# Chartist Entelligence.

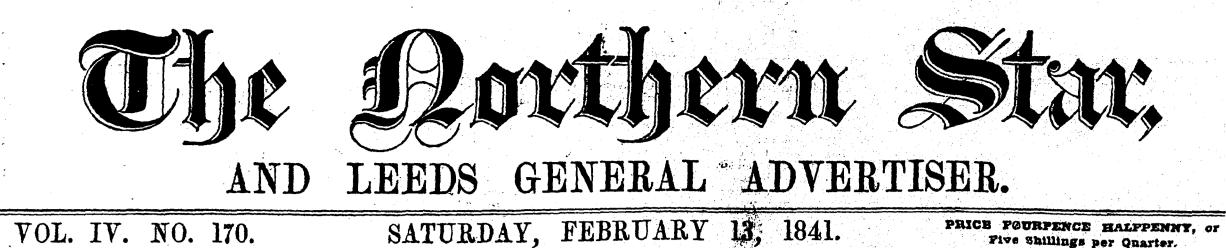
# BOROUGH OF FINSBURY CHARTER MEETING.

# (Reported by our non Correspondent.)

On Tuesday evening, a meeting, convened by bacards, and other advertisements, was held at the Hall of Science, City Road, for the purpose (as expressed in the advertisements) "of petitioning the legislature to grant the people their just political rights, by causing the People's Charter to become the law of the land." The chair was announced to be taken at eight o'clock precisely , but long after be taken at eight o'clock precisely; but long after that hour, the number of persons in attendance was, we are bound to say, very inconsiderable, and scarcely half filling the room. At length, however, the patience of those present, having been strained chair, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said, they had assembled, on the present occasion, to give expression to public sentiment, and to petition Parliament to grant the people their political rights, by making the Charter the law of the land. (Cheers.) He congratulated the meeting, and the people generally, on the wide the meeting, and the principles which they advocated; He'(Mr. Peat) would not ge over the ground which presponsible power, and have been playing a roguish longing to either of the factions; to whom he would sourced this power, and have been playing a roguish longing to either of the factions; to whom he would game with the people. (Hear.) The Chairman say, "tyrants tremble, for the day of retribution is at hart alluded to the late demonstration in the north, hand." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) and also to the attempt of the Radical party, in the House of Commons, to form a reconciliation. between the middle and working classes-a reconeffiation most desirable to be effected, certainly ; but which, to be effected, must be based upon just principles, and not founded on a compromise. (Loud cheers.) Considerable ontery was being raised man) called upon them to hear of nothing but their Charter. (Hear.) The prejudices of the middle elasses are so rooted, that they are either in the shop, or the shop is in them, in everything they talk abont. (Laughter.) In conclusion, Mr. Cameron exhoried them, as Chartists, and therefore as men of no faction, and of no party but the great party of the people, to put down strife and party antagonism; fally relying upon their cause as that of truth, and resting assured that that cause never had been, por can be, injured by free discussion. The worthy Chairman sat down amid much applause.

Mr. RICHARD SPUER was called noon to move the Charter, that in reality which name-a free-born Englishman ; he felt sorrow that drawn up by Mr. Fielden; concluding a lengthened address by observing, that things never would be better until the people units and take their affairs into their own hands ; until the thousands of halfstarved and ill-fed labourers, acquire a proper influence among mill-owners, money mongers, and landjobbers; and exerted themselves by every means in their power to obtain a redress of grievances, that England might be in reality what it was now only nominally," the pride of the world, and the envy of surrounding nations." Mr. Spurr resumed his seat amid much applause, having previously moved the adoption of the first resolution :--"That this meeting, being convinced that the enact stock store room, above Mr. Bragg's, grocer, Priestthe law of the land." Mr. BALLS seconded the resolution, which pledged isws which all are called on to obey; and which, by | guarding the vote of the elector, would render threats useless and bribery powerless ; whilst, by the adoption of Annual Parliaments, it would bring the representative into more frequent contact with his constituents; and, as a matter of course, the faithful servant would be re-elected, and the unfaithful one rejected. Such were the three primary points of the Charter :---



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the patience of another moved, and Mr. to the utmost tension, Mr. Balls moved, and Mr. Spurs seconded, that Mr. R. Cameron do take the another wood (if moved traffickers in politics, is nation of the working classes to obtain their just political rights. We, therefore, strongly impress upon the minds of our fellow-men, throughout the nation, the necessity of not countenancing or assisting any body of men who shall seek any enactment short of the full measure of rights contained in the People's Charter."

spread of the principles which were no longer narrowed and had been traversed by the preceding speakers; but they principles much of party, but the guiding rules of had a duty to perform; and it was a melancholy oneconnnea by class v arnestly engaged in the work of a victim has been made; and though he would not call political regeneration. (Cheers.) They had not it a "murder," he would state that poor Clayton enpolitical regentation of other classes of society in tered Northallerton a hale man, and is now brought even the assistance of even of borrow in porter indication a main man, and is now brought getting up public meetings; neither with their purses out dead. (General indignation.) Thus it is not getting up pulled influence, nor their talents-(hear hear)- enough for the liberty-loving Whigs to silence men for good public speakers were now found among who dare give vent to the expression of their honest for good public spreasion of their house and distinction of convictions-they inflict on their victims all the poworking men, The working classes demand lished tortures of the odious Inquisition. (Hear, hear.) mothing unreasonable or unconstitutional; and their As to what had been said about "animal" claims, he demands are simple, because they are honest. They (Mr. Peat) would reply, "Though you clothe min in demands that the representative principle shall be gorgeous apparel, and place me in a palace, and let me carried out, for where representation ends, despotism fare sumptuously every day, yet, without my suffrage, Begins. In this country, as well as in others, provi- I am a slave, and I spurn the proposition." (Loud and dence spreads her bounties with an unsparing hand; general cheering.) Having adverted to the recent dedence spreads ner bounders with an unsparing nand; scheral theoring.) Having adverted to the recent de-yet thousands of our fellow-beings are starving feats of the Whigs at Walsall, Canterbury, and other in the midst of plenty. (Hear, hear.) It was said, places, Mr. P. concluded by congratulating the meet-by the enemies of the Charter, that if the Charter ing on the increasing circulation of the democratic were carried, it would unsettle property ; yet the press; there was their own Northern Star,-(loud Chartists covet no man's property : all they demand cheers,)-the Scottish Chartist Circular, and now they -all they covet, is a fair remuneration for their had another able and excellent auxiliary in the English labour. (Loud cheers.) Those who have held the Chartist Circular; the united circulation of which irresponsible power for generations past, have greatly exceed that of an equal number of papers be-

Mr. TAPRELL seconded the resolution. It had been asserted that the working classes had "no stake in the country;" but, he would ask, who raised all the buildings, cut the canals, and built the bridges ? Who, but the working classes; who had deposited their said that he and Messrs. Lowery and Mason were labour, and, therefore, have a deep interest in the land. Mr. T. then adverted to the necessity of a by whom; and that he considered, after the expence as the best testimony of their sympathy with those arainst particular grievances; but he (the Chair- Trades' Hall being erected in the Metropolis; the which the people of Sunderland and Newcastle who suffer in the holy cause of justice and mercy. working classes, said he, can afford something for were at, in sending Messrs. Lowery and himself, The subscribers are anxious that this be transmitted missionaries to go abroad; they can fill taverns, and it was not doing them justice to act so, especially, direct to the family. It has also been resolved, that support other institutions; if they would gather up their energies, and apply these means to the appointment of home missionaries, they would raise a foundation for the Charter, and the position they demand must be theirs. (Loud applause.)

Mr. RICHARD SPIRE was called noon to more an interview with the home secretary, had called a exclaimed shat he would shat at out, one shall, one of the Charter, meeting at the Social Institution, Jchn-street, Totten-or the cause in which they were all engaged, with-bar court feeling a strong commingling of joy, sorrow, and before it the correspondence on the subject, and to s great deal of disgnst; he felt joy, at reflecting s great deal of disgnst; he felt joy, at reflecting of with other wise, as the meeting might in the letter was true, it would not [Two or three persons, with subscription-boxes, at sustain the summing up, in

# said, pass the matter by; it was forced upon their attention; they would be dishonourable if their attention; they would be dishonourable if they sought to avoid it; and, therefore, he urged them to enquire, first, whether the charges were true, and, if true, whether they required to be were true, and, if true, whether they required to be them to enquire the they required to be the true, and if true, whether they required to be the true, and if true, the they required to be the true, and if true, the they required to be the true, and if true, the they required to be the true, and if true, the they required to be the true, and if true, the they required to be the true, and the they true the they required to be the true, and the they true the they required to be the true the the they true the the they true the the true the the true the the true the true the the the true true the true th published, and justified the observations and reply some of them either suppose or desire us to know. made by the editor of the Northern Star. He called Since the above was written, we have received from Gateshead a letter signed "Charles Cross," purupon Mr. Kirker to address the meeting, as he understood that gentleman had prepared a resolution porting to emanate from a meeting of the Associato bring before it. Mr. K. then came forward, and tion, and stating that they have "never heard Mr. introduced the question in a plain and sensible man- Deegan say one disrespectful word of the Northern ner, stating it to be the duty of all present to "put the saddle on the right horse." He stated, that the charge made against Mr. Deegan was, that he had Star or its editor."-Ep. ] held the Star up to "ridicule and scorn" more than instant, a dinner was held at the Vulcau Tavern, no doubt but that the required amount would be once: those were the very words of the letter in the among a number of the members and friends of the forthcoming when wanted .- The Chairman said that Star ; this he denied. He also said, that Mr. Dee- Christian Chartist Church. The spirit of brotheriy | the Council had been consured for not appointing a gan, although he had made some observations hilarity pervaded those present. Some excellent missionary; and he thought they had better make a respecting the "Leeds meeting," did so in a mild speeches were given, and some very excellent and choice at once. After a few more words from Mr.

Deegan did say, was very different ; he (Mr. D.) us in our Charter sgitation; but let our maxim still the Chairman, and the meeting separated. had said that the Star ought to have had a reporter be as it has ever been, with them if we may, with there, at the meeting, and not to have trusted to out them if we must," A cheerful and brotherly the Leeds Times. Mr. Deegan, he also observed, feeling pervaded the whole of the proceedings, and had never charged the editor of the Star with placing | at a late hour the meeting broke up. his name at the bottom of the list; he (Mr. D.)

too, when his (Mr. Deegan's) speech was not next Sabbath evening, Mr. Arthur O'Neil will inserted in the Star, although given at great preach a funeral sermon in the Christian Chartist length in the Leeds Times. These and similar observations were made by Mr. Kirker, and other gentlemen who were present on the evening when

Mr. Deegan lectured. Mr. Williams afterwards It was here announced by Mr. Spurr, that the de- rose and said, that though not present at Mr. putation which had been appointed by the great meet- Deegan's lecture, he thought it was very singular, ing at White Conduit House, to wait on the Marquis that no one, but the writer of the letter, could of Normrnby, with a memorial, relative to the treat- remember that the language of Mr. Deegan was of Normiraby, with a memorial, relative to the treat remember that the language of the pearance; a large white balled, sufference, being placed in front, on which was the an interview with the Home Secretary, had called a exclaimed that he would take an oath, one state-following inscription in black letters,—" CLAYTON,

however, said, that aumining that overy which was executed by hit. Barrist, of which time numerous paragraph in the letter was true, it would not At eight o'clock, Mr. Smallwood was called to the sustain the summing up, in which Mr. John chair. He commenced his address by explaining chair. He commenced his address by explaining following resolution was then moved by Mr. Bough, following resolution was then moved by Mr. Bough, friends to the people's cause generally, to give name a free-born Engineman: no feit sorrow that i have persons, with subscription-boxes, at Deegan was accused of charging the Editor the reason why the platform appeared in its present so many of the working class were indifferent or this period, traversed the room for construction in contentions in any of the stars of the sense of their own rights;—and he of the expenses of the meeting; during which, a great fit isgust, not numixed with contempt, at the portion of the assembly (ourselves included) quitted, manner in which the advocates of these principles at half-past ten. A portion of this report was trans-meanner in which the advocates of the meeting, which he attributed to the scanty mitted by the morning railway; yet, owing to the stenciance of the meeting, which he attributed to length of the remainder, and the heur of closing the ing for the post ten support of advertisement; and entered upon a post being close at hand, we are compelled to post-its assertions in the letter; but produced no other ing for the present to becoming the instant to was the instant of this statement, when, having to resolute to be coming the meeting, which he attributed to is support of the statement, pone several articles of general news till to-morrows. so many of the working class were indifferent or this period, traversed the room for collections in aid of the Star, with holding him up to public dress, and read from the Northern Star of Saturday sat down, Mr. Kirker came forward and proposed the intention of the Council to write to Mr. Wm. the following resolution :---Martin, formerly an inmate of Northallerton House Moved by Mr. Kirker, and seconded by Mr. of Correction, but at present confined in Lancaster Castle, requesting him to become their missionary. "That this meeting having seen a letter in the as his twelve months' imprisonment would end on Northern Star of February 6th, professing to give a the 4th of March. He then called upon Mr. Wm. report of a speech delivered by Mr. Deegan, in this Dean Taylor, of Warwick, to deliver a lecture. by Messrs. Lawson, Thos. Hepburn, (the well known) Hall, considers the said letter to be substantially false Mr. Taylor then came forward, and was heartily in its statements, and written from a mean and malig- cheered. He said that the melancholy circumstance nant motive to injure Mr. Deegan in the estimation of commented on, in the Star of last week, would cause the Chartists of England; and this meeting further him to deviate from what he had originally inconsiders, that even had the statements been as true as tended. There was cause for sorrow upon this considers, that even had the statements been as true as tended. Incre was cause for when there was cause to act that evening. The meeting adjourned to the liness, honesty, and wisdom, either by preferring his rejoice; for when the Government began to take following Tuesday. The following are the names of liness, honesty, and wisdom, either by preferring his rejoice; for when the Government began to take charges to Mr. Deegan, or bringing the conduct of the life, there was some hope of calling public atten-latter before the Chartists of Sunderland; and this tion to the murderous system pursued under their meeting, therefore, considers the writer of the said superintendence. He then went on to state the letter deserving of censure for his rashness, or mean- various facts connected with Clayton's death. Why ness, and entitled to apologise to Mr. Deegan, whose was he imprisoned? Was it because he wanted to statements he has misrepresented, and to the Chartis's set the country on fire! No! if he had, he would of Sunderland, to whom he has acted so unwarrant- have been better treated : as a proof of which he mentioned the case of Jonathan Martin, and others.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

"That the recent triumph at Leeds, in favour of MR. DEEGAN AND THE NORTHERN STAR. | lution in which they have chosen to embody that retired, and was loudly and repeatedly cheered by equal political rights, for the whole people, over expe-MR. DEEGAN AND THE NORTHERN STAR. On Monday night, a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Charter Association was held in the Co-operative Hall, Lambton-street; to take into consideration the truth of certain charges preferred against Mr. Deegan, by a writer in the Northern Star of Saturday last, and also the comment thereon, made by the Editor of the Star. Mr. Dobbie was called to the chair. He very earnestly exhorted the meeting to take the matter into their consideration in a mild, just, and proper spirit; they could not, he said, pass the matter by; it was forced upon their attention; they would be dishonourable if matter. He had no objection to the resolution which had been proposed, upon any other grounds; he only wanted to see that the requisite sum should be forthcoming for the payment of his wages.-Mr. Rouse stated, that a late delegate meeting had empowered the Conneil to choose any person they thought would answer the purpose, and that they agreed to furnish their quota towards paying his wages .- Mr. Penn stated that he had received letters from various places, requesting the Council to appoint a missionary, and as they had written to

several, and been disappointed, he thought they could BIRMINGHAM .- On Monday evening, the 8th not do better than agree to the resolution, as he had choice at once.-After a few more words from Mr. and gentlemanly spirit. There were statements in patriotic toasts most enthusiastically responded to. T. P. Green, and others, the resolution was put and and gentlemanly spirit. There were statements in patrious constraints most determined foe to popular Government to snow the letter which he knew were utterly false. Mr. Mr. Collins, in proposing one of the toasts, gave an Deegan he heard on the evening in question, and he interesting account of the various events that are based, could have equalled the profigacy, venality, was sure that he did not accuse the editor of false- now conspiring to increase the prosperity of Char- had conferred on him, and promised to discharge and inhumanity of the aristooratical British Governhood, in stating that the editor had not been pro- tism. He proposed the following:-" May the mid- the trust reposed in him to the best of his power. ors of India for the last half century. mised a report from the Leeds Times : what Mr. die classes soon see their interest, and duly join A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Taylor and

> the Christian Church have collected for the family Church, Newhall-streat; and also as a mark of respect for our deceased brother Chartist, that the CHARTIST MEETING .- A public meeting of the Charter Association took place at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday evening. The platform presented a most anusual and novel ap-

# Local and General Antelligence.

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LEEDS.-LECTURE ON BRITISH INDIA .- Mr. George Thompson, the well-known anti-slavery advocate, and agent of the British India Society, lectured in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening last. There was but a sprinkling of persons present on the platform, consisting chiefly of members of the So-ciety of Friends, of both sexes; but the body of the Hall was tolerably well filled. Mr. Thompson entered at great length into the opium question, the objects of the British India Company, the Slave Trade, the conduct of the East India Company, the history of the rise and continuance of British power in India, the gross injustice done to and suffered by the native population, the slavery system in the United States, and the proposed restedies for these evils—all of which subjects the lecturer handled with great power, eloquence, and ability, and succeeded in producing, in the minds of his audiense, eelings of sympathy with our British Indian fellowsubjects, and deep interest in the recitals of suffering and distress which he made. The means Mr. Thompson proposed for the abolition of slavery in the United States, and distress in British India, were the consumption of East Indian cotton and tobacco, and change in the land tax and govermental souses of India, which he contended would destroy the necessity for the use of slave labour in America, and, by developing the resources of India, and affording a market for the consumption of English manufactures in exchange for the above-mentioned articles, elzvate the condition of the native from misery and starvation to comparative comfort and independence. The lecture occupied two hours in the delivery. In thus noticing Mr. Thompson's lecture, it may not be amiss to add, that although we do net deny the pro-priety of aiding the starving and suffering East Indian, we cannot overhook the abundant and undeniable evidence of misery, privation, and suff fering, wide and deep at home, in our own country. -and even in our own town-which have claims as strong, though not as extensive, upon public sympathy and benevolence. But it is useless to look to private charity and benevolence for the redress of grievances at home or abroad ; no remedy can be applied until the people become fully and fairly possessed of political power, as guaranteed to them by Universal Suffrage. We would challenge the

THE SOCIALISTS .- In consequence of the purchase of the Music Saloon, South Parade, for the purposes FROST, &c. RESTORATION COMMITTEE-A meeting of the Mechanic's Institute; the Socialists are now of the above Committee took place on Tuesday last, deprived of a meeting place in Leeds, at least for at the Hall of Science, Lawrence street; Mr. Rouse some time to come. Placards were posted throughwas unanimously called to the chair. Mr. T. P. out the town last week, headed "Death of Socialism Green read letters from several places, one from Chesterfield and Brampton, containing five shillings for the use of the committee; from Tavistock, stating that a public meeting had been held, and a Mackintosh, Socialist Missionary. Numerous audimemorial adopted, and £1 ls. was enclosed for the ences were present, in the morning and alternoon, use of the committee. Mr. Green then called the to hear Mr. Mackintosh. In the evening, the room attention of the committee to an important letter was crowded throughout, from six to nine o'clock. from Newport, signed "John Williams;" it stated, Mr. Fleming lectured upon the identity of Socialism That the Chartists of Newport, had determined to | with primitive Christianity, and upon Socialism as prosecute a spy, who had made some important ad. the only remedy for the evils of society. In the course missions, which it was thought would deeply impli-cate some of those who had taken an active part in rities in support of his position ; and queted from the the prosecution of Frost, &c. The letter stated that New Testament to substantiate his views. The most the prosecution of Frost, &c. The letter stated that inquiry had been made as to the probable cost of the prosecution, and they found it would be £50; the Chartists of Newport, therefore, required assistance from their brethren in other towns." Mr. Green considered it to be the duty of all honest men to shew up the base villany of such wretches; it was, through the means of such as these, that their friend, Frost, was now suffering, and if it had not the effect of restoring him it would form another serve effect of restoring him, it would form another argu- a few working men have obtained and kept posand seconded by Mr. Blake:-" That this committee friends to the people's cause generally, to give do recommend to the whole Chartist public, the ne- publicity to their views and principles. We trust tions, with twenty-five or thirty signatures to persons of both sexes were present. After tea each. It also complained of the negligence of some dancing commenced ; and country dance, quadrille, who had been elected honorary members of the and waltz alternated with songs and gives from committee, and sont a number of names to be added amateur vocalists. Doses of "laughing gas" were to the list of honorary members; the letter was signed "James Cartledge." Various bills were then handed in, and paid. Mr. Wm. Barratt wished officiated as Master of the Ceremonies on the occathat some steps might be taken to cause the various, sion, and good order, decorum, and cheerful and towns to send their memorials and funds as soon as rational enjoyment prevailed throughout the evening. possible, for the purpose of carrying out the objects As this was the last occasion on which those of the committee. After a short conversation, it present could have an opportunity of enjoying a was considered that the notice in last week's Star similar treat, the parties kept the festivities up until was insufficient, as there was other business to trans- an early hour the following morning.

1. To extend to every man equal political rights. 2. To secure the free exercise of those rights; and

3. To render the representative responsible to those by whom he was elected.

-Adverting to the recent demonstration at Leeds, Mr. Bills said, he rejoiced at the result, and looked forward | morning." with some degree of hope to its producing some effect on those legislators who now create unbearable taxation, and turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people, ster goading them by bad and unnatural laws, such as the Poor Law, the Game Law, and the Corn Law. (Hear, hear.) The people have only to unite and they will form an irresistible band, against which the bayonet and the musket will be powerless, and the policebindgeons useless. In conclusion, the speaker adverted to the attempt now making to continue, the " hellish" Poor law for ten years longer, and expressed it as his firm conviction, that the factions would go on oppresscome forward and join the National Charter Association, by which alone they could demolish tyranny, and mise up the standard of democracy, Mr. Balls sat down amid load and general cheering.

Mr. R. MOORE came forward to support the resolu-Bon, having pledged himself, as this resolution, if adopted, would pledge them, to renewed and contimederertions to cause the People's Charter to become organ, the other day, in allusion to the Leeds gathering, who had no reasons against Chartism, to subscribe to the Charter ; declaring it to be "high time for every man to give a reason for the faith that is in him." (Herr.) Mr. M. then combatted the arguments of these who advocate educational or intellectual suffrage, in preference to a universal and residential qualification. One writer contended that the claim to Universal Suftrage resolved itself into a mere "animal" claim. Admitted : be (Mr. M.) was not to be deterred from the pursuit of a right, because it was called an " animal" right; even though the writer had stated such a claim might have emanated from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the first sentiment :--" The people, from such legalised plunder, on the part of the lawmiters, as should vote twenty millions sterling to West India planters for one million of black slaves, at the time time that they vote a white man in England to be worth £10 less than nothing, and that it was worth £10 to get rid of him out of the country. They had how had ten years of middle class legislation ; man next called upon Mr. M'Arthur, of Durham, to and he would ask in what respect had it give a recitation; when he favoured the company with been an improvement upon the government of a very excellent one, on the "freedom of the mind." the old aristocracy-the "natural protectors," as they The Chairman next gave " health, honour, and happi-Vere called, of the people ? If there were any differextent of what it was before the passing of that mea-Aure, which was so extremely "liberal," that one Hon. Member declared, during its discussion, "it actually took away his breath, its 'liberality' was so great." The only way of curing this, is by extending the franchise to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and untainted by crime, who has been resident tix months in any given place; and he cared not what hame they gave it, whether an "animal" claim, or Universal Suffrage, or Charter Suffrage, it would, at All events, take away the right of complaining, if it did hot ancients the condition of the people. Until you set this (said the speaker, in conclusion), continue to stumble and find fault, and get all you can to enlist ander your banner; and the more effectually you do the more likely you are to get the People's Char-ter made the law of the land. All the reason, and all (Three times three hearty cheers). Mrs. Sykes afterlonged cheering.)

COXHOE-On Tuesday last, a tes party was given at this spirited village, to Messra. Williams and Binns, Wilsonwhen upwards of one hundred sat down to tea, after which a public meeting was held, the room being crammed to excess; excellent addresses were delivered leader of the pitmen,) Binns, Williams, and Maw. An excellent spirit was displayed.

DARLINGTON .- On Wednesday evening, a public tes was given to the same gentlemen, in the joint

ment of the People's Charter would put the people in gate. The room was beautifully decorated, and all possession of the power to repeal all obnoxious and around the walls were hung portraits of the most disunjust laws, by which a privileged few have legislated tinguished patriots of the past and present day. About for themselves, instead of the masses; and that it one-hundred sat down to an excellent tea. After tea, would be the best instrument whereby we may remove Mr. Swinton was called to the chair, who in a that gross oppression under which the people suffer, neat and sensible address, gave "The people, the source and secure the rights and properties of all classes ; we of power." Mr. Deegan responded, and gave "The therefore renew our solemn pledge to use every exer- People's Charter; may we speedily obtain it." The ably." tion to organize the people, and cause it to be made Chairman then gave " Health and happiness to Messra. Williams and Binns, the champions of Chartism in the county of Durham." Messra Binns and Williams the meeting to support the principles of the People's returned thanks, and expressed their determination to Charter, by extending to working men the right of renew their exertions, and never to slacken their enerhaving a voice in the election of those who make the gies until victory crowns the people's cause. After their addresses, a beautiful sing, composed for the liberation of Williams and Binns, was sung by two sweet little girls (the Misses Foster), who acquitted themselves in a manner to earn the rapturous plaudits

of the meeting. "O'Connor, and the liberation of all imprisoned patriots ;" "Frost, Williams, and Jones ;" " Mr. Deegan, and thanks to him for his talented and zealous services," with other sentiments, were given in the course of the evening, and spoken to by Messra Deegan, Swinton, Binns, and Williams. Other friends favoured the company with recitations and songs. At the close of this part of the proceedings, the fiddler appeared, and those who could, tripped it on the

for the accommodation of the Sunderland Mechanics' Durham, Shields, and Newcastle were present, a cirand which ought always to distinguish those who are The resolution was carried unanimously. fabouring to advance the universal interest. After tea, Mr. John Hemsley was unanimously called to the chair. when, having addressed a few introductory remarks to

Carried. with five dissentients.

