obtain, and were of opinion, the best way of doing that was by uniting to the National Charter Association. The speaker having sat down, amidst loud applause, was followed by Mr. Wyld, who seconded the motion in an able speech, and was also applauded. Mr. Parker, who supported the resolution, was warmly greeted. Mr. Hart, on the anti-Corn Law Committee, proposed the omission of that part of the resolution relating to the Corn Laws, but, as his motion met with no seconder, it fell to the ground. Messre. Jago, Passell, and Tyre, supported the resolution; which was unanimously agreed to, amid loud cheers. Mr. Williams moved to the effect, that this meeting deeply sympathise with Feargus O'Connor for the sufferings he is now enduring; and that we pledge ourselves to use every exertion in our power to obtain his release, and that of all other political prisoners. Mr. Sale seconded the resolution, which was spoken to by Mr. Parker, and carried. Three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, and all political prisoners; three for the Charter; three groans for Dan; a vote of thanks to the Chairman; and then the meeting dispersed. About thirty-eight members joined the Association.

CAITHNESS .- CHARTISM AT THE END OF THE WORLD, OR IN THE CAPITAL OF THE LAND OF JOHN O'GROAT.—In this hothouse of political strite and animosity, much has been heard about Chartism. although much of what we have hitherto heard about it, has been conveyed to us through a corrupted medium. Until six or seven weeks ago, this place scarcely knew anything true or fair of the glorious aims and objects of the Charter movement. Mr. M'Bean, a working man, and truly a bold, and an intrepid advocate of the poor man's rights, has ever pray. visited this place about eight weeks ago; and after much personal exertion, and sacrifice of time and means, in pursuit of a place to lecture in, at last succeeded in getting a large school-room, in which he delivered one of the most eloquent and splendid lectures that ever was given in this place, on the self-improving principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. This lecture raised Mr. M'Bean in the estimation and confidence of his working brethren. Mr. M'Bean showed, in an impressive manner, that self-reform was the highway to national and community reform; so much their duty and privileges, no power on earth could long continue to tyrannise over the rights of MR THOMASSON'S LECTURE—On Sunday evening, humanity. In consequence of the appeals which Mr. M'Bean made on this occasion to the rational shall soon overcome all our difficulties, political less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and and social." Inasmuch as Mr. M'Bean is truly a perfect cure. To particularise, would be useless: political patriot of the first magnitude, he has the cases are so numerous. One person was cured GATEHOUSE .- A correspondent says that given umbrage to some of the conscience-smitten, of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration : another, of Daniel O'Connell passed through this town on milk-and-water reformers of this place, and, in Thursday, the 21st inst., on his way from Belfast particular, to some of the leading officials of the Asthma, &c., &c.; these are among the Cures. And to the "Fox and Goose banquet." He took break- committee of our good Total Abstinence Societyfast at our inn, and made but a short stay to change a society which has been established about twelve Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and horses. He declared to the landlord, and some of his own kidney who called to see him eat, that he was glad to see them, and that the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the people here were tainly done a great deal of good, and still considerable with the peo but murdered him, by smashing the windows of the of the individuals referred to, who have vainly him he stopped at, and destroying the windows of the chapel where he was haranguing them out of. cistes for their laudable procedure, are more cal-A question was put to him—did he think the present culated to hinder the great progress of social Ministry would retain office! He said they would, amelioration than otherwise. However, those in-

propagating Chartism and total abstinence; but while these busybodies were squeaking and strutting, and running back and forward, the whole people's attention and sympathy was aroused, and the cry went from the one end of the town to the other? CUPAR ANGUS .- The Co-operative Society "What has this stranger done, that they want to here, held a soiree in the Mason's Hall, on Monday, put him out of the town ?" Mr. George Cormack, architect and undertaker, of this place, a man well known for his liberal principles and deeds of kindness, soon fitted up a most convenient place for a lecture-room for Mr. M'Bean-a place held by him, by what the lawyers call the best title-namely. possession. Mr. Cormack boldly told the people, Let us give the man a fair hearing, before you condemn him." The people in general seemed well pleased with Mr. Cormack's suggestion, but the next embarrassment that was to be overcome, was the mode of announcing the first political lecture, because the bellman was prohibited. However, Mr. M'Bean's boldness in the cause of truth was so great that he procured a hand-bell, and publicly one common Parent, and that they all have an equal claim on his providence and bounty. Mr. M'Bean also related the doings of time and change, and the transition and progression of human society—the ter, as the best means known to raise this nation to SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating to you that Riding, it will on the said 10th day of February Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills have been of next, at the hour and place above mentioned, be of 25 per cent, has been declared on the shares of has since given about twenty lectures, which the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten this institution; the members of which, at a recent were all well attended, and have given discovered the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painful discovered to the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painful discovered to the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painful discovered to the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painful discovered to the greatest service to me. Mr. O Connor, and the Editor of the Northern Star. ple here; in proof of which, there are at in my legs and thighs for so long a period, baffles throughout the whole of the West Riding, the Riding found amongst the soundest thinkers, and the most miscrable state. I could seldom obtain either rest its own expences, pursuant to the provisions of the peaceable and virtuous portion of the community. To do honour to this fearless champion of liberty, a soiree was held in Mr. Leech's Coffee House, which was filled to overflowing by the producers of wealth, at which many appropriate speeches were delivered. The evening's entertainment went off in the most harmonious and orderly manner, much to the annoyance of our adversaries, whose notions of gentility seemed thunderstruck, to think that decorum of those who attended the great soirce, Mr. to crowded andiences. Another soirce was eagerly demanded; and on the 4th inst. a soircee was held in a large loft, which was filled with the right honourable the producers of wealth of both sexes. Many excellent speeches were made, and songs sung, which elicited much applause, and at the conclusion, three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the rest of the incarcerated patriots. This is the way that Chartism prospers at the "end of the world, John-o'-Groat's." Hurrah

> LONDON.—At a meeting of the members of the East London Democratic Association, it was unanimously agreed.—" That the Association be dissolved, and formed into the National Charter Association.'

BIRMINGHAM.—At a recent meeting of this Three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, evidences of the benign influence of this medicine. Frost, Williams, and Jones; and for all the in Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London

STOCKPORT.—At the usual meeting on Sunday persons sat down to supper, which was well served. evening, Mr. Wright, delegate to the Leeds meeting, Mr. William Daniels was in the chair. After gave a humourous account of the sayings and doings man, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke supper, the company amused themselves with danc- os the "Fox and Goose Club." The Mitchell and co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Lining, singing, recitations, &c., to the satisfaction of Davis Demonstration Committee, met on Sunday

KINROSS .-- A public meeting was held here on Majesty for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; and a petition to both Houses for a similar BERMONDSEY.—At a meeting of the members purpose, was also adopted. Other resolutions, in accordance with the same, were also adopted.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM BYRNE & Co. BOOK AND PRINTSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENTS, No. 1, Cloth-Market, St. Nicholas Square, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WM. BYRNE & CO. beg to inform the Public that they will open the above Establishment on Saturday, 6th February, 1841, with a general and well-arranged Stock of every Article in the Trade, of the best quality, at the Lowest Prices. W. B. & Co. will supply all Subscribers to the Northern Star, with the Portraits, upon the same Terms as any other Agent of that excellent Journal.

ROCHDALE POOR RATES.

To the Worshipful the Magistrates, acting in and for the Division of Middleton, in the County of Lancaster, in Petty Session assembled, at the Flying Horse Inn, in Rochdale, within the said

HE Memorial of the Overseers and Select Vestries of the Townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Wuerdle, and Wardle, and Wardle worth, in Meeting assembled, at Tweedale's Hotel, Rochdale, January 1st, 1841, HUMBLY SHEWETH,-That since the very heavy

increase of the County Rate, mainly occasioned by the introduction of the new Constabulary force, the Overseers and Collectors at these Townships have found the greatest difficulty in collecting the Poor's Rate, so as to meet the various demands upon it. That the Ratepayers are serious sufferers from this additional tax, which, if persevered in, will in-

volve in ruin many industrious families. That your Memorialists are of opinion that the condition of the people in these Townships requires that some means of alleviating their distress should be adopted, and nothing appears so likely to forward that object as relieving them from the expenses of the above-named force.

That this meeting being fully assured of the inutility of the new force, and more especially being convinced of the inability of these Townships to support so extravagant an establishment, humbly beg that your Worships will be pleased to take such steps as to you may seem most advisable, for the abolition of the new Constabulary force in this every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will

Signed, on behalf of the Meeting, SAMUEL STANDRING.

OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, is 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 has, to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so aumerous are the testimonials to the vir-Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Liver is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH NOBLE,

Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, 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.





FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW 10. GOREE PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL,

DESPATCH Fine First Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of Large Tonnage, for the following Ports, vis.:-

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTI-MORE, BOSTON, and NEW ORLEANS, In which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable Berths, in the Cabin, Second Cabin, and

Steerage. Persons about to Emigrate, may save themselves the Expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of Sailing, and the amount of Passage-money told them. By this means, they will be enabled to go direct on board the Ship, immediately on the Trival at Liverpool. To Sail punctually on the 7th February, for NEW YORK, the very Elegant New York-built Ship, NEW YORK, Captain W. C. Barstow: 1,009 Tons Register, and 1,400 Tons Burthen. One of the regular Line of Packet Ships.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Dartford, Jan. 2, 1841. the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten taken into consideration whether the provisions of disease Sciatica; the agonising pain which I suffered Victoria cap. 88 shall be adopted, and extended least 500 Chartists here now, and they are to be any description which I can possibly give of my then being divided into Districts, and each District paying or sleep. I had the best medical advice, including said last mentioned act. that of two physicians in London, without obtaining any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had the best medical advice, trying the warm bath there and at other places, without obtaining any benefit. A short time ago I was recommended to try Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills; and was thereby induced to purchase a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and beand order could exist in a meeting of what they fore I had taken the quantity therein contained, I foolishly call "the lower orders." At the request was entirely free from pain, and speedily recovered was entirely free from pain, and speedily recovered my health by taking a few more Pills, and happily M'Bean was earnestly solicited to continue his career of agitation, with which request he readily complied, and for seven nights successively lectured thereby that this excellent medicine may be the COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT

WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem.

Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureate to her Coughled, and for seven nights successively lectured thereby that this excellent medicine may be the COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT

"Every lover of his species should make means of relieving others. I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

of your invaluable medicine, I should be most happy, for it is impossible for language to describe the relief I have experienced. of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a cause.

celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such Frost, Williams, and Jones; and for all the incarcerated prisoners. All letters requiring information, to be addressed to Jno. Pare, 17, Association Room, Little Charles' Street.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldhorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson; Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-fract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and bserve the name and address of "Thomas Prout.

> 44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. N CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE | my age, on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labodirections for an effectual and speedy cure, with of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d. Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, ncluding Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of terised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part other. of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections. Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. Ine rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or in its operation and effects and vet to affects and vet to affect the verious stages of that insidious and the deplorable results. annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of searching out and curing disease of however long nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep remiserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-guished by attending to the directions fully pointed the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not | Lincoln :-It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim,

properly treated. to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and box, she has been free from it ever since. limbs, till at length a general debility of the con-

one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating

Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds,

Private Entrance in the Passage.

CHARTISTS!!!

THE DOOM OF TOIL:

A POEM, Just Published, Price Threepence, Postage Free to all parts of the Kingdom, by An Ambassador in Bonds," now lying in Gaol, for political truth telling.

By enclosing Sixpence in a letter, through the post, pre-paid, two copies of the Poem will be delivered, free of charge, to the place directed. Send your orders and money to WILLIAMS and BINNS, Bridge-street, Sunderland.

> WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Christmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York, will be holden by adjournment at the Court House, in Wakefield, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon: when the report of the committee appointed on the 9th day of December last, "to consider of the number and extent of the Police Districts to be formed within the West Riding, and the number and probable expence of the Constables within the said Districts," will be taken into consideration:

And Notice is also hereby given, that in pursuance of a requisition or notice delivered to me on the 15th day of January inst. signed by more than five justices acting for the said West the acts of 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 93, and 3 and 4

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, January 18th, 1841.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED AND A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY THE USE OF THAT AD-MIRABLE SPECIFIC,

ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

This extraordinary Remedy relieves the most distressing symptoms of recent Cold and Cough in a J. B. MISKIN, tressing symptoms of recent Cold and Cough in a few hours, and a little perseverance in its use will, P.S.—If I could possibly speak in stronger terms in every case, effect a permanent Cure.

f your invaluable medicine, I should be most happy, or it is impossible for language to describe the relief breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, im-

peded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish symp-The never failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relief in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in Hoarseness, Wheezings, and Obstructions of the Chest; while those who have laboured for years

restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short under the misery of a confirmed Asthma, have space of time. They are equally speedy and certain | been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, It was requested that all members would attend at in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease the Hit or Miss, 79, West-street, Globs Fields, to sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for and comfort they had been strangers to for years. Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete agent, Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by, High Treason.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines and Co., Leeds; Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling Brooke, Dawsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley, and Sixpence, boards, Halifax; Rhodes, Snaith; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Hargrove, Dennis, York; Rogerson, Bradford; Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.

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

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Govern- all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine written."

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 amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred

of England. The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although each wrapper) which are well known throughout only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since Europe and America, to be the most certain and the trial, upwards of seven hundred oures have effectual cure over discovered for every Stage and been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly time, confinement, or hindrance from business. miraculous; many who have kept their beds for They have effected the most surprising cures, not years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and all other means have failed; and when an early and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their application is made to these Pills, for the cure of fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurting the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole completed in a few days; and in the more advanced of our system is built up from the blood-nerves. and inveterate stages of venereal infection, charac- sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without

this purity disease will show itself in some way or 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 treatment, all originated in case, they are as pure and harmless as new milk, in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in

search 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 desout in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to pair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will the body, frightful to be seen often closely rebe 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 shew the high estimation most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health these invaluable medicines are held in the city of What a grief for a young person, in the very prime Lincoln:—

of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the

Life Pills. "REV. SIR. AND GENTLEMEN,-I beg to inform

you, several persons have acknowledged to me they never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particusight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, lar, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, be without pain in her head; but, after taking one "You must, I am sure, from the great demand for obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of

stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Loeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only and nersonal visit is reduced from the consulted from You must, I am sure, from the great demand for the pills at my shop, think they are considered here of great value, and I have no doubt many more will be sold when they are generally known; in fact, selves, without even the knowledge of a believe the following Agents, with Printed directions plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure the some folk begin now to think they will have no occure the knowledge of a believe the following Agents, with Printed directions plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure the some folk begin now to think they will have no occure the knowledge of a believe the following Agents, with Printed directions plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure the some folk begin now to think they will have no occure the knowledge of a believe.

Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds. "I am, your obedient servant.

" JAMES DRURY. " 224, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, "September 28, 1840."

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

those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors. Full directions are given with each box.

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Whose attention is requested to the following List of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shilling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST! ANSWERED ASTO PRINCIPLES AND AS TO PRACTICE *_* The friends of the Charter are earnestly to. quested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an ex-tensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to these purchasing to give away.

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ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of Joint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the People may free themselves from oppression. By ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Pm

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deliberate attempt to insult and coerce this House! —Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Con-Also, Price Twopence, AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF

AMERICA. BY ELY MOORE, Of New York, and one of the Representatives to Congress for that State.

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as well as frequent loss of life, which often occur through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; the the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts sembling and mistaken for diseases of a less pair ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practice. tice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the and which never proves fatal if properly treated, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect of

ignorance. Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. For the Accommodation of those who cannot con-

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Moetry.

WELCOME, ye patriots! ye gems of creation, Undannted and free, from a prison's lone cell!

Te who have fought for the rights of a nation, And wept at the tale that oppression doth tell! The tyrants shall know that the gloom of a prison-

The chain, 'neath whose weight strength bendeth its Dunts not those patriots who for justice have risen, Enthralls not those souls who love to be free. Tesrs, that now spring at your coming in gladness,

Shall impearl the bright laurels your mem'ries shall When royalty no more can sink millions in sadness, Nor tyranny threaten the brave with its chain. Yes, yes! thrones shall totter to th' warge of oblivion,

Unknown to mankind, but as things that have been; Earth flourish again neath the smiling of Heaven, And freed from injustice, a paradise seem. Still onward to fight! the tyrants subduing, Till victory proclaims "the people are free"-

Till base-born oppression shall a nk into ruin, And men tyrants' slaves no longer shall be. Till those who have toiled until life's day is closing, No more in a bastile their misery bewail; Till palace bred rogues, amid plenty reposing,

No more can mock freedom (our right) with a gaol. W. A. THOMPSON.

Bishopwearmouth, January, 1841.

A FRAGMENT.

THOSE are not always of the lowest ranks Of men, whom dire mischance assails, or binds With poverty's unconquerable bonds. Want for a time enthralis, but cannot mar Or shale the brightness of th' ennobled mind. Bonds, such as these, are but external ones; Tis those whom poverty afflicts in mind, Although arrayed with proud magnificence, And shielded from the rankling shafts of lank And pale-faced penury; those only feel The utter weight of hopeless poverty. All outward wants, if in their fiercest mood And longest day, must yield to time, and close With life; but when the mind is shackled with Grunt ferters, it wears the unblotted mark Of slavish bonds throughout eternity.

South Molton, 11th January, 1841.

Reviews,

Rights of Englishmen, &c. &c. Edinburgh: life?"
John Dancan, 114, High-street; John Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester.

This is a most able publication. The various rious grounds, natural, civil, and sacred, on which women not only may but ought to interfere in political affairs are here set forth, with a lucidity and clearness which nothing but the most determined obstinacy and blinded selfishness will be able to resist. The writer, in the most forcible manuer, falls back upon the Bible, and proves from that unerring Africa, or of any other portion of the globe. mandard of truth the natural equality of woman, and her invaluable right to a conjoint rule with man over the things of the earth. He shows that she is not, by the Divine institution, placed under dominion as a woman, but only as a wife, and that but in a limited degree. Having established her claims to equality from the divine law, he strengthens his position by an appeal to the civil law, and by arguments which, for cogency and force, cannot be gratitude of his countrymen, having persevered in surpassed. He answers the question " Ought woman a course of patriotism against opposition, through to interfere in the political affairs of the country?" in much persecution and at the cost of much suffering the affirmative, for the following reasons:

"First Because she has a natural right. " Second. Because she has a civil right.

"Third. Because she has a political right. "Fourth. Because it is a duty imperative upon her. "Fifth Because it is derogatory to the divine will to neglect so imperative a duty.'

All of which he ably supports. We invite the especial attention of our readers to the five propositions by which the third reason is supported, and which we here subjein :-

"1st Because, by the ancient laws of the English constitution, she is admissible to every executive office in the kingdom, from the monarch upon the throne to the parish overseer, the village sexten, or the reapprisable office of post mistress, which is still common

"2nd Because, by the present law of tenures, of powers, of contracts, of bargains and sale, of inheritance, of wills, and every other matter or thing touching the rights of property and transfer, woman except in femme covert) is qualified to be, and, therefore, is admissible, 23 a contracting party, save during her minority or a ward in chancery, then her affairs are

manage 1 by trust "3d. Because, woman is responsible in her own person for any breach of contract, for any offence against the peace and laws of the land. In the church, by the penalties of imprisonment, excommunication, and premunire; in the state, by fine, imprisonment, banish-

"4th. Because, she is taxed in the same degree with others for the maintenance of the state and its append-

Mes under all circumstances. "5th, and lastly, because, she contributes directly and indirectly to the wealth and resources of the nation by her labour and skill."

In the latter part of the pamphlet we have a most appalling detail of the numbers of females who are ture so unerly unsuited to the nature of "lovely 22, if we were not a nation of apostate Christians, readily acknowledge. bowing down at the shrine of Mammon, would not be tolerated for a moment. We give the statement of the employment of females in mining departments in full, as we apprehend the facts are very little known to a majority of our readers. On a future occasion we will return to this important subject :-

"Let us examine the mining population, (i.e.) these Who produce, by their labour out of the bewels of the earth, all the iron, lead, copper, tin, and other metals, besides coals, salt, slate, stone, &c. There are fewer ismales employed in this department than either of the others, because of the greater strength of body and mining; but I may fairly say, that one third of those employed in mines are women, more especially in the and Northumberland, women are constantly employed merits. the same as the men, earning from four to twelve shillings per week. It is no uncommon thing to see them suspended by a rope in the act of being lowered several hundred feet below the face of the earth into the mine, where they draw waggens laden with coal to the bottom of the shaft ready to be raised up, and also where they squat down on their knees, and sometimes in a half-reclining position, for the purpose of hewing with a small pick, six or eight pound weight, the coal from the seam. In many instances the seam or stratum or twenty-four inches thick, and in this narrow space, are found with a solitary candle, or Davy-lamp, stretched at full length, he wing out the coal, and this, of the shaft, more "like demons from the lower deeps," than those angelic creatures, our poets call women, is a eight that would "harrow up the souls of men," if they possessed the feelings of humanity, and create a feeling of disjust for the institutions that can allow "woman, lovely woman," to be forced, by poverty and the parson's fancy represented her to be. discress, from her domestic duties down these hell boles of coal mines. And yet, such is the apathy, such the cold, selfish indifference of the women of these islands, that they will sit by their hearths, enjoy the wiort of that fire made from coals dug out of the bowels of the earth by their poor countrywomen, and Jet breathe no sigh of pity, speak no word of sorrow,

"Who will say the poor women, who, at the hazard of their lives contribute to our comfort when the icy bonds of winter, and the cold biting blast of December compels us to seek refuge from the cold in the artificial heat arising from coal got by her hands, have no right to a vote in the legislative powers of the country? None! not even the savage; but, should one be found that will dare to deny or withhold that right, he is less then man, he is a ___nothing."

We sincerely hope that this unpretending little pumphlet may find its way into every cottage, middle class residence, and palace in the land; and We recommend all those who sincerely wish to Preach the truth of God, rather than the fancies of men, to take it with them into the pulpit, and for Once seek to edify their flocks, by making them ac-Prainted with its important contents.

A SECOND LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on the Plan of the Society for the Civilization of Africa. By Sir

world, the publication before us, not as official, but Society, and of Sir Fowell Buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sir Fowell buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prepents, and of sixty years. The Provost and fellows unable to discover the offenders, resorted to a novel the possession of a man at South Hetton, of the name of King's College, Cambridge, to whom the parish expedient to satisfy himself. He had some large or the same great ass atolen from him. The other day he found it in upwards of sixty years. The Provost and fellows unable to discover the offenders, resorted to a novel of King's College, Cambridge, to whom the parish expedient to satisfy himself. He had some large instructors of youth should instil into their minds to of Richard Walker; Morgan not being able to obtain belongs, tried the said right with the poor, and were discoverable to satisfy himself. He had some large instructors of youth should instil into their minds to of Richard Walker; Morgan not being able to obtain belongs, tried the said right with the poor, and were discoverable to satisfy himself. He had some large to the same provided by the cases above £300 a year, be devoted to the same great ass atolen from him. The other day he found it in upwards of sixty years. The Provost and fellows unable to discover the offenders, resorted to a novel of King's College, Cambridge, to whom the parish of Richard Walker; Morgan not being able to obtain belongs, tried the said right with the poor, and were discoverable to satisfy himself. confident that we owe an immense debt to Africa, which this country has made for the abolition of schools. slavery and the slave trade, are well known; but British benevolence has proved in vain. Sir Fowell of primogeniture; and I recommend that your Lord-told that he must pay the expenses, amounting to thir niture was on Sunday, the 10th i Buxton, impressed with this fact, some time since ships vie with each other in the extent of proposition of those who published a book, calling the attention of those who perty that you will dedicate to this great object; and Walker (which is very improbable) had bought the ass religious creeds, under the name of the Society for for the reasonable expenditure of the country to which pay the expenses arising from his negligence, instead the civilization of Africa. To this Society some he owes his birth, his many privileges, and the protect of the man from whom the ass was stolen? But why, zealous parties have opposed themselves; first, on the | tion of his property. ground that the first step to be taken, was the intro- "I am credibly informed that the less respectable off numelested, without being not only made to pay, have destroyed it altogether. On the other sub-ject he shews that it would have been impruplans of action before they had ascertained exactly | practices to dishonourable." the positions they might be able to occupy, yet that their general object was well defined, and likely to succeed. He also shows that the Committee had no intention of being either a missionary or a commercial body, but that, by their efforts, they should, without question, prepare the way for all who felt

disposed to employ their energies on the African soil.
"Is it nothing!" he asks tate the circulation of the Scriptures? Is it nothing recommend an attentive perusal of the work. to discover new means of easy communication with countries, to which even the missionary has not as yet pestilence of the undrained swamps and the uncleared man. The Chartist declared that he would wait for and sure supply of those European necessaries that lican declared that even if there were a republic he THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN: exhibiting her ear, by drawing the African to us in grateful affection, but the words of Scripture, as in letters of fire, con-Natural, Civil, and Political Claims to a Share in as the instruments of his release from bondage and the Legislative and Executive Power of the State, the slave trade, and of his introduction to the intel-By R. J. Richardson, Author of the Black Book, lectual as well as the physical advantages of civilised laughed in every valley and on every hill; every town

> That the civilisation of Africa, injured as her sons have been, is an object that ought to be dear to every and behold it was a dream!" British heart, there can be no question; and we cordially wish the African Society success. At the same time, we beg to tell them that a sincere and THE CHARTIST WARBLER. By THOMAS honest effort to extinguish all kinds of slave trade, in professedly Christian England, would be the most sure and effectual way to secure cordial support to their benevolent endeavours for the civilisation of

THE DOOM OF TOIL; a Poem, by an Ambassador in Bonds. Sunderland: Williams and

This is an effort of the imprisoned muse of one of live to promote their country's good. the best hearted Chartists of whom we know any thing. A man may who has large claims upon th and loss. Its poetic merits are not on the whole equal, (The following were set for our paper lust week but we think, to some shorter pieces, which we have seen from the same pen, and some of whichhave appeared in the Northern Star; yet are the sentiments such as become a patriot, and it has many passages which would sadly shame many of the "educated" and "higher" class of poetasters. In reference to the cursed Factory System, he exclaims:-

My curse upon the mercenary soul That climbs to wealth, regardless of the means; May heaven's thunder o'er him wrathful roll;

And dash to dust his base ambitious dreams. There's not a child, however ragg'd and bare, Whose early years are spent in yonder mill, But's dearer than the wealth that's gather'd there;

Though ev'ry brick were gold, and ev'ry wheel. The tear that falls in silent-sorrow there Is register'd by God's unerring eye;

The poorest slave's despised, neglected, prayer Will some day seal the doom of tyranny. Ye murd'ring Cains! ye avaricious few, Who flourish o'er your wretched country's grave,

A day of fearful vengeance looms for you, From which no tyrant's arm nor sword can save There is a just estimate of circumstances, as well as the expression of a natural preference, in the

following lines:-Is there no flowret on the mountain brow

As sweet as grows upon forbidden ground? Is there no maiden in the cottage row With charms as winsome as in palace found? Yes! there is one who rests within this breast,

Whose flowing ringlets I delight to curl, Whose ruby lips I oft have fondly prest, Without a crown, she is a queenly girl.

Let gaudy gems around a monarch bloom,

Give me that lovely eye's enchanting hue ! We think it the duty of the people to support employed in various agricultural, mining, and manu-talent in their own "order" under any circumfacturing employments, many of which are of a nastances; and if so, the circumstances we have stated tion of music, both vocal and instrumental, Mr. give the author of "The Doom of Toil" a double Philips, and the Signors Valentine, having, in the woman," with all her fine and tender sensibilities, claim upon them, which we doubt not they will

THE-SUNDAY SCHOLAR. Published Monthly

Heywood, Manchester. This is a new candidate for public favour, and, as far as we can judge by a single number, is calculated to do considerable service in giving a right direction to the minds of those for whose especial benefit it is Altogether the evening was one of the most delight-intended. It contains "Little Willy," "The wrong ful we ever spent in a public assembly; all seemed step," "What is death!" Poetry and the Scrap desirous of contributing to the happiness of the rest. Book, containing various articles. The work is for the most part of a practical tendency, and is free mind required to undergo the fatigue and danger of from that sectarian bias by which similar publications are frequently disfigured. We learn from a note by the publisher, that 3,000 copies are in circucoal mines, which are the most numerous of any other. lation. The work is printed on a good paper, and In the coal mines of Staffordshire, Lancashire, Durham, with a clear type. We wish it all the success it

> THE CORN LAWS, AND THE NATIONAL London: John Green, 121, Newgate-Street.

This is a well written and sensible little pamphlet. The worthy divine has evidently thought much upon the subject upon which he treats, and has not been of coal, being only fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, induced, like too many of his surpliced brethren, to discard the precepts of the Bible for the infamous Fomen, the fairest and tenderest of God's creatures, doctrines of modern expediency. The author states that his attention had been especially directed to the subject of the injustice of the Corn Laws, by too, for little wages; as they are paid for by weight, reading an extract from our old friend Tait, and of course, where it is so difficult to get, less will be that that, in connection with other matters, gave got. To see them at meal times rising from the mouth rise to a vivid dream, in which he imagined he sent a statement relative to the mischievous operation of those laws, to the Queen, and that, in reply, he received the following communication from Windsor Castle. We sincerely wish that her Majesty would be as attentive to the real appeals of her subjects, as

"Windsor, January 14, 1841. I was not previously aware of the injustice practised would have been very different, had it been the re- £20, nearly 100 dollars.—American paper. upon my people. I laid it before the Privy Council, verse of what it was; if the dog had belonged to REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—During the past but my Lords declare that in consequence of the himself, and the boy to Booth; upon which he was National Debt, domestic agriculture cannot compete called a drunken, dissipated vagabond, and ordered with foreign agriculture without the protection of the to be immediately put out of the court. nor ask of their husbands and fathers why are these corn Laws. My Lords tell me that the empire over this mean, arbitrary and illegal conduct, the which I reign is a mertgaged estate; and that high magistrates, no doubt, imagined that they had prices and high rents are necessary in order to enable them to pay the interest of the mortgage. I will direct my attention to the subject of Free Trade; in had suffered. On the following day, he appeared the mean time I will impose a task upon you :- Write at the Mayor's chamber, accompanied by a young for my inspection the speech which you would desire woman who had witnessed the occurrence, and the

ensuing Session of Parliament. In obedience to this royal request, the Rev. Gen- present when complainant was put out of the court tleman transmitted to the abode of royalty a speech on the preceding day, stated that he had known such as he conceived it would be her Majesty's duty the complainant for a period of twenty-one years, to deliver from the throne, and which certainly does and that he was a sober, industrious, and peaceable credit both to the head and heart of the writer. In man, the very reverse of what had been stated from it there breathes a spirit of pure benevolence and the Bench on the day previous. The Mayor, R. genuine patriotism, such as we fear will not, for some time, be found either in royal speeches or in sometime, be found either in royal speeches or in something of the complainant; that he understood royal hearts. Palaces, revenue, and the trappings of royal foolery will, we opine, be long preferred beand that, no doubt, when he behaved himself so fore the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of the people; and if the so-called National Debt be never liquidated till the means recommended in this Mr. Backhouse indignantly replied, that they were visionary speech be adopted voluntarily by the not there to inquire into complainant's political George Stephen. London; Saunders and Otley. Queen, her illustrious pensioned relatives, and the principles, but to grant him justice. After some mushroom nobility, who fatten upon public plunder, altercation between Mr. Backhouse and the rest of mushroom nobility, who fatten upon public plunder, altercation between Mr. Backhouse and the rest of This very able and well written pamphlet is in we believe the time for the removal of this incubus the Bench, a warrant was granted for the apprereply to "Remarks by an anonymous writer," who, from our shoulders is very far distant indeed. We hension of Booth. On Monday, the case came should indeed rejoice if our costly chief magistrate before the magistrates, when the facts being proved,

as his own views on the designs of the African property of all chapters and cathedrals, all incomes of PROPERTY.—At Bishop-Auckland, some time ago, Society, and of Sir Fowell Buxton, with whom it deans, canons, and prebends, and of the name of Wheatley Morgan, had an cutting wood upon the common of the said parish for annoyed by frequent depredations of his fences, and we shall present our readers with a short statement | true of men in their collective as in their individual | had him before the Bench. Morgan was able to prove | to quit their houses. The notice having expired, | stakes were stolen, by an old offender, we suppose, of the objects of this Society, and advise all who capacity, I would suggest to the masters, tutors, and that the ass was his, by marks which were to be found they got a notice from the magistrates under the and a little time brought intelligence that a certain take an interest in the question to buy the book. fellows of all colleges and endowed schools, to surren- on the animal. Walker could not tell of whom he The generous exertions, and the costly sacrifices der one half of the estates of such colleges and bought the ass; neither could be tell when he had

we, in common with all right thinking men, must wealthy Commoners, I propose to set free from all en- conditional. This Walker not being able (we presume) season. One woman has been in fits ever since, and fright produced to the offender on the occasion of regret that to a vast extent this generous effort of tail, and, by an act of the legislature, to abolish the law to pay the expenses of the summons, &c. Morgan was is not expected to recover. A great deal of their fur- his mantel-piece ornaments dancing about the room had the power to move in the affair to the subject, let it henceforth be deemed a crime against the state of "he didn't know who;" is it not clear that his and the response to which was the formation of a for a wealthy man to leave property to those who are negligence prevents all clue being obtained to the real Society embracing men of all political parties and already wealthy, instead of bequeathing it to provide thief? Why, then, ought he not to have been made to

We regret that the Rev. Author of this little work should be so indefinite as to the extension of the suffrage; his heart is evidently in the right place, and we think when next he dreams he will see the propriety of recommending Universal Suffrage as the only one likely to secure a fair representation of the whole people. The various effects sup-posed to be produced by the delivery of this address "Is it nothing to simplify the acquisition of language? | are so graphically drawn, that we cannot withhold -to obtain for it a written character, and thus facili- them from our readers, to whom we cordially

"This speech was delivered from the throne amidst the consternation of the selfish and the delight of the found access? Is it nothing to promote the health, as patriotic: its contents were spread with railway speed well as extend the migrations of those excellent men, throughout the kingdom; the hearts of the people who, for the love of God, expose themselves to the were brought back to their Queen as the heart of one jungle, careless of climate, and defying danger, where the Queen's promised Charter; the Socialist that he a soul can be found in darkness? or to provide the easy | would wait for the new order of things; the Repubmay secure their comfort, and sustain their strength in would vote for Victoria as President; but that with prosecuting their arduous labours within the tropics? such principles, he should be quite reconciled to the And above all, is it nothing to propitiate the unwilling monarchy: the proud priests and prelates frowned; demned them for their greediness of filthy lucre; all was illuminated, and in the midst of the shouts of ' God save the Queen,' 'Long live the Queen,' I awake

> HAIG, Kinross, Perth. Printed at the Chronicle Office. 1841.