The next resolution, moved by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Austin, and carried unanimously, is as follows: is as follows :

"That this meeting expresses its surprise, regret, the fact of his being imprisoned on account of his and disapprobation of the conduct of the editor of the principles, proved that, if he did not preach truth, Northern Star, in inserting a letter containing such he practised it. In like manner, had hundreds of statements, from an individual of whose capacity or men been imprisoned, under various pretences, it credibility he knew nothing, and founding thereon a | was true ; but what was the real cause ! He mainsevere and unjust attack upon the general and private | tained that it was for truth's sake; and had they character of Mr. Deegan, introducing also charges and been tried according to truth, not one of them would statements with which the public have nothing to do; have seen the inside of a prison. But what was and the publication of which was not only uncalled for, the truth for which the Chartists had been impribut unfeeling, and unwise, and most seriously calcu- | soned ! It was this-" I pay taxes, and have a right lated to injure the Chartist cause, without in the least to vote as to the manner in which those taxes promoting the private or public interest of its proprie- shall be disposed of." That was the real cause of tor and conductor."

"light fantastic tee" till an early hour the following morning." Mr. Williams, in support of this resolution, said had been a vast deal of sneering about equality; that it was exceedingly painful and unpleasant for some said, "You can't make men equal." He knew

him to have to bring forward such a resolution; he that Nature had made certain inequalities-with CHARTIST DISCUSSION SOCIETY .- A society of this certainly could have no personal interest in the those he had nothing to do; but when a Governnature has recently been formed amongst a number of matter. On the contrary, his personal interests ment made inequalities which ought not to exist, Chartists, resident at the west end of Bishopwearmouth, were with the Star, as their general interests were; with that he had a right to interfere. It was for which appears likely to be productive of much good, but it could not injure the circulation, or usefulness supporting these truths that poor Clayton met with which appears nkey to be productive of much good, but it could not injure the circulation, or usefulness, supporting these trains that poor Chayton met with both in correcting and maturing the views of its members, and eliciting the talent for public speak-ing, now so much wanted. On Saturday evening, the question discussed was, whether Republican or Monarchical institutions, are best calculated to pro-played a spirit, which, if submitted to, would crush independence of the Northern Slar, "Twenty-five Reasons for being a Chartist," and commented on them in an mete the happiness of the people ? An interesting all independence of soul in the leaders of the people; being a Chartist," and commented on them in an discussion was held, in which Messrs. Blenkhorn, that it might one day become a vile heresy to doubt able and eloquent manner; and explained the meaning the people, until it became a question whether re-Extance would not be a virtue. Hoping that all would opinions of the majority, or, we dare say, the whole from the manner in which, upon any occasion, it was his views by referring to facts of daily occurrence, number present, were in favour of Yankee govern-ment. conducted. He, therefore, considered that the people, and ably pourtrayed the evil consequences which that every honest man, was bound to protest, in had arisen from misgovernment, amidst the repeated

a mild, but firm spirit, against the bad spirit cheers and laughter of the meeting. He also SUNDERLAND.—PUBLIC TEA TO WILLIAMS it had displayed towards Mr. Deegan, a gentle-AND BINNS.—On Monday evening last, the Chartists man, whom he, within the last two weeks, had by wealth, and gave an able exposition of the fallaof Sunderland gave a noble proof of their affection for heard frequently recommend and support the Star; cies of the crotchet-mongers, especially the antithe above talented, zealous, and faithful advocates of he considered that the editor had even given Mr. Corn Law brawlers. He remarked that the political Chartism, by a public tea, which was held in the Deegan less justice than he (Mr. Williams) had met quacks had offen tried to patch up the rotted and large room of the Golden Lion Inn, Sunderland. The with when on his trial for sedition; for on that lottering system, the effect of which was, that a the haw of the land. The Globe, the Whig evening room, which was appropriately and elegantly decorated occasion there was a full report of his speech in once happy people had been reduced to the lowest with various banners, portraits, &c., presented, when short hand, to be produced against him; the wit- pitch of misery and destitution. The reason of this had made an important declaration ; it had called on all the company (between 300 and 400) were assembled, a nesses were men who were known, who could be fine and impressive appearance. At one end of the cross-examined, and sifted; but Mr. Deegan was truth. What was it that brought the Charter into room, next the platform, there was a suitable erection condemned upon the unsupported testimony of one man, of whom neither he, the Chartists of Sunder-Institute Band, who veluntarily tendered their very land, nor the editor of the Star, knew anything. valuable services on the occasion. Several friends from The individual had only been enrolled amongst them three weeks, and this was not the first iustance cumstance which proves the unity of feeling that exists, in which he had attempted to create disturbance.

> The last resolution (moved by Mr. Hemsley, seconded by Mr. Monarch) was as follows :--

and one particular class of persons were always foremost in search of blood—the blood of honest "That, having had the services of Mr. Deegan for a men and patriots. He need hardly say he meant the What but an animal claim is it, to demand protection may they understand their importance and power, and period of four months, we feel bound, in justice to Priesthood. It was priests who crucified Christ;

SINCE SABBATH LAST, 2 few of the members of

Church be put in mourning.

those who were elected honorary members:-George White, John Williams, Newport : George Babing-ton, Wm. Sheaver, Wm. Roach, Christopher Rolls, Wm. Wynn, Thomas P. Field, Peter Moors, Frederick Richardson, Wm. Holt, Wm. Arnold Manchester.

BROWN'S SUPPORT FUND.-At the usual weekly meeting of the Committee for raising funds for the Not he had been imprisoned, because he was support of Mrs. Brown and family, during the incarceration of her patriotic and excellent husband, valuator of the Poor Law Union of Cloghereen, in held at Bill's Coffee House, on Monday last, Mr. Battam in the chair, Mr. Horseley handed into the committee the sum of £2, as a donation of Mrs. Dean, of the Market Hall. Mr. W. H. Cotton having tendered his resignation, it was moved by Mr. Philling and ecconded by Mr. Fallers that the second second disturber," and so on. This was advocate for the Charter ; but notwithstanding that, Mr. Phillips, and seconded by Mr. Fallows, that the resignation of Mr. Cotton be received. Messre. Styles and Trueman were elected members of the committee. A public lecture will be delivered in the Christian Chartist Church, by Mr. O'Neil, on first intimation he had of such an occurrence, but Monday evening, the 22nd inst., on behalf of the he should cause inquiries to be made respecting it above-named patriot. Admission, threepence ; when all triends of freedom, and lovers of patriotism, are invited to attend. The committee meet every Monall the persecution which had taken place. There day evening, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street,

where all subscriptions and donations are thankfully received.

MRS. ROBERTS.-Cash received by J. Guest, 93, Steelhouse-.ane, Birmingham, for Mrs. Roberts.

Acknowledged in Star. January 16th... 8 5 11 From the National Victim Fund per Mr. Sharrocks ..... 0 19 The Journeymen Curriers, Birmingham

Edward Edisburgh ..... 0 10 £9 15

### TO THE CHARTISTS OF BIRMINGHAM AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

FELLOW SUFPERERS,-Your patience has been long tried, and perhaps almost exhausted, by the length of time that has elapsed since the delegate meeting was called at Birmingham to appoint a lecturer for the three counties. We applied to Mr. O'Neill and failed ; to Messrs. Harney and Binns, but they had other engagements: we, therefore, could not avoid the apparent waste of time that has occurred, but we have now succeeded at last in obtaining a lecturer, Mr. Dean, of Warwick, late of Leeds, that will advocate our cause with the bewitching power of eloquence and the force of argument. We earnestly request you, brethren in the cause of truth and justice, to aid and assist us all commissioner had been appointed by Portugal, and in your power in supporting our lecturer; if we expect another by Great Britain, and the Belgian Minister freedom, we must labour for it; if we expect justice, we must struggle for it. Truth will triumph, and the moment that public opinion is formed in our favour, that moment our triumph is gained. Then let us push its decision, the business would be soon terminated : on the glorious cause of liberty, that peace may be ours as, upon the principle laid down in that one point, and our children's for ever.

Signed, in behalf of the National Charter Association resident in Birmingham,

the police, if any of the community be in danger which the police, if any of the community be in danger which the police, if any of the community be in danger which is place. Before entering the manufacture of which he pointed out the line of conduct, the parson who preached the blood-thirsty sermon the next legalised plunder, on the part of the law-the such legalised plunder, o been related to him, which completely disgusted him, warmed and stimulated his mind, and prepared him to give the tyrants a good lashing. The facts of the weavers' turn-out will be found in another part of the paper. The speaker continued for two nours, in one strain of manly argument, and touched He had no doubt they thought that by so doing they upon the factory system, the Corn Laws, the landwould put down the spirit of liberty, and crush it lords, and the whole horde of plunderers, giving emphatic illustrations of the inroads and encroachments which have been made at various periods upon the labour, rights, and liberties of the indus-trious millions; and brought chapter, verse, and figures to corroborate his statements. and in every point acquitted himself in a masterly style. He produced a good impression, and concluded amid the vociferous cheering of the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the speaker and Chairman, and the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings. SHEPPIELD .- We were wrong in stating that they had only received .6s. 10d. in the pound, or 33 the Chartists of Sheffield had discontinued their per cent. instead of 70. Sunday evening meetings. The theological discourses are discentinued ; but the meetings are holden as number of errors in the returns of the value of greasing well and steadily here. At the weekly of the last summer, and the most active steps had meeting last Monday, IIs, were collected for the since then been instituted, and, in most instances wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists. It successfully, in the local courts, to recover the was also determined on that a dinner should be got arrears out-standing. Those exertions would be

EDITION. THIRD

### (FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of DEVON asked the Noble Secretary for the Home Department, if it was true that the

The Marquis of NORMANBY said that this was the immediately. He must say, however, from his knowledge of the assistant commissioner, that the accuracy of the statement was to be very much doubted.

After the presentation of some petitions, their Lordships adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord LISTOWEL took the oaths and his seat for the Borough of St. Alban's, and Lord Eastnor for the borough of Reigate.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL obtained leave to bring in a Bill providing for the appointment and payment of parish constables in England and Wales.

Lord SANDON brought under consideration of the House, by moving for a series of returns, the state of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal, relating to the claims of British subjects. arising out of the war of restoration. The Noble Lor dcomplained of the great delays which had taken place, and was anxious to ascertain whether there was any likelihood that these claims would be adjusted according to the original agreement, or whether they would be settled on any satisfactorily principle.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that he was not able; to say that those claims had been entirely settled but since the close of last session great progress had been made, and he hoped, ere long, that the settlement of them would be brought to a conclusion. A accepted the office of arbitrator, in the event of any difference between the commissioners. Une point of difference was now pending before him, and upon all the other matters, which were chicfly of detail would be easily disposed of.

Mr. H. BAILLIE moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of the ISAAC PENN, Secretary. islands and Highlands of Scotland, with a view to affording relief to the inhabitants by means of emigration. The Hon. Gentleman stated that the

some other country; and various circumstances pointed out Canada as the country most eligible for them to be sent to.

existence ! It was forced into existence by a bloodthirsty Government, and a covetous and overbearing Church, which had blinded the people, and kept them in ignorance, in order that the Government might pick their pockets with greater facility. The clergy were also to be found in the foremost ranks of

The resolution was then put, and carried. Air. PEAT rose to move the second resolution :--

Chartist Reformers to adopt; showing that as true said period, we consider that he has laboured in the clergy had at all times proved themselves the political changes must be based upon true moral prin-ciples, it was, therefore, the obvious duty of the displaying, both in his public and private conduct, an of them from this sweeping charge-both Dissenter people, to improve themselves in every possible way. example which only requires to be faithfully followed and Churchman were alike culpable. What were His address was listened to with respectful attention, by others, to ensure the speedy and complete triumph the intentions of those who prosecuted the Chartists ? and rapturously applauded at its conclusion. The Chair- of our just and holy cause."

# Carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up in a peaceable manner. for ever; but they had proved themselves fools for their pains. Had they succeeded ! Had they altered [We give the whole report of this somewhat a single man ? They had one of them at present on When was so londly decried by the present Whig Ministry, at the period of the Reform Bill—a crime of what it was before the rest political dy-was double the extent of what it was before the resting of that men. Mr. Binns rose to return thanks, after which he ad- perfect right to form their own opinion on any, and love of liberty again springing up within them, dressed the meeting in his usual elegant and impressive every, public matter which comes under their with renewed vigour; proving beyond the possibility style. He was followed by Mr. Williams, who in a observation; and we, though certainly not of doubt, that truth could not, and never would be, humorous and able address passed a splendid, but bound to do it, have no manner of objectertinguished in the minds of honest men. What did well merited enlogium upon the young men of Sundert tion to afford them the most extensive mode of the ministers of religion mean by the various texts land, both for their stanch patriotism, and the gene-ral excellency of their personal character and conduct, of its personal bearing on our own conduct and cha-brotherly love, peace, charity, and good-will, and

exhorting them in a most impressive manner to per-severance in their honourable career, as the only sure we have a great objection to become a party to any means of earning happiness for themselves, and doing fallacious representation of the powers or importance which has sent thousands to an untimely grave means of earning inspiness for themselves, and doing infractions representation of the powers or importance which has sent incoursance is induced for the good to their country. A dust, "The Huntsman's of the "authority" by which this censorious opinion through want and privation ! What were they to meeting last Monday, IIs, were collected for the is fulminated. The value of the resolutions will eall such men ! Nothing else but canting hypocrites, wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists. It was also determined on that a dinare should be got of connor, the people's champion, may he, and all imprison as voted for them and no more, and the He wished to impress on their minds that, although the tickets prisoned patriots, speedily be liberated from bondage." number of persons who voted for the resolution of he thus stigmatised the teachers of religion, he tion on the 5th of March. The price of the tickets censure upon the Editor of the Northern Star was meant not to wound the feelings of any man pro-1 was fixed at 1s. 6d. men and 1s. women ; and The right and all the reason, and all the reason th spirit, and it is bat justice to add, that the band, which should have them to stand on their own legs. We and said he could not choose a better servence to their voice in their own neighbourhood—the profits, biser from the opinion of those twenty-three per-greatly to promote the pleasure of the company.

tyranny and persecution; but persecution was nothing

new. Men of principle had been persecuted in all ages.

On the suggestion of the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER, Mr. Baillie consented to alter the resolution by the introduction of the words, " to consider the practicability of affording relief by means of emigration."

After a few observations from Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN

and Mr. M. PHILIPS, the motion was agreed to. Ou the motion for the second reading of the Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill, Mr. SHAW complained of the hardships inflicted upon the Protestant clergy of Ireland by the delays which have taken place in the repayment of arrears of tithes to the clergy. They were told by Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords, that they would receive 70 per cent. upon. those arrears, and they consented to give up the other 30 per cent. The result, however, was, that

Mr. Pigor said that the delay arose from a great sithes. Those errors had been rectified in the course persevered in until the whole were recovered. The House then adjourned.

LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL .- The following witnesses have been summoned by the House of Peers to attend and give evidence at the trial of Lord Cardigan on Tuesday next :- Thomas Hunt Dunn. Sarah Dunn, Sir James Eglinton Anderson, Knight, M.D., John Busain, Thomas Bicknell, and George Charles Fletcher.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Chartist Intelligence.

ALEXANDRIA. VALE OF LEVEN, DUMBARTON-SHIRE -At a meeting of the Universal Suffrage Association, held on the 6th February, in the Democratic Seminary, it was resolved, first, "That the Asso-ciation take three shares in the joint-stock printing and publishing company, as advertised in the Scottish Patriot," second, "That we remit £1 to the Birmingham Restoration Committee, in order to assist them in their endeavours to memorialise the Queen, to restore Frest, Williams, and Jones, to their families ;" third, "The address of H. Vincent with his address, which was characterised throughout and others, upon the evils of intemperance, being by sound and rational views of what society ought to read to the meeting, it was resolved that we form s be under a just and paternal government; he prodemocratic tectotal society, in connection with the cooded at great length to shew how the labouring Universal Suffrage Association." A great number signed the plotge before the meeting separated. in connection with the association. To others we would say, " ge and do likewise."

HIRBINGHAM .- TOTAL ABSTINENCE CHARTER Association .- A meeting was held at No. 17, Little Charles-street, when Mr. John White took the chair, and a discussion took place concerning the conduct of the police lately. The following resolu-tion was arrived at by the meeting, " That this meeting view with extreme regret the disgraceful conduct that passed unnoticed by the police force on Wedneeday evening, the 5th of February." The affair to which the resolution alluded, was a fight that occurred on Snow Hill, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. No policemen came near, although 200 persons or more were assembled together. We cannot but regard this conduct as grossly unjust. be sent as spies to peaceable meetings of operative Chartists, but who are nowhere to be found when the public peace is disturbed by brutal exhibitions like the one referred to, patronised as they are, by many of the "respectables." It was resolved that the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Star and Birmingham Journal.

HALIFAX John Crossland has been elected Riding Councillor.

DUBLIN,-The cause progresses steadily. A the quarterly meeting of the Association recently holden, new officers were elected, and excellent speeches made by Messrs. O'Malley, Brophy, and others.

WOODHOUSE .- A little genuine seed of Chartism was scattered here, a short time age, by Mr. Leech. We hope that it may produce an abundant -CT03.

NEWPORT .--- MONNOUTHSHIRE .--- At a recent meeting the Chartists of Newport, thanked, by acclamation, the brave men who attended at Leeds, to welcome the big-beggarman, from poor starving Ireland.

WEST-SOMERSET .- Poverty, immorality, and crime, on all sides, seem to increase, the jails bearing sorrowful testimony thereto, nowithstanding the increase of Christian churches, chapels, and missionaries.

ter Association, to which the public were by handbills invited, held at Mr. Magg's Temperance Coffee House, Snow Hill, Mr. Broughall in the chair; the following individuals were, with the unanimous consent of the meeting, severally nominated for the Council. Messrs. John Wilcox, J. S. Farmer, John Driver, Thomas Dobson, Wm. Hawkes, Wm. Magg, John Dann, Thomas Broughall, and John Maxfield. Mr. William Mogg was nominated as sub-treasurer, and J. S. Farmer, as sub-secretary.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, the mem-

LONDON .- We are informed that a Social Concert will take place on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock, at Cashing's Temperance Coffee House. Borough Road, near the Duke of York public-house, for the benefit of a poor tanner, who is a sincere Chartist, and who has been out of work for many

weeks; he has a wife and five starving children to support. CARLISLE -LECTURES OF DR. M'DOWALL-On gentleman delivered his first lecture, in the large lecture room of the Athenseum, on the "Rights of Labour." classes lived in what are now called the dark ages, enjoying all the comforts of life, and those secured and Lastly, a committee was appeinted to receive beld sacred by the Government and magistracy of this donations of books, &c., for the forming of a library country ; but now the people were robbed of all those comforts they formerly enjoyed, by the very men who

eight to be their protectors. The Doctor is a rapid and energetic speaker, and at times approaches to the highest flights of eloquence, more especially in his similies, which are well carried out. His happy and witty illustrations have a striking effect upon his audience. On the whole we look back upon him as a person well calculated to impress upon the people a strong conviction of what ought to be their real position in society. Like the Rev. J. R. Stephens, he enters into all the ramifications of society, and shows, that except the Charter secures to the people, good food, good clothing, and every other comfort, it is not worth having ; at the same time he contends, that the Charter will be the best security to those blessings. He exposes with a masterly hand the villany of those who have plundered the people, and is not over scrupulous as to the names and disgraceful on the part of the police, who can he gives them. The following is a brief sketch of the lecture. I demand for the people of this country good wages for their labour, and plenty of leisure time to spend those wages, in food and recreation. I demand a provision for them, such as they had in former times, and which must and shall be secured, before there shall be peace in the palace. I have examined the ancient records of this country,

and find that the people were protected-they then had a back stay and it is only when this is the case that there can be security for the throne-but if that protection be wholly removed, I would not give two year's purchase for the institutions of this country-nor the stability of the crown, which ought to be founded on the affections of the people. I demand good wages

for the people, and short hours, so that their leisure time may be usefully and pleasantly spent in improving their minds and making them what God intended them to be, but those things can only be secured by placing

in their hands political power. I have discovered, that there was once a priesthood, who voluntarily gave up the benefits of the Church lands, for the benefit of the poor. In Scotland, in the abbey of Arbroath, they received at one time what was equivalent to £12,000 at present, in the shape of wheat, meal, meat, &c. There were only twenty five old men to est up all this supply, which was given to the poor and necessitious. The black Earl of Douglas, with 1000 of his followers, remained there twelve months and could not consume the supply of bread, beef, mutton, fish, &c. In 1530,

the abbots turned out their money and purchased food WOLVERHAMPTON .- At a recent meeting of for the poor ; twenty score of oxen and fish, and other the Wolverhampton members of the National Char- things in proportion, as much as would now satisfy the wants of the necessitous in twenty parishes in Scotland. The then king visited this place, but could not with all his suit, diminish the supplies. Turn your attention to that great reprobate George the Fourth, the money expended by that royal beast in his mission to Scotland surpassed all that has been given to the entire poor of that country, and half the poer of England. Should an Archbishop visit you now, he would scarcely leave a pig in the stye, nor as much meal as would enable you to sing "Britons never shall

be slaves." No man can make me believe, that the bers of the National Charter Association met in the priests are all inclined to assist the poor, with all their Tib-street Room, for the purpose of hearing Mr. professions of charity, yet they would die through C. Connor, of Manchester. Mr. Wheeler, Chair-man, opened the business of the evening by remarks upon the death of Clayton, who died in the North-way from this country. If a working man should THE CHARTISTS HAVE ESTABLISHED in Manafield a

EAST LONDON .- CHARTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOTTRAM .- Mr. Charles Connor, of Manches-AND MUTUAL INSTRUCTION Association .- On Wed- ter, delivered two very interesting lectures here and MUTUAL INSTRUCTION Association. - On wede ter, denvered two very interesting footides here, nesday week, the monthly meeting of its members was the first on the 28th of January. In his second held at the Association Room, 166, Brick-lane, lecture, on the 4th of February, he took a rapid held at the Association Room, 166, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-1. "That this meeting is of opinion that it is the duty and interest of the and Scotland, since the year 1825, and shewed in

Chartists of England and Wales to imitate the Chartists of Scotland, by adopting the testotal pledge Saturday evening, February the 6th, the above-named for one year at least, and do further earnessly recommend its adoption without delay." 2. "That the thanks of this Association are eminently due, As we entered the hall, the Doctor was proceeding and hereby given, to Mr. J. Cleave, for the great assistance he has given since he became a member of the same to the present time." 3. "That this Association do immediately establish a benefit society, on the Birmingham plan, and that all abstainers from intoxicating drinks be eligible to become members of the same." 4. "That it is the duty and intention of this Association to use its best efforts to support the Northern Star, on account of its advocacy of the people's rights, and the cause of temperance." 5. That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Star for insertion."

city, at which it has been resolved that a lecturer shall be retained to agitate the city and suburbs.

TRURO (CORNWALL.)-The cause is getting nicely on here. At a meeting of the members of the Truro Working Men's Association, on Monday last. it was unanimously resolved that £1 be sent to the committee for the management of the funds for the support of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists. Likewise 10s. was voted from the funds to be sent to the National Executive Council; and it was also resolved that the members do become enrolled in the National Charter Association. Our numbers at present are but small, but we are in hopes of our labours proving successful, in drawing others into our ranks. We have also voted 109. to be sent to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee," and we have petitions in course of signature, which, when filled, will be sent to the above committee, to be presented to the Queen by three working men, being in our opinion the best representatives of our cause, our feelings,

wishes, wants, and grievances. GAINSBRO'.-The standard of Chartism has been uplifted here. At a recent meeting, a sub-scription was entered into for the incarcerated victime, and three rattling cheers were given for O'Connor.

RUGBY .-- Mr. Henry Candy, who was requested cation. to agitate the three counties of Warwick, Stafford and Worcester, arrived at Rugby on Saturday, from Nuncaton. On Monday night, we got up a meeting which was well attended, and he gave us an excellent lecture; when, in a most able manner, he fully explained the principles and object of the People's Charter, to the satisfaction of his hearers. He concluded by an affecting appeal to them, exhorting them from that night forward to be up and doing, and join in the holy struggle of right against might. He sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Several gave their names in to become members. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer; the health of Mr. O'Connor was drank with the greatest enthusiasm; and also, "Frost, Williams, and Jones and their speedy return, and the liberation of all the incarcerated victims." The whole of the evening's proceedings were conducted with the greatest propriety. The seed sown will be productive of great good in this Tory and priest-ridden place.

**MANSFIELD**,-Since the inhabitants of this town have been favoured with a batch of the " New Police," it has become matter of doubt with the 'unwashed" whether, in the event of their walking of Cheap Tracts now publishing, Price One Shil-ling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, up the street, they shall be allowed to return again the same way, as the town crier, among others, has been prosecuted for the atrocious crime of standing in the streets of his native town. How-

view of the money that had been expended in supduced had it been spent in buying the waste land, and building houses thereon, and placing the poor, industrious classes in them, to till the land. After a National Charter Association, as the only means of sell-street, Bermondsey; Mr. James, hair-dresser pleasure in announcing that they are progressing in their numbers rapidly.

THE VESTA PATENT STOVE, 70s. PLAIN.

THAT a Madeira climate in England may be L produced by the VESTA STOVE, plants of the most tender kind, requiring warmth, have proved. In sick rooms it has been found invaluable, produc-BRISTOL.-Things are looking well here. Public ing one even degree of temperature throughout the meetings have been holden in several wards of the day and night. The Vesta Stove has no deers, and as there is not any fire in contact with the outer case, warmth is obtained without any of the unpleasant effects complained of in the use of others. The fire can be kept alight the whole season, and the part containing the fire is not open during the time it is replenished with fuel. The fuel passes from the hod into the stove without being seen, preventing entirely any escape of the noxious vapours, and that annoyance from dust which, in feeding other stoves, arises from the fuel being removed from the hod into the stove, or what is worse, into a funnel to

ron's warehouses, Wells-street, Oxford-street.-A list of prices and a number of references and testimonials will be sent in answer to a post-paid appli-

superiority in every respect of the CHUNK STOVES for warming churches, drawing rooms, offices, green houses, and every description of apartments, with full particulars of their peculiar advantages, sent (postage free) on application to RIPPON and BURTON, Wells-street, Oxford-street, where the Stoves may be seen in use. Price, plain 60s.

IMPROVED ARNOTT'S STOVES, 45s. EACH. -ARNOTT'S STOVES of the best and most approved make. Neat patterns, 50s.; ornamental 66s. ; large size, neat pattern, 70s. ; ornamonted 80s.—Any quantity of the above can be supplied without an hour's delay, by RIPPON and BURTON, ironmongers, Wells-street, Oxford-street.

TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Whose attention is requested to the following List

The Question :- WHAT IS A CHARTIST !-ANSWERED AS TO PRINCIPLES AND AS TO PRACTICE \*.\* The friends of the Charter are earnestly re

of all agents.

NOTICE.

THE REAL

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING and BALL, in aid. A of the Funds for the Relief of the Wives and Children of the Imprisoned Chartist Victims, will lecture, on the still of Federatry, he cook a hapter view of the money that have taken place in England and Scotland, since the year 1225, and shewed in glowing terms the result that would have been pro-duced had it been speat in buying the waste land, and building houses thereon, and placing the poor, industrious classes in them, to till the land. After a vete of thanks to Mr. Connor for his able lecture, he urged on the people to come forward and join the National Charter Association, as the only means of National Charter Association, as the only means of linearcov, Donata Mr. French, bookseller, Snow's gaining their rights. The Association have great I, Snow's Fields; Mr. French, bookseller, Snow's Fields; Mr. Wartlen, Temperance Coffee house, Bermondsey New Road; Mr. Frederick Hinton, 14. Alfred-street, Old Kent Road ; Mr. J. Moy, 27 Edward-street, Blackfriars' Road; Mr. George Sidwell, 9, Eaton-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartling, grade of society. Temperance Coffee-house, Borough Road; Mr. A. Beck, 38, Harlington-street, York Road; Mr. James, 29. Gibson-street, Oakley-street; Mr. Davis, Magnet | by all other Booksellers. Coffee-house, Drury-lane; at the Social Institution, Westminster Road; and of the Secretary, John Williams, 30, Devonshire-street, Vauxhall.

Tickets being limited, an early application is lesirable.

### OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, L well worthy of perusal :--

To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pill

convey it into the stove. The ashes are removed is Gentlemen .- Since I undertook the agency of this without causing any dirt or dust ; no raking out popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, with portable rakers, or the hands, being necessary ; to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to and during their removal from the interior of the scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. stove they are not visible. The cost for fuel (cinders, Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the vir-coke, or Welsh coal) will be about 2d. for twenty- tues of "PARR's PILLS" in the cure of inveterate four hours, during which time the stove will not disease, that many persons who had been quite hope-require attention. The Vesta Stoves are perfectly less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and free from all liability to explosions and such unplea- perfect gure. To particularise, would be useless sant consequences as have been met with in the use the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of Arnott's. A variety of sizes and patterns are of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration ; another, of made with ascending and descending flues, in iron Rheumatism of ten years' standing ; others of and earthenware, suitable for warming apartments Asthma, &c., &c. : these are among the Cures. And of every description, churches, ships' cabins, &c. numerous are the cases of relief in Bilions and Liver The stoves may be seen in use at Rippon and Bun- Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and ron's warehouses, Wells-street, Oxford-street.-A diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c. From these facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing : every person who has been benefited is anxious to

recommend them, and assist his neighbour.-Enclosed THE CHUNK PATENT STOVES. - Testimo-is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next nisls and references as to the efficacy, economy, and 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.

IMPORTANT CAUTION .- It has been discovered that vile attempts have been made to substitute base imitations for the genuine Medicine : in order, therefore, to protect the public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's BINNS, Bridge-street, Sunderland. Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

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

## POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, POR 1841.

MR. RICHARDSON begs to state that the day mand for his popular Book continues unabated

ism, becomes, either partially or wholly, convince that there is something "rotten in the state" England, and never fails to recommend this little Book to the notice of his neighbour. Thus Radian ism, despite of persecution, is infused into even

Latest Edition. Price Threepence. Publish by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and Sa

ERRATA in the last Editions:-Page 40, first line for "Wheat, 15s. per quarter in 1801," read "115s. in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67s.," the figure 1 in the second line having dropped fran the first line.

### Just Published,

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN BY R. J. RICHARDSON. Price Twopence. Published by John Dunces. Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

Just Published,

### JOHN FROST'S SECOND LETTER TO HR WIFE; with Notes. By R. J. RICHARDSON

Price One Penny. Heywood, Manchester; Clean London; Richardson, Salford.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morine against certain Impostors for counterfeiting the medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for MORISON'S PILLS, which are, in fact, more spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which the tions Messrs. Mosison will deem it their duty to . force in every case that comes to their knowledge

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

# SECOND EDITION !!

Three Thousand Copies of this little Poem have already been sold in the County of Durham. HARTISTS !!! Purchase THE DOOM OF U TOIL ; a POEM, Just Published, Price Three pence, Pestage 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 WILLIAM and

# FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 11d. per box. THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine Frice 18, 15d., 28, 5d., and family boxes file. each. Full directions are given with each box. The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who lived o be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had gratis f all agents. pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, a effectually removed. Two or three doses will con-vince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength ; a health action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapid take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pin and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of thing this medicine according to the directions accompany ing each box; and if taken after too free an indugence at table, they quickly restore the system t its natural state of repose. Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject i head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many date gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by that immediate use. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most traly a cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depre-sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affection, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexit. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the mod successful effect, and require no constraint of die or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLI PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-fortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Prin ls. 14d. per box, and by his appointment, by Hesta, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Belmarried his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amaz-ing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labo-rions work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens of England. The Clergyman who holds the valuable document boxementioned has by the assistance of a very Rhodes, Snaith ; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster ; Rogerson, Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observ

allerten prison. The audience heard them amid symptoms of execration, and cries of "Shame, shame." The following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried without a dissentient :--" That the censure of this meeting be passed upon cowardly Whigs, for their unfeeling and cruel treatment of political prisoners, and in not acquainting the friends of Clayton of his decease in time, so that they might have had an opportunity of seeing him before he departed this world." Mr. C. Connor then rose, smid the cheers of the andience. He commenced by reading a prayer from Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's Poer Man's Guardian, which called forth great applause. He was not come there to spout out that dogmatical nonsense which was being put forth in the various cathedrals in this kingdom, namely, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end;" for certain he was that things were not now as they were at the beginning. At that time there were not 1,000 prostitutes patrolling the streets of London : there were not at that time 10,000 pickpockets, 10,000 servants out of employment, 3,000 houses for receiving stolen goods, eighteen prisons in London and its vicinity, 52,000 beer-shops and public-houses, and 80,000 committed for crime annually. (Hear, hear.) The speaker went on to compare the different instibe under a well-regulated Government. He (the speaker) would always raise his voice against a system which consigned youth to prison, manhood to earthly hells, and old age to bloody bastiles. He, for his part, wanted to see a system established, where childhood would have mirth, manheod independence, and old age honour and comfort. He then remarked, that when the late Mr. Wm. Cobbett went to Irewhich he declared that he had seen his own steward's rigs the day before he left England, and he affirmed. in the face of England and Ireland, that those pigs were better fed, better lodged, and kept far more country, and said it was such as that human nature shuddered to hear a recital of the many twisted limbs, broken down constitutions, the pale, ghastly, countenances, and deformed creatures, which it had made; and also the foul and filthy expressions referred also to the tendency it had to increase crime, vice, immorality, and prostitution ; and the contaminating influence it had on the physical conman who could have his acre of land to fall back upon, to keep himself and family comfortable, instead of being at the mercy of the money grubbers, and master manufacturers. (Hear, hear.) Thespeaker entered into an able and eloquent defence of his order (the working classes) from the calumnies and aspersions of the middle and higher classes as to their ignorance, criminality, and vice; and traced the causes of these with an unsparing hand, to those classes themselves who uttered the calumnies. He, then, in a very feeling manner referred to the death of Clayton, which was received with marks of sympathy, and urged his hearers to step out of the of the Charter. Frost, Williams, and Jones were looking to them to obtain the Charter. Thousands of poor perishing people were looking for it as their only hope, and that patriot, that learned, able. true-hearted Irishman, Feargas O'Connor, whose private life had been as amiable and as spotless as his public exertions, had been long, arduous, and valuable,-he was watching every movement, though in the dreary solitary dungeon. The wife of Clayton and others were looking to them; the widow and the orphan, and the starving peasantry of Ireland, all, all, were looking to the Chartists, to free them from their slavish condition. The speaker made a powerful appeal to his audience, on the necessity of perseverance, and sat down amid acclamations. Permission was given to any one present to object to anything the lecturer had advanced, or of asking any questions, and no one coming forward, the following resolution was car-ried unanimously:-" Tha: a committee be formed to receive subscriptions, towards defraying the expences of removing the body of our departed friend, John Clayton, from the Whig dungeon, and conver

take the road, he will observe the priest's sign board as he enters every town and village-" Vagrants and beggars are not to be relieved !"-yet they have the best houses and gardens in the place. It never entered into the heads of the ancient priests, that there was a the base, bloody, and brutal-the infamous and division of parishes in heaven. If they saw a poor man suffering from want, they instantly gave him food. God himself has proclaimed the rights of the poor. The tithes were brought in baskets, and placed on the altar, and the priest had to declare before Almighty God, that he would reserve a portion for the Levite, the widow, the fatherless, and necessitous poor of the land. I know of no book, except the Bible, which so clearly and distinctly points out the rights of the poor. Lands were given to the people, and the priests were not to have gold, nor any other property, but what belonged to the Lord. The ancient abbots did divide the fruits of the land amongst the necessitous poor, who had a right to this property. In those days, the working man had not to want, but proceed to the Church, and get sufficient food for his support. Having proved that the Church lands belong to the working men, and were given to the Church for the benefit of them, he asked, but what has now become of those lands? I will tell you. Little Lord John Russellalias Jack Ketch-has a good portion. I would sak the Bedford family, what they have made of the lands which they have robbed the poor of? Lord Eglinton, tations of the country with what they should too, had got three large estates belonging to Kelwillen be bold." Abbey, which furnished him with the means of carrying on the broom-stick affair. What right had For Maule's father to the lands belonging to the abbey of Arbroath? Indeed, nearly all the aristocracy have robbed the people to a greater or lesser extent. In regard to religion, I wish to see perfect liberty of conscience. I speak not for the purpose of curtailing the belief of any one-but to show you who land, he wrote a letter to the people of England, in have been the robbers. When you pull down idols, you should not rob the people. In thus advocating the rights of the poor man, I cannot help glancing at the effects of the present system, which has entailed misery and wretchedness on the poor of this cleaner, than many thousands of the peasantry of land. If the people had the church lands alone, they Ireland. (Hear, and cries of shame.) He then de- would prevent a vast deal of the misery which at prenonneed the factory system, as carried on in this sent exists. In contending for the principles of the Charter, I consider it my duty, first to make you acquainted with your rights-se that when you get the power, you may be enabled to secure them, when the power is put into your hands-without this power, it which were frequently made use of in them. He combined energy and force of the people. You have stitution, and the frustration, to a great extent, of leaders had known their own strength, they could Devonshire Saull, Esq., of London, as Radical canmental improvement. He then drew a picture of a have carried a resolution containing the whole prinstopped in Chester Castle, I would have had the benefit they vainly contend against. of it; but it will be all a humbug. Joe Hume is Friday the 5th-Left Kinross, passing through Whig-Radical-one half white and the other black- Dollar, and Tillicoultry; after a walk of eighteen miles rostine of their former energies for the obtainment knavery on the one side of his head, and folly on the other. Nothing, I trust, will satisfy the people short of the Charter. The more you want of a Government. the more you should ask for. We have been standing like the man in the moonlight-the people are the man, and the Government the shadow-if the substance moves on, so will the shadow-but if it stands still, so will the shadow. If the Government still continue to refuse us the Charter-I will go further and unfold the banner of republicanism. (Immense cheering which lasted for some minutes.) If they won't do so. We will, with the Charter, secure the rights of do likewise." the poor, and be able to protect their wages. In the records of the county of Berks. I find a table, by which the wages of the working man were regulated. The quartern loaf was taken as the standard, the number of the family was also taken, and what they could and so on in proportion. This was offering a premin

THE CHARTISTS HAVE ESTABLISHED, in Mansfield, a kind of debating society, and opened a reading room, both of which are well attended.

SCOTCH CHARTISM.—MOVEMENTS OF MR. HABNEY.—On Monday evening, Feb. 1st, I addressed a most magnificent meeting in the Thistle Hall, tive Table of Allowances to Rich and Poor OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible Dundee; I pretend not te give any particulars, as, in Paupers, with a variety of other useful information, the Dundes Chronicle, will be found a report of the important alike to the non-consuming producers, meeting, which you will probably transfer to your and to the non-producing consumers. columns.

"Bonnie Dundee" is now at the head of the move ment in Scotland. Chartism is there all-powerful and all-triumphant; the Democratic Council, representing and supported by the several Trades' Political Associations virtually commands the town; the Chronicle, in the hands of the Chartists, has already made their influence to be felt; and that organ of popular rights, once firmly established, (which it may be, if the men of Dundee are true to themselves,) will be an all-potent engine for good in the national cause. I may add, that thrice on the Sabbath-day, each week, do hundreds of the toiling classes listen to the eloquent strains of our leal-hearted friend, John Duncan, poured forth in vindication of the eternal rights of man. For the first time in Dundee, the poor and the oppressed have "the gospel preached unto them" in reality, by one whose character may be summed up in these few words :-- he is "bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to

The day may be distant, which it probably is, when I shall again visit Dundee; but wherever my destiny may bid my pilgrimage, it will be with feelings of pleasure I shall summon up the recollections of the past, and with pride bethink me, that I enjoy the stitution. confidence, and have the warm wishes, of its "honest men and bonnie lasses."

Wednesday, Feb. 3d-Crossed the Tay to Newport and (passing through Cupar-of-Fife) after a walk of eighteen miles, reached Kettle, where, at eight o'clock that evening, I addressed a very good meeting in the school-house, Kettle-bridge; that veteran in the cause, Mr. Alexander Henderson, presiding as chairman. The inimitable manner in which he scourged the "black slugs" justly entitled him to the applause his townsmen were not slow to sward.

Thursday the 4th-Left Kettle, passing through Falk land and Strathmiglo; after a walk of sixteen miles reached Kinross

The Chartists here are not a large body, but though -Patriot. would be vain to talk-and it must be had by the few are true. I addressed a very good meeting; at the close of my address, it was intimated by the chairman. lately had a courting match at Leeds, which I could that a proposition was under the consideration of the scarcely understand. The resolution passed there Council (in the event of an election) to introduce to might have been a very different one-if the Chartist the counties of Clackmanan and Kinross, William didate, in opposition to the Whig tool and placeman, ciples contained in the Charter. I know the design of Admiral Adam. A resolution was passed at the those Household Suffrage humbugs, and I am deter- meeting, inviting Mr. Saull to explain his views mined at all times to expose them. The sole object of and principles upon public subjects, particularly as Hume, O Connell, and others, is to give what they are to the People's Charter. I may here mention that the pleased to call Household Suffrage, and to throw the Kinross Chartists have commenced the necessary steps Charter overboard. Of what use would a vote be, if to zards the erecting of a public hall, which, once the people could not choose the men they thought best accomplished, will enable them to laugh at the petty Insurrection of 1803. qualified to serve them; and, without they have that | tyranny of the idiotic, knavish " respectables," whose power, the thing would be of no use. Hume has given attempt to " put down" Chartism only exhibits their notice of a motion to give lodgers a vote. If I had own impotency, and the strength of the principles

Dollar, and Tillicoultry; after a walk of eighteen miles reached Alva in the evening.

Saturday the 6th-Addressed the Alva democrats Here, as at Kinross, the working men have had many difficulties to contend with, consequent upon the want of a place of meeting; but "first of the brave, foremost of the free." has long been the character of the men of Alva, and not disgracing their name, manfully | Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards. have they gone to work. Shares have been taken, the cash gotten, and, within a week or two, will commence the erection of their own hall. This is good. This is the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven the right way of fighting the battle; would to hea give us it now, they will very soon find it expedient to that the Chartists of every other town would "go and

Alva, with Kinross, is misrepresented by that Whig hack the "gallant Admiral," of cat o' nine tails notoriety; rumours are afloat here, that upon a bone being flung to the drivelling old quarter-deck tyrant, he will make way for that very personification of all rascality, earn by their labour, and the number of shillings they Fox Maule; but let me warn the Fox that 'twill be no could produce in a week. If a man had a wife and one child's play at Dollar, the day he exhibits himself upon child he was not to receive less than ten shillings; if the hustings-if he shall dare-the Alva lads are pretwo, fourteen shillings and sixpence; if three, seven-paring, and by all their hopes of "happy homes and Liberties of the Rights and Liberties and Liberties and Liberties and Liberties and Libertie teen shillings and sixpence; if four, twenty shillings; altars free," by all their hatred of tyranny, and heart-and so on in proportion. This was offering a premium

quested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an extensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those

purchasing to give away. Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with

## Also, price One Penny.

System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my mira-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 Des and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Pro- | written." vision Company.

# DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES

OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price Twopence. \*.\* This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the my age,

right of every man to the possession of the Elective Franchise.

## Also, price Sixpence,

COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

I. On the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Con-

II. Monarchy and Hereditary Succession

III. Thoughts on American Affairs.

IV. The ability of America, with Miscellaneous Reflections. To which is added, an APPENDIX; and an Address to the People called QUAKERS. By Thomas Paine, Author of " The Rights of Man."

# Also, price Twopence,

WAT TYLER; a Dramatic Poem. In Three Acts. By R. Southey, Poet Laureate to her Majesty Illustrated with Two elegant Engravings. " Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem.'

# Price Threepence,

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT. By Lord Byron. Suggested by the composition so entitled by the author of "Wat Tyler." "This is a most extraordinary Poem."-Times.

This edition is beautifully printed, and enriched with Notes by Robert Hall and others.

# Also, price One Shilling.

THE LIFE, CONVERSATIONS, AND TRIAL OF ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Leader of the Irish

# Also, price One Penny,

THE CELEBRATED SPEECH, delivered by High Treason.

THE LAW-ENDOWED CHURCHES. Just published, in small Octavo, price One Shilling

and Sixpence, boards, AN ABRIDGMENT OF HOWITT'S POPU-LAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small

Church of England. It will supply the long-existing deficiency of a popular history of religious imposture."-Satirist.

Just published, price One Shilling. CHARTISM: a New Organization of the People

embracing a plan for the Education and Improvement of the People, politically and socially; addressed to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and

### OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE DISCOVERED.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession 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:-

ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and "These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the method of preserving health, which by ye grace of

### Here follows the receipt:--

" Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medica-ment. 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 and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any laborious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens of England.

# abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very mond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darling able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brick the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawron, Shaw, been effected; more than one-half were considered Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rockale; incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rockale; which possess the very opposites as regards outward Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Vender the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly | throughout the kingdom. miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life | Strand, London," on the Government Stamp. and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this mirsculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood-nerves. 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 | DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the this purity disease will show itself in some way or frightful consequences resulting from that desired other.

Cases of every description have all been oured simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus showthat lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for | ing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk, . Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after the and may be administered with confidence to the period, and Country Patients, by making only on invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who personal visit, will receive such Advice and Med will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a cines that will enable them to obtain a permane return to strong health, namely, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep re-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 despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will

be a restoration to health and happiness. "Thus shall their humble labours merit praise.

And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days." The following letter will shew the high estimation tice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to these invaluable medicines are held in the city of most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect head

# ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL tive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally con sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night and on Sundays till Two, at 13, TRAFALGAE STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and ever Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford from Ten till Ei-c from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed with

order, or component principles of Medicine; im the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of block impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poiss vroducing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts the body, frightful to be seen-often closely sembling and mistaken for diseases of a less pair ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medic Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his pre

conn Clayton, from the Whig dungeon, and conver	for young men to get married and to increase the new	felt detestation of tyrant's rentile tools, have they	"People's Charter." Written in Warwick Gaol by	Lincoln :	What a grief for a young person, in the very pris
nim where he may be decently interred in his own	1 10r young men to get married, and to increase the population		William Lovett and John Collins.		of life to be englabed out of time. and liou at the
			)	"To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr's	enjoyments of life, by a disease always 10021 at """.
locturer, after which the Chairman appopped that	were always steady and secure: he was to have, at	PETITIONING FOR THE CHARTER -The ANDUAL	Just published, price Sixpence each,	Life Pills.	and which never proves fatal if properly trestod,
and proceeds of Mr. Heywood's exhibition, in phan,	least, seven pounds of butcher's meat in the week	farce has been gone through by her Majesty ; and	CONSTRUCTION MONOTION MALE TYPE	"REV. SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,-I beg to inform	all its fetal regults are owing either to negled
<b>Tasmagoria.</b> were £1 43, and that he had encaged to	will vegetables and other necessaries : good clothing	the rival factions have again met, not to redress		you, several persons have acknowledged to me they	imorence
EIVE FWO MOTE: THE first to be on Transday the loth	and a good supply of chamber linen. Where is the	grispances but to fight for nower During the re-		never experienced so much improvement in their	My W gingerichle mlaig to give & Card 10
and the other the following Thesday, Mr. Ruchanan	Chamber men now : Why, II there is any at all amongst	loops it was scread by the delegates, who met at		health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particu-	of his Detionts of a guarantee for Cure. Which
A COM LINEROUME V. LEAL 11KOW188. VOIDTRAPPAR TO DIVA	i who working poople, you will until it at the mon of the	i Alanahastas and i-leggass that netitions should be	A SUBSOL FOR THE MODINE OF ON	nealth, since they took Old Farrs Fills; in particu-	of his patients as a guarantee for ouros
One, alter, abon the same terms. The Carnenter's	Liree Dails, Slamoering in some snug corner with an	necented to the concessitatives of the middle	DICENSED LIGHTING, AUGIORAGE OF THE LATING	lar, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to	For the Accommodation of those who cannot our
FIAU IS CARGE IOF LDC 2010. With the anticipation of	congant licket at the end of it. What has become of	alages in St. Stenhen's seembled. There are some	ment of England. By John Milton.	be without pain in her head; but, after taking one	For the Accommonation of those who ther
holding a meeting for the delegates to address the	When beel! Incre is still Dicity, Dut you get provious	who have been discusted with the treatment the	" The reading portion of the Redical public will	box, she has been free from it ever since.	veniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may
<b>DOUBLES A STEAL HANY</b> Undrived (Seculary hoth of )	intue of it; it goes into the hands of your masters and	noonlo's notitions have received from Honourspie	not do their daty unless each and all of them posses	"You must, I am sure, from the great demand for	obtain his Furifying Drops, Fries 48. out, directions
English and Scotch, were called for, and all is going	THE WEST AND BED BOLLOUL DY LINE OVERPHING INTRACING. IN	Mombars, stor bays therefore, delermined to nell.	) ENAMBALVAS OF TRADO STIATIN 'PRAATS "'The National'	the pills at my shop, think they are considered here	the following Agents, with Printed direction
on well.	would be a curious consus to take an secount of the	tion no more We cannot think this wise or politic.		of great value, and I have no doubt many more will	plain, that Patients of elther Sex may our
POTTER On Sunday avaning Ma Tames Taul	modes of bacon and name which are in the country.	This form of expressing our enining is a right	A100, 11 160 0160 1 611149,	be sold when they are generally known; in fact,	selves, without even the knowledge of
delivered a very interacting and instruction Turker	very few would be found in the dwellings of the work-	which as Britane we aught to prive It levelizer	THE CODDEMM OF HE DEMINION	some folk begin now to think they will have no oc-	
delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the present position of the Chartists, and their	ing men. What joiner ever thinks now of putting	willight as privers, we vague to prize. It regarizes	THE COBBETT CLUB PETITION.	casion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100	Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and
fuine prosent position of the Unartists, and their	crooks into the ceiling of a working man's cottage;	our mostings, and gives assurance of salety in our	"HUNBLY SHEWETH."-See the Petition.	years to come.	Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds.
future prospects ; shewing the utter uselessness, foolishness, and impossibility of a union of the	but that of the parson is studded all over with them	keeping the agitation before the public mind and if	"The Petitioners have made a most impudent and	"I am, your obedient servant,	Mr. HAPTERY Bookseller, Halifax.
working and middle closed with the line	as if he were going to hang up the sins of the whole	it should not alarm or convince our senient lericla-	deliberate attempt to insult and coerce this House !"		My Dewarper 87 New Street, Hudderszeit,
working and middle classes, unless the latter would	nation. Now, we have Marcus's plan of painless ex-	tome it is at last an excellent instrument hy which	-Sir Robert Inglis's Speech in the House of Com-	"JAMES DRURY.	If II. margan Dashaslian Member Pisan Del
The spectrar was listened to mith maked attracted	tinction, for the poor man's children. If the sconndrol	to annow them and show all it is a nlan so shown	-SIL IMPEL INSUE & SPEECH II THE LIGHTORS OF COM-	" 224, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln,	Mr HADDONP'S Library, 9. Coney Direch A
some boldly and fairly out for Universal Suffrage. The speaker was listened to with marked attention, and produced a great impraction.	who wrote that book had shown his face among the	and simple that it interforms not with any scheme		"September 28, 1840."	Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontetract.
					HAPPIGON MERKAL-DISCO. HIDOD.
recommending all to become tectotallers, as he him- self had, which sentence was received with deafen-	pillory or the stocks : but it is not a bed recommand	that may be proposed or carried into effect by our	AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF	Similar letters are daily received from all parts of	LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harros
www. www. willow council was received with destan.	ation, if properly applied. The bees, after they have			the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's	Ma D Linnes Corn Market Wakelielu.
				Remedy.	Mr. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Mr
the recommendation of the editor of the Star, rela-	laboured a whole summer, and perceive that the drones	Petition in thousands, and in tens of thousands, as	BY ELY MOORE,	Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan-	chester.
the removing the remains of poor Clayton from	increase they assemble, march them out and destroy them, because if they did not do that the	communities, associations, and individuals, till the	Of New York, and one of the Representatives to	15, 1841, save, "The character of the pills stands	Mr. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.
have prison to his own native town, and for this pur-	Soon eat un all. So it should be with the idlose on de	walls of the House shall re-echo the words Uni-	Congress for that State	very high; I am continually hearing of their good	Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
pose os. Here conserved immediately,	athing of an it is a start of which who fulles, of do-	versa Surrage, the reoptes charter, sustice to	Congrous for that State.	effects." &c. &c.	Mr. Nonle, Bookseller, Market phice, Hull.
F BOST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES The Manahasian	dented for the second second second second	o connor, riosi, and his companions. Let the	' ND MUE TOADE SIDDITED		Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincoinshire.
Committee for assisting in the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, have received from a few wire-	justice. The Doctor then wont on to many the	Central Committee of England and Scotland take	LONDON PERIODICALS on the most liberal	This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS,	Iris Office, Sheffield.
Williams, and Jones, have received from a form mine	The second then went out to urge the people	up the subject; let the districts prepare petitions	town for mount normout Ne lottown tobar	St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at	Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.
WOLKERS 10g. 1d. and from a faw friends at Don	Charles and and a bo determined to obtain the	for their memoers; and les every chartist petition	unloss manaid	18. 14d., 28. 9d., and Family Doxes, 118, cach; the	And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hall
				Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and	And St the Auvertiser Office, Longaros
mittee return their sincere thanks, and hope others	mencement of the lostness and it will have	rity-that we are determined, and that it will be	London : J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street ; and	those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all re-	Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by
WIII IOHOW IDS CIRIPLE	a thornand managed better, and is will hold, at least,	dangerous much longer to resist the righteous de-	by all the Agents for this paper in Town and	spectable Medicine Vendors. Full directions are	turn of Post : and Medicine punctually transmission
	The second personality	mands of a united people.	Country.	given with each box.	to the addres, eithe by initials or name,
	-				

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

difference of opinion, as to what was and what was

not in accordance with the spirit of Christianity.