This is a collection of patriotic songs, recitations, &c., by a Scotch Chartist, who is desirous that justice and truth should be universally diffused. hope the present generation will learn to discard the foolish ditties which have hitherto been the appendage of the nursery and the workshop, and substi-

Local and General Entelligence.

omitted for want of room.)

HULL.—Holy Catholic Guild.—The members and friends of this important and flourishing institution celebrated their first anniversary by a public inst., the Rev. J. Render, chaplain to the Guild, in in England about March. the chair. The Rev. J. Conaty presided as vicechairman. The room was decorated with various rich and beautiful banners belonging to the society; penny pieces. and when lighted up, and filled with company, a large proportion of whom consisted of elegantlydressed females, the scene presented to the eye of the spectator was one of the most brilliant and fascinating that can be conceived. The entertainment was provided under the superintendence of Mr. Bishop, of the public rooms, and gave, truth compels us to say, general dissatisfaction. Though we have had many opportunities of attending tea parties, we never met with one, the arrangements of which were so defective; the tex and its appendages (except the beef and ham, which were excellent) were of the commonest quality; and the quantity provided was not more than sufficient for to have been furnished at 1s. 3d. per head, which the Hall; but, doubtless, the ruling motive on his paramour, who had been instrumental in pro-was a good one. The meeting was to be of an intellectual character, and the provider doubtless has found out that an overloaded stomach is unfavourable to mental enjoyment. We heard many persons remark, that the tea was a perfect contrast to that provided by Messrs. Glover and Curtis, at the Victoria Rooms, on the previous anniversary. After the repast, the National Anthem was given in excellent style, by a most efficient orchestra. Mr. Sigment presiding at the organ. During the evening the company were entertained with a choice selecmost handsome manner, volunteered their gratuitous tute for toasts, the Rev. Chairman, after an introductory address, breathing the purest spirit of Christian benevolence, gave several appropriate sentiments, which were responded to by the Rev. J. Conaty, the Rev. P. M. Kaye, of Bradford, the Rev. H. Newsham, of Hedon, and Mr. T. B. Smith. -From a Correspondent.

errand on which he had been sent by his master, was assaulted by a dog, belonging to Mr. G. Booth, bench. On the application being made, Kidson, the lashed themselves. clerk to the magistrates, who it appears is a relation of Booth's, requested the business to be left in his hands, and undertook to effect such an arrangement as would give full satisfaction to the complainant. To this proposal complainant readily acceded; but hearing nothing, either from Booth or Kidson, called upon the latter, a few days afterwards, to ascertain if he had performed his promise, when he was received with a torrent of abuse, and told by Kidson, that he had something else to do than seek redress for such petty grievances. Next day com-plainant again appeared in the court, and renewed his application for a summons, when he was called upon to swear that he saw the dog bite the boy. He replied that he did not see the occurrence himself; that all he wanted on that occasion was a summons to bring the owner of the dog before the court, and quashed the complaint. Complainant, however, was not a man to bear tamely the indignity he me to deliver from the throne, on the opening of the master of the boy, who stated that his boys had repeatedly been bitten by the same dog. Mr. Back-house, one of the magistrates, who had not been

"As head of the Church, I further propose that the BISHOP AUCKLAND.—NO PROTECTION FOR owe no man anything, and as that precept is equally any satisfaction frem Walker, took out a summons, and beaten. The College then gave five families notice filled with gunpowder. Like many before, the bought it, and the magistrates very properly decided "The preperty of the Lords Temporal, and of all that Morgan should have the ass. But this was only have perished from the cold during this inclement of the stakes who had stolen them, nor was the

curred, and that a union of purpose and action was propose that a fine of £1,000 for each offence be paid thieves; suppose a suspicious character like this workhouse. indispensable to the insurance of success, and that towards the liquidation of the National Debt; and if Walker, were caught with the stolen property in his from the conscientious differences which exist on the the offence be that of endeavouring, by bribery or inti- possession, and, on being brought before the Bench, subject of religion, such a union was altogether midation, to influence an elector in the exercise of his was liberated, because he said he bought the goods of impossible, that to have made the introduction of franchise, that the fine in such case be the forfeiture of he "didn't know who," and the honest tradesman left Christianity a leading object of the Society would one half of the estate to the same purpose; and if the to pay all the expenses; what would they think? dent in the Committee to have laid down definite father, who has brought up a son in principles and but they know very little of law. Can any one tell us

the difference between an ass and a Just-ass? OLDHAM,-FIRE AT OLDHAM,-On Monday night, the 18th inst., a few minutes before eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Commercial brought immediately on the spot, from the firefire was got out without doing much damage to the premises: though it was the opinion of every one present, that the whole of them would have been people received the thanks of the owners of the premises. Messrs. Collinge and Lancashire, for their exertions. How the fire originated is not known.-(Correspondent.)

DR. J. BORTHWICK GILCHRIST died at Paris on the 8th, at an advanced age. THE ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE, from a licensed theatre, has become a duly registered Baptist

Chapel. services, during the past season, at the Haymarket Theatre, the sum of four thousand three hundred pounds.

THE next meeting of the Wesleyan Conference will be held in Manchester next July, and it is generally expected that the Rev. James Dixon, of Manchester, will be elected to fill the office of

During the past year the Weslevan Methodists have erected no fewer than 130 chapels, at a cost of £80,000, and being a larger number than in any other centre of the ball! We could scarcely credit the handed up the new Act of Parliament, which the

During the late frost, the train on the Hull and

FATAL ACCIDENT. - Two poor men were killed last week, at Paddington, by the falling-in of the roof of an oven upon them. The oven had been built tute for them the effusions of men who write and during the frosty weather, and therefore insufficiently

his year by the pilchard fishery, the fish selling from £4 to £4 11s. per hogshead.

ANTI-TETOTALISM AT THE PALACE.—During her snow, which stuck to his clothes, and then proceeded Majesty's residence at Buckingham Palace, the large quantity of 140 hogsheads of strong beer is which had attracted cur observation accumulated. bage. - Devizes Gazette.

ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT STOPFORD has accepted the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral tea party and meeting, in the spacious Music Hall, Stopford is a member of one of the most Tory of the Jarratt-street, on Wednesday evening, the 13th Irish noble families—the Courtowns. He is expected NEW PENNY PIECES - Specimens of new coins

M. Zellar, director of the Agricultural Society

of Darmstadt, in 1839, planted two plots of ground of the same size, with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one plot, whilst those of the other were left untouched. The former produced 476lbs.; the latter only 370lbs.

MR. ELIHA BURBITT, of Worcester, Massachusetts, a blacksmith, has made himself perfect master of more than fifty languages. He is not yet thirty before K. Greenway and Richard Hiorns, Esquires, years old; but is thought to know as much of the at the Court-house, charged with misconduct, in languages of the earth as any other man. MURDER OF MR. WESTWOOD.—It has been ascer-

400 persons, and had to be shared amongst upwards tained that the story told by Roberts, the convict of 600. We think a good substantial tea ought sentenced to transportation from the Hull Sessions. is a fabrication, having the double object of saving was the sum paid to Mr. B., exclusive of the hire of himself from transportation, and revenging himself

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—On Fridy, Robert Reed, a master blacksmith, was fined in the mitigated penalty of twenty shillings, at the Lambeth-street office, under the New Police Act, for using abusive language a gentleman named Fisher. The defendant seemed quite astonished, and declared that the new Police Act was a --- bad law. "

RAILWAY PARTLY DESTROYED .- A part of the rails, on the Midland Counties line, near to Loughborough, was washed away last week by the flood. The station was also injured.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS .-- A WOMAN services on the occasion. No intoxicating drinks named Mary Ann Stones, drank herself to death, Guardians, and the schoolmaster was dismissed from he had made a post mortem examination of the body. marred the pleasure of the evening, but as a substi- on Sunday week. The Jury, on the Coroner's in- the office he had thus disgraced, and the Board and was of opinion that over-excitement having quest, returned the absurd and impious verdict of ordered him to be taken before the magistrates produced conjection of the heart, was the cause of Died by the visitation of God." LIABILITY OF CABMEN.—On Thursday, in last

week, a cabman, named Thomas, was fined 40s. by Mr. Greenwood, at the Hatton Garden Police-office, for refusing to convey a fare, and using abusive language. FEMALE SMUGGLER.—A "lady," dressed in the first-rate style, has been apprehended by the autho-

rities in London, with a large bundle, containing SUNDERLAND.—Specimen of Magisterial black silk, and thread lace of French manufacture, JUSTICE.—A few weeks ago, a boy, while passing to the amount of £250, for which no duty had been along one of the back streets in Sunderland, on an paid. The suspicion of the officers was excited from seeing her in company with a known smuggler. TOTAL LOSS OF THE PHILESTRUS.—The Philestrus. one of the aldermen of the borough, and so severely of Greenock, from New Orleans, with a valuable

bitten, as to be unable to work, and to be under cargo of cotton, and with a crew of nineteen men medical treatment for a week. The father of the and three boys, has been wrecked in Dundrum Bay, boy having in vain sought for redress from the on the Irish coast. The vessel was a perfect wreck. DEBT; or the Parson's Dream, and the Queen's owner of the dog, applied at length to the magisSpeech. By a Somersetshire Clergyman, trates for a summons to bring Booth before the were washed ashore on a spar, to which they had

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a poor fellow driving a cart, in the neighbourhood of Limehouse, coming in contact with a steam-boiler, drawn on a truck, was jammed in between his own cart and the

wall, and killed. It is said that the Portuguese Government have concluded a contract for 2,000 sets of saddlery, 12,000 sets of accourrements, and other military stores; and that the English Government has agreed to give them on credit a large quantity of muskets. pistols and other arms.—London paper.
The Truth.—At Sheffield, the Chartists have both strength and organization sufficient to impede

the proceedings of any public meeting, in which they choose to take part.—Weekly Chronicle.
ENGLISH TAXATION.—We are told by Bulwer, in that he would then be prepared, with competent his work on England, that the taxes in that country witnesses, to depose to the fact. The magistrates amount to just about one-third of the earnings of still appearing disinclined to grant the summons, labour. A skilful mechanic, who earns £60 sterling "Rev. Sir,—I thank you for the extract from Tail complainant observed, that he apprehended the case a year, or nearly 300 dollars, pays to the government

days two or three whales have been seen in the channel, one of which, described as being sixty feet in length, was so near Plymouth, that a trawler was in great danger of losing her nets by the huge mass becoming entangled in them .- London paper. SUICIDE OF MR. A. GRANT.-Mr. Alexander Grant.

of Carnousie, the Ministerial candidate for the Elgin burghs, committed suicide on Monday last, the 18th instant. Deep speculations in tea are said to have turned out unfavourable, and to have prompted the unfortunate gentleman to this rash act. Buying the Cinders.—We hear that certain con-

£4,150, for permission to cart away the cinders (breeze) of the inhabitants. News From China.-It is asserted that the Government is in possession of important and favourable news from China, which is kept back either for announcement in the speech from the throne, or to give effect to some explanation or statement from one of the Ministers.—Hampshire Telegraph.

tractors have sent in, to the vestry of Marylebone,

tenders (which have been accepted), to the amount of

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL AT LIVERPOOL On Saturday evening the repealers of Liverpool invited Mr.

CRUELTY TO THE POOR.—The poor of the parish of Combe, in the county of Hants, had the right of THEFT .- A person not far from here, being much niture was on Sunday, the 10th inst., still in the road, without effect.

INCREASING DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR.—At the salaries or sums now paid to the dignitaries of the Marylebone Board of Guardians, on Friday, the Catholic Church in France, and those paid to the master of the workhouse stated that 10,471 ibs. of archbishops and bishops of the Church of England: pay the expenses arising from his negligence, instead of the man from whom the ass was stolen? But why, we ask, was this suspicious Walker allowed to walk off unmolested, without being not only made to pay, or nearly 5,000 four-pound loaves. It would, it is ally to live upon 15,000 france, or £625. The Archbread had been given to the out-door poor during | The Cardinal Archbishop of France has 25,000 duction of Christianity; and second, that the plans portion of the aristocracy are in the habit of violating but also to take his trial? When a thief is caught apprehended, be somewhat difficult to carry out, bishop of York has annually to live upon £10,000! A with stolen property on him, how often does he tell us under these circumstances, the New Poor Law test French Catholic bishop has annually to live upon these objections Sir George has, in this letter, wrenching off knockers, breaking windows, and he bought the goods of he didn't know who?" What of poverty—namely, no relief except within the 10,000 france, or £416 13s. 4d. An English Proundertaken to reply. He shews that from the assaulting the police, for which the punishment which nature of the enterprise much expence must be interested in this neighbourhood? In this neighbourhood? In the laws provide is utterly inadequate; I therefore the laws provide is utterly inadequate; I therefore this moment, nearly two thousand persons in the true Scotsman.

"Physical Force" Arrangements.—We are happy to hear that our army is to be increased to the Canal de la Dive, in the Maine et Loire, are the extent of 10,000 men. There is also a rumour accustomed, at this time of year, to catch an immense (how true we know not) that an addition is to be made to the Marines.—Brighton Gazette.

SHIPWRECKS.—We learn from Bilboa that, on the 5th inst., the steersman of the English ship, Jemima, laden with cloth, wishing to get over the bar, and misunderstanding or disregarding the signal of the port pilot, struck upon it, and was lost. On the same day, a schooner, called Le Jeune Ruffin, was Mills, Rails' Gate, Oldham. The fire engines were wrecked on the shore near Guecho, and the captain and one sailor were drowned. A female passenger engine station, and with great exertions on the got to the main-topmast, and there clung. Two part of the work-people in the neighbourhood, the young men of Algarta determined to save her, and succeeded, although they had no other means than by swimming to the ship at the imminent risk of their own lives. She is said to be the wife of a soldier burnt down, when first discovered. The work- quartered at St. Ander, whom she came to join.— London Paper.

EFFECTS OF COLD.—The effect of cold on life in poverty and want is thus exemplified: - In the week ending November the 28th, the total number of deaths from all causes was eight hundred and sixtytwo. Just at this time the temperature fell to thirty degrees, at the Royal Society's apartments; and the immediate effect of its descent below the freezing point was an increase in the weekly number of deaths from eight hundred and sixty-two to one thousand and eighty-seven, being the greatest It is said that Mr. Macready received for his amount registered this year. The next week presented a similar result, the total of deaths being one thousand and fifty-nine. [Think of this, ye who have soft beds, warm fires, and food enough.]-

A LIVE Snow Ball !- On Sabbath evening last, Small Debt Sheriff Court for the recovery of the while going through one of the squares here (Glasgow) our attention was arrested by an immense snow-ball. We at first thought it to be the handi-work of boys, but, on a closer view, we were truly small the quantity; that even a straw seat, or a astonished to see a man's head peeping out from the chaff bed, was liable; in support of which they evidence of our senses. It certainly was an out- Sheriff carefully examined. The pursuer, on the landish sort of a creature we had stumbled upon. other hand, maintained that straw was only subject During the late frost, the train on the Hull and Selby railway was on one occasion two hours in After a very cautious scrutiny, we, with some to custom, if brought to the market for sale. The assistance, and with a great deal of difficulty, got Sheriff was clearly of the same opinion, and adjudithe young gentleman divested of his snowy shell, cated for the recovery of the penny, with expenses. and so far recovered as to learn from him where he resided. He was immediately conveyed home, and every means used to prevent any fatal effects that might arise from his lying in his snowy mantle. It up on the 14th from the New Prison, Cierkenwell, to appears that a number of young men had been the Thames Police-office, to be examined on a charge UPWARDS of £40,000 has been made in St. Ives enjoying themselves, and partook of more Glenlivet of receiving stolen property, fourteen days after her than they could well carry. For a "lark" they had confinement. The poor woman begged to be allowed thrown down one of the party, covered him up with another week, saying she was very ill; the matron monthly forwarded from Church's brewery, at Bur- In this miserable plight they left him, unable to do before known such a case. The doctor's name is anything for his own preservation, and but for our timely notice, he must inevitably have perished. We are happy to learn that he is nearly recovered, Governorship of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral and blesses our curiosity as the means of extricating workhouse, seven female inmates began to wash at the usual hour and continued their work until about

Workhouse.—The cruelties recently perpetrated sent them a small allowance of bread and cheese, have just been issued from the Mint, consisting of in the Hoo Union, by Miles, the Governor, and the ready cut and weighed. Monday was a soup day. rascally treatment of a female pauper in the Eaton and the women not being satisfied with their fare, Union Bastile, were sufficient to excite in the breast refused the bread and cheese, and instantly "struck;" of every humane man, a thrill of horror. But we the consequence was that they were all of them have met with a parallel case; and that the mis- locked up by the governor, all reeking from the creant involved in the business may not escape ex- wash-tub as they were, in the refractory hole, where posure, we lay the particulars before the public. It they continued till about seven o'clock in the evening, would appear that some time since, a fellow, named | when they were released on several of them promising Thomas Totman (to call him a man would be a not to offend again. There are nearly 250 paupers degration of the title), was appointed to superintend in the house.
the education of the children in Warwick workhouse; and this scoundrel was on Monday taken ill-treating a poor, friendless child, named Thomas Hewins, aged about two years and a half, the son of a widow at Budbrooke. We are not so squeamish about things as to prevent us describing the nature of the offence, for so gross an instance of inhumanity ought not to be concealed from any false delicacy towards Totman, whose own delicacy may be estimated by his actions towards a poor, helpless, and unoffending infant. The child in question was a temporary inmate of the Bastile; and, unfortunately, was placed under the care of the monster Totman. The child was in the habit of "dirtying itself," most probably its bowels being affected by a change of with according to law," pursuant to the 93rd clause Verdict as to both, "Natural death." of the New Poor Law Act. When Totman was ushered into the presence of the Justices, he held down his head, and looked as sheepish as a convicted felon; and when the charge was read, he, in humiliating tones, at once admitted his guilt. Of course, the magistrates visited a sin of such vast magnitude with severe punishment—of course, they held the filthy blackguard to bail, to take his trial for the offence! No, they did no such thing; they treated the case with leniency; they made the crime an affair of the breeches pocket. Instead of obliging him to pay the penalty for so detestable an offence in person, Totman was fined 10s., with 10s. costs; and being thus set at liberty, he may get appointed to some other Union, and repeat his nasty practices, seeing that persons without character are Laurie and the press have nearly put an end to now elected to the control of those places .- Weekly Mr. Ady's benevolent intentions of informing per-

THIEF HUNTING.—An occurrence of rather a ludicrous character took place at Watford on Mouday. Two fellows, strangers to the town, watched an opportunity, when no one was in the place, to go into the shop of Mr. Fulwood, a corn-chandler at Watford, and they were in the act of rummaging the till when the servant accidently came in, and asked them what they wanted. They made some evasive reply, and attempted to get out of the shop, and, when the servant endeavoured to stop them, they forced their way past her, and ran off. An alarm was immediately given, and West, the constable of Watford, soon came up, and, having ascertained that the two men had gone down the town in the direction of Rickmansworth, he set off after them, accompanied future correspondence, thus insuring to the departby about forty or fifty men and boys, dogs, &c. The fugitives took to the fields at the back of the town, and ran, for two miles, like deer; they then began to flag, and, hearing the pursuers close in their track, they doubled back again, and endeavoured to conceal themselves under a hedge. Their followers, however, were too keen for them ;-they were quickly driven out, of course, and they again started towards the Hempstead-road, and when they came to the fencing round Cashiobury, the Earl of At the Mansion-House on Wednesday, Sir Peter Essex's seat, they sprung over and took to the wood, hoping that they should be able to conceal themselves in it. The constable, however, was close upon their heels, and when they had got some dismindered by the control of the second ment of the "West wood, hoping that they should be able to conceal the disconding the abscondment of the "West upon their heels, and when they had got some dismindered by the second ment of the "West Middlesex Assurance Company," with £200,000, tance in the wood, they took separate paths, and which they had obtained from various persons who the officer followed the one nearest to him, and just had purchased annuities and insured their lives at as he was in the act of climbing up a tree, he caught the Company's office, and are now ruined. The him by the legs, and pulled him down, and secured offices were in Baker-street, Portman Square; and him by the legs, and pulled him down, and secured him, in a nearly exhausted state, and he was escorted back to Watford, and safely lodged in the cage. The prisoner was subsequently taken before the Rev. Mr. Capel, a magistrate for the county of Herts, when he gave his name, William Dawkins, and said that he came from Windsor to look for work. The charge of felony was clearly made out The proprietors of the Reformers' Gazette had sent against him, and the magistrate committed him to an agent from Glasgow to London to institute the St. Alban's gaol for trial. The fellow's companion closest enquiry; and it had been ascertained that all succeeded in getting away from his pursuers.

foreigner, died a short time ago, leaving a number in handsome houses and kept up splendid establish-John O'Counell to a public dinner, at the Queen's Theatre, in that town. It was a poor affair, and as regards numbers and respectability a wretched failure. The company broke up at midnight.

Colorse found in the Thames.—On Saturday morning last, a corpse was found floating in the Thames, near the Tower, which is supposed to have been that of a murdered seaman, from the cuts and services of counsel, on the deceased had not been naturalized, and onsequently could not bequeath property of the deceased in the deceased in the deceased in handsome nouses and kept up splendid establishments. Sir Peter Laurie regretted that he had not the opportunity of punishing them, but he hoped this exposure would at least serve as a warning to this exposure would at least serve as a warning to this exposure would at least serve as a warning to the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the project was sold by public auction, and fetched a between certain relatives. The property was sold by public auction, and fetched a between the property was sold by public auction, and fetched a between the property was sold by public auction, and fetched a between the property was sold by public auction, and fetched a between the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the public. There are, he said, several flash establishments in London at the public and the public and the property was sold by public auction, and fetched a between the public. There are the public. There are the public and the public Society, but dissents from the plans proposed by Sir Powell Buxton and the Committee. To shew the fallsey of the author of the "Remarks," Sir George Stephen, one of the Committee, has given to the plans proposed by Sir Powell Buxton and the Committee, has given to the Stephen, one of the Committee, has given to the should indeed rejoice in our coshly chief magnetrates, when the facts being proved, which is supposed to have before the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, which is supposed to have before the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the committee, the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates, when the facts being proved, and the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates for the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates for the consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates for the consequently could not be consequently could not bequeath property of the magnetrates for the consequently could not be consequently c

CANTERBURY. - NOVEL PLAN FOR DETECTION Tenement Act. On Monday, the 4th of January, person's chimney-piece had been blown out, and the 1841, these five families were turned into the road, furniture disarranged, much to the alarm of the inand their neighbours took them in, or they must mates of the bouse. Inquiry convinced the owner

THE CATROLIC CHURCH. - Contrast between the

THE ICE TURNED BIRD-CATCHER.—The inhabitants of Saint Just Antoigne, and other communes along number of larks on the plains, but had been deprived of their sport by the fall of snow. The Precurseur de l'Ouest, of Angers, relates that a slight thaw coming on some evenings back, the sportsmen went out the following morning, assured of finding plenty of their small game. To their utter astonishment not a feather was to be seen-not the sound of a wing, not a chirp was to be heard. Spreading about to ascertain, if possible, what had become of their intended victims, the mystery was solved by another still more surprising, and altogether without a precedent. They found hundreds of birds safely encaged under their feet by a net-work of ice, sufficiently strong to retain the little flutterers, but not to resist the force of their own hands, and they were able to take as many of them as they pleased without using any of their usual arts. The fact was, that, while the poor birds were busily employed in seeking their food through the snow, a cold breeze came on and froze them into the small cavities they had made in order to reach the ground.

A LAW SUIT FOR A PENNY .- At the Sheriff Court Edinburgh, the following case came on for trial, before Sheriff Tait :- A farmer's wife and daughter had lately occasion to come to Edinburgh, which they did in one of their own carts. The carter, to protect the clothes of the ladies, took the precaution of strewing the bottom of the vehicle with two small bags of straw, for which, on entering the city, Messrs. Boyd and Latta, the tacksmen, insisted upon charging one penny in name of custom, which was paid. The farmer, however, being persuaded of the llegality of the charge, brought an action before the penny. The case was argued on both sides at great length. On the one hand, the tacksmen contended -Scotsman.

Prison Humanitr.—A married woman was sent fellow was inexorable. The matron stated that Wakefield.

A WASHING-TUB REBELLION. - Monday week being the washing-day at the Chesterfield union the usual hour, and continued their work until about DISGUSTING TREATMENT OF A CHILD IN A UNION eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when the governor

Mr. H. VINCENT.—The Marquis of Normanby signified, on Friday, to Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, that he had advised her Majesty to remit the remaining term of imprisonment of Mr. H. Vincent, "on condition of his finding security, himself in £100, and two securities in £50 each, for his good behaviour for the period required by his sentence." It will be recollected that Mr. Vincent is now in Oakham gaol, and the report is, that Judges' warrants from the Wiltshire magistrates are lodged there against him. Will these now retain him! We shall see!-London paper.

INQUEST ON A MOTHER AND HER CHILD -An inquest was held, a few days ago, in London, on the bodies of a woman and her child. The following probably its bowels being affected by a change of evidence was elicited. The woman was a widow, diet, or from natural causes; and for this, what does and had been seduced by a milkman, resident in the reader suppose was the remedy inflicted on the Noel-street. She had lived about five months with poor innocent by this infamous scoundrel! It is the landlord of the Horsely Down, as housekeeper; with utter disgust that we describe it; the child, an and nothing was known of her pregnancy, though infant two years and a half old, was punished, by she had had for a few days before her death, medical having its own excrement forced into its mouth! attendance, for a sore throat, of which she com-The beastly act was made known to the master of plained. The body of the child was discovered in the workhouse, who communicated the affair to the her box after her death. The surgeon stated that above named sitting in petty session, " to be dealt death. He believed the child had never breathed.

> A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the 13th instant the church of Prayssas, in the Lot et Garonne, was struck by lightning. The covering of the steeple was almost entirely torn off, and immense blocks of stone were thrown down into the body of the church. The electric fluid, after damaging the clock and its tower, descended into the nave, nearly destroyed the high altar, and then, returning to the tower, made its way out by the aperture which had been covered by the dial. The commotion was so violent that not only all the windows of the church, but those of many surrounding houses, were shattered

> JOSEPH ADY AND THE POST-OFFICE.—Sir Peter sons of "something to their advantage," for the trifling fee of a sovereign. Like some other public benefactors, his name had become somewhat notorious, and of late nearly all his obliging letters cassary steps for compelling Mr. Ady to take back his letters, and pay the double postage owing thereon, which was found to amount to £230. Several applications were made without success, and Mr. Peacock, the solicitor, probably conceiving that legal process would be equally unavailing, the suit has not been pressed, and the Post-office abandoned the claim, upon Mr. Ady's promise to prepay all his ment a considerable increase of revenue, and relieving the public from future annoyance. Ady complains bitterly of Sir Peter Laurie for having impounded his books, owing to which circumstance he asserts that he has already lost between £2,000 and £3,000, whilst many other individuals have lost the opportunity of succeeding to handsome fortunes.

WHOLESALE PLUNDER. - ABSCONDMENT OF A WHOLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WITH £200 it seems curious that the announcement of the flight of the Directors should come via Scotland to the Mansion-house. It appears, however, that the Scotch paper, having some knowledge of the parties, had previously exposed them: when actions for libel were brought to vindicate their characters. WORTH KNOWING.—On Friday a gentleman named Walker, a solicitor in Lincoln's-inn, appeared before the Excise Court to solicit the return of £11 13s, being Auction Duty on some property sold under the following circumstances:—Mr. Schenberg, a inderstood the Directors of the Company had lived £1,000,000, having really existed no more than four years, during which period it was engaged in plundering the public.—Speciator.

Foreion and Comestic.

There is nothing in the papers worth presenting to our readers under this head. We prefer, therefore, to fill the space with good Chartist intelligence.

Chartist Entelligence.

BIRMINGHAM.—The National Charter Association held their weekly meeting in the Hall of Science, Lawrence street; the chair was taken by Mr. Smallwood. The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the address to the inhabiread, including a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hill. editor of the Star, to the great satisfaction of all for cards of membership, but could not be sapplied. the cards not having arrived from Manchester, responded to. We hope to be able to supply them next week.

RESTORATION COMMITTER.—By the weekly report of the proceedings of this body omitted from our last, it appears that a number of new honorary addressed by various friends; and at the conclusion members were added to the committee at its sitting on the 19th instant; that memorials from Oldham. Nottingham, Manchester, Barnsley, Forfar, and Aberdeen, had been received by the committee since its previous meeting. The committee have determined, as soon as sufficient funds are in their hands. to cause the memorials to be presented. All memorials, funds, and communications to be addressed for committee, to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steelhouse lane. The committee meets every Tuesday evening, at half-past six o'clock, at the Hall of Science, Law rence-street. Admittance free.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING .- (From our own Correspondent.)—At the conclusion of the service at the Christian Chartist church on Sunday evening last, it was announced that a meeting would be held on the following Tuesday, to hear Messrs. Collins and O'Neil deliver a report of their mission to Leeds. At the appointed time, hundreds flocked to the place of meeting, anxious to hear the result of the long-talked of demonstration. The place was crowded long before the time for commencing business had arrived, and a vast number had to go away, unable to gain admittance; and such was the eagerness of those present to hear an account of the late transactions at Leeds, that a working man, in the gallery, commenced reading an account of the proceedings from a Leeds newspaper, and was listened to attentively. When the time for opening the meeting had arrived, Mr. Styles was called to the chair. He opened the business by stating that they had Mesers. Collins and O'Neil deliver an account of the result of their mission. Mr. O'Neil, then arose, minuteness, to detail the whole of the circumstances the Chartist delegation and Messrs. Hume, Roebuck, &c.—the excited state of Leeds—the Chartist pro--the effect produced on the audience by the Chartist | the necessary preparations for his reception. speakers, &c. and concluded amid great applause. Mr. Collins then came forward, amid the hearty usual style to explain the more important features alluding to "The Labourer's Employment Society connected with the important proceedings that had of Bath, and the conduct of the police, were deli that good would result from it to the Chartist cause; the meeting. he also read extracts from the Leeds newspapers, in corroboration of his statements; he likewise described what took place at the public dinner, held at the Music-hall, on Friday evening, and commented on the expressions used at that meeting by Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Roebuck. After fully recounting his constituents the part he had taken in the various transactions, he sat down amidst long and loud cheering, the meeting being highly delighted with the account they had received. Mr Hill then moved " That the thanks of the meeting | the People's Charter. be given to Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, for the praiseduty entrusted to them." ger than ever it yet was in Birmingham.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- The General Comon Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science. Lawrence-street, Mr. Barratt in the chair. The correspondence for the week was read, and the following accelerated by the hard labour and prison regularesolution was moved by Mr. Smallwood, seconded by Mr. P. H. Green, and carried unanimously :-That Messrs. Moir, Lovett, and Morgan Williams, be communicated with by this Committee, to know whether they are willing to act for the presentation of the memorials to the Queen, as laid down in the Northern Star." The Committee intend completing their arrangements for the presentation of the memorials as soon as they have sufficient funds in hand. Memorials have been received this last week from Manchester, Carlisle, Brighton, Steurbridge, and have been held over them, and verdicts of "Acci The arrangements of the Committee, dental death" returned. respecting Secretaries, is as follows:—Financial Secretary, Mr. William Barlow; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. P. Green; and Committee Secretary, Mr. Thompson.

BRIGHTON.-A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association took place here on Montake measures to secure the return of Prost, Williams, and Jones : Mr. Councillor Frederick Page in the chair, named Mr. Councillor Woodward moved the first resolution: -. "That this meeting is of epinion that John Frost. tried and banished from their native land; and it in its power, to effect their restoration to their country, and their distressed and sorrowing families."-He proceeded to show that the local authorities had endeavoured to do all they could to prevent the holding of the meeting. They must know (he said) that every endeavour had been made by their Council to get the Town Hall; and that the authorities were, and are determined, (so they say) not in any way to countenance or silew any Chartist meeting to take place in Brighton. He was one of a deputation who waited on the Constable with a requisition, a gned by eighty electors, and about twenty householders of the borough, to request of him to call a public town meeting, for the purpose for which they that evening met. The Constable thought fit, in the exercise of his prerogative, to refuse the use of the Hall for such a purpose, alleging that they intended to hold a Chartist meeting : that he, in conjunction with the magistrates, had received a circular from the Home Office, some time back, not to allow any Chartist meetings to take place in Brighton, if they could prevent them. "Well," said Mr. W., "our next attempt to get the Hall was by a requisition to the Clerk to the Commissioners; electors applied for the use of the Hall, and the Hall was not previously engaged, there was a resolution on the Commissioners' books, that the Hall should be granted. Weil, the Council got up a requisition, and, electors' names, instead of twenty. They again met with a refusal, not, as the Clerk said; that HE refused the Hall, but that he had no power to grant it for such a purpose, more particularly after their being refused by the Constable. Mr. William Flowers seconded the resolution, and, in a short but effective address, windicated Prost and his companions. The resolution was then put to the meeting, and unanimously carried. Mr. Councillor Colling proposed the next resolution:-"That, agreeable to the first resolution, a memorial be sent to her Majesty the Queen, praying her to exercise her prerogative, by causing Frost, Williams, and Jenes so be liberated, and restored to their homes, their families, and country." Mr. Colling then read to the meeting the memorial to her Majesty, as recommended by the Birmingham Committee, and concluded by moving its adoption in conjunction with the resolution. Mr. Councillor Allen seconded the resolution, and the adoption of the memorial, and after an eloquent address. concinded, amidst cheers, by saying, when the names of a Russell, a Normanby, and a Maule would be forgotten, and rotting in the graves with their bodies, loaded with the execuation and detestation of after generations, the names of Frost, Williams, and Jones. O'Conner, Vincent, and O'Brien, would be revered and respected. After generations would sing, in songs of joy, to the memory of the persecuted patriots of bygone days. The resolution and address were then put to the meeting, and carried amid lond acclamation. Mr. Councillor John Page rose to propose the next resopointed by the Birmingham Committee, to present our address to the Queen, as representatives of our feelings, our wants, and grievances, and our cause; and that our London brethren be requested to attend our depu-

tation to the gates of the Palace; and we recommend

\$) the Birmingham Committee, James Moir, William

Lovett, and Murgan Williams, as the deputation to

worth seconded the resolution, which was unanimously

adopted. Mr. Allen proposed the following resolution.

- That this meeting, deeply sensible of the simost

services, in the cause of freedom and human'ty, on that occasion." Mr. Allen paid a high-merited compliment to the character of the noble Feargus, the friend of the poor, and the vindicator of their rights. Mr. Flowers, seconded the resolution, and said the greatest honour that he ever felt had been conferred on him, was when the noble O'Coppor took him by the hand at their first Chartist meeting in their Town Hall. Mr. Veness could not let the resolution pass without laying claim to a little honour, that he should ever hold in remembrance. He had the pleasure of riding with the noble champion in his carriage, from Brighton to Worthing; he should never forget it as long as he lived. A more feeling, a more fatherly-like man, he never had the pleasure of conversing with, than Feargus O'Connor tants of Birmingham and surrounding districts was he was kind, generous and noble—he was a real noble read to the meeting. The correspondence was also | - a noble of nature. In nobility O'Connor stood above Normanby, Russell, & Co., as St. Paul's above a mushroom. The resolution was then put and carried, with present. Mr. T. P. Green then addressed the a loud hurrah, that made the very building shake again. meeting for some time, in an able manner, when it | Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and three cheers was carried unanimously that the address be sent were proposed for Prost, Williams, and Jones; for the to the Star, praying for its insertion. Many applied Charter; for Feargus O'Connor, and the other imprisoned Chartists, which were loudly and enthusiastically

PERTH.-On Wednesday week, a soirce and ball was held here, in aid of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, when the meeting was three cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Feargus O'Connor; for Richardson and Collins; and for the Charter. After clearing all the expenses, thirty-two shillings remain, and will be forwarded to the proper quarter.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.-Mr. Doyle lectured ere a few evenings ago. At the conclusion of his lecture three cheers were given for O'Connor, the Charter, and for Frost, Williams, and Jones. DROYLSDEN.-On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Doyle lectured here to the great gratification of a numerous auditory, by whom he was rapturously

SHEFFIELD.—Chartism wears here a more than usually favourable aspect. At the last weekly meeting, the members determined to have nothing to do with the Household Suffrage party in any way whatever, and to support neither men nor measures, short of the entire right of Universal Suffrage.

WIGAN.-Mr. Bairstow addressed a meeting here, on Monday evening last, at great length, in which he detailed the proceedings at the Leeds meetings. At the conclusion, three cheers each were given for Feargus O'Connor; for the speaker; for the Charter; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and a vote of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. Hyslop) Mr. B.'s visits have given a great impulse to the

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.-Mr. Leech, the South Lancashire missionary, will deliver lectures met there that evening, for the purpose of hearing at the following places, during the next fortnight: On Sunday, the 31st, Ratcliffe-Bridge; Monday, Feb. 1st, at the Carpenter's-hall, Manchester; Tuesand proceeded at considerable length, and with great | day, the 2d, at at a room, near Droylsden; Wednesday, the 3d, at Pilkington; Thursday, the 4th, at that had taken place, from the time of his arrival at Leeds to his departure. He described his meeting day, the 6th, at Newton Heath; Sunday, the 7th, at with the other delegates—the conference between Brown-street; Monday, the 8th, at Bolton; Tuesday, the 9th, at Wigan; Wednesday, the 10th, at Liverpool; and on Thursday, the 11th, at Warringcession and meeting—the meeting at Marshall's mill ton. The various associations are requested to make

BATH .- On Monday evening last, an interesting meeting was held at the Charter Association Room, plandies of the assembly, and proceeded in his Mr. Clarke in the chair, when several addresses, taken place at Leeds. He said he had no doubt but vered. Mr. Aleuander of Newport, also addressed

> CHARTIST ADHESIVES, OR STICKERS.-We have received samples of two adhesives for letters, from Manchester. On one is printed the sentence,— spised delegates of the despised Chartists; and late from that crash, which "Remember Frost, Williams, and Jones;" and on mercy, even mercy, was asked for, and generously present system must inevitably subject them to. the other, - The Charter, and No Surrender." They conceded. The preliminaries were agreed upon, and Universal Suffrage would protect the Minist are neatly engraved on green paper, ready for pasting. and we would recommend the use of them as a good mode of calling attention to the Chartist victims and

INHUMAN GAOL TREATMENT .- A long investigaworthy manner in which they had performed the tion took place the other day, at Brixton House of This was seconded by Correction, touching the death of Elizabeth Banks, zeveral in the body of the meeting and passed unant- aged 35, who died just after having descended from monsly. The Chairman then read an account of the the treadwheel. A fellow-prisoner stated, that the sary, it is the opinion of this meeting that the united money received for the purpose of defraying the poor woman was much troubled in bed with a efforts of all Reformers ought to be directed to obtain neighbour, to his own ultimate and certain destruction his dirty tongue. O'Connon met him on the threshexpences of Messra Collins and O'Neil to Leeds, and cough all night previous, and that she said the also the expenditure, from which it appeared that a clothing was very thin upon her. The poor creasurplus remained, which was ordered to be handed to ture was put on the treadwheel twice the following the Observational Committee. A vote of thanks morning, and the witness gave the following account was then proposed for the chairman and carried of her death :- I was sitting on my seat waiting for unanimously. Previous to the separation of the my turn to go, there were four or five persons on the meeting, a large number of females determined that | wheel at the same time, when the deceased, who a Chartist tea drinking should be got up, and retired had been up the last time about five minutes, told into the vestry, for the purpose of forming them- two of the girls to get out of her way as quick as selves into a committee to carry out that object. An possible, when she got down and sat on the seat excellent spirit prevails here at present, and it is She looked very ill, and turned quite blue in the hoped that the Chartist cause will ere lorg be stron- face, and never uttered a single word. I ran to her assistance, and supported her upon the seat, when she expired in my arms." An attempt was made mittee for these victims held their weekly meeting to clear the prison functionaries of any alleged neglect, but the foreman of the jury remarked,-" that there was no doubt that the death of the woman was tions, at a time when her frame was debilitated by He added that the surgeon could not be iliness." aware of her illness, as she never mentioned her cough to him. Verdict-" Death from Natural Canses.

MORE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- On Tuesday last, two men lost their lives on the Bolton and Preston Railway; one from a quantity of earth suddenly giving way, and the other from being knocked down and run over by some soil waggons. Inquests

UNNATURAL PARENT.—The magistrates of the Manchester Borough Court, were on Monday engaged in investigating into the conduct of a brute named Mary Soloman, towards one of her children. It had been found in the cole-hole, lying on a few shavings, and so black that it could scarcely day last, in the Large Room, 110, Gioster Lane, to be recognised as a human being. The pri it seemed, lived with a person Cox; and the reason assigned for their inhuman treatment of the poor child was, that they had entered it into a burial club, and would be Lephaniah Williams, and William Jones, were illegally entitled to a sum of money should it die. The surgeon deposed that the child was not in immebereby pledges itself to use every constitutional means diate danger of losing its life, and the prisoners were discharged with an admonition.

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—On Monday, the carcases of two sheep, and three pigs, were publicly burned duties of their important office, than they have previously been.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

WHAT EVERY ONE SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

We take it as an admitted fact, that what every one says must be true; nor do we apprehend that even the concurrence of "the Great Liar of the North," will shake the maxim, when applied to the triumph of Chartism, on Thursday the 21st of he (Mr. W.) having been informed, that if twenty January, 1841. Every person, and all authorities, concur in admitting that never was there so complete, so entire, and so noble a victory. But if upon the mere face of facts presented to the pubto make sure, they got appended to it twenty-five lic eye, all agree in the completeness of our triumph, facts of the case are laid bare!

> Be it remembered, then, that education was one of the great principles of the "Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association," and from the operation of which upon the sound judgment of the industrious classes every hope of an alliance between them and their masters was fully anticipated. "The people triumphs. We consider it as the first step in the last ing out the one straight road to freedom; and hence were deluded, and only required teaching; the people stage of our moral warfare—as the first " direction" we find all the passengers going the one way upon were ignorant, and only required instruction." bring about so desirable an end, nothing was so necessary as a parley between the rival partiesthe philanthropic masters and their misled slaves.

The magical effect of eloquence is almost unbounded, and it but required the oratorical nowers of the rich oppressor to persuade the poor oppressed that grievances were equally felt by the capitalist. who from others' labour had amassed millions, and by those whose very sweat had been coined into gold to fill their coffers.

" Equal justice for each and for all," was, we believe, a point in the principles of the Association. How far this point has been observed, and how fution:-" That three of the old Convention be ap- far, and by what means, the light of knowledge was to have dispersed the dark cloud of ignorance, let us, in the first place, consider, before we proceed with sent, "with account unsettled," before the tribunal our general review.

A parley was to have taken place, whereat all grades of intellect, from 6d. to 5s., were to have been present the address to her Majesty." Mr. George Pap- represented. The first issue of tickets took place:

superhuman exertions of that determined and unflinch. chased no fewer than 1,300 of the number. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, in his feerless expo-sure of the illegality of the trial, and injustice of the further issue of tickets was stopped, lest the igno-

venture, under the employer and overseer, to go to heard tell of ! the parley in any other capacity than that of hearers and applauders.)—after this lapse, about 700 Traveller's Tales, and Joe Miller? Where was more tickets were issued, and of which the Char- LIGHTA BOWER, Esq., and where was CHARLES CUMtists bought up the number of 500. Upon this MINS, Esq., and,second brisk sale, orders were sent by the Secretary to the several vendors of tickets, to sell them to members only, and not to sell one to a Chartist. In | Where was the thrilling eloquence, the soul-stirring pursuance of this order, the Chartists were at a patriotism, the undying flame, the untiring energy stand; and upon one of the body applying at the of the Doctor? shop of a liberal newsvendor, at Bradford, he was told that there were none in the shop. In a short time afterwards, however, the same than that which the Mill was intended to represent Chartist saw the same liberal news-vendor packing up two parcels of twenty-five tickets each; and when reminded that those were 6d. tickets, the liberal news-vendor replied, "Aye, I know they are, but us, as a finisher to the dispute between the they are going back to the Secretary, as you want H.o.u-se and the intellect, clearly show the advanthem to oppose the Association." Now, to the truth | tage which the enfranchisement of the latter must. of this we pledge ourselves. We cannot for one of necessity, have over the enfranchisement of the moment suppose that either Mr. Marshall or Mr. former. STANSPELD would have countenanced so pitiful a trick; and therefore we lay it at the door of the overdiligent unscrupulous Secretary.

So much for the positive hindrance offered to the attendance of the ignorant, while the great array of command his betters. Nobility, Gentry, and Members of Parliament, which the programme promised, was of itself sufficient to awe the unwashed into obedience, if not into absence. In fact, had all the expected guests ar- and justice, instead of caprice and fancy, preside rived, Mr. Marshall might fairly have been said to over men's lives, men's liberties, and men's prohave stolen a march upon her Majesty, by opening | perties. the Parliament in his Flax Mill, on the 21st, instead

Tickets, as was unblushingly stated, were to have been furnished, in the first instance, to the members, and 4,000 places were let at the various prices, of from 1s. 6d. to 5s.—a sum much beyond that which either Mr. MARSHALL or Mr. STANSPELD, even with Household Suffrage, will allow their men to spare for an intellectual entertainment.

The PEAST was originally to have been on Wednesday the 20th; but, inasmuch as Thursday is the market-day in some parts of the West Riding, and, as those Chartists who are most independent of mill lords have occasion to attend their market towns, it was, therefore, "reasonably deemed" prudent to alter the day to the 21st.

With such obstacles, and many others, such as tural trade. the intimidation of masters and overseers, the Charenemy struck! The object; the one, the sole, the money lender. only object, for which the meeting was called, and upon which nearly £2,000 was expended, was distinction for merit. abandoned. Every thing was conceded to the dea resolution was unanimously adopted as the only from too great a responsibility. test of principle to be proposed. That resolution we here once more insert. It runs thus:-

"That the great experiment made by means of the Reform Bill, to improve the condition of the country. hath failed to attain the end desired by the people; and, a further Reform having, therefore, become necesmake the interests of the representatives identical with those of the whole country, and by this means secure a just government for all classes of the people."

Now, we ask if a Republican of the ultra school could, by possibility, desire a wider field for the exercise of his imagination, than the boundless space which this positive negative, or negative positive. (which you please, my dears,) presents! Where, in this resolution, are to be found the strong, the defined, the practicable, the intelligible, the enfranchising, the improving, the educating, the equalising principles of the Association, according to the several letters of Messers. Marshall and Stansfeld: and where are the rules for the government of the body. which were to be submitted for the adoption, not for the consideration, but for the adoption of the aposflax mill by the recognition of our new "Magna

The day arrived, and behold! instead of a five shilling platform, groaning under Peers, M.P.'s, and aristocrats, come to feel the pulse of England's young pride, the pageant, as far as regards the aristocratic representation, is turned into a puppetshow, where Punch and Judy Hume, STRICKLAND, and WILLIAMS, in their own proper persons, represent the English aristocracy! The first speaker who presents himself, Mr. Hung, is mistaken for Mr DANIEL O'CONNELL, who was to have been th great gun" of the night; and poor Mr. Hume is assailed with that warmth of bursting indignation which for weeks had been bottled for the destroyer of the poor man's liberty, and the reviler of English women's fame. The "destructive Chartists" interfere, explain the mistake, and Mr. Hung is heard; and thus the business goes on in the Free Market, Leeds. The Commissioners a Sham-Radical and a Chartist in turn addressing appear to be more vigilant in the execution of the the meeting; the shams fencing and talking nonsense, the Chartists laying on the whip, and actually electrifying the ignorant platformites, the two-and-sixpenny, and the one-and-sixpenny audience; while the sixpenny visitors evinced their delight and approbation at the triumph of their champions, in cheers both hearty, loud, and long.

enough to have chosen their chairman, and to principles; but they could have hit upon none more sweeping, in recognition of their right, and their cause, and their Charter, than that in which all so happily, and so unanimously agreed.

No attempt, from the commencement, was made by one of the eight thousand persons, to introduce the question of Household Suffrage, to advance which the meeting was called; while friend and foe what must be the public surprise when all the declared that Universal Suffrage was the only just

No. never! We look, then, upon the victory of the 21st of January, 1841, as being, in the expressive upon the hovel and the palace—equally illuming the language of the Mercury, the completest of all peasant as the peer—a national finger-post, pointof public opinion. Public opinion must have been well created and thoroughly and soundly organised, before the first attempt at its direction could have been so triumphantly successful. One false step on the 21st, and Chartism would have received a "heavy blow:" whereas, prudent management has dealt death and dismay in the ranks of the enemy.

transplanting the healthy shoots of young opinion from the nursery to all parts of the Empire. That project has, however, been abandoned. and the Association, which, but ten days since, was brim-full of hope, now lies prostrate,-"UN-HOUSED." "unannointed." "unannealed." perished in its infancy, strangled in its cradle, and of public opinion.

The Chartists have been told, insolerally told, that I to be the signal for repose! No, no, we must go on. they were only potent for evil; but he who said so dared not witness their potency for good. From and out of 1,500 of the unintellectual sixpennies, the all parts of the country, and from Scotland, they knowledge-thirsting Chartists, of themselves, pur selected their delegates, far out-numbering above of the Club. "They came, -they saw, -they conquered." lamont the "mill of troubles," which a covetous old ing patriot, Feergus O'Connor, Esq., before and during this fact was communicated to the Secretary of the war; no doclaration or gentieman use another they saw—they saw—they be trial of the call patriots, and of the Rev. Wm. the Club, when, to our surprise and disgust, the war; no torch, no dagger, but with the scythe of com- bring upon him. The people came—they saw—they mon sense they moved down every blade of opposi- | conquered. This all admit-because none can sentence, tender them our most sincere thanks for their rant people should purchase a chance of hearing the tion. And singular, most singular, that with the deny it: and "what every one says must be true."

truth, and being thereby converted! The reason of single exception of something which Mr. MARSHALL this stoppage was most unblushingly made public. read from a piece of paper, and which, as Chairman, However, after a short lapse of time, and when the he was bound to do, not one of the members snow and intense cold promised to operate as a bar of the "Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association" to the attendance of the Chartists from a distance, appeared in the contest. It was the completest repre--(it being well understood that none at home would sensation of Hamlet, without a Hamlet, we ever

Where was Mr. STANSPELD, with his Bible, and

Where, and O where, is my Highland laddie gone?

We could not have had a more happy illustration of the several parties of which society is composed. on the 21st. The platform for the peers; the 2s. 6d. for the upper class; the ls. 6d. for the middle class; and the 6d. for the class that pays for all. And let

Universal Suffrage would be the advocate of the meritorious soldier, who had seen service, and who understood his duty, against the hairy-lipped

talent, instead of patronised prejudice, folly, and the 3,000 in Mr. MARSHALL'S Mill! Why, even old mouse indeed." ignorance upon the bench; and thus make reason

Universal Suffrage would protect the capital of so ordering demand and supply, that a man shall of his poorer neighbour.

Universal Suffrage would protect the shopkeeper against the truck system of the feeding mongers, and against the monopoly of government purveyors, shop-keeping class. They would wear more hose. more shees, and more clothes; they would use more furniture, more coals, and more of the manufacture of their own hands.

Universal Suffrage would protect the banker and the merchant, from all losses consequent upon unna-

Universal Suffrage would protect the landed protists went to work; and, upon the eve of battle, the prietor from the Jew-jobber, the tax-eater, and the

Universal Suffrage would protect the peerage as a

Universal Suffrage would protect the large capitalspised delegates of the despised Chartists; and ists from that crash, that awful crash, which the

> Universal Suffrage would protect the Monarch from a Republic, and Universal Suffrage would protect the cottage from uin, while Household Universal Suffrage would disfranchise the vicious and enfrauchise the virtuous of all classes. from the aristocracy to Mr. BAPTIST NORL'S "withouthonestly and efficiently than all other classes | beast at large. unitedly could represent themselves; and that employers' capital than the master himself.

tical agitation? The question is easy of solution. had you kicked him well." Till the reduction upon newspaper stamps,- (the greatest revolution ever known in this or any other the ATTORNEY GENERAL; called him a destructive, have a little chat; and when the said DANNY and country),-the people could only think; they torch-and-dagger man, and so forth. Now what did Jony would answer any questions which the said could not express their thoughts; and York and O'Connor say? Did he say kick him! No; he SEAL AND MARKHAM might choose to propose. Lancaster, the centre of the hive, the marrow said, "let there be no drunkenness, no riot; if any of England's back-bone, were represented, exclusively, by the Leeds Mercury and the Manchester Guardian. These two political rips shire, and, in short, took the epidemic.

Now how is it! The Mercury and Guardian now only represent "the wreck of old opinions." They have not, unitedly, the power to call a single meeting, or carry a single resolution, for any one have carried any resolutions declaratory of their metropolitan opinion, and taken off the rust of Convention Manifesto, as being illegal.

> A keen sportsman once remarked, that he never was so well carried as when he had only one horse. sore back from badly fitting saddles; whereas,

Now, such is precisely the case with the people. Formerly they were delighted with a pleasant ride Let us now ask if such a result could have been crotchets as journals, and as many journals as army of the enemy." contemplated, would the experiment have been tried! crotchets, and as many officers as soldiers. Now we have one organ shining with equal brilliancy the great thoroughfare of life.

Again, then, do we congratulate ourselves, our friends, their delegates, and their cause, upon the the Chartists have proved to the world that they require but a clear stage and no favour; and that physical force has only been mentioned in conse-The mill meeting was to have been followed, by quence of the unjust and cowardly suppression of moral strength.

How could a victory be more decisive! Without striking a blow the enemy capitulated, surrendered at discretion, and marched out without their arms, leaving their principles, as Sir Peter Teazle left his character-behind them. In fact, the Household troops were surrounded and made prisoners of war. by the very first charge of the Universal brigade.

adding triumph to triumph, until the Charter becomes the law of the land.

Again do we most cordially thank the people and their delegates; and it now only remains for us to

AND THE TRIUMPH OF THE 21st. WE give the following bit from the journal of the for their hobby. man of veracity; he says:-

"The assemblage of Chartists at Holbeck Moor on the working men of Leeds and its vicinity, they have Thursday was to the last degree meagre and miserable. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who burns with hatred to Mr. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who purns with native to part of Conservative and constitutional Government shall be a considered the latter as coming to Conservative and constitutional Government shall be a considered to twinning over him. did every thing that fierce formed. Were Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of West bersonal rancour, as well as political animosity, could lington in office, these sticklers for Household Suffrage suggest, to procure an overwhelming attendance of Chartists, with a view to oppose, if not to insult and influence over the minds of the meases. They are no

Only one word upon that portion of the bit which refers to the triumphant (and, therefore, to the to take the lowest rank. They have persecuted the fallen god, "meagre and miserable") gathering which old pupils; and to trust them again would be like took place on the 21st.

The "thieving god," as the honey-lipped O'Con-NELL called his friend, gave us 10,000 for the "Great Peep Green Meeting," at which all admitted there were from 300,000 to 400,000 persons; and he gives us speaking was below mediocrity. Mr. Hume ramble 3.000 for "The Welcome to Dan" Meeting, while the from subject to subject, and scarcely ever finisher space occupied, before the thousands had fully assembled. was three thousand equare yards. Now, all persons are aware that an out-door meeting, and especially in cold weather, packs much more closely than an in-door meeting. In a room there are angles and corners, and other obstacles, to the complete occupation of the whole space. However, a part of the meeting covered 3,000 square vards: the procession filled Briggate, perhaps the largest street monkey who slips from his mammy's apron-string to in any provincial town in England, as full as an the day's exhibition. when time and place are more in egg; and having dispatched thousands to their disposal. We have said enough, however, to shew the Universal Suffrage would place merit, genius, and homes, we contrived to find room for nearly 5,000 of weekly Greenacre Chron. gives us 4,000. How is this, COCKER ?

many pairs of spectacles would you have had on! The whole staff of the establishment would have largest, the most orderly, and the most imposing of allowing her Majesty the usual privilege of doing him with one hundred thousand pounds, against the counted each man twice over, and then would have ever seen in Leeds. so in person, from the throne of the House of Lords capital of him with one million theusand pounds, by multiplied all the numbers severally counted, and the product would have been the amount, an- we always fought it out, even with FEARGU neither swamp the market, or overhold his goods upon nounced thus :- "We are always delicate in ven- himself. Indeed; let us see. Francus himself was the strength of his large capital, to the destruction turing a guess at large masses of persons, and at Leeds for three years, during the hottest period therefore prefer taking the opinion of an old of excitement, and when a good meeting would have officer, who was on the ground, and who paid par- been nuts to the poor Whigs in Leeds, so celeticular attention to the space occupied, and the brated in olden times for giving the tone to England; position of the audience, and he assures us that how many out-door meetings did the redoubt at the lowest wholesale price, for the worst descripthere could not have been fewer than from two to ables call? Why, just one, in three years, and u tion of food, for unwilling idlers who, under a good three hundred thousand persons present at the which, though the Mayor was in the chair. system, would become the best customers of the period when the greatest number were together." and the M.P. Baines and all his family, and

So much for Mercurial accuracy, delicacy, and all the masters, overseers, place-hunters, and arithmetic: and now a word for the "gentleman" in toadies, that could be mustered, congregated his capacity of champion for the sucking dove, the Mr. O'Connon, after a journey of a hundred injured innocent, poor Dan. The Mercury forgets who miles, and with a ruptured blood-vessel, met the called for, and obtained, three groans for the Queen | whole army singly and alone; not a man appoints of the Reforming King; he forgets that within the to second his amendment; no arrangements made for month he and the sucking dove have been pelting each opposition. Yet, did O'Connon carry his amendment other with "swindler," "thieving God," and so forth; and that too upon the vital question of the (but, politically speaking, these are lumps of love;) repeal of the Corn Laws, in the centre of the great and then he turns upon O'Connon for having im- manufacturing county of York, and in defiance of plored the working men of Yorkshire to give the whole muster, though the Whig Mayor con-O'Connell such a reception as he deserved!

ship screen man or beast from the filth of the venom- the contrary to be the fact. vomiting wretch, who, for twenty years has lived So much, then, for the courtesy, civilization upon the wreck of character, regardless whether of pluck, and politeness of the gallant Queen-groaner friend or foe? and this is the "sucking dove," on the veracious politician—the consistent journalist whose behalf the Mercury pleads!

Had the first victim to the tyrant's rancour met Suffrage would place it in the power of the wealthy him with the same bold and manly front that to erect monuments to his own temporary greatness O'Connor has presented to his every charge, many and grandeur, to the immediate ruin of his poorer a fair fame would have been spared the soil of their every act, while we commend the manly bearing such a further enlargement of the franchise, as should tion, and to the country's ruin. In short, we old; and the Mercury appears to forget that have made the bottle-holders of the great vowcannot improve upon our former position: that he challenged him at his own expence, and without any reference to personal feelings, to meet him in public discussion; but no, darkness and cowardice shrunk from light and courage. O'Connon is the God-and-without-hope" staff; and that if the first man who has triumphantly made the tyrant's principle of exclusion is to be admitted, the in- friend cry "hold!" "enough!" "spare! O spare your. dustrious would represent all other classes more victim!"-Yes, the victim in bondage has beaten the

But let us take the question upon its merits. ninety-nine in every hundred labourers, who never O'Connon was expected in Dublin, and the "sucking can hope to live independently of industry, would dove" said, " If he come, the boys will give him a have, if possible, a greater interest in upholding the swim in the Liffey." At one of the palavers of his creatures, some blustering coward said that "he Now, can any sound judging man deny these met O'Connon at a meeting at Preston, and that he facts, without first proving that the working classes had a great mind to kick him." What was the tolical meeting, which was to have consecrated the are all mad? Why, we shall be asked, in years of pacificator's reply! I am glad you did not, my as great distress, have not these things been urged friend; that would have been physical force, which by, or on behalf of, the toiling millions ! Why has we discountenance. Did he say so ! No; but the the mere question of abstract right, to BE FORCIBLY valiant gentleman said, "you never would have been CARRIED, constituted the sum and substance of poli- more right in your life than you would have been letter to Messrs. Seal and Markham, two leading

should attempt it, let him be instantly restrained."

Well, but popular feeling and disgust ran so high and MARKHAM presented their compliments, and that the strongest manifestation of dislike could not begged to decline the honour which they could not collated, what they were pleased to call, the public have been possibly restrained, had Dan shown his accept without DEMEANING THEMSELVES! opinion of the millions; and there being no organ to nose in Leeds, as promised; and it was O'Connon Now, then, was ever so great a triumph ! When dissent from their falsehoods, they became the sales- | did it all !!! although, it was all done before he | before did two M. P.'s receive such a slap on the masters of provincial feelings in the metropolis: knew anything of the arrangements. Why the face from two of the unwashed? Two liberals; hence, London, which is a citadel, always either | Chronicle even saddles a placard upon O'Connon, | political pedlars; hawking their wares and volunteertaken or defended, according to the weakness or which O'Connon never saw, or probably never heard ing to be catechised by Chartists, and the Chartists strength of the garrison, fell into the prevailing of! Let it, however, be a consolation to O'Connon declining the honour, lest they should DEMEAN notion, would not stir against Lancashire and York. to know, that the coward who would not have dared THEMSELVES! to face him, was prevented by a fair-play-loving. This, we say, is a greater triumph than even the English community of blistered hands, from striking 21st; because, until the working men are taught him while he was down.

ish and enigmatical epistle of Lord FITZWILLIAM, brutes. "We decline the honour, because, by the purpose; they cannot assist where they before ad. forgetting that the said Lord Fitzwilliam, while acceptance we should DEMEAN OURSELVES!" ministered; they cannot procure a vote, where they BAINES was groaning the Queen, was declaiming. Well done, Leicester. We confess in these two The Chartists (and the club know it) were strong before conferred seats. Thus has the freshness of publicly, the very expressions which the blood words you have outdone us. In proof, we give the popular provincial opinion given a freshness to thirsty O'Connor procured to be expunged from the letter of John Markham to Francus O'Connor, The fact is, that O'CONNOR, the Star, and the

people, have beaten O'Connell, the whole Whig Establishment, the Whigs, the sham Radicals, the one saddle, and one bridle. The horse was always in Fox and Goose Club, and the whole community of wind, without sore mouth from strange bridle, or rich oppressors. Again, we say, there never was such a triumph, when the Mercury is compel- a knewledge of the Chartists and their friends; and when he had ten, all were out of order and out of led to head his report thus:- "Great Household Suffrage Demonstration, converted into a Universal Suffrage Meeting;" and in his leading article have a little chat, or to answer any question we might he maintains that "the Chartists obtained the comupon the local hobby-horse; and we had as many pletest of all victories—they took captive the entire

The Intelligencer, a far honester and more efficient accepted their invitation. organ, speaks thus of the demonstration :-"The 'Great Demonstration' of the Whig Reformers

of the Reform Act, in Leeds, has turned out, as we predicted it would turn out-a decided failure. Of the announced stars, only a few of the second magnitude were present—such as Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, Col Thompson, Mr. Williams, (from Ceventry,) Mr. Sharman Crawferd, and Sir George Strickland. Mr. O'Connell was not present; but arrived yesterday in time to get a bit of dinner. Sir W. Molesworth excused himself; victory of victories gained upon the 21st! By that, he is jealous of Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Baines refused, and left Leeds to show his contempt for Mr. Stansfeld's agitation. Letters were read from various parties; but we did not hear any thing of one from either way; and it needs little comment, as it is F. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, who wrote to decline on the ground that the only point on which he agreed with the managers, was that 'Reform' was at a very low ebb. Surely it was not quite fair to burk having challenged him; the Whig has made the opinions of so active and respectable a local copious discharge of gentlemanly compensation Reformer. "The Chartist Demonstration was a far more effective

exhibition, and shows much greater power both as to thus: numbers and the feelings of the working men. They evinced a determined and well-founded hatred of the trickster O'Connell, and were successful at all points, above-mentioned sentences of saying anything person The Whigs, in fact, made an abject submission to ally offensive to Mr. Smythe, or what would be paints them; they literally sued to them, in bondsman's key, to his feelings as a gentleman. Mr. Villiers makes the But let not our troops suppose that this victory is for forbearance; assigned to them equal rights on Mesers. Marshall's costly hustings! accorded them man for man in the settled list of orators; and the working- his speech should have been understood by any one men Chartists waged the battle of argument with the Whig nobs, aye, and beat them too, masmuch as if there be any arguments good for Household Suffrage, the same arguments must be still better for Universal Suffrage. The solitary resolution moved, was also squared to Chartist toleration. It simply affirms that further reform is required. In this the Chartists of course agree. So the Whigs have actually taken nothing by their movement; in all respects playing second fiddle only. We repeat that the affair was an utier failure, though an immense sum of money has heroes!

O'CONNOR. O'CONNELL, THE MERCURY, been lavished upon it; the greater part of which no doult, will fall to the share of the Mesars. Marshall It is an old maxim that foolish persons always per

> "But although the Whigs have broken down in theh attempt to enlist under their banner the great body shewn plainly enough that they are ready to join the Chartists, or any body of complainants, as soon as would swallow any other nostrum for the sake altogether devoid of honest principle. We question however, whether the Chartists will ever again accept them as leaders. If they enlist, they must be contained making a bosom companion of the viper. The subquent arrival of O'Connell, and his attendance at in night's dinner, will not contribute to smooth the

towards a reconciliation. "Our report of the proceedings embraces all the lead ing points of the slightest importance or interest. The sentence; Mr. Roebuck is tiresome; Colonel Thompson prosy; Mr. Williams a mere chatterer. Mr. Sharman Crawford appears to be a clever man, but the meeting evinced a strong indisposition to listen to him, and many persons left the mill as soon as he began to speak The greater portion went to see O'Connell, and was disappointed. Sir George Strickland put himself on h defence as to his conduct as Chairman of the Hull Elec tion Committee: it would have been better for him ha he kept silence, for his explanation only makes the blad still blacker.

"We shall have to return to this and other parts of this 'Demonstration' was merely an affair of smole The mountain laboured, and brought forth a very time

Letthe "thieving god" and his "injured innocent take their change out of all these proofs of Chartie Oh! Neddy, if it had been a Whig meeting, how triumph, and add to them the fact, that all who wil nessed the procession admitted that it was the

But, says the Mercury, they had no plucke tended, in the very teeth of the meeting, that the When did age, sex, rank, friendship, or fellow- majority was for the original motion; knowing well

> -the polished gentleman-defender of the sucking dove, and so forth. We pity those leetle abortion who sneak after and crouch before the moving man of filth, that has mocked their very size, and revited of the Gallant Napier and the brave O'Connor. who valiant slanderer cry, " Hold!" " Enough!"

LEICESTER.

EVEN A GREATER CHARTIST TRIUMPH THAN THAT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST.

From Leeds to Leicester did Danny and Jose in company start. The object of the Leicester de was, to give to Lord Acre and Bombshell (EASTHOPE) all the advantage which sympathy for cobblers and church-rate "martyrs" could bestow, previously to another election. Admission only by ticket; and Chartists, and even their friends, positively refused entrance. Police, to phisiognomise every unwashed applicant, and all the avenues well guarded.

Well, says the reader, and where was the triumph Why, hear, and you shall confess.