MANCHESTER. -TENPERANCE. -- The " tem-

Mr. Wightman is to replace Mr. Justice Littledale.

A REWARD OF £100 HAS BEEN offered for the

EARL MANYERS' residence. Thoresby Hall, was

THE TRETOTALLERS appear to be progressing at

THE WORTHLESS STATESMAN may turn his coat

broken into on the 3rd instant, and a considerable

apprehension of Houston Wallace, charged with

females, with the aid of the engine men.

the destruction of the Lucy.

# Woetry.

# SONNET ON A WHEEL CHAIR.

ENTUITOUSLY PERSENTED TO THE WRITED BY MR. SMITH, TANNER, OF THIS TOWN. O life returning chair, with gentle motion, To thee I owe all locomotive pleasure. For solitude's lone shades of irksome leisure, Deep buried me, as twere, in caves of ocean, Or overgorged me with its changeless lotion : But now the change of scene, and nature's treasure Is mine once more to range, to scan, to measure, and give the new delight its due devotion ; Bat ah! how many an invalid like ms, Is doomed, unheard, to taste the bitter cap Of dull confinement's pining destiny ; And pass unsuccourse till the drogs are up. O: may they feel the sweets of peace in time, Which is the foretaste of a blissful clime. JINES VERNOR.

# South Molton, February 2nd.

SONNET TO WILLIAMS AND BINNE. Williams and Binns, the youthful patriets. Have sternly dared the tyrant's iron frown, With manly fortitude-such as shall crown Them with a people's heartfelt thanks, mid notes Of unexampled gratitude-from throats Whence emanate a nation's voice, and show The people's strength, that lays in justice low, And sets up truth, the bane of all despota, Like opening flowers in some unsheltered spot. They bend beneath the bitter pelting storm ; Still spring's rude blast will abortly be forgot. It's rage is past-it ceases to deform. soon you will struggle through life's mingled doom, Knowing that after death "tis yours to bloom. JANES VERMON.

# South Molton, February 2nd.

SONNET TO OASTLER.

Oseller, the anxions factory children's friend, And month by which the labourers have made known Their heavy grievances hath plainly shown Him worthy persecutions such as tend To strengthen truth-he will descend Te future ages as the star whose dawn And day were both undimm'd, while skies did frown. Jostice and truth will soon or late defend The oppressed ; the tyrant views with unmixed joy His fettered friend dragged to the debtor's cell. Thinking that the oppressor fails to employ When all is tried) aught that can e'er repel The shafts of truth, or for a time destroy Those energies which are invincible.

# JAMES VERNON. South Molton, February 2nd.

THE BIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN. TUNE-" Ben Block."

Tenobles of nature, ye scions of fame. Ye foremost in liberty's van, Heist your standard aleft, and loudly proclaim The duties and lights of man. When nature first stamped us with life and with form. It was at equality's shrine ; Trath, justice, and reason, united, conform. To hallow the sacred design.

Be he never so rich, or never so poor, Whatever his colour or creed; Each man has a right to one vote, and no more, His person's his title deed. The world is his country, all nature his store, His religion should be to do good ; He should give up his soul to freedom-and more, He should seal it, if need, with his blood.

All men should be brothers, their principles pure, To freedom and equity true; Unto others then act, be they never so poor, As ye would they should do unto you. Truth, freedom, and right are the same at each zone, They are changed not by time or by place ; And he who oppresses one country alone, Is the foe of the human race.

must bestow more of his cauning on great thieves than on petty ones; this accordingly constitutes great thieves to have more of the devil in them than little ones, which therefore renders them more devilish, and more to be dreaded."

The following exquisite specimen of regal honesty cannot be too generally known. Who would not embalm, in the deepest recesses of the heart, the memory of such excellent princes !--

" Every one has read of the great embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Clarence, (the latter, however, must be exempted from ) all charge of having enjoyed any of the profits arising from this transaction). These embarrassments were the consequence of their frequent debaucheries, and svert the impending storm which hung over their a ioan was attempted in Holland; and Mesars. Bonney bonds of the Prince of Walcs, Dake of York, and results accomplished by means of 'little wars.'" Duke of Clarence (the latter merely lent his name as a further security to the bends, and to please his elder brothers. The sum intended to be raised was about having achieved them; but, with all deference, In a short time he became so bad as not to be able to one million sterling. After some slight interruptions not till then. the negotiation for this loan was confirmed : it was te holders of these bonds escaped and arrived in England; and, as their last resource, they made numerons spril-cations to the Princes for the interest due to them, if it were not quite convenient to discharge the bonds in it were not quite convenient to discharge the bonds in full bot their applications were fruitless. The full, but their applications were fruitless. The future" was in the nature of moonshine; that our Poor Laws, if such they be. holders of these bonds, finding themselves unjustly "indemnity for the past" was pretty much in the treated, Mr. Martignac, one of the original subscribers same predicament; that the three millions sterling to them, made an application to the Court of Chancery, were precisely where they had ever been-namely, and the affair came on by way of motion. However, at the bottom of the Celestial exchequer; that so far the matter was shirked, and the distressed refugees from Admiral Eiliot reigning paramount at Pekin, were never benefited by it.

Now follows the despicable part, and the suspicious conduct, (relative to these bonds,) of the then Secretary stances, or by stress of humbug, and had repaired of State for the Home Department. Under the spe-cious pretext of enforcing the Alien Act, this gentle-what good end, or with what result of the value of man caused the whole of these injured claimants to be a single box of opium, still lies over for the speculataken and put on board a vessel in the Thames, which was stated to be ready to sail for Helland. This vessel, however, cast anchor at the Nore, for the professed enduring, and that a fatal, evidence of the fortune to the charities of Kilkenny, is about to be placed purpose of waiting to receive the necessary papers by which this expedition of Lord Palmerston has under the board of charitable bequests. from the office of the Secretary of State !

"The heart rending destiny of these unfortunate Englishmen and Indians. But of these, little more victims now only remains to be told. Although no than 2,000 (2,036) remained fit for duty, when the charge was preferred against them, they were thus un-ceremoniously sent out of the kingdom by the decree fellow-subjects had perished or were disabled, withof arbitrary power. From the list of twenty-six unfor- out having seen the face of an enemy worth speaktunste creditors of the Princes, fourteen were traced ing of. to the guillotine. The other twelve perished by anoother by poison."

At page 12, we have some excellent remarks on the way in which history is taught. We quote them for the benefit of all who are interested in the instruction of youth:-

and freedom a reproach."

greatness or smallness of their livings; or that they

ever refused any deceased person a Christian burial,

because he had not left sufficient money behind him to

knowledge themselves their successors."

leaping over him."

honesty.

# Foreign Antelligence.

# THE CHINA QUESTION.

### (From the Times.)

A new committee was then elected, composed of working men, and all of Liberal principles; and, after giving three cheers for the Charter, three for Six weeks or two months ago we were assared, with much exultation on the part of the Whig newspapers, and reiterated sneers, that our dispute with Feargus O'Connor, &c., the meeting separated. China, which ought never to have taken place at all washappily, nay gloriously, settled; that his Impe-rial and Calestial Majesty had sunk under the fears perance cause in Manchester is progressing rapidly inspired by the British arms; that he had, through his Commissioner, submitted to all the demands of Admiral Elliot; that three millions sterling had been lodged in the hands of some British authority or every source in this country was tried from which it opium merchants for their property, and to the was thought a supply could be raised, sufficient to Queen of England for her insulted honour; that other, God knows what, as compensation to the "security for the future" had been "tacked to inheads; but all endeavours failed. As a last resource, demnity for the past" by the grant of such conces-White; Mr. Joseph Lenney; and Mr. Matthew sions on behalf of the commerce of Great Britain and Sunderland, then of George-yard, Lombard-street, as should be distated by Admiral Ellist, who was Green. The latter are members of various comwere appointed notarial agents for the verification of described as reigning paramount over the councils mittees, and zcalous and active individuals. the bonds; and the late Mr. T. Hammersley, of Pall of China. "Such," solemnly remarked the Down-Mall, banker, was to receive the subscriptions, and to ing-street newspapers, in contemptuous mockery pay the dividends thereon, to the holders, on the joint of the Duke of Wellington-"such are the great Well, then, we are to be thankful for great results

Now, where are the proofs of such vast victories ! bear six per cent interest, and the revenues of their royal highnesses were to be invested in the hands of the late Dukes of Northumberland and Portland, in express from Marseilles, which anticipated all the order to many the due number and n order to ensure the due payment of interest and prin-cipal. A large portion of the money, to the amount of nearly half a million, had been received by the Princes, the 24th of October, and from Canton to Macao to the money is been and the payment of the inn must conduction of the money is been and the payment of the carnage. This, he thinks, would check, consider-the 24th of October, and from Canton to Macao to the carnage is been and the payment of the inn must conduction when the revolution in France, in 1792, presented an the 3rd of November. It thence appears that no take all the responsibility upon himself, and one of opportunity to resist the payment of those bonds which had been circulated, and even the interest due upon them was refused. During the revolution, some of the bold of the former gos-the date of the former gos-the event of the man dying and the landlord not bold of the pains of the pains and blustering correspondence; that as for

> charitable"-small things make a great result. he had been forced to leave Chusan with his tail squeeze him, you only get acidity out of him.

between his legs, either driven by force of circumtions of the curious.

At Chusan, where exists the most tangible and throughout been visited, there were landed from the British men-of-war upwards of 3,600 soldiers,

quantity of property stolen therefrom. But why did Admiral Elliot quit the northern ther concocted plan of the hirelings of power. The coast of China, where he might enjoy, or enforce, if public on the subject of temperance. two principal money lenders, Mr. Abraham and Mr. it so pleased him, an easy access to the seat of Simeon Buss, of the Hague, were endeavouring to Government, and the most fit centre of negotiation t maintain their shattered credit, and actually paid the The prevailing belief upon this matter is, that the the hole. interest due upon these bonds for two years them. Admiral yielded, with credulous weakness, to the selves; but they were finally rained, and one of the persuasions of the Chinese Ministers, who did not brothers put an end to his existence by a pistol,-the much relish his near neighbourhood to the capital. ous extent was consumed. and that under their sinister suggestions he crowded

sail for Canton at a season of the year when his return northwards would be difficult or impossible. speedy recovery. and where he might be kept sitting "like Impatience on a monument," until it suited the chi-

canery of the Court to play off some new set of (Lucien Bonaparte), is about to enter a French "The history of England ought to be taught very maipractices upon the noodledom of Lord Minto's convent at Rome.

trary to those of Christianity was negatived by a ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION, -At the final eloge of the large majority; the argument in opposition to which proposition was, that there was so much

MORMOUTHSHIER ELECTION .--- Mr. Tracy, the Liberal candidate. has resigned, and the represen-tative of the Carlton Club and the Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Octavius Morgan, will, without opposition, be returned for the county.

among the Chartists. The following persons wish No Boy CHIMNEY-SWEEPS ALLOWED .--- By an Act to have their names attached to the address of Mr. of Parliament, passed in July, 1840, on and after Henry Vincent, the Rev. W. Hill, &c. :-Mr. James Leech, President of the Provisional Executive, and than £10 nor less than £5 is imposed upon all per-Chartist Missionary for South Lancashire; Mr. sons who shall compel or knowingly allow any young the out for assistance. The inquest held on Taes-Thomas Davies, President to the South Lancashire person, under the age of twenty-one years, to ascend day, on view of the body, found a verdict of "Died Delegate Meeting, and Treasurer to the Local a chimney for the purpose of sweeping it. or for Delegate Meeting, and Treasurer to the Local & chimney for the purpose of sweeping it, or for Victim Fund; Mr. Henry Nuttall; Mr. James extinguishing the fire therein.

FIRE.—On Saturday night an extensive fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Johnson, a cabinet and bedstead maker, Long-alley, Moorfields. Through SELBY .- ATROCIOUS CRUELTY ON THE PART OF the exertions of the neighbours and a strong party of the city police, the stock of the shop was saved. THE POOR LAW OFFICERS .- A poor man named Wilson, arrived at Selby by a steam-packet on Tues-day, 2nd inst., and feeling himself unwell, called at a public-house near to the landing place, and informed the landlord that he fire had in the Sun and Union Sector for the shop was saved. Union fire-offices.

leave the house ; finding which, the landlord applied alter altogether the military equipments of officers on his behalf to the assistant overseer, and also to and men, to strip them of all their finery, so at-

adds those of grocer, baker, parish constable, and blacksmith.

A FEW PENNY PIECES make a man "very THE "GAZETTE DE TRIBUNAUX" reports the trial at Tours of a young Englishman, named Alcock, who had robbed his employer, a banker at Notting-AN UNFRIENDLY MAN is like a lemon-if you ham, of eight hundred sovereigns, and fled to Boulogne, and thence to Tours. The offence for which IT IS NOW, WE BELIEVE, definitively settled, that he was tried was travelling with a false passport: but the most interesting feature in the affair was the FIRE .-- A fire took place lately at Messrs. Strutt's refusal of the French authorities to surrender him to works, Belper, which was soon put out by the an English police-officer, "as the English Government could never be prevailed upon to deliver up a THE PROPERTY of £20,000, left by Mr. Evans refugee from France under similar circumstances." The prisoner was only fined fifteen francs, and discharged.

fitting up of the House of Lords for the trial of ment. One of the children had been made to take Lord Cardigan will cost £2,000. The public have off his jacket, and he was laid across the form. The thus to pay £2,000 because Lord Cardigan was pleased to call out and shoot Mr. Tuckett. This is a piece of feudalism rather too irrational and costly for our times. Cardigans should be relegated to school-room ; and the third had made a mistake in the Old Bailey. A dozen duels by Peers in the an errand. Mr. Burgess, surgeon to the Union, and course of the year would be attended with an ex- two other medical gentlemen, were examined, who Mansfield; they have just issued an address to the pence and interruption of the business of Parliament | gave testimony to the severe manner in which the that would compel the public to call for an abrogation of the absurd privilege of the Peers .- Exover and over again, but he will not be able to hide aminer.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON .----No FEWER THAN EIGHT FIRES took place on the The Duke of Wellington was, on Friday evening, 4th inst., in the metropolis, and property to a seriseized with sudden indisposition in the House of Lords. The Noble Duke, as is his custom, occupied SIR ASTLEY COOPER, who has been dangerously ill, his usual seat before five o'clock, and appeared to be is so much better as to warrant the hope of his in good health and spirits, conversing cheerfully and familiarly with the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord | Seymour-street, Euston-square. From the evidence THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER of Prince Canino Ellenborough. About a quarter after five o'clock, of complainant it appeared that defendant was in the head of the Noble Duke was seen suddenly to possession of some papers and other articles which droop forward, as though he were fainting. His had belonged to her late husband, and that on her THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION have determined that determined that arm was immediately laid hold of by the Earl of applying to him (defendant) for the said property, a the meeting, which is to take place at Plymouth, Aberdeen, who, assisted by Lord Ellenborough, few days since, he not only refused to deliver it up, shall commence on the 12th of July, and terminate removed him instantly from the House. The follow- but thrust her with much violence into the road. ing bulletin was issued on Saturday :- " Apsley She was considerably bruised upon the knees and GEORGE EDWARDS, LATE OF NO. 19, Shaftesbury-House, 6th Feb., 1841.-The Duke of Wellington several other parts of her person, of which fact she terrace, Pimlico, a retired master butcher, has, by has passed a quiet night, and is better this morning. offered to convince the magistrate. by allowing him his will, bequeathed to the Butchers' Charitable |-J. R. Hume.' COST OF THE RUBAL POLICE .- The overseers and Chadwick smiled, and said there was no occasion select vestries of the townships of Butterworth, | BEST MODE OF SUICIDE FOR LADIES .- Wear thin shoes, lace with a bed-winch and rope, and you may kill yourself without being suspected.-New Castleton, Spotland, Waerdale and Wardle, and Wardleworth, have memorialised the magistrates of saulted the complainant, who, as alleged by him, Lancashire to take steps for the abolition of the new constabulary force in that county. They state DISTRESS IN LONDON .- So great is the distress in that since the very heavy increase of the county rate, mainly occasioned by the introduction of the new force, the overseers and collectors have found the IN FEBRUARY, 1555, JOHN HOOPER, Dishop of Gloucester, was burnt before the door of his payers are serious sufferers from this additional mingo, there lives in great poverty and seclusion cathedral, in that city, during the reign of Queen tax, which, if persevered in, will involve in ruin many industrious families ; that the memorialists are FORGERY.-At the Central Criminal Court, on of opinion that the condition of the people in these Friday, Richard Moore, aged 30, was sentenced to townships require that some means of alleviating their distress should be adopted, and that nothing appears more likely to forward that object than the relieving them from the expenses of the constabulary then he has remained mute until now, when he sends THE NAME OF MR. BLAKE, a land agent of Gal-way, the son of Sir Valentine Blake, of Menlo-castle, SEDUCTION AND BIGAMY .- Joseph Norris, a man appears in the Dublin Gazette as a bankrupt. His of mature years, of solemn countenance, and most defalcations are stated at £20,000. grave deportment, was charged with the two-fold SUDDEN DEATH .- On the 4th instant, an inquest offence of seduction and bigamy, at Lambeth policewas held on the body of Mr. Thomas Winch, of Shepperton, who died suddenly whilst in Church. A verdict of "Natural death, by the visitation of office. It appeared that a young woman named Jane Green applied to Mr. Norton on Thursday, for a in a large part of France, amongst the superstitions warrant to apprehend the prisoner. Mr. Norton reclasses. quested her to explain the circumstances, when she THE TOTAL IMPORT OF WHEAT during the month stated that the prisoner was a shoemaker, and deending the 5th January, consisted of only 38,076 voted his time on the Sabbath to preaching in the Peter Laurie, the President of Bethlem Hospital highways and byways. Jane not being on good The Marquis, at the request of Sir Peter, appointed towards a pacific settlement having been accom-plished since the arrival of the British fleet upon the called for by one or more of our financiers in the day as above, William Latham, formerly a dresser the billion of the Bible, and explained to her passages opinion on the subject. The physicians made the colonies, and 34,692 quarters from foreign coun-House of Commons; that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and, at length, believing that so good inquiry, and gave in their report; and Lord Nor-debtor and crediter account the country may be fifteen years, for forging a bill of exchange for a man intended no harm, she yielded to his wishes, manby, in communicating the report to the Presi-£137 13s. FIRE—On Sunday night last, about twelve o'clock, Camberwell old church was completely des-troyed by fire—nothing but the bare walls being laft at and her ruin was the consequence. Prisoner then forsook his home and his wife, and took his poor de-luded victim to live with him. He afterwards cast her off, and she found herself despised and discarded by her friends. The magistrate told the girl that by her friends. The magistrate tol' the girl, that letter to the Noble Marguis than he thought was through her own weakness, she had involved herself in ruin. Had she made the charge when her on the conduct of some of the servants, and the conbetrayer first indecently assaulted her, he might have | dition of the patients; the effect of which observaproprietors of the James Watt, as compensation for been punished according to his demerits; but for the seduction, wicked as it had been, there was no re- otherwise have been supposed completely to share." medy but by an action for damages. The prisoner THE Morning Herald, speaking of Lord Morpeth's | was then charged with bigamy, and remanded until mowledge themselves their successors." "\* Only imagine for one moment St. Peter out a for a very clever and feeling manner, that the objection in its postscript is the principle of Universal Suffrage, THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. KEASI THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. KEASLEY, TANNERS, OF BERMONDSEY.-Since the bankruptcy of Messrs. Wright, the bankers of Henrietta-street, Coventgarden, no failure has excited so much astonishment. THE GUARDIANS of the Boston Union, at a Board held on Saturday last, ordered The Penny Maga-zine, The Saturday Magazine, and Chambers' Edin-turgh Journal, to be taken in regularly for the use Long lane, Bermondsey. The firm was considered that your Lordships's letter was not also circulated." of the inmates of the Union House.-Lincoln Gaz. the richest in that part of London, and the horses MELANCHOLY SHIPWBECK .- We regret to learn and harness were exceeded by no house in town, or, quence, deals with the Home Secretary as if his MELANCHOLY Shipwheck.—We regret to learn that, on Wednesday night, a small sloop, which was in the habit of conveying stores from Fife to Gran-ton Pier, sunk near Burntisland, and a man and boy, who were on board of her, perished.—Edin. it. The liabilities of the firm are variously stated. boy, who were on board of her, perished .- Edinas amounting from £100,000 to £250,000. The chief creditors are reported to be Messrs. Streatfield and THE MONKS in Switzerland (Canton of Argau) are Lawrence, leather-sellers, of Lime-street, to the imperative duty is to watch over and correct any being dislodged by the military authorities, having amount of £17,000; Mr. Sharp, currier, of Russellreceived in many instances notice to quit in twentystreet, Bermondsey, £7,000; the firm of Warren Morning Chronicle. and Co., blacking-makers, £20,000; Messrs. Boufour hours ; the convents are to be sold ; it was said that the nuns had taken an active though secret part cher and Mortimer, leather-factors, of the new leather-market, Bermondsey, £7,000; Mr. Vousley, in fomenting the late disturbances. MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.-On Sunday morning, who keeps a public-house in Long-lane, £200, for a situate at Milbank, Westminster. It appears that he dead body of a young man, name uuknown, was cheque which he cashed, besides a large amount the large still became overcharged and exploded, the dead body of a young man, name uuknown, was owing by the men, who "used" his house. The forcing off the extensive roof of the still-house; a consternation which this bankruptcy has caused is quantity of spirits became ignited, and the utmost discovered in a lane leading from Kingston bottom to Richmond. It was supposed the deceased had sat down to rest himself, and that he had fallen great, and has placed out of employ all, or nearly alarm prevailed for the safety of the extensive buildasleep, and became a victim to the extreme severity all, the men. Messrs. Keasley are also said to be ing and stock. The fire-engines, with a large body the contractors to Government for the patent leather belts. NorTINGHAM .- Notwithstanding the immense num-WHIG GOVERNMENT .-- I was passing by a farmber of cut-ups made, and the outcry respecting But for the statesman, none of these are the plea- for its future government, which constitution having foreign cotton hosiery, there is no branch of the house the other day when, in a dry gutter at the Nottingham trade that has remained so free from | sunny side of a hedge, I saw a cat, which I immemonth, he can have no eyes for the freshness of called for the above named evening, in order that fluctuation as the old full fashioned cotton hose trade. diately perceived was weak with some kind of suffernature, no leisure for small affairs, or for talk about the result of the committees' labours might be sub- | Wages are certainly very low, but employment, ing. She made a feeble and ineffectual attempt to at the Police-office, there were placed before Mr. catch a large fly that was buzzing about her, and, Rushton an elderly man and woman, who were -"Who worth her ! she may catch mice." Now aspect, it was shockingly thin and shrunken, and inst., two women were separately tried for the wilful the poor creature might have cleared the place of when its limbs were exhibited, there ran a thrill of mice at any rate she was too feeble to catch them | horror through most of the spectators, who averted both cases the jury returned verdicts of "Not now-and whether this woman, surrounded by their faces from the sight. The witnesses all con-Guilty." One of the prisoners is a widow; and the body of the child was taken from a sexton, as he was about to inter it, by a policeman. Several marks out of her misery, which would have been more of the houses of the neighbours, it would point to humane than to let her linger in the pange of starva- the bread in a ravenous manner, and refuse to ge or violence were perceived on its neck and face. PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Mr. Rich has given notice that on Tuesday, the 16th of February, he will move for leave to bring in a Bill "to prohibit the public execution of criminals, and to provide for their even. neglect is sometimes murder. Our factions have fine healthy child when she first knew it, and could plenty to riot in and think not of the wants of the then walk; but now it could scarcely go about, people-who, were they to take of the plenty they and was generally confined to the garret. It ate have produced, would be punished for theft by the plunderers of it. Work has failed, and they are not say whether it had had a disease that would reduced by want so as to be unable to work. Re- produce emaciation. A surgeon who had examined suplation, and stole the apple. As long as they labourer, whese to its involve but little scion of labourer, whese to its involve but little scion of labourer, whese to its involve but little scion of labourer, whese to its problematic of labourer, whese to its problematic of labourer, whese to its problematic dense of the measurer of labourer, whese to its problematic dense dense were weak as accessed were weak as a started dense dense were weak as accessed weak as a started dense dense were weak as accessed weak as a started dense dense weak as a started. The weak as a problematic dense dense weak as a problematic dense dense weak as a started dense dense weak as a problematic dense dense weak as a proposition that the Hall should not it was as monstate with government and we shall be told the the child stated, however, that it isboured under

LAWSUIT FOR A SECEL -The son of the calebrated French physician, M. Pinel, has instituted a law-suit for the recovery of his father's skull, which had been preserved by M. Esquirol, a distinguished supil of M. Pinel's, as a memorial of his master. M. Esquirol is recently dead, and the son of the great physician now puts forward a claim which he had hitherto waived.