DANIEL and JOSEPH vouchsafed an autograph Chartists, in which the writers requested the honour The beast marked O'Connon out for the notice of of an interview at their hotel, after the meeting to

> Well; what of that !-- where is the triumph ! Why, here, in these few words. Messrs. Seat

the value of self-esteem, their rulers will never hold The poor Mercury makes a leader of a most fool- them in better estimation than as so many noseled and which O'Connor transmitted to us :-

> " Leicester, January 23rd, 1841. "MY DEAR SIR,-The great church rate meeting is held here this evening; Dan, and Hume, Easthope, and Ellis, are all here. Admission only by ticket, and so scrupulous have the fellows been that they have had a person at each of their offices who they thought had they positively refused to sell a single ticket to any one who was known to be friendly to us. Dan and Hume sent for me and Seal to night, to go to their inn, "to think proper to put to them." We sent a letter instanter, to say we should be wanting in self-respect and a due consideration to the honour of our friends, after such a gratuitous insult offered to our body, if we

" Poor, but yet faithful. " I remain, dear Sir, "Yours truly,

"To Feargus O'Connor. Esq."

THE ELECTIONS.

THERE are now five of these things upon the tapit to wit, Canterbury, where the contest is between \$ Mr. Wilson (Whig) and a Mr. SHYTHE (Tory). Here the betting is twenty shillings to a pound very pretty quarrel as it stands: the Whig having blackguarded the Tory most awfully; the Tory for political language. The letter of apology runs

"Mr. Frederick Villiers, on the part of Mr. Henniker Wilson, disclaims having had the intention in the same disclaimer as to any other part of his speech. Mr. Villiers further expresses Mr. H. Wilson's regret that

personally offensive to Mr. Smythe. "FREDERICK VILLIERS FREDERICK SUTTON.

"January 22, 1841." Now, from the words, "feelings as a gentleman" it is quite clear that the most upright gentleman may be the most consummate political vagabout

Manchester—Jim Crow Gibson, (Whig, Tory, Radical, and Chartist;) Sir George Murray, (Tery;) 6 to 4 against GIESON. - Question, Orange

Rochdale-SHARMAN CRAWFORD, (honest man,) a walk over ; or Lombard-street to a China orange apon ould Ireland against the field, whoever

The Fife Boroughs-Dr. Bownie, (anything or nothing;) Col. FERGUSSEN, (Whig;) Tory not yet declared, but one will start; 20 to 1 on the Col. against the field; 100 to 1 the Col. against the Dr., and 70 to 1 the Col. against the Tory.

Whigs may lose Canterbury—it is probable they may lose Walsall-it is more than probable that mre to have five joints in his tail, as it merely for Members." requires the raising of the real standard of Irish Of this we shall merely say that the "penny-a-liner" they must go about their business.

The great secret of O'Conneil's humbug influence has been the jargon that he supported the best must just observe (as some foolish print has called the poor doctor "the Radical candidate") that a more miserable selection could not have been made, and our Scotch friends may rest assured that any effort made on behalf of the skin-a-flint Malthusian will be received by their English brethren as snything but a compliment.

In fact, if we were bound to name three political,mind, political,-humbugs, of the first water, we should unhesitatingly say Smith, Jim Crow Gibson. and the Doctor. As to Jim Crow Gibson, every honest man, every consistent man, every decent bound to oppose him; and we do hope that a downright good six-foot high Jim Crow, with his straw It is vulgar to say "Who are you!"-but the boys may fairly say "What are you now, Jim!"

MOTHER GOOSE.

WE are irresistibly driven, and, indeed, contrary to our express resolution, to say one word of our friend in her forlorn state.

The funeral pall which she so modestly threw over rity" !!! the mangled carcasses of her flock, on Saturday last, warmest imagination. We never saw a more dismal "upon authority," of the meeting! figure on the blackest tomb-stone, or a more fitting sign for such a shop. A few raw-boned nags and white feathers would have made it look like what it truly was, the hearse of a departed virgin sister; for, alss! it contained the consumptive remains of the maiden Association—the spinster's corpse.

But "Nil desperandum" is the last and best plank of the shipwrecked politician: and we shall look anxiously, on Saturday, for one of those grand strokes of novelty so innocently hinted at in Mother Goose's New Year's prospectus, and in which she ascribes her advance to her frequent flights of fancy and changes of opinion!

May we not, then, justly look for one of those startling bursts of imagination—an electric shock of fancy-a lurid flame of livid light-a volcanic magic wand, why not strike the chimney-pot off

-man, woman, and child!

What are the odds that, out of the scattered fragments of the menagerie, a new, a vigorous, and really moral force Universal Suffrage party does not like the goose with the golden eggs, which we unfortunately killed before she laid !

But, then, what becomes of the advertisements? stuff, but doctors know they don't pay.

We fear the case is hopeless: and we would strongly recommend our friend to study the fiddlefaddle of local politics; to be a great man in ward and vestry meetings; to keep a jealous eye over the Corporation and all its works; in short, to be a great luminary in a little sphere, which he may irradiate; for we assure him that his flash is lost long before is rises above the horizon of the great political

We give this advice with the most kindly feeling, and shall, at all times, be happy to assist a friend in the hour of need.

No:hing but a bold, a very bold, a tremendously bold, stroke will do now. We are prepared for it, be it never so startling; and, therefore, let it come. "Three removes are as bad as one fire," poor Richard says; but Mother Goose, scorning to be bound by the ordinary rules of almanac-wandism, has accured us that, with her, fire, at least, has had the effect of raising her circulation. Had other authority than a doctor made the assertion, we should have

TERIAL HACKS.

mestioned, if not doubted it.

an excellent specimen just now at Leeds.

to support them, inasmuch as the sons, nephews, them; and more force than they are possessed of to friends, cousins, relatives, kith and kin of these hustings' hacks, have been all provided for, either workhouse job, a police job, a church job, or tome other filthy job.

Now for our specimen. On the 21st., we had a batch of those fast-and-loose gentlemen, who wish to run with the hare and hold with the bound, apon the hustings at the "intellectual feast;" and they vied one with the other in strong denunciation of the present Administration; in fact, named some Personally, and the most prominent, as the great obstacles to all Reform, and they were cheered. Well, what did the sneaking crew next do! Why, GRACCHUS,-We have sent his letter to the Encouspon the very following day, we found them lauding,

Next comes Walsall-Shire, Corn-Law leaguer, praising, and applauding, and even drinking the T. R. Share seems angry about his communications (Whig); Gladstone, own brother to Newark (Tory), health of the said Ministers, with thunders of ap-Question—Corn Laws; and seven to five on the plause! and these very fellows will vote black white. and day night, and even a hole through an iron pot, to keep those "lagging," "deceitful," "inefficient" Ministers in office. Out upon such dirty vermin!

THE "SUN," AND ITS AUTHORITY.

We give the following few lines from the Sun:-"FRIDAY MORNING .-- Mr. O'Connell did not appear at the meeting yesterday, and I believe that it was ortunate he did not do so, for some persons were spprehended by the police, having daggers in their possession. This is a fact of which I have been informed upon authority on the correctness of which I have every reason to rely. It was to oppose and shout him down, that the Chartists were organised in such numbers, and it was for this purpose, too, they had supplied themselves with whistles, the effect of which Now, of these five seats it is possible that the they first tried upon the Chairman, upon Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck, the last of whom so properly rebuked them. The meeting itself was, as far as numbers went a very magnificent one, there being present at least they may lose Manchester, and it is certain that eight thousand persons, and of these there were not they will lose Rochdale, which, upon any question less than fifteen hundred Chartists; the remainder of mere PRESERVE US policy, will reckon, at least, as were Reformers, who look for Vote by Ballot, Houseof mere random Crawford, in spite of himself, is Triennial Parliaments, and no Property Qualification

principle in the House to insure the influence of who wrote it, also concocted it: and, when he wrote public opinion upon, at least, five members returned it he knew that he told a wilful, barefaced, maliby popular constituencies, and who must vote for cious, but harmless lie—harmless, because it apthe right thing, without reference to the man, or pears "on authority" in the "Sun." In very truth. we lament and grieve that our contemporary should allow himself to be made a standing joke for scribblers, the butt of "authority." No matter where the thing going. Now, Sharman will set a better thing jest comes from, whether from Bristol or Leeds, the going, and his presence is the heaviest blow that poor Sun is sure to be the victim. We need not Daniel could possibly have received; and hence his contradict the assertion, as every one knows that it attempt to choke him with fresh butter at starting. is false as false can be. In fact, some of our domes-Kirkaldy—the Whigs will win, and, in passing, we tie "Suns" would have rejoiced too much in the God-send, to have allowed the metropolitan luminary the first cut at the tit-bit.

> In another part of "Mr. Authority's" report, he says that "a half-drunken Chartist, upon the platform, observed to him that there could not be fewer than 50,000 persons present." This is as big a lie as the other fact "upon authority;" for, unless "Mr. Authority" himself was drunk, there was not a drunken man at the meeting.

In what is called the comment upon the proceedings, the Sun appears to think, and would make others think, that the meeting was for a compromise of man, and even every rogue, for decency's sake, is minor differences, and was terminated by an alliance among "Reformers." Poor luminary! how dark his lamp shines! The compromise was just this:has and white feather, and tri-coloured tail of The Chartists said, in very plain terms. "Behold orange, blue, and green, is ready, just to let the our banner and our motto,—the Charter, the whole Inswich Jim see his brother from old Kentucky. Charter, and nothing less than the Charter! and those who are willing to enlist are welcome. But no party shall agitate for any less measure-not even for a David Carter would have the Chartists of each repeal of the Corn Laws, the 'honest Ballot.' H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage, or Short Parliaments:" and this is what the Sun calls compromise!

The meeting was the death-blow of faction and of Whiggery, and of fiction, which is better. But why waste so much time with the butt of "autho-

Just a word. O'CONNOR, who had no more to do leaves us something to hope from her modesty. Of with the meeting than the Sun, is charged with all course, we mean the sad and mourning exhibition they choose to alledge; while, most anxious in the given as a "correct view of the interior" of the midst of so much affected accuracy, every one of the slanghter-house. The sight, the very sight, was "Establishment" stops short at the vote of conenough to chill the hottest blood, and freeze the fidence in O'Connon-not one publishes that part,

THE QUEEN'S RECITATION.

NUBSERY cares and labours, have, we presume. of late engrossed the time of our chief magistrate so fully, that see has ound it difficult to afford much leisure for the conning of tasks about state matters: and hence, the only merit of the royal homily-its shortness. We are sorry that we cannot accord to BIRMINGHAM RESTORATION COMMITTEE.- We have it the other quality of a jackass's gallop-sweetness. It is in every way deserving of the eloquent phraseology of our gallant neighbour-"meagre and miserable." Its rejoicing is over the rapine. bloodshed, treschery, rapacity, and busy-bodyvillainy which characterize all our intercourse with foreign nations; its congratulations are on THE "Song" to the tune of "Flowers of the forest" the peaceful aspect of our neighbours, while eruption of boiling genius; and, by one touch of her France is surrounding her cities with walls, and preparing to bristle them with cannon; its prophetic the Parliamentary H-o-n-s-e, say presto, and, by a hints are at more taxes, and more stringent laws, to sublime effort of harlequin-wandism, convert the in- keep down the Chartists. The Chartists, however, animate pile,—the H-o-n-5-e,—into U-n-i-v-e-r-s-a-l? have pretty well learned how to take care of them-We have seen changes and transformations far more selves. They will laugh at the precautionary physical force arrangements which may be taken, and May we not expect to receive chastisement for quietiy render them all nugatory in their onward our timidity, and rebuke for our lagging policy, by progress to the Charter. We cannot afford more an announcement that our Universal Suffrage means space for comment on the first baiting, for the nothing, and that the true and magical transform- present session, of the Tax-trap, lest our passing note Stion means, the enfranchisement of man and beast should fail, in both those essentials, of which we have WM. Wood, Chorley.—We have received a letter Parliament, 10 Geo. 4th, c. 56, and 4 and 5 Will. An inquest was held on Monday, before Mr. Badger, stated the Queen's lesson to be deficient in one.

-------THE PROPOSED "UNION" MOVEMENT.

We request attention to a very well written letter spring up, and start into a giant infant existence, on our 7th page, signed William Hick. With the sentiments, generally, expressed in that letter, we most cordially concur. We think, however, that the writer has mistaken both the meaning and the pro-Aye, there's the rub! "Quacks" may do for filling bable, effect of the address from the several Chartist delegates published in our last. He seems to think that the "beneficial union of the working classes with the honest advocates of right in every other class," spoken of by the delegates, must necessarily involve the placing of the people under middle- THE ls. 6d. for Mrs. Frost, noticed in last week's tions to ask the Secretary:-1. Have any trades class guidance and leadership, and he is naturally therefore fearful that some similar humbug to that of the Reform Bill agitation will be practised on them: indeed he broadly intimates an opinion, that it is the purpose of the delegates to solicit the middle classes to come out and "lead" the people. We believe him to be, here, labouring under a great mistake. We believe that none of the delegates mean any such thing. The only "union" contemplated by the delegates, or by the people, is this:- They think the time is MR. RICHARD BLACKBURN, Newcastle, Staffordshire, 2. They had derived most encouragement from those near, when all the classes of society, who live upon the labourers, will see their own interest to be necessarily and immediately jeopardised by the longer ROBERT LUNDY, 25. Mytongate, Hull.—The notice of denial of instice to the masses: and they expect. his commencing Agent for the sale of the Nordenial of justice to the masses; and they expect, therefore, to see the middle and higher classes come over in a body to the Universal Suffrage ranks and lend their aid to the accomplishment of that which they have hitherto impeded in its progress, as the THE HUSTINGS' PATRIOTS AND MINIS- best means of securing the continuance and establishment of their own rights, and of our position, T. Bolwell.-Received. Norming so much sinks the character of politicians altogether, as a nation, among the nations of the Let the fact, so boastingly and studiously proclaimed, earth. In that case they will accept the assistance that the politician, to be efficient, must throw off of those classes; they will show to them the dif- FOR THE COMMITTER FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN'S the gentleman. Of the truth of this we have had ference in spirit between a people and a faction; they will suffer the mantle of returning honesty The hustings' patriots ever have been the greatest to cover the foulness of past delinquencies, and ad-Ministerial backs: in fact, the crutches of the mit them to the privilege of co-operating for the mutilated body of Whiggery. They go about, in general good. But whoever thinks to place them the language of Hume, (the historian, not the again at the head of any popular movement will "hack,") " proclaiming that the people are not so find the people having too vivid a recollection of well governed as they should be," while they them- their former pranks in that position to allow it to belves are the very reserve upon which unjust be done. No, no; the people know them too well. rulers have to fall back, when assailed by the No more middle class leadership! No more "Reform" mania! The people have taken their own The Sham-Radicals, in the dishonest hope of affairs into their own hands; the helm of the elitching something for themselves, have allowed vessel is under their own guidance, and it will retheir patrons to commit wholesale plunder; and, in quire more tact than is possessed by the parties point of fact, they are, in political honour, bound whom our friend seems to fear, to wheedle it from

> TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. DAVID JOHN.—His long letter having no general interest, but being merely local and personal, we

wrest it from them.

cannot find room for it. J. YERNON.—When Mr. O'Connor's portrait is out he shall have one. At present we have none but specimens for Agents. THE UNENFRANCHISED'S ADDRESS has not enough of

poetic merit for publication. MR. PETER CHAPPEL, STOCKPORT.-We have received a letter from this person: we advise him

hoe.

being neglected. The Lord bless him! We only wish we had him at our desk for a week or two He will see that his present address is inserted.

His song will appear next week. IBLAC UNWIN deprecates the drinking customs of society; commends total abstinence; ascribes the failure of many societies and public bodies to the mischievous habits engendered by their practice of meeting at public Inns: and recommends, that wherever practicable, Charlists shall eschew all connection with the beer barrel. We quite agree GRIFFITHS.—We thank him for his numerous and

valuable favours; but we have no room for the "talk" of the Tories at Canterbury.

ENRY TONNEY.—We have received an insolent letter from some man, under this signature, about some communication, sent to us a long time ago, and rejected. He threatens to go to every public meeting, and tell the people that the Northern Star is a paid Government paper! His chief cause of anger seems to be that as we have not inserted his missive, which was to "shake the very foundation of a corrupt Government," we have not returned it to him. Now we have given public notice many times, that we do not hold ourselves bound to take care of rejected correspondence: and that all parties setting so much value on their lucubrations as to wish for their return, must keep copies for themselves. We see no reason for making this Mr. Tommey an exception to this necessary rule, even though the infliction of his sore displeasure be the penalty. If our "devil" chance to slumble on his papers while rummaging out the Balaam box for paper to light the office fire with, and if the said "devil" acquaint us with that circumstance, we will order it to be immediately posted off to Mr. Tommey, that he may therewith light his pipe: but this is all we can possibly do for

STARS TO IRELAND.—The Secretary of the Liverpool Committee for the transmission of Stars and

Arthur O'Connor's plate on the same condition as A. Finlay.

JOHN LIVESEY wishes us to say that he has received Red Bank Brewery, Manchester, nine shillings and sixpence. ONAS KNIPE, OF MANSFIELD, wishes his name to the

Teetoial Address. the Tectolal Pleage.

print one verse of it without alteration; and we think that ought to satisfy him: -

"We will not hurt nor harm the wigs, If they were all like sucking pigs But they are as base as any prigs That's knaping all they can.'

locality of the county of Middlesen to sign their names to the following pledge:-

A. B., do pledge myself, in the presence of my fellow members, to subseribe, weekly, for the the county of Middlesex, for the advancement of the People's Charter, and in accordance with the following rules:—

First-That all subscriptions for the above object

voluntary contributions.

Fourth—That the County Council shall pay the lecturers once a week. Fifth-That the lecturers shall equally proportion their services in the localities. Sixth-That the Secretary and Council of each lo

cality shall attend to conduct every arrangement

bers of the County.

on the lecture night. received from this body a long balance-sheet of accounts, which would occupy more space than we can spare. It is signed, T. P. Green, secretary, and E. Spinks and John Hardy, auditors, and shows a balance of £6 4s. 7d. in the hands

of the Treasurer. VECTIS.—We have no room for reports of Whig meetings.

will not suit us. Mr. Pitkethly.—In our report of the Mill Meeting, last week, it was stated, that when Mr. Pukethly rose to procure a hearing for Mr. Hume he was a sailed by all sorts of noises. This, Mr. P. writes us, was incorrect. He says he was urgently requested, by several of the ruption of moment being from one of the reporters. order, as he did, any person to sit down. The portion of the report complained of we gave as it reached us from the Mercury.

[UDDERSFIELD.—The report of the Oastler Tea

Party is in type, and shall appear in our next. not read it. If he will send the facts so written as that we can read and understand the statement, it shall have our attention. ANCHESTER TAILORS AND CORDWAINERS .- Their

address next week. ATTHEW SMITH, NORWICH.—We cannot now inweeks ago. M. RUBERTS, Secretary to the Committee for send-

ing Sars to Ireland, should have sent us his address with the appeal. We keep it over that we may append it. PITKETHLY.-His letter is in type, and will appear in our next.

Star, from Dewsbury, was an error: it had ap-IRELAND.—Send the amount in post stamps.

Duncan has never sent his account to the office. When he does it will be credited, if correct. tion of breaking them.

sending a letter stating the amount and his ad-

thern Star, Uastler's Fleet Papers, and Richardson's Black Book, is an advertisement. OLD SQUATT.—Received: and will take advantage of

him, if needed. G. MACCLESPIELD. - Get tickets from the Agent you leave, showing you have subscribed to the date of your change.

From G. F., Aberdeen

a few enemies to political jugglery, of Conduit-street... ... 0 3 6 London ... 1 7 6 London Manchester 0 15 7 Post-office order 0 0 6 - Attleborough, near Nuneaton, per W. J. Osborne per W. J. Osborne ... 0 6 0 Heywood, near Rochdale ... 0 5 0 Rochdale, per James Taylor... 0 5 • ... Huddersfield, per D. Clayton 0 10 0 ... the Isle of Wight Political Association ... 1 0 0 the members of the Tower Hamlets National Charter

Association... ... 0 6 6 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From a Fustian Jacket on the Great

Western Railway... ... 0 1 • Leeds 0 0 3 the Working Men's Association, Galashioltion, Galashiels ... 0 14 0 ... the Operatives at Milkinggreen Mills, Lees... 0 4 4 Wm. Haigh, Ulverstone ... • 8 • .. Edinburgh, per John Duncan. being profits of a ball, held on New Year's Day, in

Clyde-street Hall ... 1 0 0

FOR MR. OASTLER. From G. F., Aberdeen FOR FROST'S RESTORATION COMMITTEE. From the Working Men's Association, Galashiels ... 0 1 0 FOR MRS, FROST. From H. Stephens, Brighton, per ... 0 1 6 Mr. Morling

BIRMINGHAM.-Our Birmingham friends will note that we have appointed, as correspondent for the Northern Star, Mr. GEORGE WHITE. whose whole time will be devoted to the service of the people of the districts in and around Birable to give his address; but, for the present, all communications may be addressed for him at Mr. Guest's, bookseller, Steelhouse-lane; and we request that all matters of interest, connected with the movement, may be forwarded to him without delay. He will attend all meetings of the people, of which due notice is given to him, and report the proceedings.

Local and General Untelligence.

HARLESTON (NORFOLK.)-THE CHURCH RATE WAR .- Un the refusal of Mr. Laidler, dissenting preacher, of this town, to pay a church-rate of ls. 41d., the usual legal proceedings were commenced against him; and a table and seven chairs were seized from his house, under a distress warrant, which were brought to the hammer by Mr. Hedgeman, on the 18th inst., and disposed of at low prices to two individuals. A large concourse of persons collected together, of whom a great number were dissenters; but, however deep their curses other political information to Ireland appeals to might be, they certainly were not very loud, for the people of England for more Stars. The things passed very quietly. At the conclusion, how-Committee have got very few to what they ex- ever, a few of the warmest dissenters appeared quite chop-fallen, and entirely lost their equanimity. MEMBER OF THE LIVERPOOL COUNCIL can have High words were bandled between them and the auctioneer, and we imagined we heard threats of 'Slapping your face, if you say more to me"-" Do. if you dare, I defy you"-and "A coroner's infrom a few of the members of the Ten Pound quest will be the next thing we hear of," &c. But Loan Association, held at Richard Fieldens, the it might arise from our duliness of hearing; of course, it is quite unreasonable to suppose that such words could ever escape the lips of our "moral force" Whigs and Tories! We will yield to none in our attachment to genuine liberty, including the ROBERT JONSTON PAGE, JAMES CHRISTIE, AND JOHN redress of all "Dissenter's grievances;" but, from Hoggan, of Dunfermline, wish their names to our soul, we believe that the opponents of church-rates are not animated by a spark of true HUNTER writes us, that a young woman in the patriotism. We will say nothing about their directservice of a priest, at Alloa, having applied for ing their opposition against the trifling church-rate, permission to attend a Chartis service, was whilst of the enormous amount levied in the shape denied by her Reverend master, with much of tithes, we never hear a word. We will pass this over, and just analyse their "conscientious" professions. All their opposition is for "conscience" Wood, Honley, has sent us a song. We will sake—all because they wish to be done unto, as they would do unto others. Now, we will just ask, is not the execrable New Poor Law as adverse to the conscience of every humane man as the church-rate can be to the dissenters? Is not the usurpation of country, and the forcing of tyrannical laws, which are, and of vastly more consequence to the temporal period of one quarter of a year, the following trumpery, trifling church-rate! How these hypo-sum, for the support of Chartist lecturers, for trites have respected the conscientious scruples of am accountable for my actions; I believe in the hear Mr. O'Connor say we turned our backs on him. I be received by the local Secretaries, and paid to more to complain of than they have? And who. the Treasurer of the County Council once a instead of seeking the good of a class, or a sect, are wishing and striving for Universal Liberty, both Second-That the local Councils shall provide suitable body and mind. Self is the "ruling principle"-in this something with it, and then go to the side door and lecture rooms, to be defrayed by the public's struggle they are totally regardless of the Heavensprung rights of their fellow-creatures. Were the Third-That the County Council shall nominate the dreadful persecutions of the days of the whorelecturers, and that they shall be elected, by monger, Charles the Second, revived, and the dis- two others in £10 each, to keep the peace, and in ballot, once a quarter, by the whole of the mem- senting body brought to a knowledge of that Truth which they profess, but, unhappily, know not, they in these retributive judgments.—Correspondent.

LONDON .- JOURNEYMEN'S TRADES' HALL DIS-TRICT MEETING .- (By our own Correspondent.)-On the dome skylight smashed, and that £50 would not Monday evening, the committee for promoting the replace the damage done. erection of a Journeymen's Trades' Hall in the metropolis, convened a public meeting in the schoolroom, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, in furtherance of their object; at half-past eight Mr. Peat, carpenter, was called to the chair, and in a lucid address demonstrated the advantages that must accrue to the working men of London from the erection of the contemplated institution.-Mr. Hetherington, who was received with loud and general cheering, moved the first resolution:-"That this meeting is of his house, cries from his wife, of "Now don't; opinion, that the present condition of the working now give over, for I expect my master class, whether as individuals, or composing the home directly." On pushing open the door, he saw various trades of London, is unjust and degrading, and that the comfort, economy, and influence of their numerous trades' societies would be greatly in the direction whence the sound proceeded, and enhanced by the erection of a hall in some central locality, where cheaper and better accommodation could be offered for their meetings, with a combination of intellectual and so-Foxes, to interfere; and that, when he did so, cial improvement secured to the members."he u as heard very attentively: the only inter- Mr. Boggis, in a temperate and well-received address, seconded the resolution; which was put from who ought to have known his place better than the chair, and carried unanimously.—Mr. Richard Moore came forward, amidst general applause, to move the second resolution:-" That this meeting is of opinion, that the plan and constitution of a proposed London Journeymen's Trades' Hall," as now subfrom him about three young women; but we can- 4th, c. 40; is eminently designed to promote the the coroner, when much evidence to the effect above convenience and political and moral elevation of the stated was adduced, and the inquiry eventually adlabouring class, and earnestly recommends to the journed till Thursday. individual operatives of this great metropolis, the necessity and importance of their respective trades' societies immediately taking shares from their funds; sert the report: we ought to have had it three the private exertions of their numerous members, and unitedly secure the speedy erection and permanent management of so desirable an edifice."-Mr. Potts, a delegate from the basket-makers, in a calm, argumentative, and impressive speech, seconded the resolution. - A gentleman, (whose name we did not catch,) stated that he had only this evening taken up a share in the undertaking. He most anxiously and ardently wished it success; and, with the permission of the Chairman, he had a few quessocieties taken up shares, and how many? 2. From what class of trades do the Committee find the greatest encouragement ! 3. Have they any account at a banker's ? 4. What amount of money, belonging to the Hall fund, is any member allowed to M. THOMPSON is very much surprised that we have hold? 5. Is it contemplated to erect District Halls. acted with such rigid punctuality to our rules. in the event of the Central Hall proving successful? He ought to have been surprised if we had not And 6. Are any profits expected to be realised, by done so. We do not make rules with the inten- letting the Institution for other purposes than the of the trades !- Mr. Farren, the Secretary, replied, o AGENTS .- It was utterly impossible to supply those that about seven or eight united trades have actually orders which only arrived at the office on Monday taken shares and paid the money, and as many more have given the Committee favourable answers. can have the money he sent here some time ago, by trades that must necessarily have the greatest hand in the erection of the building. 3. They had an account with Messrs. Proscott, Grote, and Co. in Threadneedle-street; of whose liberal conduct to the Committee, Mr. F. spoke in the most enlogistic terms. 4. The whole amount held by the three Treasurers on the Committee did not exceed a dozen pounds. 5. This question would be best answered after the operation of the comtemplated Central Hall should have been tested; and, lastly, there could be no doubt whatever that a considerable profit would accrue to the shareholders, by allowing other classes the use of the Hall, at a moderate A. BROWN, LEVEN.—Received. His paper is posted price, when not required for their own purposes. It should be borne in mind that as much as forty guineas were paid for Exeter Hall, for one evening -that this Committee have economised their funds. so that not a soul has received a farthing in the way of remuneration for services, neither the Committee nor the Secretary, who have to stop out night after night, at some expence, and at the sacrifice of demestic comforts at home, receiving one farthing from the funds. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Farren concluded by announcing that the Committee had decided on holding their next district meeting on Mouday next, at the Temperance Hotel, Adelaidesquare, New North-road, Islington; in order that every quarter of the metropolis should, as far as General Washington, New Road End, to commence practicable, be made acquainted with the objects at half-past two o'clock. sought to be achieved .- Some other speakers addressed the meeting, particularly an eccentric old gentleman, who caused much merriment and more

> man, and the meeting broke up. of the Hall of Science, in Broadmead, and destroying the property therein. - George Lovell, being sworn, said, yesterday evening there was a meeting at the Hall after worship, and the doors were closed. Shortly after, those of us who were inside heard a breaking of lamps outside, and a noise as of many persons attempting to force the doors. I went and put in some pieces of strong timber against the doors to secure them. The mob outside got a cart which was in the lane, and rushed with it against the doors several times. At length the doors were forced, and forms and sittings, and tearing down the gas fittings. learn a go —Mr. Herapath: The magistrates should know meetings.

that, on every Sunday night, there was a riot in the and I was obliged to give him in charge to the police for his own protection. The entire riot appeared to me to be owing to some well-dressed young men, who headed and organised the mob. A party then came to me, and claimed protection, as the Hall of Science was in the possession of the mob. I went down there, and saw again the same young men who before headed the mob. I have nothing mingham, in that capacity. We are not yet to do with the dogmas of Mr. Owen or Mr. Brindley, but one thing is clearly our duty, as magistrates, and that is to afford protection to the pub-

> the police encourage the mob. When the Inspector came down to the Hall, last night, he said it served us right .- Mr. Superintendent Fisher : I said you first kick up a row, and then sent for us to put it down. There have been more rows since the Hall of Science has been open than we ever had before.— Mr. Newman: The police have no business to express any opinion at all, one way or the other. They are mere machines in the hands of the magistrates. However wrong it may be to hold these meetings on Sunday, and I think it is wrong, still the police have nothing to do with that. Suppose any of the mob had heard the remark you made, why they would imagine they were doing right, and thus it is that rows ensue.-Mr. Herapath: It is the duty of the police to afford protection to all her Majesty's subjects.-H. Hayward was then sworn: I am not a Socialist; I was at the Hall of Science last night, and I saw the prisoner in the act of breaking open the door with a large log of wood. He was knocking against the door and kicking at it.-By Mr. sage occurs:-Herapath: I did not see him break any furniture.-Edward Poole sworn: I am not a Socialist. I saw

ic. and I. for one, will do it.-Lovell: I am satisfied

the prisoner go into the Hall of Science; he went to the platform and lighted a candle, and made a kind of speech; he then came down from the platform. collared a person, and asked him if he was a Socialist. The individual replied "No;" and then the prisoner said. "Simkin is in here; we will have him out."-The prisoner said: I had been drinking at the Trout till half-past nine o'clock, and on coming and I need not, as an humble individual, confirm what away I met the mob and went to see what was going I trust is generally known and appreciated by every on, but I waited outside the doors and took no part | working man in the realm, -that Mr. O'Connor apares in the row.—The witness: He collared me and said, neither exertion nor expence to forward their interests, Don't I do my duty like a man!" The witness and befriend them, when others forsake them in the added, I am no Socialist, but I don't like to see the hour of peril. But it is the second sentence of the commonwealth destroyed."-Mr. Shaw, a gentleman | paragraph to which I would direct your attention; who reports for the Journal office, here called out, "I have heard privately that the prisoner can pro- had certain "injunctions from Brougham, Wakley, and duce witnesses to prove his innocence of the charge, if he is allowed time."—Mr. Burgess wished to know if Mr. Shaw was a witness in the case.-Mr. Herapath: In what character does Mr. Shaw attend here? Is he an advocate?—The prisoner in my own estimation, could I have condescended to then called a young man as a witness, who said he purchase my own liberation or the favour of others on was drinking with him till half past nine at the such degrading terms, at the expence of gratitude to a Trout. On their return they heard a row and went to see what it was. The prisoner did not try ot break in. There was a large mob inside, breaking the things to pieces.—Poole said the last witness was himself on the platform and taking part in the the natural and social rights of the people of this row.—A boy of the name of Beard then appeared to not in the sense stated in the paragraph. The truth is, give evidence on behalf of the prisoner, when Poole are the offspring of unlawful might down the throats | identified him also as one of the rioters, and said he | made us travel at a railroad pace, in the fulfilment of of the people, as adverse to the conscience of every saw him take a large stone and break a lamp.-A true Charlist, as compulsory assessments can be to person of the name of Fisher then stepped forward, the dissenters? We unhesitatingly declare they and said he could give evidence. On being asked if ignorant of our proximity to York dungeon, when we he was a Socialist, he said he was. In reply to took the railway from Selby to Leeds. This is the and eternal well-being of the people, than their questions from Mr. Herepath, he said, "I believe in true and only reason I can give, for circumstances over crites have respected the conscientious scruples of am accountable for my actions; I believe in the hear Mr. O'Connor say we turned our backs on him. I Poor Law Repealers and Chartists, let their ser-contents of the book I hold in my hand." The will just in friendship say, "O thou of little faith." vile, "godly" journal answer. Have they not al. Witness was then sworn, and said-"The first noise Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will give insertion to the ways been the foremost to urge on the harpies of the had partly subsided in the premises, and I went to shove remarks, that Mr O'Connor's mind may be disaw to prosecute men who have ten thousand times open the door of the ante-room for the females who abused of a wrong impression, and that the public were there, to escape. I opened the door, and saw about twenty individuals in the room; I saw the prisoner take up a piece of quarter-staff and strike strike it. That was the door leading to the room in which the females had taken refuge.—The prisoner was ordered to find sureties, himself in £20, and default was committed to gaol.-In the course of the morning, application was made for summonses would acknowledge that Heaven was just to them against other parties implicated in the above transaction. It was stated that the most disgraceful proceedings had taken place; that the benches and desks

> SHEFFIELD .- MURDER IN SHEFFIELD .- On Sunday morning, a dreadful murder was committed in Sheffield, on the body of a man named Beck. The circumstances were of a rather peculiar nature. as it appears the murdered man wanted some improper intimacy with the murderer's wife. The husband, named George Raney, on returning home late last Saturday night, heard, before he entered the house was in total darkness. Thinking that the parties were in criminal intercourse, he rushed laying hold of the intruder, proceeded to inflict upon him sundry heavy blows. They closed, and falling upon a card-table in the room, smashed it to pieces. On the floor Raney was uppermost, and he seized Beck by the throat with one hand, and struck him with the other. A gurgling noise in the throat of Beck alarmed Raney; and he rushed from his own house to his sister's, where he expressed himself very fearful that he had killed a man; but whom he did not know. On learning that Book was actually dead, he declared he would surrender himself to justice; and was leaving his sister for that purpose, when he met the constable seeking him.

had been broken up, the-fittings pulled down, and

RANEY, the Sheffield murderer, passed through Leeds, this morning, on his way to York Castle. He came by the mail-train from Sheffield: he was not Joseph Howe, for his inhuman and brutal conduct that by their powerful patronage they may stimulate hand-cuffed or otherwise ironed, and is stated, by

the guard of the mail, to have been very cheerful. LEEDS. - DEATH OF MISS ANN CARR. - Want of space prevented our noticing last week the death of this extraordinary female, who for many years has been avery prominent character in the neighbourhood of Leeds, as the founder and principal preacher of the sect of Female Revivalists; and which took place at her residence in Regent-street, on Monday, the 18th instant, after a protracted illness of nearly three years. She was a woman of extraordinary firmness and decision of character; possessing talents which fall to the lot of very few of the more gentle sex, and which pre-eminently fitted her for the peculiar sphere of activity, in which she was the means of accomplishing much good. The fervency of her religious enthusiasm was calculated to work powerfully upon uncultivated minds, putting a strong check upon the developements of licentiousness in its grosser and more revolting forms, and enlisting the strong feelings of the animal man in the cause of virtue and religion. This led to many extravagances both of doctrine and demeanour, which, while they served equally as a source of amusement to the thoughtless and profane, and of serrowful concern to the rationally pious, were yet abundantly counterbalanced by the moral good resulting from her indefatigable labours among the lowest classes of society. She was for 34 years a constant and laborious preacher: first among the Primitive Methodists, and afterwards as the leader of the new Methodistic sect. which, in conjunction with her friend and colleague. Miss Williams, she founded in Leeds, in 1822. She had a chapel in Regent-street, and another in Brewery Field, both of which are now left to the governance of Miss Williams; and, at her decease. to be vested in trustees. She was a person of most benevolent habits and philanthropic disposition, and we believe devoted a considerable property to the prosecution of her benevolent labours in the promotion of religion, temperance, and education, of all which she was the ever-active and untiring advocate. The respect entertained for her was last resting-place. She was interred, according to her own request, on the third day after her decease, in the Cometery, Woodhouse Lane; and many, which is so constructed as to form at while standing near her grave, felt indeed that they had lost a mother and a friend.

the National Charter Association are reminded that | Cross Hospital, where the most prompt attention was the meeting takes place on Sunday next, at the paid; but we learn that the patient still lies in a very

LERDS TOWN COUNCIL MEETING.—A tolerably numerous special meeting of this body took place on Field, manufacturer, Pudsey, was returning from Wednesday last, for the purpose of determining the sale of machinery at Mr. Chambers' mill at what steps should be taken to meet the rule nisi of Horton Bank Top, on Tuesday night last, and when the Court of Queen's Bench, calling upon the descending the hill to Shear-bridge near this town, uproar, after which thanks were voted to the Chair-BRISTOL-DISGRACEFUL ANTI-SOCIALIST RIOT Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to show cause the girths of his saddle suddenly broke, by which he at the Hall of Science.—Daniel Sexion was why they refused to admit Mr. Radford Potts, as a was thrown from his horse with great violence, and charged, on Monday, with breaking open the doors of the Hall of Science, in Broadmead, and destroy-made by Mr. Alderman Tottie, and seconded by Mr. injury that his life is despaired of. Yesterday, he Alderman Benyon, that steps should be taken by was totally insensible, and the blood flowing from the Mayor and Town Clerk on behalf of the Mayor, his cars proves that his situation is a very critical Aldermen, and Burgesses, to meet the rule. Mr. one. - Bradford Observer. Atkinson moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Wright, that the Mayor and Town Clerk take no steps on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, it being competent for any burgess to proceed as he thought fit. After a long and very angry discussion, a division took place, when there were for the motion, 32; against it, 26.—A second we who were inside, only a few individuals, being amendment was also proposed by Mr. Atkinson, timid, ran into an adjoining room and shut the door. seconded by Dr. Hunter, of a similar nature; After some time I opened the door and saw about when there appeared for the amendment, 23; 60 or 100 persons in the Hall, and the prisoner was against it, 31.—The discussion was carried on in

DEBATING SOCIETY.-A debating society comstreets. Yesterday evening, as I was going by the mences to-night at Mr. Illingworth's, to commence Bush, I saw a crowd of at least five hundred persons at eight o'clock precisely. The subject will be vehemently hooting at and endeavouring to assail "Whether is a Monarchical or a Republican Governsome person who was in a car, and who appeared to ment, the best calculated to promote the happiness be obnoxious to them. I went immediately to the of the people?" Let every Chartist feel that it is his police-station, called out the reserve force, and had duty to encourage and promote such a society as this the street cleared. The mob, however, again got by his presence there to-night; let him endeavour to sight of the obnoxious individual, and ran after him, bring as many as he can, and show that he has the good cause at heart; to the young men especially, this is an opporing ity that ought not to be lost a ghi

> ROBBING THE DEAD.—There are some strange rumours afloat as to the proceedings of some officials, or their deputies, at the parish church, in this town. Those who have access to the vaults can probably explain the matter, which, at present, is shrouded in secrecy, though we are given to understand a searching investigation (strictly private) is now going on.

Frihcoming Charlist Meetings

NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Mason will deliver a ecture at North Shields, on Monday, the 1st of rebruary. As the powers that be will not allow it to be in-doors, it will very probably be on the New Quay, North Shields. Mr. Mason will deliver the first of a series of lectures (to be continued weekly) in the Joiner's Hall, on Sunday, the 31st January, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. One pentry each will be taken at the door, to derray expences. Mr. Mason will likewise visit Kenton, on Saturday, the 6th of February.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Glasgow, 19th January, 1841. SiR,-In your last paper, January 16th, a letter of Mr. O' Connor's is given, in which the following pas-

'Every one knows how I worked for the cotton spinners. I attended their second trial in January. They came home the other day with an injunction from Brougham, Wakley, and others, to take no notice of ins. They were within an hour's journey of my dungeon, and they turned their backs upon me. I forgive them. if they are ever prosecuted again, I will defend them again.

The first part of this paragraph is true to the letter, wherein it is stated that the liberated cotton spinners others, to take no notice of Mr. O'Connor." This. Mr. Editor, I deny in the most emphatic manner; not less in justice to the parties charged, than in vindication of my own character, as I would be for ever sunk

friend whom I revere through principle. From whatever quarter Mr. O'Connor has heard this, I can assure him and you, that it is wholly without foundation. As to having passed his "dungeon" without paying a visit, I regret to say it is true; but our anxiety to meet our unhappy wives and children, engagements we had made with various towns in Yorkshire; while, at the same time, we were utterly generally may know that the five persecuted and deeply-injured cotton spinners of Glasgow, never could have sanctioned a contract that would have been alike discreditable to all concerned. Your insertion of the above in Saturday's Star, will oblige,

Sir, yours, &c. &c., RICHARD M'NEIL Bank Tavern, 23, Trongate.

If give this letter insertion, and I have but just one word to say upon it. The cotton spinners were several days in Hull, within three hours of York, before they came to Leeds. When they were at Leeds, 1 myself asked them if they would not go to York, the succeeding day, to which I received an evasive and hesitating reply. Mr. Hackett, one of the five cotton spinners, in the hearing of the others, told me in the Music Saloon, at Leeds, that the reason why they had. since their return, taken no public notice of O'Connor. not even returning thanks to him, was, because the had been advised to that line of conduct by Mr. Wakley and their London friends. In none of the resolutions of gratitude for the exertions of friends, passed at the numerous meetings held on their behalf, that have ever come under my notice, does the name of O'Connor appear, save at Leeds; and then it was forced on them by the meeting, having been excluded from their original progamme of proceedings entirely. Let these facts speak for themselves.

WILLIAM HILL,

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 27. WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- On Monday evening, at the weekly meeting of this Association, it was resolved that any member of the Association, who shall bring up seven new members in one quarter, shall receive an enamelled card, of the same kind as those got up for the benefit of the victims. The practice of smoking during the hours of business was abolished. A vote of thanks to the Chartists of Leeds, and to the conductors of the Northern Star, the advecate of the people's rights,) for the grand moral display made on the 21st instant, to welcome the arch-traitor Dan, and for the glorious defeat of the Fox and Goose Ciub, was carried unanimously. A vote of approbation was also carried to the Hon, and Rev. Godolphin Osborne, "for his

Christian conduct in bringing to justice the monster,

towards Elizabeth Wise, an inmate of the Hoo Union

Bastile."

FINSBURY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- In accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting, this society held a public meeting last evening, at their Rooms, No. 9, Little White Lion-street, Mercer-street, Long Acre. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Durrant, and adopted:-" That this meeting, fully agreeing with the objects of the National Charter Association, pledges itself to assist, by every means in its power, to carry the same into effect." Mr. Maine moved, and Mr. Norman seconded, a vote of thanks, which was carried, to the Leeds Committee, for their exertions in getting up the recent "Welcome-to-the-great-Dan Demonstration," and also to the People's Delegates. for their manly and uncompromising conduct at the middle-class meeting." Mr. Hoppy moved, and Mr. Hodge seconded, a resolution pledging the meeting, ndividually, as well as collectively, to petition the House of Commons, during the present Session, for the Charter, and the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners. A committee for the ensuing quarter was then formed from among the members present; the secretary and the treasurer were appointed; and notice was given that Mr. Cameron would give a lecture at the Society's rooms, on Cooperation, on Tuesday next. A number of new members were engolled in the National Charter Association. STREET ACCIDENTS.—The past week has been pregnant with street accidents of a minor description. scarcely a day passing without three or four cases of dead horses" in omnibuses or cabs; and yesterday (Tuesday), in Red Lion-street, Holborn, at about five o'clock, the victim of one accident from rapid driving had scarcely been taken into a surgeon's in that street, ere another vehicle (a cab) came rapidly round the corner, and knocked down a respectably attired aged woman, but fortunately inflicting no very serious injury, although much fright and some bruises were the result. Pedestrians complain loudly of the wood pave-

ing of their vicinity. ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, a poor old man, Chapel, in the Adelphi, Strand, when, just at the once a step in the door-way, and a window for the area beneath. A frightful wound was thus occasioned, NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The Council of and the sufferer was immediately removed to Charing

ments, over which the coaches roll without giving warn-

SERIOUS, IF NOT FATAL ACCIDENT. - As Mr. Saml.

dangerous state.

MR. CASTLEU AND THE FLEET PAPERS.-With gratified feelings we learn from Mr. Oastler himself that his little weekly publication is likely to succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The second number doubled the circulation of the first, and the third nearly doubled that of the second.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY. - On Monday night, about eight o'clock, as a youth named Charles Stuart was 60 or 100 persons in the Hall, and the prisoner was against it, 31.—The discussion was carried on in passing along Cobourg-street, Leeds, he was assumed them. I heard the mob breaking up the anything but a gentlemanly manner; the body would saulted by a man who seemed to be acting in concert learn a good lesson from attending a few Chartist with two wemen, and who unclasped young Steart's meetings.

Varieties.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—From the Carlisle Journal. It is not probably generally known that the poet once paid our "merry city" a visit, though there is no doubt that he did once at least, get "unco happy" within our ancient walls. He had come into the grass for a few hours. The horse, as may well be supposed, having such a master, was a brute of field belonging to our worthy corporation, which adjoined that in which it had been put, was of a better and sweeter flavour than its own allotment, and accordingly made good his lodgment there. The mayor impounded the horse, and next morning, when Burns heard of the disaster, he wrote the fol-

"Was e'er puir poet sae befitted, The maister drunk—the horse committed— Puir harmless beast! tak' thee use care. Thou'lt be a horse when he's nae Mayor.'

His worship's Mayorality, we should have premised, was about to expire on the day on which the stanza was written; it is raid, that when the Mayor heard whose horse he had impounded, he gave instant orders for its liberation, exclaiming, "let him have it, or the job will be heard of for ages to come."

CURRAN AND THE MILLER'S DOG .- Curran had told me, with infinite humour, of an adventure between him and a mastiff when he was a boy. He had heard somebody say, that any person throwing the skirts of his coat over his head, stooping low, holding out his arms, and creeping along backwards, might frighten the fiercest dog and put him to Hight. He accordingly made the attempt on a miller's animal in the neighbourhood, which would never let the boys rob the orchard; but found, to his continued severity of the sorrow, that he had to deal with a dog which did not care which end of the boy went foremost, so quent diminution in agri- menced close to Virginia as he could get a good bite out of it. "I pursued cultural and other employ- water, for the sporting the instructions," said Curran, "and as I had no ments, the poor in the dis-eyes save those in front, fancied the mastiff was in tricks surrounding Windsor sisting of pointers and setfull retreat, but I was confoundedly mistaken; for, are suffering severely from ters. His Royal Highness at the very moment I fancied myself victorious, the the combined effects of a has secured an excellent enemy attacked my rear; and, having got a reason-dearth of food and fuel. breed, and much sport is ably good mouthful out of it, was fully prepared to Half-starved looking crea- anticipated by the Prince take another before I was rescued.—Sir Jonah Barsington's Personal Sketches of his own Times. WHAT IS HONOUR.

Not to be captious, nor unjustly fight;

Tis to confess what's wrong, and do what's right. "POLLY," quoth Prince Albert to the wonderful parrot, "I had de mind to co shooting dis morning." A truly mental employment, indeed, re-

Or "give and take" Queens know but little yet, They nothing "give," and "take" all they can get! A REPEAL shopkeeper, in Dublin, has a large tion, called at a public house was hastened in placard over his door, "Hatter, by special appoint- house in Egham, for the consequence of the deparment, to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and his purpose of soliciting alms. ture of the Court from Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant.

LONG FOR THIS WORLD .- There is a family of six brothers in Indiana, whose aggregate length is that for several days she would have occasionally forty-three feet; being an average of seven feet two had scarcely enough of taken equestrian exercise inches each - American Paper.

An inquest was held, the other day, at the "Cat and Mutton," Hackney, on an infant, whose parents of the Windsor union, and lived in Sheep's lane, and who had been suffocated by "a bit of mutton." The "innocent lamb," as one suffering from absolute the walls, which require nor was her Majesty's reception any thing like so of the witnesses designated the child, was only sixteen months old.

It is a fact that, on "the rest of the Royal being proposed by the Duke of Buckingham. at the recent dinner of the Buckingham Conservative Association, some wag near the bottom of the statement. After receiving table was heard andibiy to respond to the toast, Wh this trifling addition, "and may nothing occur bed for the night, she the immediate vicinity of the heads, and in that situation singing the popular sir to disturb that rest.'

That cost much more than it will bring,' replied the impertinent bird.

INGRATITUDE. - When Duchesnosis, the celebrated French actress, died, a person met an old man who was one of her most intimate friends. He was pale, confused, awe-stricken. Every one was trying to console him; but in vain:- "Her loss," he exclaimed. "does not affect me so much as her horrible ingratitude. Would you believe it, she died without leaving me anything in her will-I, who have dined with her, at her own house, three times a week for thirty years !"

"Polly," said Victoria, as she walked up to the another part of the room, stalls have also been made eage to introduce the Archbishop of Canterbury to in which they had no fur- for the sick horses, and cauppy have been regilt and decorated; the steps the wonderful bird, "bow immediately; have you no niture." - Worship-street other arrangements of a covered with a magnificent purple carpet, embroidered reverence for the church !" "Yes, but none for the Police Report, Jan. 14, somewhat expensive na- with a Norman rose; and on the left of the throne pare," concluded the witty bird.

Good Resoluder.—" If dat you saw me in de crowd, Poll, you would know dat I vas a Prince, ch!" quoth Prince Albert to his parrot. "Directly," rejoined Poll; "the black sheep in the flock is always easy of detection."

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST .- A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and known globe; a house with two mothers-in-law a considerable time withis so excessively hot that it can be likened to no out effect, the relentless given by her Majesty. place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a functionary closed his door

MYSTERIOUS PROFESSION.—" Now, Tom," said the leaving them unprotected, printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions houseless, and pennyless, to his apprentice, "put the 'foreign leaders' into to the mercy of the pelting the galleys and lock'em up—let 'Napoleon's Re- snow storm. After remainmains' have a larger head-distribute the 'army in ing some time, the poor the east'-take up a line and finish the British woman was seized with Ministers'—make the young Princess to run on the pains of labour. with the 'Duchess of Kent'-move 'the Kerry hunt' application was renewed, out of the chase-get your stick and conclude 'the her state made known, but horrid murder' that Joe began last night-wash your all to no avail, no assisthands and come into dinner, and then see that all the ance was afforded, and

WHAT WE CALL DUTIES .- Every man ought to pay his debts-if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbour-if he can. Every man and woman ought to get married-if they can. Every representative to Congress and the Legislature ought to tell the constituents what they are about-if they can. Every man should do his work to please his customer-if he can. Every man should rule his wife -if he can. Every wife should please her husband —if she can. Every woman should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can. Every lawyer should tell the truth-if he can. Every preacher of the Gospel should be a Christian-if he can. Every reader should add something to the above—if he can.—

PRINCE ALBERT entered the presence of Victoria was at length received one morning, after having completed his riding slive. The poor unhappy lesson, quite elated with the improvement he had woman was on Monday in made in his equestrian knowledge. "I haf, mein a very dangerous state teir Vic, made von grand leap all de vay from dis to Delicacy forbids us to dedis," placing, as he spoke, two chairs at about six feet pict the scene presented apart. "Indeed!" exclaimed the Queen, "that is a at the door of this worthy long way indeed—but it is not a millionth part the on the following morning. distance of your first leap." "Inteed!" rejoined This same individual (man Albert, "Vy—vot for—vot first leap!" "From a we cannot call him) reeabin of Saxe Gotha to Buckingham Palace!" The fused relief to a poor Prince recognised the justice of the remark by a very starving family residing in formal bow.

WHEN QUIN was one day lamenting the ravages without food from Thurs- satin, richly embroidered of time, a pert coxcomb asked what he would give to day afternoon until Friday be as young as he was, to which our wit replied, evening last week.-Leithat he would even submit to be almost as great a cester Chronicle.

"POLLY, are you not ver fortunate to pe in dis Palace—eh ?" asked Prince Albert of pretty Poll. "No-but you are," rejoined the impudent bird.

"I THREW AWAY THE QUEEN," quoth Melbourne, while playing a family game of Whist at Palmerston's, "to make sure of the knave." "Ah! brother," exclaimed Lady Cowper, " would it not have shewn more tact to have thrown away the knave to make sure of the Queen?"

A WRITER in a London paper speaks of a late celebrated actress, "the once extraordinary Fanny Lord Chief Justice Denman and Baron Parke. Nor-Kemble (now the amiable Mrs. Butler)." The folk-Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Justice Bosannatural transition, therefore is, from the extraordinary before marriage to the amiable after marriage. We guess some husbands will tell a different story. number of debts without any visible means of paying them !" "My Lord," said the petitioner, labour under a great mistake-I have never in my

life wilfully contracted a debt; on the contrary. 1

have invariably done every thing to enlarge them."

A PROSPECT OF RELIEF.-It is not fair argument in bachelors to adduce domestic strifes as the necessary result of matrimony; we have entered our protest against this already; but these incorrigibles require to be frequently reminded, that the fault arises generally from the incongruous tempers, tastes, and habits of the parties, blinded passion. the inexperience of youth, or a sordid mammonising spirit of the parties contracting; consequently, they must just, as the proverb goes, "Drink the browst that they has brewd." An ill assorted pair had for forty years blistered each other, day after day, with jibes and taunts, and as often wished that the circumference of mother earth were imposed between them. The better half was of an infirm constitution, and the treatment from "the lord of erestion," was not calculated to invigorate her often believed, what he made no secret of wishing were true. He had so often repeated to his acquain-

friend, he announced, " Pact, she's deeing noo."

A HINT TO BACHBLORS.—In a late work on extent a prevention of suicide. It has been satisfactorily established, that among men, two-thirds to an infant child. who destroy themselves are bachelors!

GARRICK.-Sir John Fielding, the magistrate, was so strongly convinced of the pernicious tendency city upon horseback, and his nag was turned out to of the Beggars' Opera, as to assert that it " sends, every time it is acted, an additional thief to the gallows." He earnestly requested Garrick to hang taste, and took it into his head that the grass, in a Mackheath, and even applied to him to suppress the piece; to which Garrick consented, provided Coleman, the rival manager, would do the same. The latter declined: Sir John told Garrick "it was a by the inundations. struggle between his morality and interest:" to which David replied, "He was sorry he could not return the compliment, for Sir John's interest and morality were never at variance." A keener retort has seldom, perhaps, been made.

> Why is the Earl of Cardigan a very irreligious man !- Because he prefers the wide gate to the narnow one. "Dr. Sandham, my orders are, that you take the wide gate of the chapel after this." It is evident that the Earl himself has taken the wide gate and the broad way that leadeth to destruction. from her body .- Oxford Herald. He falls in with the troops. We are inclined to say a little good, however, of his Lordship. He is the very best personification of a tyrant in her Majestv's dominions, or rather in the dominions of the people -that is, of the three tailors of Tooley-street.

THE PEOPLE. THE COURT.

"Look here upon this picture and-

Windsor, Jan. 12, 1841. Windsor, Jan. 14, 1841. "In consequence of the A new dog-kennel has either just been or is imweather, and the consemediately about to be comtures—the women gene- and his friends as soon as rally with children in their the weather becomes more arms, may be met with favourable for the enjoywandering about in search ment of the sports of the of temporary relief, pre-

ferring the chance charity

appearance,

being that of a person in

day, when she expired."

creature's

1841.

of the public, to the inhos-Twenty of the Queen's pitable shelter of a worksaddle-horses arrived at Windsor on the day before house. Some days since a poor woman, with an in- her Majesty, and it was fant in her arms, both in a expected, as the complestate of extreme destitu- tion of the new riding-Her statement to the land. Buckingham Palace for lady, Mrs. Clarke, was, Windsor, that her Majesty food to support life; that, within the new building. for the four days previous, The interior of the new she had been an inmate riding-house is completely finished, with the excephunger; the wretched

the last stage of consumpthe frost. tion, fully bore out her relief and the price of a she remained until Satur- course.

Further alterations and were rewarded with a plentiful harvest of "tin." "He found the poor improvements are progres- The procession returned to the palace amid a still family in the most wretch- sing at the stables at more apathetic display of popular estimation; in a ed state, without food or cently miscarried, was lying which has been thus far tutions. in a corner with one daugh- completed, is most conveniter, and two children in ently fitted up. Convenient

Windsor, Jan. 24. Northampton, Jan. 17. A traveller and his wife. Upon the return of the in pregnancy, and in great distress, applied for relief against the unhappy couple,

Castle that amongst the manner." honours which will be disimmediately upon the christening of the Princess, Viscount Melbourne will be created a marquis, and that an English earldom will be conferred upon Lord Palmerston. It will be remembered (hear it, ye mothers!) the months ago it was stated! became a mether while about to present to Lord standing in the keen, Melbourne a splendid piece biting, pitiless storm of of plate of the value of Saturday night last, close 1,000 guineas, intestimony before the door of this effi- of the high respect and cer. The man snatched esteem in which the noble the child from off the Premier was held by the

snow, and ran with it to- Sovereign. It is rumoured wards the Union Work--although so long a time and excitement, heactually port was first circulated that the presentation of let the poor little innocent fall twice, ere he reached that almost last resource ferred beyond February. of human woe, where it Buckingham Palace. Jan. 25. Mr. George Hayter had

the honour of submitting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, yesterday, a splendid whole length portrait of her Majesty seated on the Throne, in the Imperial Dalmatic Robes. At the opening of Parliament her Majesty was with gold. She also wore a tiara, necklace, and earrings of immense value.

A WIPE WITH THREE HUSBANDS! - A WOMAN. aged 52, died in this town on Tuesday, who had three husbands living at the same time; two of whom, an Irishman and a Scotchman, she refused to accompany to their respective countries, and was left behind by of the Slave Trade, which I have directed to be laid them. With her third husband she lived seven before you. years. It is said that she married a fourth, but that he died some years ago.—Leicester Chronicle.

CIRCUITS OF HER MAJESTY'S JUDGES .- Homequet. Midland-Lord Chief Baron Abinger and Justice Pattison. Oxford-Baron Gurney and Justice Coleridge. Western-Justice Erskine and Baron Palliation.—"Pray, sir," said a Jamaica Com-Rolfe. Northern - Justice Maule. Mr. Justice

Home-judge at chambers-Baron Alderson. PROGRESS OF REPEAL IN IRELAND .- As to the Repeal progress, perhaps this may be best gathered from the following statement, published by the Repeal Association on Saturday week, of the funds received since its formation on the 15th of April. We have added to it the population of the several provinces according to the census of 1831. The receipts stand thus :-

From Leinster and its counties, including Dublin - - £1,949 6 10 - 1,927,967 256 14 0 - 2,215,364 Munster, - - -Connaught, - - - -Ulster. 2 2 0 - 2,293,128 subjects. England and Wales - - -255 14 0 Scotland. 16 14 0 America, - - - -2 0 0

Total, - - 2,688 5 10 Of this sum, the secount of expenditure sets down frame. Often had she proclaimed, that the grim £1,078 9s. 2d. for registry expenses. It should tyrant was about to remove her, and her consort as have been stated whether this was for the purpose of registering repeal voters, or merely place-expecting Whigs. Here is certainly not much appearance of tances, "That she wasna to be lang here," that he national enthusiasm for repeal. £649, the accounts got at last ashamed of his prognostications, and generally waved the question with, "Ay, she's aye members at £1 each and upwards. So that the yonder yet, and I kenns how she is, and I'm Repeal Fund is not nearly equal to what the poor thinking she's little wiser hersel." However, her complaint indicated an immediate and fatal crisis, being their delegates in London. We fear the complaint materials and partners went to reach a complete their delegates in Dublin by subscriptions of members at £1 each and upwards. So that the Chartists collected for their Convention, besides supcomparing their delegates in London. We fear the and her sympathising partner went to proclaim Irish people stand as much in need as ourselves of that his fears were about to be removed; meeting a that definition of repeal which is necessary for a fair discussion of its merits.—Statesman.

A HINT TO BACHELORS.—In a late work on A DRUGGIST, OF LIVERPOOL, has been commission to the most inexperienced person in this after a fashion peculiar to yourself; that is, by off, and be so indignant at it, and yet not see it.

MR. HENRY MACNAMARA (brother of Mrs. Nesbitt). of Lincoln's-inn, has been the successful candidates for the prize of one hundred guineas for his essay On the best mode for preventing war among na-

tions." THE PREFECT of the Rhone has written to the French ambassador at Brussels, begging him to thank the English residents for the handsome subscription raised by them in favour of the sufferers

In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—act their busy parts, and sink into its peaceful bosom. A WOMAN BEHEADED ON A RAILWAY. - On Friday week, as Betsy Angrove was proceeding from post to her residence, imprudently choosing to walk by the railway, which shortens the distance, she was overtaken by one of the trains proceeding to Portreath, and, being thrown down with her neck on one of the rails, her head was instantly severed

dent says-" Going the other day into my cellar, for prised at seeing three immense rats sitting on one bung-hole and afterwards sucking them. They had small and the ale too low for them to get at it by any other means."

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE .- Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a little girl, aged four years, named Sarah Harradine, whose parents are poor people, living at No. 53, Fashion-street. Spitalfields, was carried into the London Hospital in an excruciating state of agony, having been burnt almost from head to foot while left alone by her mother, who went out upon some trivial errand. The poor child expired shortly after her admission.

Too MUCH ALIKE.-A correspondent sends us word,—"that when Marshall's New Mill was about completed, a flock of geese was placed upon the with grass. So soon, however, as it was determined to hold a meeting there of the Leeds Parliamentary Reform Association, (and it had secured the cognomen of the Fox and Goose Club,) the geese were instantly removed—for what reason I will leave you to guess! It would not have done for the geese above to have been peeping through windows at their other brethren below.

The Tax Trav.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26th. The Queen opened the Session of Parliament this afternoon in person. The line of road through which ner Majerty passed, on her way to the House of Lords, was much more crowded by spectators than on any former occasion of a similar nature; but the plaudits of the people were not nearly so general, that she was at that time tion of a small portion of nor so enthusiastic as on many previous occasions; plastering, and which have hearty as most persons anticipated. The Queen's been delayed in conse- husband sat in the "royal coach" with her; and as quence of the setting in of soon as the cortege had passed the horse guards. a divertisement took place, which was deemed equally as good a sight as that which had drawn so many Extensive stabling will hundreds of spectators together. Two boys here shortly be erected in the amnsed her Majesty's lieges by standing upon their next day crawled on to course at Ascot-heath, for of "Nix my dolly pals, fake away!" accompanying "VAT IS my value, Poll!" asked Albert, of the Staines; here her strength the express accommodation themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking wonderful parrot. "The value of utterly failing she had to of the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of chorus, produced by striking the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of the horses of her Mathematical themselves by a species of the horses of her Mathematical th utterly failing she had to of the horses of her Ma- the soles of their feet together, as flatly and with as Tuns public house, where ceeds from Windsor to the of their hands. In this situation they continued for fully a quarter of an hour, going though really astonishing evolutions with their feet upwards, and

> Cumberland-lodge, to ac- word, it is evident, that royalty, although imperfire, and only two bits of commodate the hunters sonated by a young and interesting woman, is at a blanket to cover them. and other horses of Prince discount, excepting among those who fatten on The mother, who has re- Albert. The interior, the extravagance of royal and aristocratical insti-In the interior of the UPPER TRAP, great preparations had been made to make the affair look big and imposing. During the recess the throne, footstool, and

> was placed a splendid chair of State for the £30,000 a vear boy to sit in. A vast number of the tax-eaters were present. Court, after the christening anxious to see, and be seen, in the show: many of of the Princess Royal on them being those interesting little dears, who, for to a relieving officer of a the 10th of next month, peculiar services, have been placed on the pension

parish near Northampton, and which will be within list. So disorderly did the meeting conduct itself, on Saturday night last, and two or three days after- that scarcely a word of the "Speech" could be her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the after urging their suit for wards, some magnificent heard. The following was intended to have been entertainments will be delivered to the "two houses," had the "two houses" had manners to listen to the little woman, It is rumoured at the while she read it "in her usual clear and distinct

"THE SPEECH."

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace. The position of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness, and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calthat about five or six culated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, miserable woman actually that her Majesty was then and the Sultan, a Convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and in lependence of the Ottoman Empire; and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

aid before you. I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties house. From his agitation has elapsed since the re- had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished. In the course of these transactions my Naval Forces

I have given directions that this Convention shall be

the plate will not be de- have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria. and with the Land and Sea Forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill. Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of

China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and Michael, Red Lion-square. and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an Agent of my Crown, I, at the same time, appointed Plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government. These Plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the Government of China; and it

will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced by its own sense of justice the village, and kept them attired in a robe of white to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement. Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a Treaty, concluded

by those powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to I have concluded with the Argentine Republic and

with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. I have directed the estimates for the year to be laid However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, Measures will be submitted to you without delay, missioner to an insolvent brought up to be dis-charged on his petition—"Pray, sir," how could you been accepted, but his learned successor has not yet that administration of justice. The vital importance of J. Poulter, sem., wilfully, with your eyes open, contract such a been appointed; the Solicitor-General is talked of. this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The Powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the amendment of the laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism, Population, and I humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your Councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote, by enlightened legislation, 104 15 0 - 1,348,977 the welfare and the happiness of all classes of my

> After the show was over, and the interlopers had departed, the "Upper House" resumed, when Lord BEAUMONT (late Mr. Myles Stapleton who has made good his claim to the dormant peerage of Beaumont), took the oaths and his seat. Viscount MELBOURNE laid the Convention entered into between her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria,

> the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Sultan, for the pacification of Turkey, on the table. The LOBD CHANCELLOR then read her Majesty's speech, during the reading of which Lord Brougham entered the House, and, walking up to the Conservative side. shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and then took his seat in his usual place. The speech having been read,

Lord Ducie rose for the purpose of moving the Address. He said-

A DRUGGIST, OF LIVERPOOL, has been committed "It appeared to him that it had been the cus- not come to an equilibrio of itself! and you must do Lord, how happens it that you can spy tyranny and administering laudanum, by mistake, for cordial, that House to move the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne; and on the present occasien Lord Melbourne had certainly not shown himself a reformer, but had adhered closely to the old custom." After this appropriate introduction, the "noble lord" hobbled along with a very wise say, in the

course of which he asserted that we had is peace at home, and our arms had been victoriou abroad. Peace at home had been secured by the strict enforcement of the law, and the results that had taken place in the East were attributable to the admirable policy that had been a lopted by her Majesty's Foreign

Sceretary." He concluded by moving the address, which was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech.

Lord Lorgan seconded the address, and said "He felt conscious of his deficiency to do justice to subject of such importance."

He truly said,-

laughter).