3

SUDDEN DEATH. - On Saturday evening, Mr. Edward Monks, of Mersey-street, Liverpool. who had been ailing for some time previous, fell down in a neighbour's house, and instantly expired. He was No Boy CHIMNEY-SWEEPS ALLOWED.-By an Act in the 62d year of his sge, and from a quantity of Parliament, passed in July, 1840, on and after blood found in his house after his, decease, it is the lat of January 1842 a panelty of not more blood found in his house after his, decease, it is supposed that he reptured a blood vessel and had

STEREOTVYING BY GALVANISM,-From the German papers it appears that the electro-galvanic process has been applied by Herr von Pultkammer, the editor of a Berlin periodical called the Volkfreunde, to the making of stereotype plates for letter-press printing. The saving is said to be considerable, as the value of the sulphate of copper precipitated is trifling compared with the expense of casting plates in type-metal, especially as the copper plate may be taken out of the sulphate trough

DR. CHANNING, in his lecture on war, proposes to thickness by laying a coat of melted lead on the back.

> MURDER AT HORPELD .- Since the boy Rudge has been conveyed to Gloucester, his cost has been examined, and it is now discovered that it contains a great many distinct spots of blood which are not tobe mistaken: the sleeves are particularly marked, and the lining of one of them has been torn out: the lining of the pocket of his trousers was also bloody. -Bristol Times.

> LIST OF SHERIFFS FOR 1841.-(From the Gazette.)-Cumberland, J. Robertson Walker, of Gillgarron, Esq.; Derbyshire, J. B. Bowden, of Southgate House, Esq.; Durham, William Russell, of Brancepeth Castle, Esq.; Lincolnshire, Sir J. C. Thorold, of Syston Park, Bart.; Northamptonshire, Sir R.-H. Gunning, of Horton, Bart.; Nottinghamshire, Menry Smith, of Wilford, Esq.; Staffordshire, Thomas Cartwright, of Hill Hall, Esq.; Yorkshire, Frederick William Themas Vernon Wentworth, of

> Wentworth Castle, Esq. GROSS BRUTALITIES UNDER THE POOR LAW.-A. report having been made to the Board of Guardians, by Mr. Wier, the Governor, of undue severity exercised by the schoolmaster, Fuller, towards the children, notice was given from the Guardians to the Poor Law Commissioners; and on the following Mon-day, Mr. Main, one of the Assistant Commissioners, attended to investigate the charges. From this investigation it appeared that he (Fuller) had used very harsh means in the correction of a boy, named Lilley, and two others, varying from seven to eleven

LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL.—It is stated that the from which had left several severo marks of punishpunishment had been inflicted. The case was then laid before the Chief Commissioner, and an order has been received that Fuller is to be immediately discharged.

ASSAULT .- A pretty looking young widow, named Mary Catalla, residing at No. 9, Clarendon-place, Somers' Town, preferred a charge of assault, at Marylebone police office, on Saturday, against Don Narcissa Aviles, a teacher of the guitar, 51, Upper to " inspect" her should he think fit to do so. Mr. for that, her statement upon oath being quite suffi-cient. The defendant denied having violently ascalled him a rogue, and other vile names, before he laid hands upon her at all. Several witne ses, pro and con, were examined; and defendant was conviciel in the penalty of 20s. and costs. THE FRANKFORT GERMAN PAPER of the 11th of from the world, an old man named Bug de Milhas who for more than half a century has been looked upon by his countrymen as a prophet ; but he has not often promulgated his predictions. In the year 1780, he forefold the revolution of 1789; the rise of Napoleon in 1793, and his fall in 1812; and in 1828, forth the following astounding prophecy, that in 1842, a war will again break out, in which Great Britain will be aunihilated ; Paris reduced to a mere spot, and priests and lawyers disappear. However crazy in its separate predictions this last BETHLEM HOSPITAL.-A correspondence has taken place between the Marquis of Normanby and Siz borne out by the course of the examination, but also tions was to qualify the approbation he should The report, without the accompanying letter, was published in the morning papers; and when Sir Peter is asked why this partial publication took place, he very cavalierly answers, "The Committee being of opinion that the report of the physicians founded, as it is, upon a careful and unprejudiced personal inquiry into the whole circumstances, Sir Peter, wrapt up in the idea of his own consein treating his communication "as that of an indifferent person, instead of the opinion of one whose abuses in the treatment of criminal lunatics." On Monday MORNING, at a quarter before six o'clock, an explosion took place at the extensive distillery belonging to Messrs. Seager and Evans, progress of the flames. Considerable damage has been sustained to the building, but fortunately not

Our motto is equal rights and laws Our call is freedom's call; Our cause, the cause, the common cause, All for each each for all No one imperially should tower, Nor govern with iron rod; The people are the sovereign power, Their voice is the voice of God.

All Government's but their instrument, Their mandates to faifil; The land's their farm, and Heaven their bent, The law is the people's will. Then onward, the noble, the true, and the brave. Death daring, all perils we'll share, Until crime and poverty, despot and slave, Shall be but as things that were.

As a namper or slave, who would wear such a brand Is not worthy in freedom to bask : We no charity crave-it is right we demand-Not bounty, but justice, we ask. And have it we will, be our fate what it may, Though our valleys behold us no more : Though our gaels shall be fed with fresh victims each day,

And the scaffold may stream with our gore.

Then onward, the cause so holy and good, But sammons the poble and brave : Who would not for freedom yield up his life's blood, Deserves to be ever a slave. Then enward, again, at freedom's high call, Our Charter to death we'll embrace; Be sure that as fast as one leader shall fall, Another shall rise in his place.

DENOCRATIONS.

A NEW CHARTIST SONG,

BY E. P. MEAD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

TUNK-" The Bay of Biscay, O !" Lond roar'd the people's thunder, And tyranis heard the storm, They trembled, and knocked under, And gave us mock Reform. They felt the electric spark, Which bared corruption's ark; Rent their weil, they turned pale, At the voice of freedom, O!

Then our good ship Britannia, Amongst the breakers lay, Poor bark ! we gladly mann'd her, With Whigs and Gaffer Grey ; But lubbers all they proved, And from the rocks ne'er moved, There are they, till this day, On thy rocks, corruption, O !

At length the People's Charter Shoots forth its beacon rays! She deepens now her water, The tide around her plays ; Soon shall her lubber crew Resign her helm to you; Chartista brave, ye must save, The good ship, Britannia, O !

The morn of freedom's breaking, We hall it from afar : And for a compass taking, Our glorious Northern Star ! Well soon the breakers clear, The port we seen shall near ; Now we sail, with the gale, For the Bay of Freedom, O !

Our pilot, brave O'CONNOB! We soon will get on board, More sail we'll crowd upon her, And get her richly stored: Mann'd by a gallant crew, Of Chartists staunch and true, We shall ride, with the tide, To the port of Freedom, O!

Reviews.

differently to children than it has hitherte been. It is | brother. the duty of those who teach it at once to unmask the | Then what has been the fruit of this famous

real character of kings and their courtiers, and con- expedition, sent forth and maintained at an extinually to remind the children of the fable of the frogs pence of near £800,000 sterling, to make an on the 17th. who were punished by Jupiter for wishing for a king, example of the so-called swindlers of Canton, and that Providence in like manner punishes the weaker- teach them to swallow poison with a better grace

minded nations of this globe who cannot rest contented | hereafter ! until they have kings and courtiers to strip them of all What has Admiral Elliot done ! How much of Institution, a legacy of £100. good things. Then a new and more enlightened gene- our Chinese quarrel has he settled ! How much ration would rise up, who would blush to read how money has he sacked in the way of compensation to

their forefathers could have so tamely submitted to a our merchants ! What regulations in favour of few despicable tyrants and blasphemers, for daring to British trade has he wrested from the Chinese assume the words "grace of God" and "right divine" Government ! How, and to what extent, has he York Herald. as a clock to their infamy. This is the true light they repaid the cost to which his twenty or thirty ought to be viewed in, and yet parents are weak enough ineffective pennants have put this much gulled the City of London at the present time, that it is when they put the history of England into a child's nation ! Not to the amount of a single sous. At contemplated to raise a public subscription to hand to point out to him, with a corrupted notion of the rate he has gone on, under, it is to be presumed, relieve it. glory, the portrait of this monster ; for instance, tell- the instructions of Lord Palmerston, Admiral Elliot ing the child, "that is the great and glorious William, may be two or three years longer among the surnamed the Conqueror," while his servile heart secretly | Chinese seas, giving opportunities to military and beats with pleasure, as he repeats the high sounding naval gossips for sending home cock-and-bull word Conqueror ! If the child were to say, but how fabrications about the doings or non-doings of the Mary. cruel he was, the answer would be, "oh ! we must not gallant Admiral, until certain unwelcome visitors say those things, my dear, it is all for the best; God from the Western side of the Atlantic, with a large gives those men power to govern us by his divine grace," assortment of stripes and stars upon their flag, fifteen years transportation, for uttering a forged or any such nonsense; instead of telling the child fulfilling the predictions of Commissioner Lin to his note for £5, of the Salop bank. plainly the truth, that he was a bastard, a usurper, master, shall disturb the gallant Admiral in his and like most of those men in power, a robber and an dreams of settlement with China, and salute his

inhuman monster. I repeat again, until history is squadron after a different fashion from that practaught fairly to children, and the infamy of the great [ tised by the miserable junks. Upon the whole this melancholy war has been prounveiled to them, they will ever continue to imbibes

religious fear for their oppressors, and consider liberty duced by the culpable negligence of the Foreign Secretary of England, in the three years during which he totally failed to send proper orders to Capt. At page 21, the hirelings who disgrace the Chris-Elliott for his guidance throughout a difficult and tian priesthood, come in for a pretty hard blow from embarrassing state of our relations with the Governthe Ismaelite's clenched fist, and with it we must ment of Canton. The war measures, again, so useclose our notice, begging our readers to bear in mind, less in their origin, have in their execution proved feeble and discreditable, not a single step in advance quarters, of which 3,384 quarters were from our that the author does not apologise for thieving in that the suther does not apologies for union a final tar leeble and discreditable, not a single stop in advance colonic the abstract, but only contends that if great men become robbers because there like it, much may be said for those who only rob because the arrangements shores of China. We hope a balance-sheet will be And of society forbid them to live without doing violence to some of the acknowledged principles of common

"As for the priests of our own country, I can only made distinctly sensible of what she has gained in | £137 13s. tell them that I never heard of St. Peter or any of the return for what she has sacrificed by this immoral apostles going out a fexhunting,\* er to steeple chases: unsuccessful, and disgraceful contest. or that their belief was fashioned according to the

Local and General Entelligence.

purchase a small piece of consecrated ground in a BERMONDSEY.-A meeting of the working church-yard. Until it is proved that the apostles did all these things, we cannot at least consider our priests | classes took place on Sunday last, at Dock Head the loss sustained by them in consequence of the as their successors ; and if it is proved that they also Chapel, Bermondsey, when a large party sat down detention of the vessel." did those things, people ought to be ashamed to ac- to a comfortable tea, and in the evening were

hunting, on a spirited horse, hollowing behind a pack and indifference to Christianity was owing to the thinly concealed and covered over with a nominal of hounds, and after clearing a hedge, tumbling into a system of Priestianity taking its place; and so long five-pound qualification." of hounds, and after clearing a hedge, tumbling into a ditch on the other side, and all the rest of the spostles leaving over him." ing for them, so long would they remain ignorant of true Christianity, and slaves to ignorant and designing men. As the promoters of these Sunday meet-A PIPE.-A pipe! it is a great soother! a pleasant comforter! blue devils fly before its honest breath ! ings will be held up to scorn and ridicule for desecrating the Sabbath, and depriving the priests of it ripens the brain-it opens the heart; and the man who smokes thinks like a Sage and acts like a Sa- their authority in matters of religion, we hope that maritan.-Sir Lytton Bulwer's Night and Morning. the liberal part of the community will give them their countenance and support.

PLEASURES OF STATESMEN .- Procious to the states-GREENOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTION .--man are the moments he can snatch for the common pleasures which are strewed over the earth-meant, DEPEAT OF BIGOTRY, AND TRIUMPH OF LIBERALITY. apparently, for the perpetual enjoyment of all its -Ever since the erection of the building for the inhabitants. The child gathers flowers in the Mechanics' Institution in this town, there has been meadow, or runs up and down a green bank, or a continual struggle, between the marrow-minded looks for birds' nexts arguing down and the struggle and birthe down and the struggle and looks for birds' nests every spring-day. The boy and bigoted minions of the clergy and the money-and girl hear the lark in the field and the occacy on the one side, and the liberal, intelligent, linnet in the wood, as a matter of course: they walk and independent portion of the working classes, or beside the growing corn, and pass beneath the the other, as to how its affairs should be managed, rookery, and feel nothing of its being a privilege. and in whose hands their administration should be The sailor beholds the stars every bright night of vested. This contest, which has been characterised the year, and is familiar with the thousand hues of throughout by alternate victory and defeat to both the changing sea. The soldier on his march sees | parties, was terminated on Tuesday evening last, by the sun rise and set on mountain and valley, plain ( the complete and unqualified triumph of the workand forest. The citizen, pent up in the centre of a ing men. The several interim committees, who have wide-built town, has his hour for play with his hitherto managed the affairs of the institution, were little ones, his evenings for his wife and his friends. successively engaged in drawing up a constitution sures of every day. Week after week, month after been completed, a meeting of the subscribers was

things which cannot be called affairs at all. He may mitted to them. The committee, who have held like the demand, is constant and uniform. gaze at pictures on his walls, and hear music from office for some months back. (by whom the con-the drawing-room, in the brief intervals of his stitution was finally completed,) having been elected AngeLA BURDET Courts.—The court was occupied road, but soon turned and looked very wistfully at The male prisoner was the father of the boy, and the AN APOLOGY FOR A THIEF. OR THE TITLE OF "DIVINE RIGHT" A MASK TO COVER THE INIQUITIES OF THE GREAT. By a BRITISH ISMARLITE. Oxford: Hand the construction was nothing but skin and bone, and could the waving of the boughs of some neighbouring tree: Hand the construction was nothing but skin and bone, and could subscribers, and he may now and then be taken by subscribers, and consisting exclusively of the false imprisonment. Miss Burdett Coulds appeared the waving of the boughs of some neighbouring tree: Hand the could appeared to the middle and upper classes, had contrived to he may be beguiled by the grace or the freak of Hand the could appeared to the articles regarding the purposes for he may be beguiled by the grace or the freak of Hand the could appeared to the articles regarding the purposes for he may be beguiled by the grace or the freak of Hand the could appeared to the articles regarding the purposes for he may be beguiled by the grace or the freak of he may be beguiled by th

any person received injury. CHARGE OF FAMISHING A CHILD .- On Saturday,

eft standing. THE SHIPPING GAZETTE SAYS-" We are informed that a considerable sum has been awarded to the

burgh Courant.

of the weather.

God," was returned.

We have here a somewhat unceremonious attempt to prove that all the world are thieves, and that as the great people who are, by their own account, at the head of the thievish community, by "the Grace "God," and "Right Divine," are robbers by thoice, so the rest of mankind are compelled to become robbers by necessity. The book is certainly a keen satire upon the present state of things, and shows, by a reference to facts, that those who are represented by history to be great and noble, foun-ders of empires, and the benefactors of our race, Were, for the most part, robbers and cut-throats; and that had they done the same acts as those who We represented as great and glorions, on a more contracted scale, they would have come down to us, if we had heard of them at all, with a very different character to that they now assume. We recom-

ne may be beguited by the grace of the freak of some little child, or struck by some wandering flower-scent in the streets, or some effect of sun-light on the evening cloud: but, with these few and rare exceptions, he loses sight of the natural earth, and of its free intercourses, for weeks and months benefits, to exclude them from all share in its benefits, to exclude them from all share in its both cases the jury returned verdicts of together: and precious in proprotion-precious management, and to place it entirely in the hands of evond his utmost anticipation-are his hours of a despotic and jesuitical faction. In their efforts to liday when at length they come. He gazes at accomplish their nefarious intentions, no means, the crescent moon hanging above the woods, and at however despicable, were left untried. All who the long morning shadows on the dewy grass, as if dared to dissent from them, or question the authority they would vanish before his eyes. He is intoxicated of their ipsi disit, were denounced as Infidels, Char-

the harvest-wain-the song of the vine-dressers- night of meeting, a number of individuals, (the the laugh of the olive-gatherers-in every land Committee of the Mechanics' Library,) who deterwhere these sounds are heard, they make a child mined to rescue the institution from the grasp of once more of the statesman who may for once have the worthies to whom we have alluded, had drawn

with the gurgle of the brook upon the stones, when he seeks the trout-stream with his line and basket: the whirring of the wild-bird's wing upon the moor, the bursting of the chase from cover, the creaking of the bursting of the chase from cover, the creaking of fined, before duly appointed authorities, and a limited number of witnesses.'

THAMES POLICE .- Thursday, the 5th, being the day appointed for the re-examination of Captain

# Foreign and Comestic.

SPAIN.-Serious differences are expected to arise between the Spanish Regency and the Court of Spain, on the subject of the dissolution of the Rota Court.

THE SETTLEMENT of the Douro question, by the favourable vote of the Portuguese Upper Chamber and the sanction of the Qneen, had given very great satisfaction in Madrid, where it had not only removed all fears of war, but had added much to the popularity of Espartero and the Regency.

SWITZERLAND,-A sufficient number of an extraordinary Diet to consider the question of the suppression of the Argovian convents. The vote of Neufchatel, a Protestant state, has decided this

BRUSSELS, FEB. 4. - We learn that the Minister of Public Works is engaged on the means of introducing into Belgium one of the greatest improvements that have been made in our time, namely, a uniform rate of postage to letters.

lands.

16th December, conveying the news that India is An action had occurred in Scinde, on the 1st of posted among the hills, and commanded by Nusseer Khan, 900 Sepoys, 60 irregular horse, and two desperate defence was made by the Belooches till four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six Monday, Feb. 1. the comparative merits of Universal other chiefs and 132 followers were taken prisoners. and Household Suffrage were entered into by the Nusseer Khan escaped on foot; but all the baggage, various speakers, at the Chartist Room. The attend-&c. were captured by the British; who only lost one officer and ten privates ; thirty more were interestiny. Bills had been issued, inviting persons wounded.

THE UNITED STATES .- New York papers to the 9th January, brought by the Cam- Suffrage was adopted by the meeting. A meeting, bridge, have been at length delivered. They contain to consider "which will most benefit the middle intelligence of which no trace had been found in the and working classes, Household or Universal papers of the 8th, which only the passengers pre- Suffrage," was held on Monday, Feb. 8th. Bills viously landed had brought ashore with them. A had been plentifully issued, announcing the meetwarm and somewhat threatening discussion had ing, and, from the rumours afloat in the course of arisen between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at the week, opposition was anticipated, as it had been Washington, and the Foreign Minister of the United earnestly invited. The weather proved very incle-States, in consequence of the arrest and approach- ment, and prevented great numbers from attending. ing trial, under the authority of the State Govern- The assembly was numerons, but no one ventured ment of New York, of a British subject, Alexander to oppose the advocates of Universal Suffrage. Mr. M'Leod, on the charge of piracy and murder, as one of the party who destroyed the Caroline, an Ameri-can steamer, within the jurisdiction of the United should be impartially heard. Mr. T. Bolwell first States, during the Canadian revolt.

states that, on the night of the 22nd, a considerable slip took place on the monntain above Gragnano. near Castellamare, and that sixty houses were crushed by the falling matter. It is supposed that | could benefit either the middle or working classes. 100 persons perished by this sudden calamity.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE-On Tuesday morning, the Honourable Miss Spring Rice, eldest daughter of Lord Monteagle, and grand-daughter of the Earl peated. of LINERICK (lately one of the maids of honour to her Majesty), was married to J. G. Marshall, Esq., of Loeds. The ceremony was performed, by special license, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.-Although the noble and gallant Duke has quite recovered from his late Tuesday, at Apsley-house, were very numerous. The answer given by the porter was, " The Duke is recovered. DUCHY OF LANCASTER, FEBRUARY 5 .- The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Thomas Bernard Birch, of the Hazles, Bart, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the year ensning.

isited Castle Douglas, and as the magistrates would not allow him the use of the Town Hall, another place was provided, in which, just before the Doctor entered, the crowd in the galleries was, so great that they broke down, whereby several were seriously

injured. Having done all he could do as a doctor our worthy friend acquitted himself as a patriot. and as we have learned, succeeded in aronsing hunto have their rights. At the conclusion of his lecture, a friend of justice and liberty proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, whereupon the agent in Castle Douglas of that silly thing called the Dumeantons in Switzerland have united in the demand fries Times, rose and moved as an amendment "That while they appreciate the Doctor for his talents, they deem the principles of the Charter inexpedient.

silly Tunes and his seconder, were left alone in their glory, and the vote of thanks in unqualified terms was given to the Doctor.

DUNDER .---- CHARTIST DEBATING SOCIETIES .--There has been a Society of this kind in Dundee for some time past, in connection with the Chartist | per acre.

Association, and it is getting on well. It is attended THE POLES .- The Post Ami Gazette says that by young men particularly; and there are a good the Russian government is about to transport a many of them who are learning to speak and argue great number of that class of Poles who hold a rank without any sort of fear. The subject that has come between the nobles and the peasants into the south- under their notice, for the last three nights, 18 " the western governments of Russia, to colonise vacant | best-formed Government."

BATH.-SUNDAY LECTURES .- On Sunday, Jan, INDIA.-By an express received from Mar- 24th, a lecture was delivered in the Chartist-rooms, seilles, intelligence has arrived from Calcutta to the by Mr. R. K. Philp, on " the present condition of the people, and the best means to effect a beneficial On the following Sunday, the 31st, Mr. generally pacific, and no event had occurred, since change." On the following Sunday, the 31st. Mr. the last dates, of much political importance. Afgha-T. Bolwell lectured upon "the necessity of extendnistan remained tranquil. The news from Khivs ing moral and political information amongst the to an average holding of, at least, sixty and Central Asia was of a satisfactory character. people." On Sunday, February 7, W. P. Roberts, acres of land, at one pound per acre, and Esq., lectured upon "the contents of, and events December, at Kotrish, between 4,000 Belooches, connected with, the Tower of London." These Sunday evening assemblies have been extremely interesting, and attended by a large portion of the extensive franchise than a ten pound beneficial infield-pieces, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel intelligent people, both of the middle and working terest; while a fifty pound tenancy-at-will, which Marshall. The Sepoys attacked the position; and a classes.

> HOUSEHOLD versus UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.-On ance was numerous, and the proceedings highly favourable to Household Suffrage to discuss the

important question, but no one appeared. Universal Clarke presided, and repeatedly urged opposition, addressed the meeting in an argumentative speech ITALY .- A letter from Naples of the 25th ult., and was followed by Mr. R. K. Philip, and Mr. C Bolwell. Mr. Alderman Crisp came forward amidst lond cheers, to advocate the right of Universal Suffrage, and to argue that nothing short of this he must swear to an interest of thirty-three per franchising every one of his tenants, whose rents

Mr. C. entered at some length upon the subject, and deeply interested the meeting. At the conclusion, it cent. ; if fifty, to an interest of twenty per cent. ; appears, from memorials setting forth that the lands consideration of the same subject would be re-

NEWPORT .---- The bark of Chartism rides proudly on here. The labours of Mr. Black have been attended with very beneficial results ; we had Inn, Llanarth-street. Mr. John Morris occupied the chair, and the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Jones, Black, and Cronin.