"The Address was but a dull copy and spiritless echo of the communication from the Throne;-(a laugh), but he did not think the worse of it for that. An Ingenious Device.—A newspaper correspon- The session commenced under very auspicious circumstances; and he wished he could state that any of those the purpose of drawing some ale, I was much sur- auspicious circumstances had diffused any of their bright beams through the nature and composition of the of the barrels, putting their tails down through the Address; but proud as he was at having the honour of standing sponsor to the Noble Lord's production, and a had everything to hope. He admitted us—he admired us— Lordships, without exception, would pronounce it to be; and naturally disposed as he was to take upon himself that sort of after-birth paternity that was put on the seconders of the Address, still, with all his feel-

discover in it any of those sentiments that would have

made it more agreeable to himself .-- (Suppressed

Lord BROUGHAM saw enough in the tone of the speech to fill his mind with the most gloomy apprethat the wars we had engaged in were defensible; but if defensible, it could only be upon the strict ground of absolute necessity. He could not concur in the ist roof of the said mill, which was laid down opinion entertained by some people—that this country should, on no account, interfere in continental politics: but there was a great difference between keeping aloof altogether and eternally intermedling and keeping up a sort of ubiquity, always acting, negociating, Europe was part and parcel of Great Britain. The Noble Lord then adverted to the singular policy pursued by this country with the professed view of preserving the integrity of the Turkish empire. The only garded Turkey, was Russia, and yet England united with that very power to carry out the recent policy in the East; and he intimated that these advantages he thought her policy would foresee as an inevitable result of a breach between France and England. He thought also that if France had any real to fear from an alliance between that country and Russia to carry out their respective objects, than she could have to fear from either, while the good understanding

with France was preserved. more particularly after the effects which it had pro-

Ministers in reference to the East. In justice to probable war with the whole world. Russia, he must say that, on a former occasion, no power could be more anxious than she was to induce her sending an army to Constantinople. He believed that no person had done more than himself, since he had the honour of serving the Crown and to place France, as such a great nation ought to be, in the councils of Europe; feeling convinced that if France did not hold her proper position in those councils, there would be no security for the peace of of an old man, Europe, or for justice or sound decision upon any

Lord BROUGHAM thought that, in drawing that lest statement from the Noble Duke, he had rendered most essential service to the peace of Europe. The address was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, January 22. BANKRUPTS.

J. Exley, Riches-court, Lime-street, Feb. 5, at one March 5, at eleven. Atts. Teesdale and Co., Fenchurch-W. H. Cooper, and H. Ayre, Manchester, calico-

sioners' Rooms, Manchester. Atts. Law, Manchester: and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row. J. Young, and G. Bentley, Wolverhampton, iron founders. Feb. 4, March 5, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Atts. Bennett, Wolverhamp-I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers ton; and Clarke and Metcalfe, Lincoln's-inn-fields. G. Ellis. Stoke-upon-Trent, earthenware manufac-

turer, Feb. 5, March 5, at twelve, at the George Inn. Stafford. Att. Barlow, Stone. Staffordshire. R. Bainbridge, Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstapler, Jan. 30, March 5, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Atts. Atkinson and Co., Leeds; and Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn.

J. W. Wainwright, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, builder. Feb. 4. March 5, at twelve, at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgewater. Atts. James, Glastonbury; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row. W. Willis, jun., Manchester, bookseller, Feb. 3 March 5, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Man-

chester. Atts. Birch and Saunders, Manchester

Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle Temple.

J. Winks, Sheffield, Yorkshire, iron and steel-mer chant, Feb. 2. March 5, at eleven, at the Town Hall, James, Basinghall-street.

Gunning and Francis, Cambridge; and Bircham, Bedford-row. E. Tyler, Birch Hills, Staffordshire, iron-master, verhampton. Atts. Bird and Saunders, Kidderminster

R. Howe, Kilpin, Yorkshire, corn-factor, Jan. 28, Atts. Blanchard and Richardson, York; and Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Wrighton, J. K. Stevens, and R. T. Cadman, Sheffield, Yorkshire, typographic letter-cutters.—S. H Andrew and W. Wilson, jun., Manchester, architects. -T. Wildon and J. Brigham, York, rag merchants.-Stott, J. Stott, sen., and J. Stott, jun., Wardle, Laucashire, woollen carders.—H. Tyson and J. M'Lellan, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, plasterers.-J. and T. Cross, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, bleachers. -W. Brew and J. P. Jones, Liverpool, painters.-J. Brown, W. B. Jones, and J. L. Crane, Liverpool, shipwrights.-J. and G. Whiteley, Halifax, Yorkshire, card-makers.-C. Bacon, T. Ashford, and W. Bacon, Manchester, bone-button-manufacturers.-J., J., T., and C. Brook, J. Wood, and W. L. and C. Brook, jun. Meltham Mills, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, January 26. BANKRUPTS.

J. Dauncey, cattle-dealer, Baltonsborough, Somerset W. Cenver. T. Ridsdale, J. Senior, R. Stapleton, J. Bailey, A. Forard, and J. Clegg, woollen-millers, Bat-J. Poulter, sen., bricklayer, Leominster, Hereford-

J. Hewitt, merchant, Liverpool. R. Tilburn, auctioneer, Doncaster. Forbes M'Neill, general merchant, Clement's-lane J. and E. Butt, linen-drapers, Mortimer-street, Mid-

dlesex. C. R. Guy, grocer, Helston, Cornwall. W. Wilson, inn-keeper, Stanley Ferry, Yorkshire. G. James, druggist, Bangor, Carnarvonshire.

J. Snowcroft, scrivener, Haverfordwest. J. Porter, callenderer, Barnsley, Yorkshire. J. Edwards, licensed victualler, Salford, Lancashire. E. Putland, ale merchant, Manchester. E. Proud, grocer, Sunderland. J. Hounslow, baker, Birmingham.

Original Correspondence.

SECOND LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON. "Two thousand souls and twenty thousand ducats. Will not debate the question of this straw."

well alone. You must be meddling, nor will you take in uncertainty; France opposed, and we find our equal plain course, but choose an intricate one, to display at sea, our superior on land. Another reason is, the vour talents for diplomacy, to out-devil the devil. integrity of the Porte-he is the legitimate sovereign-Like the fool of Hamlet, you are not content with the ["fine word that legitimate!" and you sympathise with duty that is set down for you; but must play off some him, while M. Thiers sympathises with the Pacha, who extra fooleries of your own. "This is villanous, and is certainly more fit to be a sovereign. But the strangest shows a most pitiful ambition in you." You must of your reasons is, that Mehemet was ill-using his adjust the balance of power in Europe, as if it would aubjects; as if the Sultan would use them better. My will appear from the date. Er.]

going to war to preserve peace!

Egypt first liberates itself from Turkish tyranny, and then rescues Syria's "land of roses." The Pacha pays England the compliment to make our institutions his models for civilising his newly-reclaimed people France, the friend of freedom, favours him; but England, the land of liberty ! joins the most despotic countries in Europe, to prevent the progress of his humanising policy. We join with the Russians, the Austrians; and the Tarks against one poor old man, and incite his half-civilised subjects to revolt and relarse into barbarism. The French would not join against him; the French would most gladly have and deposes the living king. You need not furn rushed to his rescue; but their king forbad.

Overgrown power weakens itself: but, supposing, for argument's sake, that the balance of power was really like a cur, to snap at a fly that buzzed across your threatened by Mehemet Ali; are there not other nations more nearly concerned in the matter than we? Why should England be the foremost to sacrifice blood and treasure in this fereign quaarrel? America did not interfere; no, America knew better; she is Republic! and which of the powers, now allied with us, attempted to force America back into our gripe? What had we to fear from far-distant Mehemet? We taken this ingenious method, as the hole was so very promising production he fully anticipated all their he imitated us. But, what if he had hated us? Are we not masters of the sea which surrounds us, which separates us? Could we not have kept him, and all the world, at bay? Oh, but we had to dread French ings of partiality for it, he confessed that he could not influence in Egypt! Why, we have gone the direct way to increase that influence, by acting the enemy to one disposed to be our friend; by thrashing him in a fit of jealousy to make him love us, we have increased the sympathetic power of the seducer. We have renhensions. It was true that our arms had been, owing dered his alliance necessary to retaliate the injuries we to British valour, triumphant; and it was possible have done him, and to procure a restitution of the property we have wrung from him. Yes, Syria will again be restored to Mehemet and something more.

If my Lord loves interference, why did he not interfere in behalf of Greece or Poland? Alas! he does not love liberty; and therefore it is that he allies himself with the tyrant-rulers of those unhappy counand intermeddling everywhere, as if each country in tries against the rising dignity of Egypt. But, the independence of the Ottoman empire must be maintained! -the integrity of the Sublime Porte must be upheld! -and Lord Palmerston's method of doing this is by power of whom there was any apprehension, as re- shaking the independence of England, and by forfeiting his own integrity. Yes, my Lord, you were pledged to peace; your lust for war was curbed by a sacred chance of Christianizing Egypt, which, under the Russia was very unlikely to have entered into pledge. I trust France will judge England by the tolerant sway of the Pacha, was more than probableany such scheme - a scheme apparently opposed to her pledge the people required of you, and you by your under the intolerant Sultan is all but impossible own interests and to her designs on Turkey, unless she dishonourable breach of it. But, then, France may Though these things will not grieve you, nor the carb. could perceive greater advantages in perspective, and ask, why are you allowed to retain your place?—and devils, your middle-class Whig supporters, yet how this question we must answer satisfactorily, or expect | will you answer to them in a matter of far great the consequences of your vile policy. It were nothing, importance in their eyes, the loss of such a good on designs on Egypt and the East, this country had more had you merely committed yourself; but you have tomer as Mehemet has ever been? committed England along with yourself. How could we prevent it? You kept us in the dark, intending to of winning before you play. You send an armament astonish us by a fine streke of Machiavelism, and what against one nation that can be killed-but knows me Viscount MELBOURNE was unprepared to enter into have you done? You think you have settled the how to kill; and you take overwhelming odds again a defence of the foreign policy of the Government, Eastern question; why, that was a matter of no mo- another. The easiness of the conquest shows the diment to us, whatever way it was settled; and, for this honour of it. No brave men can boast of it; although The Duke of Wellington defended the policy of question of a straw you have involved England in a the gasconading Napier has received additional homometry

Was it not enough that you should send a fleet out the maritime powers to prevent the invasion of Syria to China to massacre an innocent people for a crime. be carried into the Three jesty, when the Court pro- much noise as could possibly be produced by the palms by Mehemet Ali, in order to obviate the necessity of (if it were not an examplary act of virtue,) which their governors had committed? That you should revenge a robbery (if it were not a just confiscation) by endlessin 1814,—nay, no one had done half so much murders, instead of giving up the smugglers to the law to preserve the peace of Europe, and to keep up the which they had broken? Was not this sufficiently best understanding between this country and France, herrible, sufficient to render the name of Englishman odious throughout the globe, but you must take a mean advantage of the defenceless and unprovided condition

"As full of grief as age, wretched in both."

dream of. You took external force, four against one, have you spread among families that never did you any whose internal difficulties required all his care and harm, that do not so much as know the reason why. strength; and, like a bully, you boast of having The very devils, engaged in this hellish work, sicked knocked him down. You have broken the two greatest, at the sight of what they had done. Ah, my Lord, ad laws on earth; the law of nature, which is the law of you been anything but a Whig, every cannon ball find God; and the law of nations, which is the law of uni- at the houses and homes of the poor Chinese and versal man. Most unwarrantably, and most inso. Syrians, would have knocked at your heart. I with lently, you have provoked France to please Turkey that, instead of sitting at ease, in your arm-chair, with and formed a hollow alliance with Russia, which she the wines of France within you and around you, m will break, as soon as, through your baseness and had been present to see and hear the effects of your blunders, she can have England "on the hip." "You parson-praised policy. The Tories love you because printers, Feb. 1, March 5, at eleven, at the Commis have sown dissension where there should be peace." | you are like them, and your middle-class particular With France, we could have preserved the peace of all care not what cruelties you commit to spite the Cha-Europe; without her, we cannot preserve our own. Our motto should be,-" Peace with France, though we have war with all the world." France wished to pursue the path of freedom and civilisation, coupled with us: and is this the nation which you have gone out of your way to disgust? which you are driving into an alliance with Russia, or with hell, to be revenged on us? The demon of war had fallen asleep, gorged with victims; you have roused him with the roar of cannon, and now, evil exorcist! lay him if you

Say, that you wished to display the power of Great Britain; pity that it was not in a better cause! The Turkish Government is the most despotic in Europe and, though it is said that the subjects under such a Government are always kept the quietest, insurrections are more rife in Turkey than in any other coun-Sheffield. Atts. Jervis, North-street, Sheffield; and try. Turkey alienates her own provinces from herself and England, forsooth! must force them back under J. R. Berry, Cambridge, wine-merchant, Feb. 5, her hard yoke. What have we to do with the March 5, at ten, at the Hoop Hotel, Cambridge. Atts. independence of the Ottoman empire? Let her maintain it herself, or take the just consequences of her despotic conduct. Why should Christians fight to Feb. 3. March 5, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wol- uphold Mahometan tyranny and bigotry? Victoria, the reputed head of the Protestant Church, is made to league with Romanists, Greekists, and Mussulmen. at twelve, March 5, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York. The Queen of a free country is allied with foreign despots, and fights upon the Holy Land to destroy those principles which Jesus Christ died to save. The Pope styled Henry VIII., "defender of the faith," for writing a book in defence of Popery, and the Sultan is to present a diamond necklace to Victoria, for supporting Moslem integrity. Had she not better turn Su Itaness?

My Lord, you have gone so much out of your way in this "bloody business"—it was so plainly the interest of this country not to interfere, except, indeed. on the other side—that we cannot but suspect the Grand Turk won you over by motives of a private nature, which outweighed your regard for the public good. Or were you overcome by the importunities of relations, who besought you for an opportunity to distinguish shed his brother's blood from motives of envy. He themselves in a safe service, that they might procure shed the blood but of one-thousands have been sadpromotion? Or, lastly, shall we say that, fearing your fixed by you, not one of whom but was more world date of office was out, you were resolved to gratify to live. As you have shown so little regard for the your spleen before you retired and give you successor lives of others, how can you expect any regard to be a red-hot wand to handle? Brave men have been sent shown to yours? It is said that you are a great dand? Hainsworth, B. Turner, E. Bailey, J. Milnes, W. on services only fit for the vilest cowards; the British and that in your alliance with the Three Powers job Mayman, R. Shaw, J. Oldroyd, J. Brearey, J. Denton, flag has been tarnished with guilt and sent round the have merely consulted your personal ambition. Russian A. Ellis, J. Howgate, J. Bromley, M. Healey, J. globe to show its shame; an angry feud has been ex- will supply you with bear's grease; Austria with cited in France; passions, long laid, wantonly pro- beavers; Turkey, with opium to smoke; and Eng. voked into action; the indignation and contempt of all land—what must England do ?—she must impeach you. humane and honest men excited; and all this because our foreign Minister happens to be a busy-body, a mis- China and Syria were not in accordance with her willchief-maker, a second marplot, who rouses the very were in opposition to it. She has an excellent plea, for objections which he seeks to allay. We must brew our you kept her in the dark about your intentions, lest she tea with blood, because, in return for that cheering should prevent you. Only by impeaching you can be herb, we are determined to make the Chinese take a svert the just doom that hangs over our devoted head poisonous drug; and we must bring all Europe about our ears, because we could not let Egypt alone. Nay world that cannot forget nor forgive them. You must more, it is likely that Turkey, for whose sake we have be made our scape-goat. made so many enemies, will itself join them against us, because we do not compel Egypt, as well as Syria, to submit to her bow-string. The morality of the action is not affected by its success. And this is the boasted Palmerston policy—your policy, my Lord. The wise Lord Bacon says that Christians should wage a war of manity, to lessen our influence by lessening the respect extermination with books, you have fought for the of other nations. And what will those misjudging Koran, like a good Islamite. You have alleged several reasons to excuse your folly

of regulating the balance of power. France, with us, throws a weight in the scale that makes all the other My LORD.—You are one of those who will not let nations kick the beam. France neutral, it fluctuates

home, or be indifferent about it? Your foreign pele is not less detestable than the domestic policy of 700 colleagues. I believe that the true reason of your mity against Mehemet, was envy of his fame, and, and to that, a desire to vex France, if it could be done impunity. Mehemet is a second Napoleon-he quers to liberate—he lives for posterity—the character of a great politician. Xou, my Lord, live the present only, and sacrifice permanent interests gain a temporary triumph. Think not that " to sout is to secure success." The French have got their peror with them again; though dead, his spirit rein them with casus belli; you will shrink from the in when he crosses your path, although you have day The evils which Mehemet may have done in Egy and Syria, were promoted by the necessities of his aits. tion, and were done to avert greater evils-were do for the good that would follow. I would not justin this; but the evils which you have voluntarily done to him, were for the sake of evil-you have said,-"on be thou my goed." The friendly feelings which % hemet entertained towards England and the England and of which he has given us many flattering pros were not so much as interrupted by your most unia voked aggressions. He sent his sons to be educahere; he paid particular attention to all English trans lers, and he constantly employs English brokers to him every scientific improvement made in English How barbarously, how monstrously he has been quited! whatever reason he might have to expen hostilities from Russia, Austria, and Turker, England would be the last country that he would en pect to see in the ranks of his enemies-and was the foremost. Well might he exclaim, with h prototype, the great Cæsar, "Et tu Brute?" looked in vain for succour from France. The France. could only express useless pity for him, and indignate tion against us. They have been vilified for this, their "fine frenzy" ridiculed; but you, my Lord, in incapable of appreciating their generous character, and the high-minded designs of the man they sympathe with. There is poetry in that people; and God forbid that they should ever cease to detest and despise the cold-blooded policy of a Goth and Vandal, such as you have shown yourself. Honour, honesty, and humanity were all forgotten or trampled upon by you; and the

You are a cunning gambler, my Lord; you make sm for not refusing to "embrue his hands in innocesi blood." But why resort to force at all? He is but poor politician—he is the worst of politicians—thi cannot arbitrate without arms. It was expected that foolishly and wickedly plunge us into it. How cred how vulgar-minded it is in you to sit coolly in the cabinet, and transmit common-place orders, by which

"Inhumanity of man to man"

is licensed and excited. "What countless thousand you have made to mourn! How many boys and mile have had their little limbs shot off by the guns which you commanded to be fired? How many infants have You outwitted his only friend by a trick of ras- been killed at their mothers' breasts? What devastation cality, such as he could not stoop to meet, could not and horror not to be spoken of, not to be thought of, tists, who alone pity your victims. True, you have the power to meddle and make mischief; but the mon power you have, the more mercy you should have. Why should you needlessly provoke the curse of God on this country? Can the friendship of Turkey compensate the enmity of France, or even of Egypt? England's like a turtle on the ocean, safe while it keeps withinin own shell: but you have thrust out its head into foreign quarrel, and thereby endangered the whole

> All honour to the manes of Lord Holland! though member of a Whig cabinet, he took the enlightened yiew of the Eastern question, which M. Thiers takes The French are in advance of their government-som the people of England of theirs. May they unite hand across the channel in spite of the heads that would separate them, and may they form a mutual alliance for the progression of that good cause which you have striven to check-s pleasing spectacle of peace with each other, and of good-will towards all other nations. Tender-conscienced religionists scruple to pay churchrates. Can they, as consistent moralists, pay war-rates! Our present government, both Church and State, is founded on force and fraud, and equally deserves the reprobation of all pious men. To pay for the ware it worse than to pray for them. Yet where are the Quaker-protests against them? Wars more unjust and more unnecessary were never waged, and, if the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah was to befal this country, who

the most unworldly men. The little wars which you have waged, and which are likely to prove the signals for great ones, will have

shall say it would not be fit retribution? Alas! the

worldly spirit of these Whig times has corrupted even

"The service of the State demands more money-Just Heaven! of what service is the State?"

As those mean wars were undertaken according to Palmerston policy, you, my Lord, ought to pay for them, and not in purse alone. Blood, innocent blood, cries from the ground against you. God will hear it, if man does not. You have acted the part of Cain, who to show to France, and to all nations, that the deings is —the justice, the vengeance due to your deeds from

I hope that what you have done will be a lesson to the country, proving the necessity of the Charter. Had the Charter been in force, you would neither have had the power, nor been permitted, to disgrace and endanger England, by your crusade against freedom and by persons, who affect to fear their own countrymen, to an invasion from the French and Russians? Out and turpitude; the most filmsy of all is, the pretence they expect the Charlists to defend them? I trust the Chartists will be better employed. I trust that none of them can be hired to butcher their fellow-men at bidding of a Government that denies them their rights I trust that, looking neither to the right hard nor to the left, they will steadily pursue the one dear object of their lives-Universal Suffrage!

JUNIUS RUSTICUS.

Village, January 6, 1841. [This letter has been lying over several weeks OCONNOR AND THE PRESS.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

connection at all. But it really appears, as if this forebodings turned into bright reality. political impostor was, by common consent, to have who presumes to differ from him, and, if attacked in turn, a kind of exemption from responsibility is

chimed. What is there in this man, or in any other man, to give him a license for attack, and supercedeas against retort? Let it be your pride that your friend has been the first man who successfully combatted, triumphantly overcame, and successfully exposed, the deepest hypocrite that ever trod the political stage.

I now turn to my defence upon another point. Little Russell, and a set of licensed plunderers, and even honest Edward Baines, and George Henry Ward,who has tried the bust of saint and sinner, Whig and Tory, to eke out an honest penny,)-and, above all, the Beggarman himself-these have all attributed my political position, and what they call the violence of the Star, to the desire of a trafficking politician to make money of popular credulity. Poor fools! Poor unfortunate wretches! How easy, how very easy it is to give a soft name to vice, and a hard one to virtue. But see how I meet them.

What is the principle upon which every newspaper in the kingdom is started, or rather what are the terms? Either by an individual, with the hope of making money, or by a company of shareholders, with the double inducement of adding political importance to their party, while they open a safe speculation for interest, upon portion of their surplus capital-What were the terms upon which I started the Northern Star? Why, singular enough, I have in my possession the calculation of profit and loss, upon the highest cirenlation we ever expected to attain, made before the paper was established, by Mr. Hobson and Mr. Hill: and that leaves the cheering prospect of a loss of only £10 a week, which I calculated, by saving double that sum in travelling, and other expences incidental to agitation, would be to me a gain of £10 per week. Thus, I show you the prospect at starting; and reduce my offence to the heinousness of having produced a rival article in the political market; and which, be it remembered, was, from its extreme tone at starting, to have lived the short and merry life of one half year

Recollect that no Radical paper but the Star ever has succeeded in England, and that friend and foe prophesied evil to that paper. Well, I have given to national purposes, and spent upon the national cause, every halfpenny that the Star has made since the commencement to the present moment, together with other funds. This I solemnly aver; while, since the Star traffic in politics; yet "they are all honourable men," he may.

always at my own expense.

to Bandon, and remained there for five days, to prose- taunt and reproach of the detected cheat. an insult offered to poer men.

Grand Jury threw out the bills.

I lost my seat in the House for declaring that a "O Connor recommends, and says so and so."

existed Col Stawell, at Kinsale, at the same time.

to attend in the East Riding.

O'Connell fubbed two hundred guineas special fees, and tical strife. with the poor.

and during that period even my enemies must allow great, and my end so well accomplished. cause of the Dorchester Labourers, the Trades' Unions, star.

Coption.

subscriptions, and so forth, in support of the cause.

If, then, in my case, there is crime, I have been but the passive instrument in the hands of a criminal community, who, by their support, have magnified offence I HAVE explained to you, and I hope satisfactorily, into the blackest crime. Was any man ever charged the error to which prejudice gave rise, as to my con- before with the crime of having succeeded even in a metion with Mr. O'Connell, which, in fact, was no speculation? while I am charged with having my dark in a month, and make such an exhibition of tattered

Well, I have now offered other parties to vest £1.000 and to hold, to himself and his heirs for ever, the excluin the establishment of another paper, if I can be give right to abuse, insult, and vilify every gentleman secured against any greater loss for the space of two years, still willing to risk £10 a week in the establishment of a press, by which alone we can ever hope to frustrate the wicked, support the righteous, and tri-

I shall now proceed to show the great danger to the individual, but the great strength to a cause, consequent upon the success-mark, not the establishment, but the success, -of a dissent paper.

The press is the first estate, the ruling power, the coverning medium in England. No party can exist without it. Time is too precious to allow some to think for themselves-some have not the brains to think for themselves-some will not take the troublesome would rather not, and hence we find a great variety of minds, interests, and opinions, sacrificing themselves, body and soul, to the guardisuship of the

No party can have an acknowledged political ex istence in a state, no matter however numerous, without the support of some portion of the press. In fact, the importance, power, and corruption of the British press is a fact so thoroughly admitted, that it needs not further comment, than, in passing, to observe, that if a newspaper was in the market to-morrow the sale would be regulated by the amount offered by the purchaser without a question as to the future politics of the article. This proceeds, principally, from the immense profit derived from advertisements, made numerous by fictitious trade, fictitious capital, and an misound state of the trafficking community, occasioned by our artificial state of society.

I said there was great danger to the man who attempts any innovation upon this legitimate branch of trade. In fact, he is looked upon as a smuggler. Had abstained from interfering with the established rules of the press, I might have been the most popular man in England, both with the press and an ignorant community. Had I pandered to the prevailing local prejudices in each district, I might have ridden the district hobby-horse to death, while the press would have kept up my local popularity Thus I might have vapoured about the universality of the Suffrage, and regretted its impracticability, while I tickled the fancy of the all-powerful liberals with the necessity of the Ballot, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and denunciation of the Tories and the House of Lords; I might have preserved enough of agreement with different sections of the movement to have rendered me acceptable to all. In Glaszow I might have been a was established—nay, from the day I took my seat in Glasgow Reformer, and in Leeds a Leeds Reformer the House of Commons, in Feb., 1833, I have not spent and if any differences appeared between my speeches the sum of one pound upon amusement, luxury, plea- at the several places, I had but to qualify, contradict, mre, or dissipation-not a pound, on my word. I am or, if the worst went to the worst, to retract, and thus a poorer man to-day than when I established the preserve a sectional or patchwork popularity, without Sizr; and yet I am a trafficking politician, while little any benefit being conferred upon the people. To this Russell has his thousands a-year for lending himself system, however, I preferred establishing a great to national fraud! Daniel has nothing but the pliancy national mirror, in which, not only myself, but every of his conscience to live upon; and Baines and that other public man should be reflected, dress as he might class would starve, had it not been for the successful change as he would, or attempt to disguise himself as

and I am a trafficking politician, who might, in the Now, my poor but honest friends, be assured that three years and a quarter (had I been avaricions), have nothing has so far tended to your debasement, and smassed, from the profits of the Star alone, over your country's ruin, as the deceitful, dastardly, and dishonest practice of acquiring popularity upon the pro-Again, observe that my course in Ireland was pre- mise of applying it for one purpose, and then directing cisely the same as it has been in England. I invariably it to a diametrically opposite one. The man, then, who prosecuted stipendiary magistrates, county magistrates, makes such an inroad upon the sum supposed to belong chief officers of police, shooting parsons, and every legitimately to the "Establishment," as the immense cireppressor of the poor, and defended every poor man, and culation of the Star must make, insures for himself no

cute Captain Vignoles, a stipendiary magistrate, for Arising from these circumstances, have you not con- You have heard of some of the abominations practised large receipts and abandoned misery. The pretext for having for ages rolled on in undisturbed repose, became the power is obtained) we commit suicide upon our stantly marvelled at the rule observed by the press, the at Wakefield, and other hells and mad-houses; but the rural police, to which, Madam, you have been in agitated by the whisk and noise of water-mills, and cause, and doubly ruined are all our further efforts. I left my bed, and rode forty miles in wet, when very lawyers, and the demagogues, towards me, as the pro- George White has not yet told you that, even upon the duced by the traitors who surround you, to give your their vicinities became peopled with a manufacturing ill, to attend an inquest of a boy, whose body I prietor of the first dissent paper ever established, and usual punishment, there is a refinement. What is it? had had disinterred, his parents having assured me that successfully upheld, in this country. If a violent doc- Why, sentence to three days' SOLITARY CONFINEhis death was caused by a severe beating received from a trine is propounded by the Times, the Chronicle, or any MENT. That is the state in which I am to be, have Major Cocker, a magistrate. I appeared as prosecutor; other daily paper, you never hear the name of Mr. been in, for FIVE HUNDRED AND FOUR DAYS! two and, I assure you, to a gentleman living in the same Walter, Mr. Easthope, or the proprietor mentioned. whole summers, and one whole winter! county, and not quarrelsome: these are not enviable. No, not even as connected with the politics of the What think you of that, my friends? Will any man duties to perform. There is semething very bold and paper. So it is with all other journals, whether me- say that my sentence, carried out, as it has been, and as awful, in having a major magistrate brought and held tropolitan or provincial. But now observe the con it may be, to the end, for aught I care, is not worse M a prisoner, while an inquest is being held upon the trast. I am not only held responsible for every word than six years' ordinary imprisonment? erhumated body of the deceased son of a poor Irish written by the Editor, (which I swow myself per- Just think of all my letters being handed open, after robbery have become more bold and frequent, and as the constant activity, and which was in numerous cases so sonally, legally, and morally responsible for,) but I am having been perused, and that in direct violation of means of obtaining an honest and respectable subsist- used as to run the mills from twelve o'clock on Sun-I presecuted some chief constables at my own ex- held responsible for every letter, with the proper the only prison rule upon the subject, and in com- ence, have become circumscribed and precarious day night, to twelve o'clock on Saturday night, withsignature of the writer, which appears in the Star. I pliance with the order of an upstart jackanapes Thus we behold the want of principle in the governing out intermission. By this means, two things were at I prosecuted the Rev. Archdescon Rider, Major am held responsible for every word spoken by every of a state pauper, fit for no earthly occupation few, producing a vast amount of delinquency in this once secured. Collis, and Captain Bagley, for the Rathcormac murder, person reported in the Star; and I am held responsible but that passive one of being practised upon portion of the misgoverned many; and we shall find, as at my own expense, for thirteen days, and got a verdict for every act committed by the people, even where by a barber's apprentice, to teach him how to we advance in our review of the arrangements of vast amount of human labour, and compelled thousands of wilful murder against them all. I attended at the those acts are in direct opposition to the advice given in shave men; and such is your Home Secretary. "A society, that the same sad effects flow in other direc-Exizes to prosecute them at my own expence, but the the Star. You never hear that "the Star said so and pox" on such secretaries, say I. I am here, and I am tions, from the same prolific root of evil. so"-" the Editor recommends so and so;" no, but thus treated, because I am the proprietor of the Star,

extain captain magistrate was a tyrant. He got up all Let me give you one most striking, ludicrous, and tion with its downfall. The Star has made as many the opposition, petitioned against me, and he boasted convincing instance. Sometime in the spring of 1839, Generals as Napoleon ever made; and many of these the Tyne Mercury, or Pilot, I know not which, gave Generals, forgetting the cause of their promotion, hate I assisted at Grattan's election for Meath, in a representation of a "cat" for the annoyance and me and the Star with a hatred even more implacable destruction of horses, in the event of cavalry than the open and avowed foe. I assure you, I have I was counsel for Daunt, at Mallow, in 1832. I being brought against the people. This cut more enemies to contend against than you are aware of. really important matters, that we fail to recognise the Besides this, the new factory aristocracy found out that are too harsh—too severe in your censure—unreasonaof a cat was accompanied by an anxious wish, Never man was so watched. I registered the West Riding of the county of Cork upon the part of the Editor, that such a bed right be In recounting some of my poor services to Ireland, I in person, and at my own expense. I hired a barrister prepared for Mr. O'Connor. The sub-editor of the Star forgot to mention that my very first act, as a barrister, I was counsel for a Mr. Skully, at Mallow, in 1835. With other news. Well, what was the result? Why, John Lawless, the honestest public man that Ireland value, and which constitutes a man "respectable," in the I was counsel for Mr. John O'Connell, at Youghal, every paper in England, even honest Hercury, had an has seen for the last forty years. Yes, I defended him conventional, the perverted use of the word. We article upon the base recommendation, not of the Star, against one of the most tyrannical charges ever preferred lose night of the important fact that money is only the I left London for the purpose, and was counsel for but of the bloodthirsty O'Connor, who gave a descripagainst man, brought against him by Mr. O'Connell, representative of things which are conducive to the Mr. Jacob, at Dungarran, in 1834; and for those tion in his paper of that destructive instrument and submitted to a tribunal at the Corn Exchange. leteral services, I never received, never asked for, and called a "cat," and recommended his bloodthirsty fel- Mr. O'Connell appearing as prosecutor. After some Would not accept, one penny piece. I got knocked lowers to be prepared with a sufficient quantity; the days of gross persecution, Lawless was acquitted, but down several times, and well licked, and my clothes fact being, that I never saw a drawing of a cat. or no satisfaction was ever rendered to this much injured torn off my back; but that was all I got. Now, bear any other cat than a pussy cat, until I saw it in man. That was in 1831, and was a circumstance in mind, my man was always returned. I was up nearly the Stur, taken, as I have said, from this Tyne not very likely to inguatiate me with the crown prosenight and day, because my heart was in the cause. paper. Now, need I give you a more convincing cutor. Remember that, in Ireland, a good and popular coun- proof of the length to which trafficking politicians, My friends, bear one thing in mind—that while I makes his bargain upon those occasions, and seldom who have nothing but the characters of others to live was spending thousands, I had to pay dearly for every gets less than from £600 to £1,000. I was always upon, will go? This falsehood was actually urged word of mine which the sevenpenny "Establishment" Werth the highest penny. Recollect that O'Connell against me by the Attorney-General, who is, beyond condescended to publish; whereas, now I have to pay your royal image and superscription, in sufficient plenty most appalling character came to light, and some took £1,000 from a Tory candidate, and Dickey Shiel all comparison, the mest ingenious liar in England. dearly for the sentiments of others, not only for news, to discharge the National Debt, and he would give box £600 from a Tory candidate. Recollect that I Thus I shew you that there is great danger to the man but for the very means of distinguishing talent. Let the whole for a cup of cold water, a morsel of bread,

then did not attend to all the cases; but Barristers of Now, then, let me ask you what has been the result Glasgow, in August, 1839, and when the proceedings he might obtain a subsistence, even by the veriest standing never return fees. Recollect that this was to the cause? Before you had the Star, - (for it has been were over, I took advantage of the moment for producing never return fees. not in England, nor when I had a paper, nor in a your organ—you have had the benefit, while I have curing a good condensation of Chartist news from the country where a paper dare side against the rich and had that reward which ever will be awarded by the several districts represented by sixty four of the most abstract, property in houses or land is just powerful tyrant to the struggling patriot,)—well, before efficient men I ever met. I then stated that I would the same: the house is of no value to the owner, if he So much for my voluntary services before you knew you had the Star, what were you, and pay so much per column for news, mark NEWS; but cannot find a tenant; and the land is useless, unme, and now for my unpaid exertions before I expe- who were your leaders? You were nothing: you were that a balf column must be the extent allowed to any less made profitable by cultivation. It is, then, nenced the comfort of eighteen month's imprisonment, like the distanced horse in the race—nowhere; and one locality, in justice to all men. Immediately Mr. skill and industry, in all their multiplied and active 2 portion of the profit consequent upon a good poli- your leaders were your drivers. What are you now? Abraham Duncan said, what will you allow me for forms, that give the real value to all these things, From February, 1833, to June, 1835, I was an Irish is your position, while I am here for having placed you speeches. Well, Messrs. Duncan and Lowrey may's a lower may be a Hember, settled in the affections of my constituents; there; and right glad I am that my crime has been so a most efficient tour of agitation, and sent their own

Tray act of a powerful Government, leaving myself work on Sundays, for Mr. O'Connell's breeches pockets, which I believe they had, they were welcome to the members of the Senate. It can exalt a man, whose ture by machinery, has had, and must necessarily have, and not rum into the other extreme, which has ever Without party, or back, in order to secure the support what does he say? He says, "I'll get a paper; I money, while I merely relate the fact, to shew how intellectual talents would not recommend him to the a marked effect upon the mining population, especiproved worse of the two. The time has come, when I English constituency, or to make a traffic of my have been offered £3,000 to establish one." Well, I different were the means open to me, from those which situation of a common porter, to the magisterial bench, ally in the departments of iron and coal. It will have all or none—all we sak, or something more, which situation of a common porter, to the magisterial bench, ally in the departments of iron and coal. It will have all or none—all we sak, or something more, which situation of a common porter, to the magisterial bench, ally in the departments of iron and coal. It will have all or none—all we sak, or something more, which situation of a common porter, to the magisterial bench, ally in the departments of iron and coal. It will have all or none—all we sak, or something more, which is traffic of my have been offered £3,000 to establish one." tell him, he dare not. I tell him, if he establish I have opened for others. And also, in justice to Lowrey. From June, 1835, till November, 1837, two years such a paper as the Star to-morrow, and, along with it, I must say, that he thought he was writing according and a half, I paid my own way, and had not the most established reading societies for the purpose of combesides of establishing a newspaper; nor should I municating its contents, that Universal Suffrage, the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the quantities of coal that have been required; since the high crime of poverty, the misery of the misery o have attempted it, but for the profilegory, silence, contetal abolition of Tithes, and repeal of the Union, would be safety,
the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the quantities of coal that have been required; since the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the quantities of coal that have been required; since the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the quantities of coal that have been required; since the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the quantities of coal that have been required; since the high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask, is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty. And what, I ask is the profilegory, silence, conthe high crime of poverty and the p tempt, and injustice of the whole press, without a single be carried in twelve months,—but without that prefit self. For three days to come, I shall write about matters is miscalled property? It is not that the bonds immense, and must have required a proportionate honour, and wefare of my country; and if I am mad, Then, from Pebruary, 1833, till November, 1837, I had consequent subscriptions paid by the wealthy abso-place the question of the Corn Laws, the attempt toto paper. I had no political trade for those four years lutely and actually to suppress them. When O'Con- establish a hungry dissent church, instead of a gorged and a half, except the trade of spending my life, my nell gets subscriptions, the English people foolishly state church, as the dominant religious state establishbeith, and my money, in behalf of what I have ever imagine that they come from those who desire the ac- ment, and many other questions clearly before you; thought right and just. In what, then, consists my complishment of the measure agitated for; but nothing while I do expect that my having occupied two letters in thought right and just. In what, then, consists my complishment of the measure agitated for; but nothing while I do expect that my having occupied two letters in loss of reckless oppression are perpetually perpetrated? common decency to continue another month,) young confusion, fresh doubts, confounding truth, simple common decency to continue another month,) young confusion, fresh doubts, confounding truth, simple while I do expect that my having occupied two letters in honest truth, with treacherous sophistry; and, if possible defence, upon the vital point of physical force and loss of reckless oppression are perpetually perpetrated? No wonder that, under such a system, crime should persons, in many instances, who are compelled to work sible, doing their worst to widen the breach, it organbeing, at least, £10 per week; but, instead of that, so "know his temper," and who "know how to hould political traffic, will be pardoned, when you consider continually increase; the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in ising, instead of healing and comenting in one bond of the real wonder is, that things hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth, in its property to wind the learn of the l Less the mere article of trade is concerned, it has behim." Those who give the cash know full well that they

are not a thousand times worse than we at present find postures which must be injurious to the constitution, union and affection, the lovers of justice and fairplay.