CASTLE DOUGLAS-On Friday, the Doctor such is not an item to be taken into account, and, in presume MORPETH's appeal to be intended as a dreds to a sense of their, wrongs; and a determination three or four days, that he has his remedy in an legal members of the Royal Loyal Regulation A thirty pounds' tenancy, that is, an undertaking Treasury in return. Hurrah ! for an honest Whis appeal to the Judge of Assize, when he may walk Association, will support the measure, if it had but to pay thirty pounds rent, would be, ten times minority and the Charter ! forty, fifty, or sixty miles, and go home, if the this one paramount advantage over all others which over, a more extensive franchise, and would more best comes to the best, with his very dear whistle. Suppose a tenant holding thirty acres, he must, in like manner, swear that he has a beneficial interest On a shew of hands being taken, the champion of the of six and eightpence an acre over and above the rent. If he hold forty acres, he must swear a beneficial interest of five shillings an acre. and if he hold fifty acres at a pound an acre, he must swear before

> his landlord that the land is worth one pound four Now, we imagine that these stumbling-blocks in upon every other occasion where it can be insult- another man's title to vote, so, long will the property

discrepancy between English and Irish county con- the Reform Bill was to represent wealth ; we know all those technicalities so cumbrously and ingestituencies, and also that the fifty-pound tenant-at- it, but what a pity that scope so free was not given niously woven around the magic machinery newill clause, in the English Reform Act, is a much | to reform tongue before the measure was carried.

larger measure of franchise than a ten pound But even allowing that property was the one and beneficial interest of the Irish Reform Bill. as interpreted by a majority of Irish Judges. A ten pound beneficial interest, then, must amount perty, and that the vote which it conferred was to fourteen years the original term. Now, a fifty pound holding, for fourteen years, would be a more

we learn is now becoming a very fashionable term more extensive measure. .

Starting, then, at sixty acres, held at a pound an acre, sworn to be worth one pound three and fouraccording to the narrow constructions of the Irish admit that Lord STANLEY is beloved by his Catholic chise in Ireland. Reform Bill, can be carried, let us see, according to tenantry of the county of Tipperary; but what of For counties there are three separate qualificathe tenant.

From the above statement it appears that the ten- | SHIRE, one of the largest lauded proprietors in Ireregistering a ten pound beneficial interest in twenty land. In 1823, when lands got a serious fall in Ireacres, at one pound an acre, must have had granted land, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, as we learn from to him an interest of fifty per cent., instead of being registration reports in Irish newspapers, reduced required, according to the BROOKE and MAXWELL twenty-five per cent upon nearly all farms held by antecedently to the Reform Bill. proposition, to walk out at a loss of thirty per cent. occupying tenants; and mark the consequence! to the landlord. If he register out of thirty acres, This noble act of the Duke, had the effect of dis-

amount, and now a word upon the term.

by swearing to a beneficial interest of from sixteen

In passing, let us observe that Lord MORPETH

showed from some, we admit very slender, authority,

that in very many instances (where information had

been furnished upon the question of rent and valua-

to fifty per cent.

to register, and having remained in attendance bar. Doubtless, all the bursting young patriotic fails tyrants at a pinch.

could be devised. This part looks very like a job. carried in the House of Commons, and put into could not altogether exterminate the Catholic practice in spite of the Irish landlords. Let us now tenantry, while they can evade any Act which

another man's vote. In the debate upon MORPETH's motion, as well as

the way of registration, fully account for the great ingly dragged in, we are told that the intention of man either confer the title upon a slave, or evade cessary for conferring it.

only thing to be represented, was it also intended as ridiculous and ignoran; as it was premature, and WANTED, A CHARTIST HORN BOOK FOR that a capricious use should be made of that pro- for this reason; the fact of houses in an Irish borough, constituting a ten pound franchise, being be a part of the tenure? The value of the barren surface of the soil is as nothing compared to the value of capital and labour expended upon it by the but we tell Lord Sranker what it does provetenant, and yet is all ruled by the caprice of the oppression, cruelty, and tyranny, upon the part of landlord, so that even his own land is not repre- the landlord; for surely those gaping fools, who sented. Let us adduce an instance of this. Lord MORPETH, in his table of calculation, stated that the mere occupancy of a ten pound house con-

in Ireland, would be, by at least cent. per cent., a that the property of Lord Downshine and others stitutes a borough qualification; so now where is the was, in some cases, valued to the poor's-rates higher | laugh !

As this question of Irish reform is now becoming than the rent, and we are willing to admit that English-absentee noblemen appear to be better of importance, it is necessary that our readers pence over and above all rates, tithes, and taxes, as and more encouraging Irish landlords, than either should understand the different descriptions of prothe lowest amount out of which a beneficial interest. absentee or resident Irish landlords. We even perty which constitute a county and borough fran-

Lord MORPETH's plan, how this joint would cut up. that i a negro may love the man who holds his life in tions. A £50 freehold, a £20 annual profit, arising standards of Suffrage. He proposes that all tenements for an unexpired his keeping, and by whose will alone he exists. Such from leasehold, which need not be in the possession term of fourteen years, and which shall be assessed love proves the characteristic gratitude of a people, of the voter, and a £10 beneficial interest in lands at £5 to the poors' rates, shall confer a vote upon but is no bulwark against a tyrant's power. We occupied by a tenant for an original term of fourgive now an instance: the case of the Duke of DEVON- | teen years.

1.5

The qualification for city or borough, is a £10

Now, can anything be more ridiculous than to confer the right of voting upon the occupant of a cent.; if forty, to an interest of twenty-five per were thus reduced. The reduction was made. it a day's work from one end of the year to the other and to refuse a vote to a man who holds fifty acres was announced that on the following Monday the and if, as we have established it, at sixty, an in- were too dear, and when a tenant of the Duke of of land, upon which himself, and perhaps four or terest of more than sixteen per cent. So much for DEVONSHIRE came to claim his franchise, arising out five hearty sons, expend their every day's labourof his interest, suppose in a hundred acres of land, aye, though he occupies 1,000 acres for a term less Here, then, is a natural presumption against the he then learned that the Reform Bill had dis- than fourteen years ? Why not, then, at once say, existence of any beneficial interest during the first franchised him. We give the form of application instead of a rateable sum, occupancy at such an a glorious meeting on Monday night at Llanarth half of the term, and a natural barrier to a proof, for, and necessary proofs of title, to acquire the amount of rent, which would do away with all the or even assertion of it, during the latter half. For franchise. We will best illustrate it by a conversa- complication of registration and appeals ! The in the former period, lands cannot so fluctuate in tion between the opposing attorney and applicant:- answer is easy. Because its simplicity would do that bit of road; it's the worst in all England for

measures, establishes the rule of cabinet action.

French throats, or any throats. And this measure

will snap the last cord by which Irish society was

bound: it will be a fuze which, set to the combus-

tible materials of centuries' gathering, will ignite a

flame which will not end in smoke !

We do not say that MORPETH would lend himself PETH says-" No, that's. too little ; you shall have case the landlord, or two respectable Protestant mere exhibit of the valuator's books; while, judging knowingly to the hoax, but this we assert, that if forty shillings in the pound. England has a fin neighbours, will take upon themselves to swear that from the bit of explanation which he unfortunately there was any, the slightest chance, of the thing franchise ; we can trust you with a five." Now ston the farm is not worth the one pound ten, the appli- offers, we have no other alternative but to look passing into a law, her Majesty's Ministers would Universal Suffrage who can. Hurrah ! for the last cant, in such case, is told to go home for a perjurer, upon his Appeal Court as a tribunal having even oppose it to a man, if they had not that reliance for days of Whiggery ! If preparation for going one and, although having come twenty or thirty miles the power of directing an issue to be tried at the obstruction in the Irish landlords, which never promises so much, what will the turn-out gives Answer :- Anything that renders the key of the

The incomparable bluntness with which every one of the Establishment, from " the leading journal" than quadruple the present constituency of Ireland; We have now pointed out some of the abuses because landlords would be loath to make small to the tip of the tail, has approached this question which MORPETH's Bill would remedy if it could be disfranchising farms in the first instance, and they proves that they one and all are as ignorant upon Irish affairs, as if the country was but just disco. vered. We never witnessed a more miserable exhidirect attention, for a moment, to the fallacy of a makes the franchise depend upon a lease, or any bition than the Establishment's attempt at illustra. system which makes one man's caprice the basis of other term, than mere occupation. Here then we tion of the beauties and deformities of the Nobla find the truth of our assertion worked into practice; Lord's abortion.

> That so long as one man's property constitutes We shall watch this question in its progress; if it does not meet with a sudden death, to prove more electrically than natural dissolution, that "Ireland has nothing to expect by way of justice from a English House of Commons." DAN will understand the last sentence. STANLEY'S triumphant cheer over MORPETH was

> > " MOTHER GOOSE."

THERE is nothing more amnsing, where igno rated at five, or three, or two pounds, proves neither rance is shorn of its powers of mischief, than the perjury nor corruption upon the part of the voter : observing of the frequent instances in which a novice, in politics, either becomes a dupe to his own imagination; or, upon getting upon his own legs, for the first time, is lost in amazement at the strange swallow folly and vomit admiration, must be aware position in which he finds himself. Last week Mother Goose heads an article, a very stupid one. "Universal Suffrage and No Surrender"; and then

proceeds to denounce those who assume the motion and vociferate it, instead of supporting the principle upon argument. Why, our friend should have known, that it was, after sixty years and more a argument, that the motto was adopted. That was have challenged and beaten the whole press upon argument; showing its superiority over all other

We can best account for our friend's ignorance by a similar puzzle into which we were once led on. selves. About twelve years ago, we happened, for

the first time, to pass through the lovely vale of Todmorden, when the full and luxuriant foliage of tenancy-that is, a simple undertaking to pay £10 her many woods and groves, made rich by the splena-year : Freemen, living within seven miles of the dour of a summer's eve, and enlivened by the sone borough ; and forty shilling freeholders in existence of the joyous feathered tenants, rendered the beauty of the scene complete. We occupied the box-seat and were literally lost in delightful contemplation. In the midst of our most pleasing reverie, induced ten pound tumble-down old house, who may not do by the many surrounding objects of attraction, we could not avoid noticing, with undisguised surprise. the cool indifference of our travelling companionthe coachman, who throughout never turned an ere right or left, but kept both steady on his " dog's. meat." which, being none of the best, appeared to require his every attention. After he had "tooled" them along, with long thong whip, and short "Tommy," and when we had passed the vale, he shook himself and said, "Well, that's over: d-

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Chartist Entelligence.

UNSWORTH .- On Tuesday evening Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Methodist Chapel, Unsworth, to a numerous audience, which gave great satisfaction.

LONDON.-WESTMINSTER.-At a meeting held at the Marlborough Coffee House, Great Marlborough-street, Golden Square, on Sunday evening last, it was resolved-" That Mr. Southcomb represent this body at the Council, in assisting them to draw up petitions to both Houses of Parliament. for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political offenders." Mr. Wall dectured here, according to promise, to the great gratification of a numerous and respectable audience, among whom were a great many of the fair sex, by whom he was rapturously applauded; after which, Mr. Parker addressed the meeting. Six new members were enrolled. It was then resolved that the thanks of Parker.

BLOOMSBURY .- The National Charter Association held their weekly meeting, at No. 9, White Lionstreet. Long Acre, which was numerously attended, of Lords and Commons, for the release of Frost, conduct at Leicester, in refusing to meet Dan and Co., on a late occasion; also, that a report of the above be inserted in the Northern Star."

WALWORTH AND CAMBEBWELL-A letter was Reform Bill. read to the Association from Mr. Ransley, convening a meeting to be held at Mr. Castling's Coffeehouse, Borough Road, on Sanday evening next, for Coffee-house, Bethnal Green, on Tnesday evening, at seven o'clock, to appoint a delegate to attend the meeting, to be called on account of the refusal of Lord Normanby to see the deputation, (Messrs. Neesom, Spurr, and Boggis,) appointed at the public meeting, held at the White Conduit House, on the 4th of January, to present a memorial to Lord Normanby, for an alteration of the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and to adopt the best means to carry it out. It was resolved, that on the death of seriously, we fear we shall be obliged, in justice, to formed of the same through the class leaders, and be requested to attend the funeral, as many as can make it convenient. Four new members were enrolled, and the meeting separated.

WILTSHIRE .- According to previous announcement in the Star, the first meeting of the County Council was held on Sunday morning last, at the house of Mr. Tudgey, Monkton Deveril, at eleven o'clock, when delegates were present from the following places :- Trowbridge, Bradford, Hull, Westbury, Warminster, Kinston Deveril, Monkton Deveril, and Mere. After the Secretary had read the minutes of last week, the Chairman called upon each of the delegates present to give a report of the state of Chartism in the districts they represented ; possession, and how far, by the touchstone of justice. when a most cheering statement as to the progress those who sit for boroughs can refuse to county elecof the cause generally was given. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted to the following tors the privilege which they themselves enjoy. effect :- 1. "That the expences of the tracts the Every one who knows anything of the history delegates had given away on their journies be paid from the funds." 2. (After the address from the of Ireland, will readily concede the fact that, a bene-County Council had been read) "That the County (ficial interest of any amount is a thing of more ficial interest, of any amount, is a thing of very rare Council recommend to the inhabitants, in their and uncommon occurrence ; writers and travellers of different localities, to support the Chartist press, so far as it lies in their power." 3. "That the Se- all ranks, countries, and politics, ascribing much of cretary be empowered to write to Mr. Vincent, to the distress, and no small portion of the subserlands upon " rack rent". s vote of thanks be given by this Council to the friends of Mere, in offering to provide a suitable Trowbridge, 53.; Holt, 23. 6d.; Westbury, 5s.; Warminster, 23. 6d.; Bradford, 23. 6d.; Mere, veral. 23. 6d. In the course of the sitting, one of the delegates said, that the Trowbridge and Westtist tracts, to the amount of 200, and that he had sever been so well pleased in all his life as when he had seen many agricultural labourers reading "What is Chartism ?" as they went to church. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Secretary. and the meeting broke up. DUMPRIES .- On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, our patriotic friend, Dr. M'Douall, arrived in this sown. The Trades' Hall, before the hour of meeting, was filled to overflowing, and a thousand went Doctor was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner. He delivered a lecture, at once eloquent, practical, and spirit-stirring, but which we cannot report at length. Suffice it to say, that thereby many were converted to the glorious principles of the Charter. The Doctor entered into an able and masterly exposure of the cruelties and barbarities of the factory system; in the course of which he denounced arrears ! He has to swear that his twenty acres O'Connell for having betrayed the poor factory are well worth 30s. per acre, over and above all rates, children for a bribe he received from Sir Thomas Potter. The Doctor was here contradicted by a son of Erin, who, at the conclusion of the lecture, made if inclined to underlet, procure that rent from a several remarks, and was fully replied to by the Doctor and Chairman. A vote of thanks were given to the Doctor; three cheers for the " Charter. and no Surrender;" and three groans for the be-trayer of the working millions of Ireland.

ERRATA.-In our leader of last week, upon Colonel THOMPSON'S letter, for "humbug," in the first latter period, the poor tenant who has spent his line of supposed extract from Col. Thompson's seven years of labour, and made a kind of location, History of the Wars, read "numbers;" and in is thinking how he can best persuade the landlord, Mr. O'CONNOR'S Letter, for "ride them in at the expiration of his lease, that the spot is too

wrinkles." read " ride them in winkers."

# THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

LORD MORPETH'S IRISH REFORM BILL. tion with a view to rates), it appeared that ten

WE have now enough of the leading features of pound tenements were, in many cases, rated at a less the rival Irish Suffrage questions before us where- amount, and even in some so low as five. This dofrom to judge of the animus, if not of the ability, cument, which should not have been imperfectly or of the antagonist Lords, whose offspring they are. | unseasonably used, furnished Lord STANLEY with We almost shudder as attempting even an outline his best leg, and procured for him. as it was sure to of these opponent measures; however, as the ques- do, a loud cheer from his party. The Noble Lord has tion is now fairly afloat, and no longer a subject of yet to learn, however, that, in few instances. do mere speculation, we apprehend that little apology tables for the assessment of rates furnish, nor are will be required for (although a lengthy, yet) as they intended to furnish. an unerring test of the meeting should be given to Messrs. Wall and brief a comment as the importance of the subject value, and provided the rule is observed, property, to the amount of millions, may be as equitably demands.

We do not pledge ourselves, in the outset, to assessed by a table of pence, as by a table of pounds. discuss the two measures separately, inasmuch as it He must further bear in mind, that the same critical and passed the following resolutions:-" That two may, and probably will, happen that the consideration | value was not likely to be put upon tenements, with th petitions be sent from this Association to the Houses of the one will force upon us some reference to the single view of rating them for payment of poor rates. other. At present, our object at starting is to con- as would be likely to be laid on if designed with Williams, and Jones; and two for the release of all political prisoners." "That a vote of thanks be given to Messrs. Markham and Seal, for their noble pointing out its manly and gigantic stride, which we of this branch, more anon; when we shall prove that can best effect by contrasting it with the crippled a cheer in the House of Commons may have neither step of the ranchise conceded to Ireland by the rhyme nor reason in it.

Judging, therefore, from the received opinion of

In our comment upon this question, we shall best Irish landlords, as well as from the presumption explain to our readers the beneficial result of that that the valuation did go pretty near to the wind. the purpose of forming a county Council. Three advice so often given in our columns, to the effect, let us establish some understanding about the rate brothers were appointed to attend. Two were ap- that while we, with the people, struggle for the as we have about the rent. Let us, then, in Irish pointed to attend a meeting to be held at Lunt's grand and unequivocal measure of Universal Suf- phrase, "split the difference." and suppose that the grand and unequivocal measure of Universal Suf- phrase, "split the difference," and suppose that the frage, we are, nevertheless, ready to accept and rate valuation would, instead of presuming a benedelegate meeting to be held at Manchester. It was say "thank you," for any lesser measure of relief, ficial interest, rate a tenement, held at £7 10s. rent, mum from whence a £10 beneficial interest can now also agreed that the meeting should support a public which may be forced upon us without a compro- at £5 to the poor laws; thus if the £60 rent was be acquired, namely, sixty acres, would carve into mîse.

We declare then, unhesitatingly, that the Bill of into eight votes. Allowing for the large farm the desire of Irish landlords, we are merely to con-Lord Monperty, for regulating the Irish Parliamen- mania, let us halve it again, and it would render four sider the number of small holdings now not contary franchise, is the most Radical measure ever votes, besides enfranchising the many small holdings ferring a vote, which the Noble Lord's Bill would seriously proposed to Parliament, and when we say which are now below par.

These observations must be received as if we were a brother, the members of the Association be in- limit the solemnity as well as the justice of the mea- now arguing a desire upon the part of Irish landlords to enfranchise their tenants to the fullest sure, to the Noble Lord personally.

extent which Lord Morpern's Bill would admit : We have in the course of our many articles upon they must not be received as if we imagined that the | we invite their attention to this. the question of the Irish Suffrage, been compelled to measure would have such a tendency, as we prove use the term  $\pounds 10$  beneficial interest, the requisite qualification for an Irish county voter, without much that its tendency would be quite the reverse.

So much for Lord MORPETH's standard of explanation to our readers-sixty-four, out of one hundred and five Irish members, being returned value, and let us now, in as far as we can, guess holders, by knocking all small farms into large be much more under Morpern's Bill, subject to upon votes based upon a ten pound beneficial interest; at his mode of satisfying STANLEY, with regard ones; and, if that process was considered rather county influence, the change, as regards borough we shall now, as it forms the present county fran. to an appeal against the vote once acquired, and hazardous, just behold how, under a vicious system, election franchise, would not counterbalance the chise, describe what it means, and then see how it against which we protest in themost unqualified would carve up into a bona ride five pound rateable terms.

STANLEY'S proposition is, to allow the parties objecting to the voter, an appeal to the Judge of Assize, for the purpose of producing better testimony, or of meeting with one of the beneficial Judges and a mixed Jury. In fact, a last resource, and he has the uncommon justice, doubtless, to allow, in cases of frivolous and vexatious appeals. costs and recompence. Silly, silly Lord!

Attorney-What's your name ? value as to give the advantage of a chance rise in favour of the beneficial interest, while, during the Applicant-John Styles. Of where i Sacks, in the parish of Bags, and barony of would each lose a rung of the ladder.

Bruff. How do you claim ? As a ten pound leaseholder. dear ; and surely no mode could be more Irish than

Who is your landlord ? His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. How many acres do you hold ? A hundred. And the rent !

Saventy-five pounda. And do do you swear, Sir, that any solvent

to leave the farm to-morrow ! I do. indeed, and more.

Is the right stamp on your lease ? I suppose so.

Let me see it. O. oh! why. I find your rent is hundred a year. I thought you said seventy-five ! I say so still.

Why, Sir, here, in your own lease, it is stated to be a hundred f

Well, but that's nothing, I 'pays' seventy-five and 'gets' a receipt for the hundred.

Now, Sir, answer me one question upon your oath would a good and solvent tenant give you a hundred and ten pounds for that farm ?

No, indeed, he would not. Reject this man, your worship. Go home. Sir.

we're registering "beneficial interest" over and above the rent reserved in leases, and not his Grace of Devonshire's word.

Turn him out, police, and call the next case on. This, we think, will serve as another satisfactory mode of accounting for the discrepancy between the rural constituencies of the two countries.

We have now shewn that, if enfranchisement was the object of Lord MORPETH's Bill, that the minimeasure, as the rural population, it appears, would carved in the most judicious way, it would cut up eight enfranchising lots; but as subdivision is not have in cutting French Catholic throats for the when he (O'C.) assured him that the people would

> enfranchise. Taking it, then, per se, as a means of producing a very extensive franchise, we have no measure ever submitted to the House of Commons. So far our readers have looked on that picture, now

The result of Lord MORPETH's Bill, with or with toral rout, similar to that of the forty-shilling freesingle breath.

An original term of fourteen years by lease, by the Act.

landlord of steel, in that expensive department. Just take the fact of nearly all the wealthy landlords of Ireland backing STANLEY'S Bill, and then let the reader ask himself if such persons are likely to allow their land to be carved up for a purpose the very reverse of that proposed by STANLEY. while the Ministers have brought it forward with a two-fold aim-Firstly, as a good back door for an

away with the Whig job, while its extension may heavy coach." We replied, " You lost a beautiful lead to the correction of many profitable abuses. sight." " Nay, nay," he replied, "its new to you so that in such case, the Whigs and the demagogues | Sir, but I've had it in all seasons ; it's cost me many a doctor's fee. Just you take my place for twenty

The thread of our Constitution has become too years, and see whether you'll like it as well at the weak and attenuated to admit of the MORPETH | end of that time."

knot: it is too strong a weld for the rotten ma-Now, such is precisely our friend's position: for terial. But shame, eternal shame, upon a British the first time he begins to hear something about Ministry, who could have recourse to so base a sub- what every body else is thoroughly familiar with: terfuge as a last resource to prop a falling house. and he wants us, for his edification, to go over the They neither hope, desire, or expect to carry this whole A B C of Universal Suffrage again. We measure; but, alas! it furnishes another sad proof cannot just afford that amount of time and trouble. that we have arrived at that period of our country's for the gratification and instruction of our young history, when the existence of a weak, an imbecile, friend, at present; but we advise him to attend the tenant would give you eighty-five, if you were going and profligate Government, and not the character youth's political debating club. just opened at the of the House of Commons, nor the efficiency of its | Chartist News Room, Vicar-lane; if he find his powers there overtasked, and beaten out of counte-What ! then, exclaims the reader, will this show, of nance, we may yet be able to serve him, as it is in liberality end in smoke, and produce no profit ! contemplation shortly to open a Chartist Sunday Nay, in faith. He, for whose sole benefit it was School, where, we have no doubt, the teachers will produced, told the House, in clear, distinct, and em- have as much patience with his natural dulness phatic terms, that, for such a measure, the Irish and inexperience, as may be necessary. were ready and willing to cut German throats, or

MR. FROST'S FAMILY AND O'CONNOR.

"Words are but wind, Actions speak the mind."

Some time ago. O'CONNOR threw out the hint of

procuring an annuity for the family of Mr. FROM, This measure, intended as an extinguisher for by the following means-London to engage for the payment of £20 a-year, the rest of England for an equal sum, Scotland also for £20, and Wales for £20, O'CONNOR undertaking to answer for Ireland.

Well, notwithstanding the vociferous bawling for the accounts (of which we have heard nothin since the balance was shewn to be on the wrong side), how stands the matter now with the bawlers In this struggle, the glorious effect of a standing Why, O'CONNOR has remitted his first quarter's army of over 8,000 rifle police, will be felt in Ire- instalment for Ireland, while the other quarters land ; and now we shall be enabled to judge of the have yet to do likewise. This will never do; s measures intended for the protection of Irish man's family who cannot work must be allowed liberty. These 8,000 police, mostly Catholics, will to starve, while he is working without remuneration have as little compunction in cutting their Catholic in a foreign land. countrymen's throats, for pay, in opposing the

O'Connor has told us. Frost had a smile upon his never desert his family; but it is not fair, or just,

covenant for the empire; to stand sponsor for Iremeasure passing, and not opposed by depopu- land is, in all conscience, responsibility quite suff-

"TOO MANY LOVERS PUZZLE A MAID."

MANY friends inform us that some of their most prominent agitators are in correspondence with various parties, and ask our advice. We advise them only to remain firm: and whenever a public meeting is convened, for any purpose, no matter what, shove in the Charter amendment; or, if the enemy refuse to fight a H-o-u-s-e, put it forward as an original resolution; and insist upon every amendment or resolution being read over loudly and distinctly, three times, before any vote is taken upon it. This will arouse the torpid. The more they hear of Universal Suffrage the better. And always pass a vote of censure upon any man, be he whom he may, who ence advocated Universal

Suffrage, and now declares for any other. Declare all resolutions worthless which are put to a paying audience; we shall register none except where there is free admission and free expression of opinion. We represent poverty, not property; and we know well how meetings can be packed, even by a penny, or ticket, admission. Our publisher informs us that he has ordered \$ very handsome device for the head of the Star, which will represent the Charter vessel in fall sail, with the Five Points, and No Surrender flying st the mast head, and then take it down from the highest H-o-u-s-e chimney-pot who can, BUT WE WILL NEVER, NEVER, NEVER STRIKE IT.

measure. hesitation in declaring it to be the most sweeping tenure, they would lose all borough, as well as

give.

Moreover, let it be understood, that leases are extent to influence a sufficient number of Liberal not given of small farms in Ireland : they are merely voters; this is just what Lord JOHN RUSSELL deheld upon accepted proposal, which is no plea clared constitutional, at Bristol, when he very pro-MORPETH, also, proposes an appeal, but here he against an action of ejectment at common law, perly assigned it as a reason for opposing the Ballot; know when he thinks to be in Wiltshire, and to report the same to the local councils." 4. "That lands mon " such a new trial at common law, of the action of ejectment at common law, perly assigned it as a reason for opposing the Ballot; he said, that the Ballot would deprive the non-His is a new trial at common law of the coun- not being on a stamp. It is an equitable title, electors of their legitimate influence over the elec-. We have heard the recent declaration of the two try, but MORPETH's is before, we presume, a Court but not a legal one, and becomes a good instru- tors: it is true that we said so long before the Noble Lord thought of it, but his admission is of more then, we have no hesitation in declaring the MORPETH Bill to be a match for the STANLEY Bill lest the latter should have a walk over. A Bill, which the minority have neither the means, the hope, nor the wish to carry A Bill, whose real character is that of a counterirritant. A Bill, which opens a trap-door to save Nothing can be more short-sighted than the hope them from a collision with their crutch. A Bill, which the ignorant attach to this proposed measure; which, if carried, would depopulate Ireland, and reduce those who did remain upon the land to the real burden upon the poor, so will the very shadow thing, had the folly to confess as much. We may of this Bill increase rents, diminish tenures, and

The Irish landlords, Churchmen, and patronage that one man should be expected to perform the rustees, know well that, in the event of such a lation. or restriction of a fourteen year's cient.

county, parliamentary influence; for, although it may appear, by Lord MORPETH's tables, that the effect of the measure would be to disfranchise some of the lower-priced, and therefore, more out the Ballot, would be to produce another elec- liberal houses, yet, inasmuch as borough and parlia\_ mentary towns in Ireland are, even now, and would we blow down his Lordship's baseless vision with a increased rural influence which the measure would

In every county in Ireland, it is the non-electors constitutes the title of the voter; and how easy who return the Members called Liberal. The would it be, either to give no term, but a mere labourers and small farmers influence the voters; possession-at-will, or a term short of that required and the voters, with the non-electors, can carry exclusive dealing in their borough town to a sufficient

Repeal, will, eventually, lead to a separation. War, between the tyrant landlords, as well Catholic as Protestant, (for there is not pin to choose between them,) and the long oppressed Catholic tenantry, must be the result; and that the latter may conquer, and teach justice to such monsters as their Brookes and Maxwells, is our sincere and devout wish.

How is that !

place to hold a public meeting in, when Mr. Philp Protestant tyrant landlords, Sir ARTHUR BROOKE of Equity, presided over by three Barristers sitting ment in the Court of Chaucery, if the tenant should come." The following sums of money were and Sir John Maxwell, that they are willing to in Dublin. If this is to be a Court of Equity, which, of straw has an inclination to try titles with his importance than best proof. Upon the whole, sacrifice as much as thirty per cent. of their rentals, in fact, it must be, # he never could dream of bringrather than allow Papist voters to vote out of a ing parties from all parts of Ireland, to the metro-23. 6d. ; Kinston Deveril, 28. 6d. ; Monkton De- beneficial interest held under them. This amounts polis, for the mere purpose of re-registering a vote, to a total refusal to let to Catholics; in fact, to an he should have told us something about the machibury delegates had given away a number of Char- adoption of the clearance system ; and Sir ARTHUR nery of his Court; but having failed so to do. we BROOKE and Sir JOHN MAXWELL are samples from | shall presume that the pleadings are to be confined which the sack of Irish Protestant landlords may be to the simple exhibit of the rating-books; but if interrogatories are to be put to the valuators, and fairly estimated.

Let us now see the immense gross tenure required | if the appellant is to substantiate his case viva voce, in order that what is called "a beneficial interest" where is the thing to end ! and if the exhibit of the may be carried out of it. If a farmer hold twenty valuation-book is all that is to be required, why not escape from the Repeal agitation, by a concentration vicissitudes of a feudal lord's whim and caprice. acres at an average rent, (and we will take a high make it conclusive evidence at the time of registra- of all Ireland's energies to this one great and surprising In fact, as the agitation about tithes increased the one, that being more against us, and in favour of tion, and submit it then to any test which it is to point. Indeed, Howick, who puts his foot in every away unable to get admission. On entering, the our opponents.) say twenty acres, then, at £1 per undergo ?

We must observe, that upon the details of this therefore fully expect to see a royal loyal MORPETH multiply cruelties. acre: here, what has the tenant seeking to establish a vote, to swear, and in presence of the landlord, question of appeal, the Noble Lord not only clouds Registration Association established forthwith in to whom he may owe arrears, and to whom he has the matter with doubt, but actually talks legal Dublin, and the repeal put comfortably to rest, after Charter safety-valve, a universal bomb-shell, thrown ings of the Provisional Executive Council, then been declaring that the spot is too dear, in order nonsense-a jargon which can only be tolerated in having furnished the current year's needful. This those who are paid for perverting plain terms into new windfall is worth all that has yet presented either to get an abatement, or time for payment of legal ambiguities. He says that he would "allow itself, and if accomplished to-morrow, its only fruit tithe, and taxes; and that, on his oath, he could. appeal, both ways, upon all points of law, and the it another source of profitable abuse to demafixing of the franchise upon the Poor Law gogues. good and solvent tenant. No matter if himself and valuation."

six sons, all able to work, and to earn more than Upon the question of appeal, then, dark as get a good dissolution hobby, and a cry of "Down £10 a-year each, can make the farm more pro-STANLEY is, he is sunshine to MORPETH. In fact, if with the Lords," should it pass the first toll-bar and uctive by the expenditure of their united labour ; we are to judge from the whole context, we must come to the check-gate.

But let it work. It is a fire-ship in full sail, a into the moral-force camp of peaceful, starving annual revision upon ALL new matter; a right of would be to make the cruelties practised in annulling wait a wee-wait for the dissolution, and then our Another object which this Bill has in view is t Channel from our moral-force neighbours.

> The Government have all, in one body, turned Chartists without knowing it. DAN asked but for should come into office immediately upon the proviequality with England, as an instalment, and Mon- sional managers retiring.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE AND THE DELEGATE MEETING FOR FEBRUAR 20, 1840.

Upon this subject. we have received the following sensible letter, which we publish, and to which we call attention, with great pleasure:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Ever since the Delegate Meeting at Manchester, by which the National Charter Association was established, I have marked closely the proceedappointed, to carry out the first means necessary to bring the National Association into action. The Ireland. Yes, we hail it as the first indirect deliberations of the delegates who assembled at the Charter fire from the Ministerial battery. Wait, meeting I have alluded to, commenced on Monday, wait a wee-wait for the dissolution, and then our Chartist physical force will be as the gentle zephyr, compared to the mude black which will be as the gentle zephyr, compared to the rude blast which will cross the should be appointed, to manage the business of the Association until the 1st of January, 1841, previous to which they should have secured the election of an Executive for the next twelve months, who

\_\_\_\_ The persons appointed as the Provisional Executive proceeded as far as the nomination of candidates for the next year; and, after fixing two different dates for the election, failed to issue the balloting lists, and nothing further was heard of them until this call for another Delegate meeting. I confess as one of the delegates that sat at Manchester, I was deeply sorrowed to find this. The plan of "organization" had worked admirably well as far as it had been carried out, and the "falling off" by the Provisional Executive, at a time most important, I deemed calculated to be very fatal. I am at a loss to know for what this Delegate Meeting is now called, although I have many conjectures; none of which, however, can support, in my mind, the necessity for another Delegate Meeting, and the expence it would necessarily entail.

it may be desired to bring the "plan" more within the law, as some variety of opinion existed respecting its legality; but this could have been the first work of the new Executive, and thus the expence of a delegate meeting avoided. I have thought. too, there may be a deficiency of funds, but an appeal to the country would, I am sure, have remedied this; but a delegate meeting could only remember and a difficulties in a pecuniary point of view.

It cost the people of Wiltshire nearly 27 to send me npon the last occasion, the distance being great, and expenses heavy. This will serve to shew that in the "far West" there are great difficulties attending these things. I do not mean to say that delegate meetings are of no avail ; the last effected incalcula ble good; but too often repeated, the interest attached to them falls off, more particularly as the people had been led to expect, without further difficulty, the final completion and operation of the plan siresdy agreed upon.

I wish to be understood as not endeavouring to pick a dispute, or cast discredit, upon the Provisional Brecutive. From what I saw of them at the Delegate Meeting, I am convinced they are most unquestionably "good and true," and would do all for the best. Further particulars have been promised : these may reveal matters hitherto inknown and unexpected. I am sure, if necessary, Wiltshire will respond to the call, as it is powerfully strong, and its sense of justice is of rapid grawth; but it must be shown what good is to be effected; what immediate object the delegates are to have in view; and this in a manner fully to be comprehended.

I have only a few words to address to the Provisional Executive. If, upon mature consideration. it is found this Delegate Meeting must be had, sufficient announcement should be given, to ecable the constituencies to make necessary preparations, and there must be no putting off or adjournments from the day fixed, which was the case once or twice ere the meeting of July 20th, 1840. I should recommend Monday, the first of March, as the best time, if is is found absolutely necessary for delegates to amemble.

With best feelings to all, and a desire to promote the Encouse of Chartism,

# I remain, Your's, obediently, R. K. PHILP.

# 18, Grove, Bath, Feb. 9, 1841.

We quite agree with Mr. Philp in thinking that great necessity should be clearly seen, and shown to exist before putting the country to the expence and inconvenience of a general delegate meeting. We do not see the necessity for such a meeting at present; though we are anxious not to trench on the prerogative of the Provisional Executive. But we have an opinion; and that opinion is, that the organisation works well; that it has worked well, and that it will work well; that it requires some little modification, which may be given to it by the Exemsive, as well without a delegate meeting as with one. If, however, the Provisional Executive think otherwise, we will gladly aid either them or any delegate meeting which they may call. We cannot leave the subject, without doing the Provisional Executive the justice of saying, that we believe the delay referred to by our correspondent to have originated in circumstances over which they son can (without a factious desire to construe could not exercise controul.

have oreat pleasure in learning and making ACCIDENT FROM AN AIR GUN .- A few days ago, Stockport Co-operatives find Mr. Peter Chappel | jured him about the head and face, fracturing the jaw, more trustworthy than the Manchester Chartists and carrying away part of one cheek, besides various

AMBETH COUNCIL .- Report next week. JOHN RUSSELL. - The non-insertion of the Leeds Demonstration in a part of the Scotch impression

found him.

of the following week was an oversight, not discovered until too late to be amended. In reply to his complaints of their reports being shortened. we can only tell him, as we tell others, that every place must have a little consideration for every other place, or the Star would not be what it isa perfectly national organ.

5. DOBSON. -- The two parcels for Mansfield were sent 500,000 with him, he would have made an awkward to the Post-office at the same time. We cannot account for their not being both delivered at the

same delivery. MB. WEAVER, MACCLESFIELD.-The papers were

forwarded at the usual time.

F. W. SIMEON, BRISTOL - We sent them at the usual time.

JOHN THOMPSON. - The papers are posted at the usual time. The cover sent is the same as sent from

the office.

STUBBS, MACCLESPIELD .- We had not any papers left when his letter came stating the mistake that had occurred.

THOMAS RODGERS.-The portraits of F. O'Conno

have not been delivered to the agents.

MILLAR, BONHILL, will receive the plates he has ordered in his next parcel.

EVELEIGH, LOUGHBOROUGH. - We know nothing whatever about the £1.

KENDAL, BRADFORD, WILTS .- We had given him credit for them before his letter arrived.

FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS. £ s. d. From J. Turner, London ... 0 1 0 \_ s Friend, Manchester .. 0 2 6 the Dundee Democratic Association ... 0106 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From the Working Men's Associa-1 0 6 tion, Truro... the Society of Shoemakers, Hull ... 0 10 8 . the Members of the National Charter Association, Hull 0 19 6 \_\_\_\_ 1 10 0 \_ Glasgow-W. Kidd ... 0 1 0 do. J. Ord ... 006 . a few Chartists at Shrewsbury 0 10 0 FOR CLATTON'S FUNERAL. From the Committee of the Relief Fund, Great Horton, near Bradford ... 0 6 0 ... Miss Iveson, Mount Pleasant, near Wakefield ... 0 5 0 C. Ashton, Birmingham ... 0 0 6 a Wesleyan Chartist, Strond... 0 2 6 Leeds, by J. Temple, collected from a few Mechanics ... 0 3 6 From the National Chartist Association, Oldham ... 0 10 0 Class No. 2, of National Charter Association. Bridgehonses, Sheffield ... 0 6 0 \_ Onseburn, near Newcastle, being a collection made at the National Charter Asso--ciation Council Meeting.... 0 4 0 FOR JACKSON. From Friends at Knutsford, but

want help ... ... 0 2 6

Birmingham, Feb. 7, 1841.

JOHN COLLINS.

JOHN COLLINS.

FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Yours, &c.

letter. Collins will take our candid assurance

that in any observations upon his former letters,

we were not only not swayed by any factious

feeling, but that we made our remarks in the

Local and General Entelligence.

GLASGOW .- PLUNDER ! PLUNDER ! PLUN-

robbery upon the public, by the shop-keepers of

Glasgow and suburbs, with light weights, has just

taken place before the anthorities here, which has

friendly.—Ep.]

From the Working Men's Associa-

tion, Truro

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-It would confer a favour upon your readers here, if you, or any of your readers, could inform them whether it was the Repealers, the Orangemen, or the Precursors, who dashed the windows about O'Connell's cars at Belfast, and hunted Dan out of the Green Isle, out of his own dear country. Many are of opinion that had he brought the threatened

attack upon the Sootch and English Chartists. Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

## TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENTLEMEN,-Many years have elapsed since Britain witnessed a scene similar to that which took place at Leeds, on the 21st ult. A scene that has strengthened in us the hope long cherished, that this year will not be characterised like the past, by the flagrant neglect of that duty so important to both the employer and the employed, of meeting together and consulting each other on subjects of mutual interest.

A deep chasm produced by mutual pride, prejudice, and ignorance, has long separated the two classes. We hope the day has at length dawned, that shall see that

breach filled up by mutual necessity, forbearance and intelligence, so as to form a common ground whereon another subject, so unsparingly maltreated by our friend the Times, whenever opportunity serves ; and that is, to stand in united opposition against the common foe. In the public interview at Leeds, the unanimous declaration of the Chartist Delegates was, "That the People's Charter was the only fulcrum on which the and upper classes. A man who lives in a glass house proper remedies; and what did me more good than any powerful lever of the masses could rest." windows be broken in return. You will ask, what has given rise to the deep seated Who were the first offenders? The middle classes and almost universal desire of the millions to establish the principles of the Charter ! It is not because they are opposed to any number of individuals as such; it is give nothing? Or, rather, something a great deal again put upon the mill. That night I was in a state not because they desire to take away power from one section of the community, and confer it upon another; terming us idle vagabonds-progressive reform, and it is because the full perception of the evils necessarily connected with that demon-monster-irresponsible power, (by whomsoever possessed.) has penetrated into our crippled trade, and consequent hunger and starvation of tens of thousands of industrious artisans-robbedof the depths and dens of poverty, and, enforced in a tenthe land, rights, privileges, laws, protection-punished fold degree by their increasing necessities, has found a home in every heart, and an echo in every action of the for poverty as for orime, immured in damnable skillygolee traps, which are also of their erecting? Who, un enfranchised many. Its wars, taxations, tyrannies, in eight years, have added seven millions to the persecutions, and open enmity to the best interests of manufacturer and operative have made them miserable, national debt, with increase of taxation, and every oppressive and available aggravation, and yet remained whether it appeared under the name of Toryism or Whiggery. No wonder, therefore, that in the People's deaf to the wall of the suffering, the petitioning of the Charter they hailed principles which by conferring mild, submissive, tame, and patient people? Who power on all who are justly entitled to it, shall so controul the legislator as to make bim the virtual representative of the will and interests of all. From their thorough conviction of the necessity of a wiser yet, with all they have seen and felt- as wet as from the washing-tub, although I work withchange in the system of government, (without refer.) not convinced that their crimes deserve punishment, the out my jacket, with my neck and breast bare. In this immaculate gentlemen ! Had any single individual, ence to individuals,) they refused you their assistance in

although by a momentary pressure from without, the not stretch out his unhallowed paw and take it again, ment, as being unfit to live. But now, forsooth, bebeing still possessed of the power.

exclusion from the franchise they were slaves : their and commit slow murder to boot-they are not to be desire was not to obtain that which would only have censured-not to be called by their right names, and

Had Mr. Collins spent his time in devi- as one labouring under the same impression as the public the fact that the Stockport Co-operative as Mr. Oastler, of Kirbywiske, near Thirsk, a re-Society is in a flourishing condition; and we lation of "our good King," was charging, by pumping, have also great pleasure in learning that the Stockport Co-operative and real exploded, and very severely in-have been something like consistency in the employment. This is all every honest Chartist ought likely to take place, and were, amongst themselves, to seek, and all he need seek. For, this accomplished, preparing for it." Such are his ewn words. After contusions about the body. We are glad to hear we have then all the sinew, intellect, independence, being thus confined and barbarously treated, until there is some hope of his recovery.

abour and disappointment, only, yours.

in Leeds, which contains \$2.120 inhabitants, out of length removed from the damp dungeon, and proper which number there are 61,675, or more than three medicines administered to him, and the Governor was times the number of the working class to that of any at last forced to confess, "That had they thought him other; and if the large towns of the country average so ill as he now in reality was, he would not have been an equal number, and the whole country anything near | there at all; but that they had acted under an imit, what man of common sense will continue for a pression that he was saying he was worse than he was, moment longer to prate about the strength of the which he believed not now to be the case." Yet, under aristocracy, or middle class, or both, when put in com- this impression, was Mr. Peddle condemned to a petition with working men. The strength or power of solitary dungeon, and the most inhuman treatment, those two classes, in comparison, is only powerful in and was given to understand, on his convalescence; money, low sunning, selfishness, and trickery-whose !" That so soon as the surgeon reported him fit for magic influence lies chiefly in bribing and corrupting work, should be again refuse, under similar circumtheir devotees; and surely we have had enough of stances, he would be taken before the magistrates, who this. I deny that they possess an equal amount of would order him thirty days confinement, or to be well intellect for sound political purposes-they have whipped." Upon this threatened infliction of the lash not a tithe of the material-if they have, to a political prisoner, I need make no comment. where is it ? They have long had the power. particular want of this on either side ; we want virtue

A letter received from him on the 18th December where are its manifestations ? But allowing there is no | ult., gives the latest account of his sufferings, which I shall give you in his own words :- " I have suffered and honesty more than any thing : and I tell them much since I last wrote, but whether it arises from a plainly they have had a fair trial-they have been | confirmed stomach complaint, or is, in fact, the effect of weighed in the balance and found wanting-they'll be the mill upon my system, I, indeed, cannot say. But I tried no more-and no mistake. I say to working men. | will furnish you with facts, and you can judge for stand it out ! you have them on your own terms. Do it yourself.

yourselves and it will be done to your satisfaction ; let "This day seven weeks, exactly, I was well in health, them but touch it and it is corrupted. Do it yourselves, with the exception of the pain in my knee, when I was and yours will be the honour-seek their aid, in their put upon the mill. I had suffered from my knee much. way, and all the honour und profit will be theirs ; the I had been on it only two or three days, when my appetite and sleep, in a great measure, left mo. I was I would here conclude my letter, but I am wishful. seized, after some days, with a dull, heavy, oppressive if you can spare room, of offering a few remarks on pain in my breast, with occasional sickness. In this state I remained till I left the mill to write my petition. For some days I thought myself better: but I or four letters, and no answer. When in London. at what the editor and his friends call the " madness and | got again very sick, and vomited severely ; so much so, irrationality" of Chartist denunciation of the middle | that I required the aid of the surgeon, who ordered the should be careful about throwing stones, lest his own thing, some tes once a day. In a few days I got better, and yesterday three weeks, I felt better than I had done for months, and had that day, for the first time or the Chartists? Who promised all, and then would for weeks, eaten a full dinner. On that day I was

worse than nothing? The middle classes. Who of exhaustion truly distressing. For three days the premised us Reform, and said we should not have it, pain in my knee was extremely severe ; but since I have suffered less on it, than for months before. My appethen swore finality was fairest-stood and looked on at tite sgain left me. Sleep almost banished, I have not been one day entirely free from sickness. I again applied to the surgeon, have taken medicines constantly, also tea in the afternoon; but I am getting no better. It is impossible for me to describe what I have suffered. Were you to see me sometimes at night, the state I am in would melt the heart of a savage. (Not an English one, J. A.) You may form some idea from the fact that, at this cold and inclement season of the year, my body, from morning to night, is literally covered with, and very frequently pouring out the perspiration was it, I ask, did all this, and now complain of being as rain. I for three weeks past, have not gone to bed roughly handled-in words only? Who? Why these with a dry shirt, except the night when I put on a clean same middle classes. Good God! then they are no one; and very frequently my shirt is, in sober reality,

state am I locked up without fire or light, in a cold the anti-Corn Law agitation; they felt persuaded that on his own account, inflicted a thousandth part of the cell, where I lie in bed for hours trembling. before I injury upon society, with one voice of execution, like can fall asleep; and when I awake, which I generally lion was forced to give up the prey, they had no secu- the yell of so many demons, they would have dragged do about twelve o'clock, my limbs are stiffened. and rity that as soon as the pressure was removed, he would him to the gallows and hanged him by act of parlia. my breast and head in a state past my powers of description. I yesterday saw the surgeon, who has cause, in a body, with power and acts of parliament. ordered me from the mill for a few days. The conse-In addition to this, they felt that in their unjust and juries in their hands, they rob on a large scale, quence will likely be, a partial restoration to health;

when I will, by being put upon the mill again, have to chance a renewal of my sufferings, until at last my conmade them well-fed slaves; they desired liberty for her held up to public scorn and indignation for the pur- stitution finally gives way."

own sake ; the degrading thought was constantly before | puse of being shamed out of their crimes, by the men In addition to this, I may state, that by the rules of them, that they were deprived of a right which a few they have injured and continue to injure-by the the house, he is not permitted to receive the visits of bricks and mortar conferred upon others, no more relations and friends of the murdered, without being a friend, wife, or child, unless in case of dangerous industrious, virtuous, or intelligent than themselves. Set down as "mad and irrational." Had not mild illness, supposed unto death, which must be certified And, however much many may doubt it, there is a deep remonstrance been tried, there might have been some by the surgeon. Now, as he is upwards of two hun seated desire among the millions to obtain, by the excuse for this fault-finding of theirs; but they know dred miles from his family, it is not likely that he could development of their minds, that intellectual and full well, nothing short of open rupture could attract derive any advantage from that solitary indulgence. moral importance, which alone ennobles man, and with. attention, and therefore the necessity justified the were such an event to take place, as he might be dead course pursued-patience and long-sufferi ng could bear and buried, before their arrival,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

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SIR .- It is with reluctance that I am obliged to ask you to insert what merely relates to individuals, in the columns that would be better employed in conveying more useful matter to your numerous readers. But being convinced that it is due to myself to offer some remarks on the observations of Mr. F. O'Connor. in his letter in yours of last week, about the reports that Mr. A. Duncan and I sent to the Star, I would receive it as a favour if you would insert this in your journal. In enumerating the sacrifices he has made for the people. Mr. O'Connor complains of having had to pay £10 for those reports, and says that he bargained for news, and that we only sont our own speeches, and observes that it is but just to me to say I thought I was writing according to contract. The affair was thus :-- Duncan and I had arranged, before the closing of the Convention, to go round Scotland if we could find means to do so. Mr. O'Connor had stated in the Glasgow Convextion, that he would give ten shillings per column for Chartist news from Scotland. He also told me he would give that sum when I went to Ireland; we therefore calculated that what we got for reporting our meetings in Scotland, added to what assistance we would get from their proceeds, would enable us to carry on the acitation. We sent about two columns per week, mostly containing reports of from four to six meetings. We reported the speeches of others always in preference to our own, and also gave the weaver's wages, state of trade, and of the Chartist cause, when we could get them. There were distinct reports of the proceedings of the Convention that as at Newcastle, and of meetings of the trades out of work at Dundee ; in fact, the accounts of matters were as much condensed as any that appeared in the paper. After we had sent upwards of ten columns, we sent in to Mr. O'Connor an account requesting £5: we got no answer, and it proceeded nutil it was twentyfour columns; by this time we had written him three the Convention that sat last Christmas. I met Mr. O'Connor near Covent Garden ; Mr. Dewhirst and Mr. Hodgson, delegates from Bolton, were with nie; before I had time to speak in the matter, he reverted to it himself, and stated he had just received all our letters at once, and thanked me for the manner in which we had done their business, and said he had sent orders to the office to settle it. There was £6 paid by the office, when it ceased, saying they had received no orders from Mr. O'Connor. Afterwards a letter was sent saying that he had allowed £5, and claiming the balance. There was no complaint of the nature of the reports made then, until deeming it our right. I persisted in urging our claim of £10, when, after much delay, a paragraph from Mr. O'Connor appeared in the Star, not one of the most handsome or delicate, stating he ordered £5 to be given me. Though not liking it, I did not say anything, but when the subject is again and again brought before the public, I think I should do so. I have no wish to detract from any favours Mr. O'Connor has done to the cause, or its advocates individually, but most assuredly I never received any from him : on the contrary, I have not been used even with the courtesy given to others of his agents.