In truth and soberness. some the most profitable provincial paper in the king- give it as the golden link which binds Dan to preparty, is of some value to my party. In conclusion, let me them. These men of property are notoriously the most and sometimes almost in a state of nudity. dom. Was I to say, "Oh, stop—don't read the Sior; and they also know that, that resource failing, he must direct your attention to the great value of publication grinding, oppressive, and unprincipled wretches, in These things; Madam, exist in a state of society (and

If O'Connell established a paper to-morrow, the press which now praises him would maul him to death delinquency as was never before served up to the public. This newspaper, then, has given me a most destructive popularity-destructive, because it has marked me as a prey for the vengeance of all who choose to oppress, with a certainty of being well backed by the "Establishment." But have I not, singlehanded, fought them all like a man? It has done this for me, while it has made you the most powerful people of which history makes mention.

Good God, how I glory in the rich and consoling reflection; not one drop of blood shed through five years and a half of unparalleled cruelty and persecution upon the one hand, and patient suffering upon the other,-while I am victimised for the result. Yes, that's my crime; not that I libelled or defamed, but that I would not allow you, though hard pressed by tyranny, to pollute your hands with blood, or soil your cause by crime, thereby making you an easy prey to the powerful.

When did you ever hear before, in the worst days of them are as minutely scanned. My clerk dare not hand me an account of three figures, without first submitting it for inspection to my keeper and spy. I am obliged to find my own coals. I am locked up from morning till night in a stone cell, which was last occupied by a soldier, who was removed here from the felons' prison, as a further punishment, a greater one than the prison allowed. I am between two and three hundred yards from the place where I am told I am to exercise. I have not seen it yet, for, since my yard was given up to convicts, I have not left my house. The prisoners have their day-room doors open, from seven in the morning till they go to bed-mine is never open. I am locked up in one cell all day and all night, and when my keeper asks me what time I would wish to walk, should it rain at the appointed hour, then I am a prisoner for the day. If a friend comes washing paid for; and, what is still more galling, I see men who have committed forgeries, rapes, larcenies, assaults by stabbing, and all sorts of crimes, committed, on an average, for not more than nine months. whilst I have double the time to serve; and this in a free country, and under a Reformed Government, who looked upon the use made by the Tories of the law of libel, as the most oppressive engine against the freedom of a people. Is this the worst? No. But mark the worst. If any other newspaper proprietor in England had been similarly treated, no matter what his politics times of Sidmouth and Castlereagh!

one of that class in this kingdom in prison. Was ever such a fence? If I was at large, could they keep Edward Baines in close, degrading, solitary confinement, as they have kept me, and for the same offence?

"No, no; a million times NO."

while they were in.

and because the Star threatens the citadel of corrup-

thought it worth the insertion, and gave it accordingly, was to volunteer my services for the defence of honest or anything which has acquired a nominal and fictitious

defended all the tithe prisoners without fee, while who shall venture as a pirate upon the ocean of poli. me give you one striking instance. When I attended a rag to cover him, and the most inconvenient vehicle the great delegate meeting of Scotch representatives at to transport him to the society of men, amongst whom speeches at full length, without a line of news, and

made, was spent in travelling, agitating, donations, arms of the people: in the one case they are quite proof in the fact, that the "Establishment" does not of domination, insatiable. If a man in their employ which you are taught to hail as one of national pros sure that their order could never again expect to pro- publish Chartist practical intelligence, as it publishes ventures to think for himself in politics, he is kindly perity and happiness. Now, I ask, is not this state of cure the services of so successful a juggler, while in the the humbug speeches of the tribe of practical Reformers. other he would fight with all the "fervency of a if it did, we should never hear of physical force; in fact, we should be over strong in our moral strength. I am, my friends,

. Your true and faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MADAM,-In my last, I noticed the arrangements of society generally, which directly tend to the increase of that mass of crime which all must lament and deplore. Let us pursue the subject a little more fully, and notice a few of those arrangements in detail. Not to be tedious, I will only crave your attention to three, which are supposed to exist for, and to be most essentially connected with, the prosperity of the com-

First, one arrangement of our present anti-social state is, that large farms are more profitable than small ones, and that what are called waste lands shall be enclosed and brought under consideration.

Now, Madam, let me ask what is the natural, the inevitable result of all this? is it not that the farmer with small capital must be driven out of the market, dark oppression, even under the hellish sway of a and that he who has expended his money in stocking Sidmouth or a Castlereagh, of a gentleman being thus his farm, (held only for a short lease,) becomes fearful of treated for libel? I am in solitary confinement. The sustaining loss, and under the influence of this fear, only prisoner in the empire in solitary confinement, surrenders his manly independence, and becomes the The letters of my sisters, my friends, and relatives, are crawling slave of his imperious landlord. Then, as to all perused by a gaoler, or his deputy; and mine to the inclosure of waste lands; were not the lands, which have been enclosed during the last eighty years, the common right of the poor, and have they not been wrung from them by an unprincipled aristocracy, without even the pretence of giving an equivalent in return? It is said that like begetteth its like, and the truth of the aphorism is clearly shown in this instance. The system of large farms necessarily threw many persons out of employment, and prevented the cultivation of much valuable land, lest the price of agricultural produce should fall so low as not to enable the tenant to pay crime, since it puts a drag upon the exertions of in mining population. dustry, and prevents a healthy developement of the powers of society. Nor was that system of to your Majesty, that a vast amount of capital has been legal robbery, perpetrated under the name of of late years invested in factories for the fabrication of "Enclosure Bills," one whit the less criminal. silk, woellen, and cotton goods; immense quantities to see me, our every word is heard by a spy, and re- The lands were not waste; they were the common of which, especially cotton, have been exported to ported. I pass by all the other wards in my way to right of the poor, in the places to which they were foreign markets, and immense quantities more would my exercise ground; and, then, I see from fifteen to appendages, and nothing but the bold and daring have been exported, but for the operation of the Engtwenty, having, at all events, the consolation of the effrontery of a class legislation, would have dared lish Corn Laws. By this system, large fortunes were society of their own order, a room to walk in and out to place a finger on them. But they were realised by the fortunate speculators in a few years of, as they thing proper, their coals paid for, their taken, and many a family once rendered happy and A tide of wealth rolled through the manufacturing. comfortable by their means, is, by their enclosure, re- districts, and this, no doubt, you have been taught to duced to misery, want, and wretchedness. And what has been the result of all this modern march of im- this is a most fatal and mischievous conclusion. I admit provement ?-Poverty. Am I asked for proof, I refer that the Millowners and the Capitalists of Manchester, at once to the evidence of those who have been fore of Leeds, Bradford, Ashton-under-Lyne, Staley-Bridge most in the mischief. One of the reasons assigned by and all the manufacturing towns of the empire prospered the aristocracy—that aristocracy who surround your exceedingly. I admit, too, that the shipping interest throne, and prevent the accounts of distress from ap- of London, Liverpool, Hull, and other ports, shared to preaching your royal ear-for the enactment of the New | a vast amount in the commercial advantages which arose Poor Law. was, that the poor would eat up the out of the extensive exportation of British manufacwere, the fraternity of pirates would have insisted land; was ever such a fear entertained since the tured goods, but I deny that these parties were THE aye, insisted, upon his being treated as libellers were enactment of the 43rd of Elizabeth, till small ont to be in Tory times. Ye Gods! what luxury in farms had been superseded by large ones, or at the most, of certain classes; and I shall shew you the tenth year of Reform, to yearn after the good old and the Peers and Commons had been swallowed up immediately, that in thus securing class prosperity, we interested exertions we now exist, by whose virtues, by greedy and insatiable avarice? If, then, this fear paid "too dear for our whistle;" and that, in fact, the honesty, courage, and sufferings we have a being Well, how has the "Establishment" treated me? was well founded, out of their own mouths I convict nation, the bulk of the people, were injured and not rendent and dreaded position, the foes of England Why, in order to level all distinction, they speak of all them of having, to an alarming extent, pauperized the benefited by such partial prosperity. Nothing, I ap ever saw upon her bosom, and say, can we, others as POLITICAL LIBELLERS, while I am the only nation. The same parties declared the Bastardy Act to prehend, can be fairly considered as conducive to ought we, to forsake this inimitable position to which be necessary, because of the great immorality of the national presperity, which has a direct tendency to women of England. I know the accusation was a gross destroy the health, debase the mind, and shorten the licious act of our own and best friend's greatest enemy, and scandalous libel, and they knew it too, but we can lives of the working population. This being admitted done for no other purpose than that of crushing one of defy them to produce even a single decent pretence for let us inquire how far the factory system, as at present such a charge, when the cottage was a peaceful and conducted, is directly conducive to those fearful ends. But when, on the other hand, by such a very favourable treatment from the sufferers; while the I defy them. I would lose my life, or have him, even happy home, when our agricultural population The factory labour was, at its commencement, car- compromise, we must give up the leadership out of I left my circuit at a moment's notice, and repaired exposition of public delinquents subjects him to the him, or John Edward Taylor, out, or properly treated remained located upon their native soil, and ried on by means of water power, on the banks of the our own hands, into those of our former betrayers, assent. was the insecurity of life and property, in the population. This system was one in which vast profits never, never! agricultural districts. (This was but a pretext; the real motive for the embodiment of this infamous and uncon-

> to direct your Majesty's notice, is the undue influence the insatiable monster, avarice, which like the horse which all our laws and institutions, especially those leach is ever crying, "give, give," had the opportunity, of recent AND LIBERAL fabrication, give to what is which it failed not to lay hold of, of trampling down no avail—our heresy increasing the more—they come to called property. I say, to what is called property; the price of labour, and of thus reducing the working because so confused and obscure are all our notions on classes into the condition of slaves and bondsmen. most valuable of all property—the skill and industry much of the labour which must still be performed by of the people, as any kind of property wnatever. What human hands, could be done better, at all events we call property or wealth is money, houses, lands, necessaries, the comforts, and the conveniences of life. and is used merely as a convenient medium of exchange. So after circumstances as that it shall fetch nothing, would be only so much accumulated rubbish or useless

Place a man without food or clothing beneath a

What a misnamer, then, is it to call money, in the

nothing to do with state matters, and is sent for sound instruction, in his various duties, to Father Vatican, or Parson Episcopal, or the Reverend John Methodist, Reverend John Dip-him-well, or Obadiah Broadbrim, who, though ready to send each other to fire and faggot on almost every other subject, will cordially unite in directing their various applicants to bow with obsethemselves lowly and reverently to all their betters." And if all this pains and trouble fail to work conviction, and the toil-worn slave is still resolved that his of winter, he is deprived of his employment, or driven from his cottage, with those he loves, his wife, perhaps, far advanced in pregnancy, or with an infant at her breast, to die in a ditch, or be separated and poisoned in a Union Workhouse. Can you wonder. Madam, that, under such circumstances-and they are not of rare occurrence—the distracted father will steal. rather than voluntarily starve, or be legally subiected to a lingering dissolution? No; if you give the matter a moment's consideration, you cannot wonder. The poor outcast, the victim of the virtuous man of property, has been driven to desperation by his accumulated wrongs, and, in the bitterness of his anguish, he poetically exclaims :--

"Now men of death work out your will, For I can suffer and be still; And come he slow or come he fast, It is but death that comes at last."

There remains yet one arrangement of society to be considered, or rather a combination of several arrangements, which is of immense moment, which is productive of incalculable mischief, and in which is involved some particulars, which ought especially to interest your Majesty, as a woman and a mother; I refer to the factory system, in connection with which must be taken into consideration, the increased applithe rent agreed for; and this is in itself a most grievous cation of machinery, and the effects it has upon the

It is a fact, which I must suppose to be well known consider as an evidence of national prosperity. But NATION. All this prosperity was only that of a class, when low rents and happy couples were preferred to various streams in Yorkshire and Lancashire, which were realised, and in which human life was sacrificed to an immense, an unknown extent. Still avarice acted, and stitutional force was to put down Chartism, and to feelingless capital, was unsatisfied; and upon the introcrush the rising spirit of the people.) Still our calend duction of steam power, that agent was eagerly seized rural districts progressively, as the crimes of legal give place to the steam engine, which could be kept in

> First, the steam engine and power loom displaced a to seek employment in some other branch of iudustry,

The second arrangement of society to which I wish | Second, the labour market being thus overstocked. cheaper, by children than by adults, and the labour market, as I observed before, being overstocked, it &c. Now, if the Chartists speak untruths, whether was no hard matter to induce, (to compel would be the more correct expression.) the fathers and mothers of large families to send their children to the mill, that, by this mode of conduct never was known to be wrong in their earnings they might aid in providing a scanty the long run; and never will; -while mincing the desubsistence for those who gave them birth.

This state of things went on for many years, and not a voice was heard against it. Parliament cared as little as the same. and, beyond the mere intrinsic value of the metal, it it knew about the matter; the revenue was increased by the duties on exported goods, and of course the Chanceller of the Exchequer was enabled to tell the country middle-class men when the Chartists ever refused a that things were in a prosperous condition. By and burning sun, in the midst of the arid deserts of bye, some glimpses of truth gained an admission into Arabia, and surround him with gold and silver bearing the public mind; inquiry was instituted, facts of the been criminal characters? No, never. Their arms shadew of protection was, from time to time, afforded the helpless factory child. And what is the actual state of things at present? Be it remembered that we are now enjoying the advantages of a reformed system, and that system leaves fathers unemployed, and little children .- LITTLE GIRLS, Madam, as much entitled to them, remain apart, or bring us over to the notion that tender care, and judicious training, as the Princess Royal,—confined for many hours in the heated and unwholesome engagements of factory labour. Without intellect and virtue alone can rule among us; and we time or means for any kind of mental culture worth the are better able, may, simighty, to conquer without the name, and prevented from taking those invigorating exercises so conducive to health, and so necessary to fit them these to come—to beg to come on our own terms. to be the parents of a strong and healthful race. That glory in as property, and because of which they claim cerned, the operations of machinery entirely unchecked, a right to lord it over their fellow-men. And this is and machinery itself untaxed, so that man who needs on in the same straight-forward course—courteous to that my conduct in public, my speeches and votes in Now, just observe, the man who makes personal frequently complained if press of more important by the interested maintainers of things as they are, the House, were not directed by any desire to court aggrandisement his aim and end, must keep the people matter delayed their publication for a week, and sent to be his representatives, to the fearful odds of comthrough with an English constituency, while my every in ignorance; while the man who wishes to see me in a bill of £10, which I paid. Thus, you will see, acquisition of this heterogeneous mass of lumber, peting with that which requires neither food, sleep, and united by any desire to delayed their publication for a week, and sent their publication for a week, and sen Tota was in favour, not only of Irish, but of universal justice done to all, having only a man's share him- that I was compelled to pay dearly for publication of which can neither ward off sickness, nor defy the nor clothing. I will only notice one thing more con- White I sickness, nor defy the nor clothing. I will only notice one thing more con- White I sickness, nor defy the nor clothing. I will only notice one thing more conliberty. I did not, it must be allowed, support the self, will look to the light of knowledge as his polar garbled reports of my own speeches, while I was approach of the king of terrors, is actually, according nected with this arrangement of society, before I inunderstood to discount pance the less approach of the king of terrors, is actually, according nected with this arrangement of society, before I inunderstood to discount pance the less approach of the king of terrors, is actually, according nected with this arrangement of society, before I inunderstood to discount pance the less approach of the king of terrors, is actually, according nected with this arrangement of society, before I inunderstood to discount pance the less approach of the king of terrors, is actually, according nected with this arrangement of society, before I inobliged to pay others for reports of their own speeches; to our glorious Constitution, made the substitution for quire into its general results. The introduction of cause; and that I am aware many of our friends have and all those desolate and oppressed, and oppose When the Irish press refuses to lie, to slave, or to and I am sure, if those speeches had a beneficial effect, intelligence and honesty, in both the electors and the steam and its application to the purposes of manufactures of this? We are to improve. where, swelling with his fancied importance, he has been stated, and I fear with but too much truth, rather than something less. Let, the expediency-mon-"plays his fantuatic tricks," and sends men, infinitely that the classes engaged in these works are extremely gers dub me mad, if they choose, for refusing their superior to himself, to the cell or the tread wheel, for ignorant, and demoralised to an alarming degree. The every one else ought to do in this matter, by the past, which should bind man to man are loosened, that the increase in the mining population. It has been stated there shall be method in my madness method that laws which are made by such unworthy legislators, and that one-third of those engaged in coal mines are shall defy the political trickists, and murderous juglaws which are made by such unworthy legislators, and that one third of those engaged in coal mines are glers of the age, whose itinerating rounds are taken to founded upon such unjust and partial principles, are FEMALES, (if the men of England had the spirit of coil round new victims, and leave a slime as they despised, and, in many cases, openly defied; and that their ancestors, they would not allow this outrage on crawl to poison the very air we breathe, spreading new

be me lose the £10 a week?" No; but every £10 either be shelved in office, or thrown headlong into the of the national will. You ill find the most efficient existence. Their selfishness is unparalleled; their love must exist till the present arrangements are changed)

admonished, by his condescending master, that he has things one which has a direct tendency to destroy the health, debase the mind, and shorten the lives of the working classes, or a large proportion of them ! Here we have children of a tender age, deor, perchance, to the Reverend Timothy Dissent, the prived of the means of health, and confined for many hours in an atmosphere of contagion, disease, and death. This must destroy health. We have large masses of unfutored human beings collected together in a state of almost savage wildness, treated as beasts of burden, and, by their very situations, precluded from quies devotion at the shrine of Mammon; and to "order any efficient moral and social improvement; being wicked in order to relax the mind: in ignorance of any more pure or refined source of recreation, and compelled almost to glory in their shame. Thus, then, the system debases and degrades the mind; and that life is thoughts shall be free, the last effort to bring him to a shortened by it, no one at all acquainted with the subbetter mind, is feelingly resorted to, and in the midst ject will for a moment question. No wonder, then, that this, in common with the other arrangements of society, which I have named, should be the prolific parent of crimes of almost every kind and description. That it is so, the documents laid before Parliament bear ample testimony. Then, until those arrangements are changed, it is in vain to look for a better state of things. Let us proceed to inquire how this important end may be accomplished.

> I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant,

THE PROPOSED JUNCTION OF THE WORKING AND MIDDLE CLASSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

DEAR SIR, -An eventful week has slipped away, and Chartism has received good or harm, as the friends and admirers of the measure may hereafter determine. I have narrowly watched the movements of both parties-have heard and read much of their savings and doings-and I am convinced, that unless many o your excellent readers mind what they are doing, and keep a sharp look out, the enemy wil entrap them in the meshes of a deep laid plot, which is to juggle the whole people out of the Charter.

Colling is a most respectable, elequent, and honourable man. Chartism owes him much: but I am told in a speech delivered in the presence of "Dan," and the rest of his compeers at the "Feed," he assured them, that if the principles embodied in the Charter were brought forward by them, he could promise the co-operation of the Chartist body. And I find in the address, as published in your Third Edition, by the Delegates, and signed by Mr. James Greaves and Mr. Samuel Healey, a leaning towards middle-class union; a kind of currying for favour and support; a sort of mawkish squeamishness and mincing of truth recommended-hints, I guess, for a gentle compromise of position. when we ought rather to have glorified in the divine nower of strong truth, boldly spoken, as manifested in the proud and exalted attitude we now hold, as a respectable, powerful, and intellectual political body of working men: in their onward career, able and willing to work out, in defiance of every obstacle, their own political redemption. Is this a time to show a white feather? The time of victory unparalleled! Be steady, my brothers! stick to the real "workies" and you will regain the equilibrium: but, "evil communications corrupt good manners," and this is but a moment of forgetfulness.

"A beneficial union," says the address, "may be, probably, ere long, accomplished between the working classes and the honest advocates of right of every other class." Now, Sir, I query the words "beneficial union" and the "honest advocates." Such unions have happened before, and when did they work well for the people? Never; and my opinion is, they never will. Besides, the union contemplated by them, is, that we should either allow our principles to receive a new embediment, or join them for something less. Can we do either, and do right? The latter we cannot; the

Let it be remembered by whose unwearied and dis--who it is has placed us in the most indehe elevated us, for the same principles in a new form, the sincerest and truest men that ever breathed, if nothing more? The whole world would blush at our (who would glory to repeat the dose, no matter by what amount of cajolery, in the shape of "promise to pay," Can we make such overtures, without giving the direction of our affairs to "our superiors?" I answer, no!

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks, They have a King who buys and sells: In native minds and native ranks The only hope for freedom dwells."

Hitherto, have we not done our own work-done it well: and are we not progressing gloriously? What, creased to a fearful extent, and it has done so in the perpetually in motion, was almost universally made to then, may hinder us from proceeding? We increase numerically, and more abundantly in real knowledge and mental capability. Look at our union, sobriety, the anointed but unsophisticated elequence of our speakers! What body of politicians, or of anything else, can get up and conduct meetings, write and pass resolutions, in such business-like order and ability, as the Chartists? None: no. not even Members of Parliament themselves, taken as a whole.

And why, then, stay now to "soften our speech and smooth our tongue?" Is it less necessary to speak the truth-to call things by their right names, than formerly? Nay, I should think we have greater license to be plainer and bolder than ever-not to be intoxicated with success, but more assured of the rectitude and truth of our position. I know our opponents have long writhed in agony at our sayings and doings; but now their moral and physical opposition are both of treat us with their wheedlidg twaddle-half censurehalf rub-down flattery. "Nay you are too bad, we own your principles in the main to be right, but you ble in your demands—take a little at once—you make enemies where you might make friends-be milder, and join the middle classes—denounce the Tories as much as you like, only, don't call us," and so on, &c. in smooth language or gross, it is wrong; but if the strong language be nothing more than a real and just description—be truth—in the name of God let us go on: scription of crying evils, by which, for a time, we gain a few fair weather proselytes, has always been baneful in the end; the evils complained of remaining

This union with the middle classes is a subject which ought to be fairly canvassed, and, I trust, the Chartists as a body will look to it. Let me ask these landtimate and healthy union with any class of men? Did they ever refuse to receive into their association any who have offered to become members, unless they have have always been, and are now, thrown wide open to receive all who are willing to aid in the righteous struggle; and, therefore, if the middle classes have not united, the cause is with themselves. It is evident they are not willing to join on equal terms. Having wormed themselves, at the expence of working men, into an aristocratic niche in society, they think to carry their obnoxious nonsense of "superiority" along with we ought still to do their bidding, and remain slaves. But our position is a truly godlike and primitive one: obtained, too, by dink of much painful labour and cost: middle-class men; and ere long, if we maintain the advantage we now possess, necessity alone will compel To this we cheerfully exhort them. We say, "come

with us, and we will do you good." There is no obstacle on our part, but our determination is as im-

In truth and soberness,
I am, dear Sir, Yours respectfully. WILLIAM HICK. Tuesday, January 26.

Majesty speak. In obedience to this summons, the Speaker, accompanied by the greater number of Members then present, and preceded by the Sergeant at Arms. bearing the Mace, left the House. The Speaker returned after an absence of about ten minutes, and

the House adjourned during pleasure. The Speaker resumed the Chair at half-past three o'clock, and informed the House, that during the recess, he had issued new write for the election of Members to serve in Parliament, for the borough of Carlow, in the room of Mr. Vigors, deceased; for the county of Mayo, in the room of Sir W. Braba- address was agreed to, and the House adjourned. son, deceased; and for the Kirkaldy burghs, in the room of Robert Ferguson, deceased.

Mr. CAREW took the oaths and his seat for the General for Ireland, took the oaths and his seat, upon his re-election for Clonmel.

Sir T. FREMARTLE stated that there was another Hon. Member (Col. Bruen) who was waiting to take the oaths and his seat for the borough of Carlow, but there was an error in the date of the return. The election took place on the 30th of November, and a return was made on the 5th of December, but by some accident or mistake it was dated the 5th of November. He (Sir Thomas Fremantle) apprehended that it was merely a the motion was, of course, lost, the numbers being 31 clerical error, and that it did not affect the merits or against 130. Validity of the election.

Mr. ABCHDALL stated that he was present at the election of Carlow, when Colonel Bruen was returned. The election took place on the 30th of November, and the return was made on the 5th of December. Sir T. FREMANTLE then moved that the return be amended by striking out November and inserting De-

cember, which was accordingly done.

day, February the 3rd, Lord John Russell would move of local jobbers. for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws' relating to the registration of Parliamentary electors in England and Wales; and that, on Thursday, the 4th of and Wales. February, Lord Morpeth would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland. (Hear.) The Noble Lord would also move, on the 9th of February, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the drainage of lands in Ireland. He also gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 2nd of February, Lord Morpeth would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better administration of justice in Ireland. He also gave notice that, on Thursday, the 4th of February, Mr. Labouwhere would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of railways.

Mr. E. J. STANLET then moved for a-new writ for Mr. KEMBLE moved that a new writ be issued for

ertain cases.

was interrupted by put his name upon the list.

After Fards, tain a clause to define the franchise, he should divide meeting had been called by the Anti-Corn-Law Comthe House on the motion for leave to bring in the Bill. mittee: it having been thought desirable that a friendly great abundance on all sorts of flesh and fish, of which Hear, and a laugh.)

THE ADDRESS.

Lord Brabazon moved the address. The first part of his harangue was a most fulsome toadying of the Queen and the Court, respecting the poor little innocent babby Victoria lately gave birth to. He then accompanied the Ministers and their butchers to Syria, to India, and to China, fighting their battles over again in most self-glorifying style, and he concluded by saying, that-

He was happy to bear testimony that Ireland participated in the general prosperity that pervaded every part of the empire. She was improving in wealth and industry, and great ben fits were perceptible from the care that had been taken to disseminate throughout the country the advantages of education."

In so doing, amongst other things, he said:-"He congratulated the country, and he congratulated

the Government, upon the Chinese war, as being so advantageous to the great commercial interests of that country. When operations commenced against China, the remoteness of the seat of war, the novelty of the sircumstances, and the enormous numerical strength of called together the members of this Association, in on so important a subject the opinions of the whole the power against which they were to contend, might well have raised a doubt in the minds of some as to the issue; but they had now seen, that the policy which had given instructions to the Admiral commanding on the station, was founded on the most just calculations. It must be most gratifying to the breasts of all, that a mere handful of men, schooled to forbearance, but determined on success, had humbled the brutal pride of far the future to regard the humblest English merchant, while trading with that country, with honour and respect - [Smuggling opium!] - Not only was the highlytriumphant policy of the Noble Lord likely to be productive of beneficial results in a mercantile point of view, but he was induced to regard them in a religious view-is laugh)-[well might the brutes laugh!]and that a dawning light was about to break through the darkness of that idolatrons land. (Hear, hear,

After some whining, respecting the unpopularity of the New Poor Law at first, and the difficulty

of getting proper persons to work it, he asserted "Now, however, the provisions of the law were carried doubt that the Poor Law Amendment Act was procounty the rates were reduced twenty per cent, as fusion, had melted away before the wise measures of

day labourer could now retire in peace to his cottage." friendly, and which never had done any injury to this policy of the country, in a tone of disapprobation towards the course adopted by the Government. Mr. JAMES defended the conduct of the Govern-

institutions of the country to be grievances because they were looked upon in that light by others, and they were firmly resolved to maintain the Estabditary Monarchy of this empire.

treated with more deference by the British Ministry. Mr. HUNE, after a speech of considerable length, moved an amendment to the address.

Sir. R. PEEL would decline to agree to anything sentiments expressed by Mr. Howard seemed to duty to make proper inquiries into the matter. like censure on the Government on the ground of its throw atter dismay into the minds of the Anti-Corn foreign policy, until all the documents should be laid Law League, who occasionally interrupted the speaker on the table. He was, however, of opinion that a proper degree of courtesy had not been observed towards France, and referred to the explanations of M. Quisot in the French Chambers, in which he stated that he was not aware of the execution of the treaty by the other allied powers, exclusive of France. He was of opinion that the intention to sign it should have been confidentially communicated to M. Guizot, who was a warm friend to England. The Right Hon. Baronet strongly condemned the omission of the name of France from the speech, and said it would have been in no degree derogatory to England, and would be very conciliating towards France, if there had been in the speech an expression of regret for the disagreement ing which formerly existed between them.

would be lost in endeavouring to conciliate France, great number of concessions had been made to France, cessaries of life. He was convinced, but for the Corn scoounts.

with a view to obtain her co-operation, and at length a Laws, a demand for labour would have been created final one was sent, to which a positive refusal was so as to have raised weavers' wages four shillings a cut. received, on the ground that to coerce the Pacha, France He declared, in the name of God, humanity, and relicould be no party. After that communication it would gion, such a state of things eight no longer to exist. have been vain, he contended, to have again solicited the coalition of France, when it was the decided intention of the landlords; if he thought The "House" met at two o'clock, and was shortly tion to take coercive measures. All the documents, se he might pause. If the House of Lords and the after summoned to the "Upper House," to hear her however, connected with these matters would be laid House of Commons should declare they would not hear before Parliament, when Hon. Members would be us, then, I say, we must make them. Unless they better able to judge of the correctness of the course pursued by her Majesty's Government. He would enly add, that if the same zeal had been displayed to enlighten the people of France, upon the course pursued by the British Government, as had been displayed to mislead and excite them, there would have been no danger of collision between the two countries. He regretted that this irritation had been excited in France, but he hoped ere long to see the two countries once

more resume their former good understanding. The amendment of Mr. HUME not being pressed, the

county of Wexford, and Mr. PIGOT, the Attorney- having caused the Queen to "blow up" DAN and the understood the anti-Corn Law Committee had agreed, Repeal movement is the speech from the throne. Baronet about the physical-force of the Ulster

> no new business, objected to by five Members, should be brought on after twelve o'clock. After a pretty "talk," and some nice disclosures, House of Commons. He, Mr. Hanson, was a deteras to the manner of conducting debates after midnight. mined repealer; for he considered the Corn Laws most mined repealer; for he considered the Corn Laws most

ample of the purity of those who are to make all Atlantic to the beautiful republic of America, to preve others pure, by pointing out that Members who his assertion, in opposition to Mr. Howard, that high had local interests were placed on all Committees wages and a low price of provisions do co-exist. There on private Bills, so that the Committees were the citizen or mechanic can earn his twenty to forty divided into partizens, and contests were prolonged, shillings a week, and can purchase a stone of flour for greatly to the injury of the petitioning parties little more than one shilling. He thought the Corn ember, which was accordingly done.

To remedy the evil, Mr. Ewart proposed Laws were only for the protection of the landowners, Mr. E. J. STANLEY gave notice that, on the part of that the Committee of Selection should choose because every advantage was taken of the farmer to Lord John Russell, the Noble Lord would; on Menday, the Members of Committees amongst those Gen- raise his rent, without a proportionate rise in the price the 29th of February, move for leave to bring in a Bill tlemen who were personally and locally the least of bour. In his opinion, however, the Corn Laws for the continuance of the Poor Law Commission for a interested. This, on a division, was lost by 22 to 24, would never be repealed until the House of Commons limited period. He also gave notice that, on Wednes- and the Committees are to be composed, as heretofore, was thoroughly changed, by the people having the

> Mr. Honges obtained leave to bring in a Bill for which they have to be governed. The National Debt the better regulation of the Censtabulary in England must also be removed, and an equitable adjustment

Thursday, January 29.

In the Upper Trap some "talk" was had about black-bottle Cardigan, and it was agreed that a Committee of all the Peers, who had attended during the Session, should meet on Monday, to inquire into the practices of the "House" in reference to indictments against Noble Lords for felony.

Local and General Entelligence.

CARLISLE -- ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE CONthe county of Monmouth, in the room of Mr. Williams; HITTEE AND P. H. HOWARD, ESQ, M. P. FOR THE Judge Fortescue, that in the reign of Henry the Sixth, or Canterbury, in the room of Lord Albert Conyng- Borough.—On Wednesday, the 20th instant, this body beef, pork, and mutton, were declared to be the food ham; also one for the borough of Walsall, in the room met Mr. Howard in the council chamber of the Tewn of the poor, and these were called the dark ages, of Francis Finch, Esq.

Would to God he had lived in those dark ages, or ject of a Repeal of the Corn Laws. The meeting was that this was the food of the poor at the present time! the Eastern Division of Surrey, in the room of Richard called by circular, and was nearly wholly confined to There was a law passed in the reign of Edward the Masager, Eaq., deceased.

There was a law passed in the reign of Edward the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League and their friends Third, in the fourteenth century, regulating the price -with the exception of one or two Chartists. A of labour; at the same time a dung-cart fellow would Ordered.

Mr. Kelly gave notice that, on Tuesday, the 9th meeting of the Committee had been held the evening earn a whole quarter of wheat in twelve days, twenty
Two Advertisements in the Northern Star 0 3 0 ef Pebruary, he would move for leave to bring in a previous, when it was agreed that certain of the lead-Bill for the abolition of the punishment of death in ing Chartists should be excluded, in consequence of the extract from a work, called the "Spirit of the Laws of opposition which they so successfully offered to this England," by Judge Fortescue, to the effect-"That Sir T. FREMANTLE, on the part of the Noble Lord, body, at their first and only public meeting, in the the Ming of England cannot alter the laws, or make the Member for North Lancashire (Lord Stanley), gave Athenmen. This having got wind, the very Chartists new ones, without the expressed consent of the whole notice that, on the 2nd of February, he (the Noble who were to have been excluded at all hazards, waited Kingdom. Every inhabitant is at liberty to enjoy Lord; would move for leave to bring in a Rill to smooth. Lord: would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend upon Mr. Howard, and explained to him the unfair what his farm produceth—the fruits of the earth—the the law relating to the registration of voters in Ire- course which was about to be pursued. Mr. Howard increase of his flock, and the like. All the improvedenounced the party, and stated that his most anxious ments he makes, whether by his own proper industry,

Mr. O'CONNELL was about to give a notice, when he wish was to meet his constituents, and the people at or of those he retains in his service, are his own to use large, in public meeting assembled. In consequence of and enjoy, without the least interruption, or denial of The SPEAKER, who said the Hon. Member ought to this, the Mayor (Mr. John Dixon) desired the parties any one. If he be in anywise injured or oppress so excluded to come forward. Messrs Hanson, Arthur, shall have his amends and satisfaction against

and one or two others entered the council chamber. Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that, if the Bill of the On the motion of Mr. Sheppield, Mr. John Dixon, rich in gold and silver, and in all the necessaries and Noble Lord, the Member for Lancashire, did not conmayor, was called to the chair. He said—The present conveniences of life. They drink no water, except at tain a clause to define the franchise, he should divide motion by the said—The present conveniences of life. interview should take place between them and their they have plenty everywhere. They are clothed throughworthy member Mr. Howard, who had expressed his out in good woollens. They are well provided with all willingness to meet the members of the Association, sorts of household goods. Every one, according to his who felt very strongly on the subject of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. If Mr. Howard and his constituents and happy." Mr. Hanson continued—How very comhad any difference of opinion, he trusted the present fortable our ancestors lived, in former days; yet there interview would have the effect of adjusting it. It was were no Corn Laws then. In our own times, such was a subject of great importance, and it was his firm con. the miserable condition of the people, that he himself viction, that unless some more liberal system of import knew of hundreds of families in the most abject penury duties were established, (and the duty on foreign corn and want. It was not a Repeal of the Corn Laws formed the most important of them, our country must which would remove that want—they must repeal go on languishing. The poor were suffering extreme every law which had a tendency to oppress the workprivation, and he was afraid must continue to suffer, it these obnoxious laws were not repealed, which bore so heavily on the industry of the country. He then referred to the Report on Import Duties, lately published by the House of Commons, and which ought to be in satisfied the present House of Commons would never the hands of every one. From this it appeared, that a repeal the Corn Laws. Had they not denied inquiry? Mr. Grantly Berkeley seconded the address, very great reduction might take place in the taxation of Aye; and they will continue to do so session after many articles of great utility-such as coffee, corn, session-to refuse them a hearing-while trade was sugar, and other articles of provision. He then called rapidly decaying, and misery increasing. The only reupon Mr. Howard to explain his views on the most source was a change in the constitution of the House important of all subjects.

Mr. Howard came forward to address the meeting.

He said-I feel sensible of the feelings which have Howard be requisted to attend it, because he thought asking me to meet them. Of the kindness of those should be consulted. feelings I am fully convinced: at the same time, I cannot disguise from you that, in a discussion of general principles, it would have been more acceptable to me to appeal to a general and unrestricted body of my fellow-countrymen. It would have been more acceptable to me to have attended a public meeting under forward. the broad vault of heaven, than one confined to gentlean enormous empire, and forced the Emperor of China men of one particular opinion. While I feel myself indebted to the constituency and inhabitants of Carlisle, I can only regard the common interests of the community, and cannot be swayed by the local interests of one town. Having stated my opinion, which I believe is in accordance with some of the best constitutional writers, I am also prepared to prove, that, even taking into consideration the local grounds of middle class men shook hands with him, as also did Carlisle, there is not a general feeling for an unrestricted some of his poor countrymen, who are not yet aware importation of foreign corn. Carlisle is as much beholden for its prosperity to the sons of the soil, as to practised on the generous hearted working millions the intelligence and industry of commerce. I am not of unhappy Ireland. A few short years ago, and I speaking invidiously; for I am ready to admit the myself did venerate Mr. O'Connell as the friend of advantage the town has derived from manufactures, freedom and of Erin; but now, I am grieved to say, and the power of the steam engine, for the support of that I would rather be "a toad, and live upon the national wealth, though I cannot leave out of considera- vapour of a dungeon," than be such a man, -Correstion the fact, that without the farmer and yeomanproperly into effect. The poor were now feeling and the sons of the soil, Carlisle would not be what it now acknowledging its advantages. There existed now no is. The manufacture of corn is one of the most laborious and necessary of practices in which man can be gressing in the most satisfactory manner. In his own engaged. The corn manufacturer works not under shelter, but is exposed to the summer sun and winter compared with the three years preceding the passing of blast, and has to contend with the vicissitudes of the that Act. On the 5th of January, 1836, there were in seasons, and the sterility of the soil. It is from seeing that county 846 able-bodied men receiving parochial that the manufacturers of this country have grown up relief. On the 5th of January, 1841, there were but to such a state of prosperity, under a system of protec-26. (Hear, hear.) In spite of letters, written from tion—seeing that cotten goods least protected in the the felon's cell, to stir up discontent, and to render scale, are still protected by a duty of ten per cent., the law odious; in despite of these and other sub- even against our fellow-countrymen in our East Indian to record the proceedings in the case of Mr. Hether terfnges resorted to, by persons who sought only by empire, and seeing other branches of manufacture prosuch means to screen themselves from responsibility, hibited by duties from ten to thirty per cent., I canto receive sentence for "blasphemy," an adjournit could not be denied that, generally through the not reconcile the notion of placing the manufacturer of country, the great mass of the people showed an improved disposition to look to consequences. (Hear.) with other nations. I will read to you the statements communicated to Mr. H. shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of communicated to Mr. H. Shortly before the rising of the people showed an improved disposition to look to consequences. He might safely say that the snow ball of the Chartists, ef a great statistical writer, Mr. T. Marshall, from a the Court, at five o'clock, by Sir John Campbell, rolled in the first instance, by disaffected people who work published in 1831. The local taxation raised at the Attorney-General. The Court was crowded at had nothing to lose but everything to gain by con- that time, from different classes of the county of Cum- its opening in every part, and continued so until it berland, was £54,986. This amount was proportioned appeared, from the length of the proceedings before her Majesty's Ministers, and the returning good sense as follows:-Taxes yielded by land, £40,765; dwel- the Judges, that no probability of Mr. Hetherington's of the people. Incendiarism was forgotten, and the ling-houses, £12,378; mills and factories, £714; maday labourer could now retire in peace to his cottage."

Mr. Grote censured the policy of Government in making war on a power which had never been unfriendly, and which never had done any injury to this friendly, and which never had done any injury to this will shew you that I am not taking an ex parte view of the matter. country. He dwelt at much length on the foreign An interest contributing so largely to the local taxation of No. 146, Kingsland-road, and Richard Cameron, must not be left out of the question. But I will give bracer and stock-maker, of No. 12, Dorrington-you the aggregate ratio in fractional parts, for the street, Clerkenwell, attended before Mr. Hall, for counties where manufactures principally flourish, the purpose of putting in bail for Henry Vincent, Cumberland, Nottingham, Warwick, Lancashire, Staf- the Chartist, at present a prisoner in Oakham Lord J. Ressell entered at great length into the fordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire; &c :-- frac Gaol. the charges made against it by Mr. Grote. In reply to 1,000; dwelling-houses, 261; mills and factories, 37; were housekeepers, and had paid their rent and an observation, to the effect that the present Ministry and manorial profits, 14 parts. These calculations are taxes! were finalists, and opposed to all reform, he said that taken from authentic documents. The agriculturist is such was not the case, for they were friendly to reforms, not only taxed for the building he inhabits, but on the particularly in matters more immediately connected estimate of his produce. Taking the tenth stock from with trade and commerce, but they did not conceive the the farmer is like taking from the manufacturer his paid up with the exception of the last quarter, which west-end Friends, nor C. Thomas tenth price of his cloth. These are the principal was ready for his landlord when he called for it; he grounds which induce me to think, whether I consider the question one of justice or expediency, it would not lished Church, the Hereditary Peerage, and the Here- be dealing out even-handed justice, if you denied to with them! Mr. MILNES regretted that France had not been extend to other branches of industry. A high rate of the manufacturer of corn that protection which you

> in a very uncourteous manner. Mr. JAMES Ross, draper, replied to Mr. Howard at great length; but as his arguments were very similar to those advanced by Mr. Dixon, in opening the business. it is unnecessary to repeat them. He read a great many extracts from the Report on Import Duties, as

> H. concluded with some other general remarks.—These

published by the House of Commons. Mr. CARRICK, potter, rose and said,—He was an enemy to all monopolies. He cared not whether it was an East or a West India monopoly; but if any were more pernicious than another, it was the Corn Law Monopoly. Remove that, and the benefit would murder was committed near Bristol, on Monday be felt by all classes and all degrees; and he felt convinced the agriculturists would reap a benefit therewhich had taken place between the two countries, and from. When he looked at the privations of the people, her husband, after an absence from home of a few and especially that portion engaged in manufactories, hours, in the kitchen, covered with blood, and her a hope for a speedy return of the corolal understand- and especially that portion engaged in manufactories, Lord Palmerson said that no fair opportunity a week; he was compelled to ask—is it to be endured, instrument, in three different places. The individual would be lost in endeavouring to conciliate France, that we shall have a monopoly, which is destroying at present suspected of the murder, is a youth, but he could not allow that there had been any distinct the life-blood of society, and deprive man of a sufficient named Rudge; but sufficient evidence had not been

speedily make up their minds on the subject, then we must find men who will. If we are not heard within the walls of the House, we shall be heard without, until we go in, and take the thing into our own hands. We must destroy the qualification, and put in working

who was to have been expelled, rose and said—He heped he would not be out of place if he offered a few

remarks on the important question under consideration. It was desirable that such a question should be discussed in an open and candid manner; and he, Wednesday, January 27.

Sir Robert Inglis "blew up" Ministers for not inhabitants, and not a partial one, like the present. He

With the above, as also m

Mither Kirk, until my next.

In haste. I ar the night previously, to exclude himself, Mr. Arthur, LITTLE JOHR defended his pals, by taunting the and Mr. Bowman; but the Chairman had taken a more saronet about the physical-force of the Ulster liberal view, and had invited them in. Surely men ought not to be afraid of fair and open discussion. Mr. BROTHERTON moved his usual resolution, that Every speaker had been shy-with the exception of Mr. Carrick, who had come point blank to the real question, that is, a change in the constitution of the odious and unjust enactments, born of the National Debt and great taxation demanded at the hands of the Mr. EWART supplied the public with another ex- people. He need only carry Mr. Howard across the power of cheosing their members to make the laws by come to. At the same time, he contended, if the agriculturist had a right to protection against his enemy, the foreign dealer in corn, the weaver had an equal right to be protected against his enemy, machinery. Mr. Hanson then went into the history of tithes, showing their origin; the way in which they were formerly applied-that is, a portion for the relief of the poor, a fraction to the clergy, and the other towards the repairs of the churches. These wise and benevolent purposes had all been prevented; and by the envied New Poor Law, the people were deprived of that right in the land, which God and nature intended them to have, and for which the famous Act of the 43d of Elimbeth nicely provided. He said he learned from those offending. Hence it is that the inhabitants are of Commons. He concluded by suggesting that the Chairman should call a public meeting, and that Mr.

> The MAYOR said, if a requistion was got up, and another to Mr. Howard, for his readiness in coming 60, Oldham-street. Sold also by all Booksellers.

DUMFRIES.-Mr. O'Connell passed through this town on Thursday last; while the horses were being changed, a crowd of about two hundred

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, January 28th,

After waiting in the Court of Queen's Bench all day, since its opening at ten o'clock this morning, case being brought on to-day, existed.

BOW-STREET.-LIBERATION OF MR. VINCENT. THE CHARTIST.—Yesterday, Arthur Dyson, bookseller,

had paid all his taxes. Mr. Hall asked whether they had their receipts Jan. 4 .- From N. C. A. of Old-

Both parties having answered in the negative. Mr. Hall said that they were to be bound for wages, and low rate of grain, can never co-exist; it Vincent for the term of three years. It was nehas never done so, and, I doubt, it never will. Mr. cessary that their receipts should be produced. He had no doubt that all would be right, but it was his It was then arranged that the parties should attend again on Friday, when, if the documents produced were satisfactory, their bail would be taken. -Sun, Thursday.

PARIS.—The topic of interest and conversation in Paris, at present, is the seizure of several of the Paris papers by the Government, for having inserted correspondence between Louis Philippe and Prince Talleyrand, both before and since the former became "Citizen King,"

DREADFUL MURDER MEAT BRISTOL .- A dreadful last. An old lady, named Shedden, aged sixtyseven, wife of a retired apothecary, was found, by courtesy towards that country—on the contrary, a quantity of labour to procure him the commonest ne- obtained to criminate him, according to the last JULIAN HARNEY.

TO THE BDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,-I have only time to state that myself, and David Kerr, weaver, of this place, were, on Friday, arrested, charged with riot and breaking the peace. The charge was laid at the instance of the notorious Don Quixote M'Gill Choriton, High Church agitator, and non-intrusion blazer. We were taken from this to Fettercairn, and, on refusing to make any apology, were committed by the local bashaw to Stonehaven. The case was heard on Saturday night, before a beach of Justices; when, after an examination of five hours' Mr. JOSEPH BROOME HANSON, one of the Chartists

duration, the complaint was dismissed, and myself and Kerr liberated. The unanimous decision of the bench being, that the charge was " not proven." This statement of facts must be my apology to the people of Brechin and Arbroath, whom I had engaged to address on Friday and Saturday evenings last. My Dundee friends will see me with them on Monday next, February 1st. I must reserve particulars connected therefore, agreed with Mr. Howard, that it would have with the above, as also my compliments to Auld

In haste, I am, yours truly, GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY. Lothermuir, Kincardineshire,

Monday, Jan. 25th, 1841.

EVERY Manufacturer and Working Man should read the LETTER on the Evils of Low Wages, in the Number for the First of February, of the National Advertiser and Monthly Herald of GENERAL INFORMATION. A Copy may be had for 24d., by giving an Order to any Bookseller in the Country, or by remitting 4d. for a copy to the Office, 3. Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. The National Advertiser is double the size of the London Evening Newspapers, and contains (for 21d.) a greater extent of Information than many guinea volumes.

BALANCE-SHEET of the EXPENCES and RECEIPTS in getting up the PUBLIC MEET-ING, held at WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, LONDON, January 4th, 1841, on Behalf of FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES:—

RECEIPTS.

Marylebone National Charter Asseciation 1 13 6 Finsbury, ditto
Lambeth, ditto ...
Tower Hamlets, ditto 1 0 0 ... 1 9 Westminster, ditto 0 11 City of London, ditto Kensington, ditto East London Democratic Association East London Teetotal, ditto ... 0 9 3 North London Charter, ditto ... 0 6 Frost Restoration Committee 0 10 0 Mr. Rabould Mr. Maine 0 0 6 Mr. Stowe • 0 6 Mr. Kendle Mr. Dale, of Dorking 0 1 6 £9 3 EXPENDITURE. ... 0 17 6 750 Folio Demy Bills • 15 0 100 Double Crown ditto 2000 Small ditto, for Distribution ... 0 10 6

One in the Odd Fellow, and one in Cleave's Gazette 0 3 0
Stationery, &c. &c. 0 3 9
Eight Board-men, at 2s. 6d. per Day ... 1 0
Advertising of Balance-Sheet in the Northern Star 0 1 6 Paper for Memorial 0 1 0 House, for Public Meeting 5 5 0 Due to the Treasurer 0 2 45

The sum of £4 7s., collected at the Doors of White Conduit House, has been sent to the General Victim Fund Committee, at Manchester. Audited and found Correct, January 24th, 1841.

DAVID CATOR, EDWARD VINER, Auditors. WILLIAM BALLS, Secretary.

This Day, January 30th, is Published, Pries Simpence, No. 2, of

THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE: A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF RELIGION. POLITICS, AND LITERATURE.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS. NONTENTS:-I. Are there too many of us!-Malthus, Marcus, and Alison, against God, Man, and Mother Earth.—II. The Young Bard.—III. Bad Times, and how to mend them.—IV. The Suliote's Farewell, from the Swedish.—V. Homely Readings from the Holy Book, No. 2.—VI. Tidings and Tokens:-1. How to put Rebellion down.-2. Repeal of the New Poor Law .- 3. The Factory System in France.-4. The Chinese Pagans.-5. The Fleet Papers .- 6. The Workhouse, a Test .- 7. What will they do in Parliament ?

Leeds: Printed and Published by J. Hobson, at presented to him, he would, in all probability, call a meeting of the people.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor, and Shoe Lane, Fleet-street. Manchester: A. Heywood,

BALANCE SHEET of the National Victim Fund Committee, from December 19th, 1840, to January 23rd, 1841.

Dec. 19.—Money in Mr. Heywood's hands as Treasurer 22 10 10 .. From 11 Dyers, upon short time, at Comersdale Dyeworks. per John Barnes ... Dec. 22.-From London N.C.A., per David Cator ... 0 10 From Kinross, Scot-

Dec. 24.—From John Leach, of Huddersfield; profit on Stars, per Abram Haley J.Torkington, of Stock-0 10 port, per C. Connor Bromsgrove, after a Tea-party in the N.C.A. Room... From Bawhead Chartist Benevolent Society, per J. Whitelow ... Chiltenham, per Mercy

Brown ... From A.B.C. of King's County, Ireland, 5s. inPost-office Stamps From Doncaster, per John Bradley and James Armfield. D. Lumb John Bradley and Jas. Armfield ... 0 Ditto and B. Armfield 0 Ditto and J. Bradley 0 Ditto and C. Buckley 0 Ditto and Robt. Wood 0 Ditto and Thos. Wood 0 Ditto and G. Bramhall 0

Ditto and Jno. Harland 0 0 Ditto and R. Walker 0 0 Ditto and G. Richards 0 0 Ditto and from a few Females 0 1 6 Ditto and G. Lodge... 0 0 6 Ditto and Jonas Ives. 0 0 6 Ditto and G. Tubbs ... 0 0 6

per G. Thomas ... ham, per Henry Chappell to Mr. Heywood ... From the Boiler Ma-

nufactures of John Duffas & Co. Aberdeen, per Robert Davidson ... From Abergavenny, a friend ... Charles Williams Henry Powell ... Vincent Snook ... John Jinkens, sen. John Jinkens, jun. George the Third Thomas Hughs ... Mr. Smith ... Thomas Ingram. Wallace Ingram.

Bruce Ingram ... Morgan Phys ... RECEIVED BY MR. HAYWOOD FOR THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS. Mr. Matthews H. J. R. an Enemy to Oppression ... Mr. Rowed

Mr. Merry

Afewfriends of Liberty at Gray's-Inn Lane A few friends at St. John's, Westminster A friend to the Cause Collected by Mr. Griffith, at three times Ditto by Mr. Hoppey Ditto by Mr. Merry ... From the Journeyman Cordwainers of Bir-

. . .

the occasion.

Jan. .- From Marple, Mr. Nemo and a few Friends under the From a few Working Men of Bradford-Moor and Swaingreen, per F. Bamford... ... From a few Friends at Newport, Salop From N. C. A. of Kid-

derminster, after a Tea-party and Ball, per T. Micklewight From Plymouth, per Thos. Beard, Mr. Smith Starrs ... Lecture ... After a Tes-party on

New Year's Day, and a Friend ... From N. C. A. of Liverpool, per Thos. Ashworth, Subscription Box ... • 17 Collected by Mr. Collected by Mrs.
Wright

Wright • 0 Collected by Mr. • 11 • Mr. by... Collected Thos. Smith After a Tea-party and Ball, in the Hall of ... 4 18 2 Science ...

Expences at Liverpool:-Paid Mr. Marsden on coming out of Prison 0 5 To Mr. Foden, on his passing through Liverpool

7 11 3

Post-office Order and 0 1 0 Postage -- • • • Jan. 14.—From Huddersfield, per Edward Clayton ... Eight Subscriptions of the Smiths and Engineers of the East District of London Jan. 16.-From the Eastern Division of Journeymen Boot and Shoe

Makers of London, per W. Holiday ... From a few Friends at Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, by J. Bramwell • 12 3
From Courns Lepton. near Huddersfield... 0 5 10 0 18 1

From N. C. A., Postoffice Order and Postage 0 • 29 5 9 Jan. 19.-From N. C. A. of Ken-

Hammersmith From East London Total Abstinence Chartist Association, Mr. Booth's Do. Mr. A. Hoeper, Do. Mr. D. Willi-0 4 (ams, do.... 0 1 11 Do. Mr. Collinwood,

0 10 10

£ s. d.

do. Do. Mr. T. Comes, •••

Post-office order and ... • 0 4 Postage... From Marylebone and Paddington, per Mr.

Taylor to Mr. Tillman... From a few Sunday Evening Readers of the Northern Star, Nuneaton, Warwickshire ... From Mr. Booker's Factory, near Lepton, by T. Sweet, per Mr. Heywood

From James Rushton, Coventry, do. ... From T. Beesley, Has. lington, do. From Nandsworth Association, per Mr. Dolly, do. ... From Samuel Parr, of Woolley Bridge, Derbyshire, per D.

Wild Total Money recoived

by Committee ... JANUARY 12, 1841.

Mrs. Peter Foden, of Sheffield 2 0 0 Mr. John Partridge, of Newport, Monmouthshire Rev. W. V. Jackson, prisoner in Lancaster Castle 2 0 Mr. William Martin, ditto 2 0 ... 2 0 0 Mrs. O'Brien, of Lancaster ... 1 0 Mrs. Livesey, of Manchester ... Mrs. Barker, ditto 1 0 0 Mrs. Duke, of Ashton-under-Lyne ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Higgins, ditto 1 0 0

Mrs. Broadbent, ditto ... Mrs. Benbow, of London ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Lovell, of Newport, Moumouthshire shire 1 0 0 Mrs. Gibbey, ditto 1 0 0 Mrs. Jenkin Morgan, ditto ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Edwards, ditto ... Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham Mrs. Brown, ditto 1 0 0 Mrs. Peddie, of Edinburgh 1 0 0 Mrs. Ashton, of Barnsley ...

... 1 0 0 Mrs. Hoey, ditto Mrs. Crabtree, ditto
Mrs. Balamey, of Leigh
Mrs. Thomas Hilton, ditto ••• Mrs. Armitage, of Stockport ... Mrs. Mitchell, ditto ... ••• Mrs. Burton, ditto Mrs. Whareham, ditto ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Davis, ditto Mrs. Johnson, ditto Mrs. Howarth, of Denton *** Mrs. Smithies, of Bradford ... ••• Mrs. Hutton, ditto Mrs. Holdsworth, ditto ... ••• ... Mrs. Brooks, ditto ... •• Mrs. Walker, ditto Mrs. Booker, of Sheffield ... Mrs. Walker, ditto

Mrs. Penthorp, ditto 1 0 0

Mrs. Duffey, ditto 1 0 0

Mrs. Marshall, ditto 1 0 0 Mrs. Bennison, ditto 1 0 0 Expenses of Committee, in Rent, Postage, Paper, and Letters ...

Mrs. Clayton, ditto 1

Mrs. Holberry, ditto ...

1 • •

0 12 6

0 1 6

0 0 6

o to the Char o 1 0 derland.

... 1

... 1

£ s. Total Money received by the Committee.. 59 0
Total Money paid by the Committee ... 46 11 Money in Mr. Heywood's hands ... £12 0 2 Audited and found correct, by

JANUARY 23, 1840.

Mr. ROBERT GREEN,
Mr. JAMES LEACH,
Mr. WILLIAM TILLMAN,
Auditors. Mr. ROBERT GREEN, Mr. ABEL HEYWOOD, Treasurer. Mr. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, President, Mr. PETER HORROCKS, Secretary.

TO THE CHARTER ASSOCIATIONS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

THE Council of the National Charter Association, Sunderland, beg to inform the various Associations that their tried, talented, and indefatigable friend, Mr. GEORGE BINNS, is desirous of accepting the office of Missionary in any part of the country, for two months. Early applications must be made to secure his services. Direct to the care of Mr. J. Hemsley, secretary of

the Charter Association, Bridge-Street Store, Sun-

THIRD EDITION

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.]

THE TAX TRAP.

Thursday, January 28. In the UPPER TRAP, last night, the Duke Wellington explained that, owing to some missing derstanding about the hour at which the address was to be presented to her Majesty, he, in common with several other Noble Lords, were unable to present, which he should otherwise have been, present, which he should otherwise have been, present.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought the case of the Earl of Cardigan, for firing at Captain Tucket under the consideration of their Lordships, and committee was appointed to search the journals is order to ascertain the proper mode of proceeding and to report thereon to the House. The committee to meet at two o'clock on Monday. In reply to a question from the Earl of Hin

Viscount Melbourne said that Government was not prepared with any measure for the settlement of the animosities arising out of the non-intrusing question in Scotland, but that the existing law should be maintained, and those who enforced it be protected.

The Earl of Haddington was strongly of opinion that the existing differences could not be brought; a satisfactory termination without the intervention of Parliament. Their Lordships then adjourned.

The LOWER TRAP met at 35 minutes one, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace to present the address of the Commons to her Majesty, Half-past one was the hour appointed by her Majesty. jesty to receive the address, but the Common di not make a house until that hour had elapsed.

A FRENCH PAPER states that the Parisian speca-lators in the funds had pigeons prepared in London to transmit lithographic copies of the Queen's speci-to the French capital, and that the arrival of the

birds would be looked for on Tuesday evening. Paris.—We are informed, on authority, that several false tickets of invitation to a grand ball, to be given at the Tuilleries on Wednesday last, were fabricated, for the purpose of passing into the King's presence evil-disposed persons, by whom it is possible that his life would have been attempted that evening. The police, informed of the fact in time, were taking measures to prevent the intrusion improper characters to the ball .- Morning Herald

EAST SURREY ELECTION.—The returning officer has fixed Monday, the 8th of February, for the day of nomination, and Wednesday and Thursday following for the days of polling.

KIRKALDY ELECTION .- Two Whig candidates Colonel Ferguson and Dr. Bowring, are contesting this borough. The last statement of the numbers makes Colonel Ferguson 216; Dr. Bowring, 133. 1 8 3 Majority against the Dector, 83.

WALSALL.—The nomination of candidates for this borough is expected to take place on Monday, and the election on Tuesday next. THE BRISTOL MURDER.—The coroner's jury, after

a patient investigation, have returned a verdict of Wilful murder against Charles Rudge," the mu upon whom suspicion at first fell. TRADE REPORT.-London, Thursday Evening.-

The business of to-day in produce was limited, and the sales were not very large. At the public sales the greater part of the teas were withdrawn, the importers declining to offer them in the present depressed market. The prices obtained for those sold were about the previous market rates. On 'Change, Company's congous, Is. 51d. per pound cash. Tallow.—The market quiet. On the spot the

price is 46s. 6d., February; and March 46d. 3d.; and March and April, 46s. The delivery up to Wednes-• 15 2 day night, 1,080 casks. Sugar.-400 hhds in the raw market at steady prices. 50 cases, 45 bags, and 2 boxes Brazil, mostly

damaged, sold 20s. to 33s. 6d. COFFEE.-178 casks, 38 brls. and 154 bags British Plantation sold, a few lots five middling Berbio fetched 106s, to 108s. 6d.; Demerara, ordinary and good, 85s. to 90s; and Jamaica, middling, 105s. to 112s.; 700 bags Brazil, damaged, sold 36s. to 40s. and sound, bought in, 41s. to 41s. 6d.; 845 bags Ceylon sold 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; and 795 bags East

NEW RULES FOR FLOGGING WORKHOUSE

India, 9d. duty (ordinary Java) 43s. 45s. 6d.

(From the Satirist.) The Poor-Law Commmissioners have thought proper, we learn, in consequence of the late scandalous disclosures respecting the flogging-master of the Hoo Union to draw up certain rules for the direction of mastered 1 0 0 workhouses, in their punishment of children. The drawing up of the document was, we dare say, intrusted to Mr. Chadwick.

> No master of a workhouse shall be allowed to fig little girls lower than the back, on any pretence what ever; and in order to get at the back it shall be deemed decidedly improper to remove the clothes in an upward The infringement of this rule, to wit, the applica-

tion of the birch to the other end of the vertebre shall, on its being satisfactorily proved by the female "sufferer," be visited by a summary dismissal. Girls of from 14 to 16 years of age shall be privately whipped by the master, or only in presence of the

matron, in order that she may watch and see whether he takes any "pleasure" in his task, beyond that which every honest man feels in the performance of his duty. The master shall be allowed, if he please, to do his work by deputy, he standing by at the same time, to

0 5 0 decide when the floggee, according to her age, strength, and capabilities, has "had enough of it." That, in order to impress on the minds of other female culprits the necessity of good conduct, all girls in the workhouse shall be present at such great moral spectacles (with the exception already named), in the

firm belief of the Commissioners that they will derive much edification from "the sight." With a view to preserve the morals of the master which might be endangered by too frequent practice of female flogging, he is hereby enjoined to perform this important duty, whenever it is possible, on the rowing principle, namely, to strike one way, and "look

No private floggings, excepting in the cases already provided for, viz those in which the flogger and flogges only are present, shall be telerated, the Commissioner being of opinion that publicity in all workhouse pro ceedings cannot fail to be productive of much good.

Lastly, in all cases of flogging in which the mater can be proved to have invaded that which shall in future be deemed "neutral ground"-by which the Commissioners beg to be understood to mean the region round about the os sacrum—he shall be considered to have taken advantage of a girl "behind her back," and be subjected to ignominious dismissal accordingly.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29 .- Our show of Wheat is good for this day's market, and we experience a tolerable demand for all descriptions, at about provious rates. Barley is steady sale and prices are unaltered. Oats, Shelling, and Beans as before.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 26.-The supplies of grain to this day's market are larger than last week, and a large quantity of samples showing from vessels near at hand. What Wheat was up at market has fully supported last week prices, very little doing in what is not up. Barley has been is, per qr. lower. Oats, Shelling, and

Beans dull sale. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 26TH, 1841. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. Qrs. 102 Qrs. Qrs. 1980 964

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Prices very firm.

3 4 24 1 13 104 1 4 3 - 2 1 114 1 10 34 BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JAN. 287H.—Wool Markets.—There is no new feature in this department; the stocks, as well as the sales, are Shafty Combing Wool are still in greater request than the higher qualities, although the latter are little improving in demand: prices unaltered.

Yarn Market.—The demand for Yarns continues very steady, and the Spinners unwilling to sell, except at improved rates. - Piece Market. - There has been a fair attendance of Merchants at our marks to-day, and a greater degree of confidence exhibited.

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, PEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hobson, (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwe ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) . Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, January, 30, 18414