### Yours. ROBERT LOWFRY.

[We give this letter, because we are determined that no man shall have a right to complain of ill-usage from the Northern Star, though we are really unable to find in it anything but a confirmation of Mr. O'Connor's statement, that ten pounds were actually given for the speeches of Mr. A. Duncan and Mr. Lowery; save that, in the last line, Mr. Lowery discovers that he has not been treated with the courtesy given to others of Mr. O Connor's agents. This obliges us, who have the responsibility and management of Mr. O Connor's business, to explain what this "" want of courtesv" is; and how it originated. In the early part of 1839, Mr. Lowery was connected with a person named Rucastle, in a news-agency at Newcastleupon-Tyne. They were supplied with papers from this office, on the guarantee of Mr. Blakey. then proprietor of the Northern Liberator, until they had contracted a debt to the amount of between £40 and £50. The consequence of this was that when Mr. Lowery again began to sell the Star, he was supplied for cash only. This is the want of courtesy complained of by Mr. Lowery; while upon Mr. O'Connor's part, he has to complain that though his clerk has applied many times, within these two years, to Mr. Blakey, upon the subject, yet has he not been treated to the courtesy of the slightest notice. We should not have alluded to this part of the subject but for bir. Lowery's own observation; but surely every man, having common notions of right and justice, will admit that Mr. O'Connor acted most honourably in not deducting the £10 from a larger debt due. And, in truth, we are at a loss to guess at Mr. Lowery's cause of complaint. Mr. O'Connor was not enumerating the sacrifices maile by him : he has always said that the success of the cause has more than repaid him; he was merely explaining the difficulties in the way of having his speeches reported for payment, compared with the facilities which the Star now affords to others with profit; and, we ask, could terms more complimentary be used, in the mode of illustration, than those used by Mr. O'Connor towards Mr. Lowery! O'Connor never lost an opportunity of praising Mr. Lowery, and he even said that he paid the £10 with pleasure, convinced that the reports did good. But let it be understood, once for all, that Mr. O'Connor has to pay ready money for every stamp he uses, before they leave the Stamp Office, while the common usage of the trade is three months credit. All agents undertake the sale of the Star according to the rules of the office; nothing is required of them but payment according to those rules ; and nothing beyond the rules of the office has ever been required from Mr. Lowery.-EDS ]

### TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

T. DIXON.-His song won't do.

M. R. S .- We have no doubt the " poor married man mature age and sound mind. out of work," spoken of in his letter, may be imprisoned for his arrears of bastardy, even under the present bastardy laws.

L. T. CLANCY .- We have not room for his letter. We difference between "my definition of Household Suffrage," and the Suffrage of the Charter ! know of no remedy for the Post-office irregularities but that of application to the Postmaster. which is, generally speaking, no remedy at all. We have much pleasure in inserting the foregoing We continually receive accounts of correspondence that never reaches us; and we have ourselves posted many letters to various places which we have every reason to believe never reached their destination. These things have increased much since the establishment of the Penny Postage, and more especially since that of the registration swindle.

Emigrant - We hardly know what to say to him. All depends upon the exact circumstances in which he may now be. In some states of America-in Texas, or in Canada-en agriculturel labourer. if industrious, is almost sure to live much better than he can here. But we are the last to en-courage any man to leave "Old England." We wish to see the people "live" at home: and.

please God, we hope yet to see it. A CONSTANT READER, J. T.- His lines won't do. J. ASHWORTH.-Never mind the catchpenny: let it do its do.

WILLIAM THOMAS AND MOBGAN WILLIAMS, of Merthyr Tydril, have expended much virtuous indignation on the supposed non-insertion of a paragraph, sent to us last week, about a Paine's birth-day anniversary. If they had read the Northern Star, they would have seen that the whole thing appeared just as we received it : and DER! BY THE GLASGOW SHOPOCRACY .- An extraorin a situation where it could scarely have escaped their notice if they had opened the paper dinary and unprecedented exposure of a system of at all

J. MILLER .- Thanks. We do not think it advisable to insert his letter.

PETER HACKETT. - We have received from this person created one general feeling of astonishment and indignation in the public mind, and petrified the a somewhat lengthy epistle, in which, the only magistrates at its nature and extent. Some months remark that can fairly claim notice from us is the following :- "I remember you asking me, in the 2go, a meeting of the inhabitants of Coweaddens, Music Saloon, why we had taken so little notice principally Chartists, was held for the purpose of of Mr. O'Connor? and my answer was, 'The memorialising the magistrates of Glasgow to cause advice of our London friends'!'' Mr. H. seems an examination to be made of the weights of dealers very sore at the charge of " ingratitude" being im- and retailers, which, after considerable delay, they plied, as he states it to be, against him and the other agreed to, and appointed proper persons for that cotton-spinners, in our remarks on Mr. M' Neil's purpose, and who have already visited the shopletter, last week. We don't wonder at it. People ocracy of the North quarter, Anderston, Partick, seldom like to be told of their faults. Did Mr. Govan, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton. Amongst Hackeit ever hear the old adage, "Less said, the places first visited, scarcely an individual gro-gc."?

OUSEBUEN NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- We instance, only five or six had their weights correct, have received a communication from the Council and from the appearance of their weights, it is of this body having reference to, and denouncing shrewdly suspected they had got timely information, and, of course, furnished themselves with new ones. in severe terms, certain parties in Neucastle. The Ex-Provost, a consequential individual, was We do not think it wise or politic to insert the heavily fined, his weights being greatly deficient, communication; but we have our eye very steadily upon the movements of the whole party, his stone weight wanted one pour and amount steadily upon the movements of the whole party, his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the movements of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the work of the whole party his stone weight wanted on the work of we bid them look abroad for mercy if any foul to ten or twelve shillings yearly of a robbery by play be fairly brought home to them. Mean- deficient weight upon the article of oatmeal used by time, we have little fear of any mischief: the poor family. This man considered himself insulted people are now too wide awake to be tickled and when he was asked to sign the National Petition, sold at the same time. and the church which he attends polluted, because

"THE FRIENDS OF THE CHARTER" shall appear. it was granted at different periods to the Chartists J. BARBER. - The report of the Paine's dinner at Nottingham was considerably longer than the the shopocracy were, and still are, the deadly foes of paragraph we inserted. We are under the nelength at which we find it necessary or convenient to five pounds, the highest penalty allowed by law. to give any communication sent to us.

What is worse than a false friend ? Has it not em-Edinburgh, 8th of January, 1841. towards the Funds of the Institution. confinement, where the prisoners enjoy a milder treat ployed all its worst energies to malign Chartists and 15, West Richmond-street. ANOS SMITH.-Never mind the should-have-been which would follow detection. Now, these are the ment, and that he may be placed upon the same footmisrepresent Chartism? Have not its columns been persons who fill our jury boxes, officiate as elders TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON. The following letter from Mrs. Peddie to Mr. Burnett, doctor and would be parson's missive. It is a ing as other political prisoners, convicted at the same filled with hodge-podge stories hatched by our enemies of Bradford, has been handed to us for publication. It and deacons in our churches-subscribe thei pounds period; which might prove the Ministers of the Crown very harmless bit of heaviness. A PUBLIC DINNER to congratulate HENRY VINCENT, on his Liberation from his long Imprisonment, will take place at the White Conduit for our destruction, and this, for the purpose of making GLISGOW.—Some person has sent us a report of a public meeting held here six weeks ago. It is forbids comment. We dare not trust ourselves to speak for Bible societies and the erection of new rhurches are not desirous to inflict a punishment which humanity a party of its own to fall back upon for an existence, in -while the old ones are not half full-elect our upon it ! cannot bear ; nor to administer the rigours of the law at the most unprincipled manner, without which it must Members of Parliament-and, after the manner of the expence of the life of the prisoner. Father too old to poss for news. G. C.-We have received a letter bearing this signa-SIR,-I am favoured with yours of the 5th inst., and have given up the ghost ? But, what is most strange, House Tavern, on MONDAY, MARCH 1. the Pharisees of old, thank God in public that they re not like these wicked Chartists.-Corres You inquire if Mr. Peddie has stated anything confeel much gratified with the sympathy you expressed for after giving the principles by which it is supported, Mr. WILLIAM LOVETT, in the Chair. ture from Walsall, controverting the statements my husband; and shall give you, as briefly as possicerning poor old Drake. In his last, he mentions a Tickets, 3s. each; Lady's ditto, 2s. 6d.; to be had their death-blow at the late noble demonstration, very strange circumstance-the disappearance of his ble. an account of his present situation and sufferings, very strange circumstance—the disappearance of his fellow prisoner and companion in misfortune, Otd Drake ! on the 13th of November. He has made re-peated inquiries after him, but has been refused in-formation. Once, in passing Drake, having spoken a single word to him imadvertently, he was sent to his bed supperless. Tickets, 3s. each; Lady's ditto, 2s, od.; to be had at the following places:—Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, No. 126, Strand; Watson, No. 15, City-road; Lovett, No. 183, Totter am-court-road; of the Committee, who meet at the Globe, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, every Monday and Thursday Evening; and of the Secretary, H. Mitchell, No.67, in our last relative to the proceedings of the Whig ondent. THE EDUCATED MIDDLE CLASSES.—As Jurymen CORDERS' inquests generally consist of members on her legs, Mr. C. is induced to send one of a series of addresses to be published weekly in for the information of yourself and your friend, Mr. party at the late election. We gave our state-Wm. Martin. You would, of course, see his letter in ment on the testimony of eye witnesses, on whose veracity we place great reliance. on Coroners' inquests generally consist of members the Times-to cater for its readers- to supply the place the Northern Slar of Sept. 5, 1840, to Lord Normanby, UNPAID LETTERS. - One or two correspondents have of the middle rather than the working class, the fol- | of the editor's insufficient and dry "grey goose quill," which gave a particular account of the barbarous treat-PAID LETTERS.—One or two correspondents have of the miquie rather than the working class, the lot of the editor's insumcient and ary "grey goose quin, this week forgotten to pay their letters. This is lowing remarks may be supposed to apply to the unfair, as it saddles us with double postage. In future, all unpaid letters will be refused. W, Holfinswood.—We have no room. Strates now required all Christian names to be the provide the supposed of a respectable name attached to a gistrates now required all Christian names to be the provide the provide the supposed of a respectable name attached to a gistrates now required all Christian names to be the provide t ment of the tread-mill, whereby he was often combed supperless. pelled "to suck the perspiration from his shirt, for a Red Lion-street. momentary relief." In addition to the dreadful details I remain, Sir, \* \* Every Man who desires to see "The Charter" become the Law of the Land, is earnestly requested J. W., Holknswood. - We have no room. of that letter, which met with no notice nor redress from With much respect, A. M., Edinburgh.-Next week. A. M., Edinburgh.-Next week. ALINUEL ROGKES.-We have no room. RISE, BEITONS, RISE," won't do. STREDIAH CLARE.-We have received a letter from Stockport with this signature, stating that, in Districts in our required all curves an our required all curves in the inquisition paper by the jury-men. There was an old saying, that "the school-master was abroad," but he thought he was very much "wanted at home," for some persons could Dot write at all, and at an inquest he had recently Stockport with this signature, stating that, in Dot write at all, and at an inquest he had recently Market was abroad. "In the inquisition paper by the jury-men. There was abroad," but he thought he was very much "wanted at home," for some persons could Dot write at all, and at an inquest he had recently Market was abroad. "In the inquisition paper by the jury-men. There was abroad," but he thought he was very much "wanted at home," for some persons could Dot write at all, and at an inquest he had recently Market was abroad. "In the inquisition paper by the jury-men. There was abroad," but he thought he was very Much "wanted at home," for some persons could Dot write at all, and at an inquest he had recently A. M., Edinburgh. - Next week. BUNUEL ROGKES. - We have no room. JANE S. PEDDIE. his Lordship, a friend addressed a letter to the Northern to co-operate with the Committee in making the Star, extracts of which appeared, October the 17th, Arrangements as effective as possible. under the title of " Horrors of Whig Prison Discipline." MR. D. O'CONNELL giving an account of an illness which he had endured for twenty-eight days, in which he contemplated the More Poung Patriots. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. consequence of an article appearing in this jour- held, only five jurymen out of thirteen could do so. consequence of an article appearing in this jour-nal concerning Mr. Peter Chappel having been declared guilty of defrauding the Victim Fund, our name and handed the paper to the jury. See-than one old gentleman detained it longer that one old gentleman detained it longer that one old gentleman detained it. I say-aye, more, it would. What was it return to health with some degree of horror, in the previous to the existence of the Association? Worse defrauding the Victim Fund, own name and handed the paper to the jury. See-ing that one old gentleman detained it longer than operative Store thought it their duty to call a meeting, and to balance Mr. Peter Chappel's it at last; but I've been so long used to sign my name, which is Benjamin, 'Ben,' that I forgot how for duties; and have given to their agent, Mr. Chappel, their best thanks. This letter purports to be spreed on behelf of the Coroner, on looking over the names, be spreed on behelf of the Coroner, on looking over the names, be spreed on behelf of the Coroner to their agent, Mr. Chappel, their best thanks. This letter purports to be spreed on behelf of the Coroner to their agent, Mr. Chappel, their best thanks. This letter purports to be spreed on behelf of the Coroner, in looking over the names, be discurved for it if their duty to call a the discurved for it is the exist on the person who had been so puzzled be discurved for it is the exist on the consequence. Chartists to be ran overy flourithing the discurved for it is the cause. I would not it dail wed for it is the the the of the consolation, and acted It might, I say-aye, more, it would. What was it return to health with some degree of horror, in the SIR,-I see from Mr. O'Connell's speech at Leeds, Christened at the Darkhouse Chapel, Coseley, Stafthat he attempted to account for his absence from the fordshire, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Leeds Demonstration, by saying that he was detained at D. Wright, Selina Frest Williams Botley, the daughquence of which he was cast into the dungeon, or Belfast by some irregularity in the sailing of the packet, D. Wright, Senna Frost Williams Lousy, ter of James and Emma Botley, iron monider. The infant son of Robert Grey, tailor, Berline PL was duly registered on the 9th of James, black PL black-hole, a place without even a stone seat to sit and by a horse breaking down on the stage between this and Annan. What happened at Belfast I know not, form, or stool; so that a person confined in it, must but this I do know, that the break down did not either walk, or sit upon the floor. In this place he detain him five minutes !! What vile shifts do rogues name of John Frost Grey. Sarah, the wife of John Johnson, the of Johnson weaver, was safely delivered of a gos Johnson Start January last, and was duly registered the safe from the same start of the same start was confined all that day without food, water, or light and cowards resort to. I am. A HATER OF HUMBUG. O'Connor Johnson is claimed for it in "justice" to Mr. Chappel. We garman." Dumfries, 4th February, 1841. him taunts in place of consolation, and acted like to be the man.

out which, he is but a worm, however gilded ... 0 10 0 ever rich.

rise to that deep determination of the masses never to were applied; and but for the real and genuine Chris- without being inspected by the governor, chaplain, &c. SIR,-I am quite at a loss to see how any perwrongly) understand me ever to have said that I such I advocate it, and whether it be called household, or any other name be given to it, I care not, founding the fortuitous and rash conduct of a few men. advocate. Actuated by these feelings and swayed by P.S. Will you be kind enough to point out the these errors, you have neglected your true interests till,

although there is still abundant field for commercial enterprise, some of the richest advantages have been lost never to be regained. We rejoice that in your desire to extend to others their rights, you proclaim that you are wiser to day than you were yesterday; toe long have we all been ignorant of that truth, that to be happy and prosperous, we must be just. That to feel all the horrors of bankruptcy and misery, we require only to be selfish and exclusive.

most friendly spirit, and with the very best intentions. In reply to his postscript, we have How little real power does the present franchise con- and interesting matter with which you are constantly only to observe that, his question though a short fer upon you? Witness the reception of your anti- supplied, by your very numerous and intelligent corone, requires a long answer, too long for our Corn Law Bill by your nominal representatives. In respondents, from every part of the Kingdom, I have paper of this week, to the exclusion of other truth there is no representation; your power only en- i hitherto abstained from obtruding myself on your immediately important matter; but we underables you to nominate, once in seven years, an indivi- notice; but I cannot allow the present opportunity to dual, who then becomes independent of your opinions, pass without doing you an act of justice, which gratitake to reply to it in our next, not only we trust to his satisfaction, but to the satis-faction of every man of sound mind in the and too often careless of your interests.

If there be one feeling of contempt in our minds for thanks and heartfelt acknowledgements for the zeal empire. Had we conceived the least desire to | any man, it is for him whe, possessing the franchise, and ability, but, above all, the honesty with which be factions, we might have commented upon the looks down with supercilious pride on those who have you have ever supported the claims of the working report of Collins's speech as, it appeared in the it not; his power is but a name; his pride is that of a junenfranchised order to which I belong, but more Leeds Times, before it was contradicted, nor in maniac, who points to his straw coronet, and wooden especially for your recent conduct in challenging the fact, is there a syllable in our former comment, sceptre, and thinks himself a king, though chained and enemy to an open combat with the Chartists of Lonwhich can be fairly construed otherwise than as mise**rab**le.

Every day, and every hour, the commercial prospects for myself slone, and there was not another to reap become more gloomy; universal bankruptcy is inevi- the benefit; and I will fight as hard to gain a victory table, unless exclusive prejudices are speedily thrown as if there was not another to help me. Each for all, away. There is no hope but in a union of the and all for each, is my motto, and the grand secret of oppressed classes, to secure for themselves virtual an imperishable union; and when this principle is instead of nominal representation. understood by the toiling millions, rampant tyranny

We remain, Your unenfranchised fellow subjects. JOHN COLLINS. ARTHUR O'NEILL. • The news of the New York panic (come to hand since the above was written) fearfully verifies it.

THE MIDDLE-CLASS UNION AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

them any chance of victory; and they know it. and February 12, 1841. are too crafty to risk a defeat. Believe me, a M.P. DEAR SIR,-I am surprised to see Mr. Collins's at the end of a man's name has lost all the influence it name attached to an address to the middle classes, and once possessed over the minds of the people; and nothing but sterling honesty of purpose, and a constant nserted in the Leeds Times of Saturday last. There is something more in the act than a mere sacrifice of pursuit of principle, can command attention, or gain respect. And hence it is that the great thimblerigprivate feeling for the attainment of a public good; and, herefore, it is altogether unjustifiable. I see you have juggler, O Connell, who says the pea is under the rereceived a copy of this address, but have withheld its peal thimble, the Household Suffrage thimble, or any insertion, perhaps, for want of room, perhaps not-no other thimble, except the right one, would no more show his apostate head at a public meeting here than matter.

The first objection I take is, its being published in I dare put my hand in the fire. No; a year's rint that paper. And what result can Mr. Collins expect would not induce him to face the London workles. from its publication there? Can be suppose the Times The bare announcement of such a thing would be the will "Jump Jim Crow," and come over to the Char- | signal for a general muster of the trades, whose enemy ter? I trow not. Does he expect, by this means, to he proved himself to be by his crafty endeavours to make known the principles of Chartism among the destroy the Unions. I, therefore, take it for granted that middle classes? I suppose he does. Well, if it so neither the head nor the tail will venture an attack; happen; for I wish to put the best construction I can | but if they do, we are well prepared to meet it. Our en the attempt, what then? Does our redemption various places of meeting are like so many martello depend on this, as the silly Editor of that very erudite towers round the metropolis; and, with twelve hours' piece of black and white would have us believe? I | notice, we will fill the largest place they can find with those who may not be "reasonably deemed" qualified

for meetings. In fac:, with a few noble exceptions. answer, No, no! no!! Now, it is evident Mr. C. thinks so, or he would not to expose the mockery of Household Suffrage, and put Chartism. They have, however, got a sad humbling have consented to be a party in such an affair. So far, to flight the Household troops. cessity of greatly abbreviating most of the re-ports which we receive. Did we not do so, we must leave more than half of them entirely out. We endeavour to do as strict and fair justice to been imported when the leave being back of the strict and fair justice to been imported when the leave back of the strict and fair justice to been imported when the leave back of the strict and fair justice to been imported when the leave back of the strict and fair justice to the leave the leave back of the strict and fair justice to the leave the leave back of the strict and fair justice to the leave the leave back of the strict and fair justice to the leave t and others-at least, to my satisfaction. There is, all places, parties, and persons as possible; but been imposed upon them by the Justice of Peace and others-at least, to my satisfaction. There is, nevertheless, one great error into which Mr. C. has me cannot give upour right of judgment as to the Court have varied from seven shillings and sixpence fallen; it is that of seeking to continue, in existence, an evil, for the purpose of obtaining a good ; and that

of the treadmill may be prohibited-but that he may AT BEVERLEY. N.B. Collections will be made after each Sermon, be removed to York, Lancaster, er any other place of

no more-uo wonder the volcano broke out-no portunity of ascertaining the cause of death. No letter Gentlemen, these are the reasons that have given | wonder " breathing thoughts and burning words " is allowed to pass the portals of his gloomy abode.

agitate for any measure short of justice to all. We tianity of the oppressed-had they done us they were It follows, therefore, from this inquisitorial power, that rejoice that the same effects that have been produced done unto, then, they would have given an eye should a prisoner be treated with illegal severity, that in our minds, are now displaying themselves in yours. for an eye, and a touth for a touth the grouns of his distress will not be allowed to reach. We have long deplored the existence among you of a measure for measure: they would have "lash'd the the ears of his friends. In many cases, his letters have would agitate for anything less than the Charter peculiar spirit of caste that has hitherto prevented you | rascals naked round the world." But, no; they knew been re-written over and over again, before Suffrage. That Charter requiring a residence of from holding intercourse with those whom you supposed better; they know better; they forgave, they do for-three months effects all that caution requires; as birth, rank, or riches had placed below you. It has give; and yet, I cannot promise to impenitency a con-then, those passages obliterated which did not suit the prevented you from examining our principles. We fear | tinuance of such forbearance ; let the amende honourable | taste of his gaolers, and where he might state the truth you have too often cherished groundless prejudices ; be made, and all will be yet well. Let the upper and so that it includes, as I have said, every man of believing a press that has always pandered to these middle classes do it; as do it they must; they have prejudices, as a means of securing success, and con- much to repeat of, and much to be forgiven ; let them merit this forgiveness by conceding equal rights on described," according to his own words, " and truly, the with the mighty and sacred principles they professed to equal terms, and our brotherhood is formed. Until severe discipline of Beverley House of Correction," he

then, Mr. Editor, I am their enemy. I will watch their motions, and give timely warning; bolder and firmer the more I am oppressed. I am, dear Sir.

Without disguise. Yours, affectionately, WILLIAM HICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

are imposed, and the other rules rigidly enforced, as they are to the very letter, the friends of the prisoner can have no assurance that the letters they receive contain true accounts of the prisoner's health, treat ment, &c., which can only be the cause of much sorrow and anxiety. There is another practice I speak of, from my own experience, which exposes the prisoner to much danger from cold, that is, even at this season, when upon the mill, my clothes are never dry; and to tude prompts me to perform. I return you my sincere be then locked up with every pore of the body open, in a cold cell, without food, must be dangerous, passing

He also justly complains of being restricted to write only once a month. He goes on to say :-- " By the rules, I am only permitted to send to my wife one letter a month, which I feel to be a very great hardship don. I thank you, as though the struggle was made indeed; and I believe that it is the first time a political prisoner has been so circumstanced. My wife is a woman of an extremely delicate constitution, and bad health; and the very best medical aid has left her in an extremely delicate and precarious state. The anxiety, therefore, that I feel on her account during the month

He is also debarred from making any allusions to Government, or using any obnoxious expressions towards them; consequently, he can give his friends no account of his apprchension, &c. without developing the wicked and disgraceful spy system, to which he has

become a victim. But will the Fox and Goose Club, or him who was As a proof of the frivolous and veratious nature of invited to play the first fiddle, or any other of the these restrictions, a letter was stopped because it cited minor performers at the great Leeds concert, take it the following, from the 10th of Isaiah :--" Woe unto up? No, I say no. I am sorry to say so; but it is my them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write solemn conviction, arising from the fact you have grievousness which they have prescribed, to turn away already stated, that we are too well garrisoned to allow the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless." This was, by the magistrates, construed into a reflection upon the Government.

Several other letters, on equally trifling grounds, were objected to, and delays of the most vexatious kind took place every month, until on the 18th of September last, a letter which he had written me, and in which, to use his own words, he had "studiously avoided every subject that the authorities had restricted," (which was afterwards admitted by themselves.) was not allowed to be forwarded, but was sent to London for the opinion and edification of the Homeoffice; whence, after a detention of three weeks, it was returned, and allowed to be forwarded as unobjectionable. My letters, on the plea of containing some trifling news, such as a notice of an expedition to China, &c., and the progress of Collins, White, &c. in Scotland, were also withheld from him. Indeed, at one time, it was within a few days of three months that he had been allowed to receive any intelligence from Edinburgh.

It would fill a volume to state all my husband's sufferings in his horrible place of confinement. It was his wish to have these printed, in the hope it might stimulate his friends, in their exertions on his behalf, on the meeting of Parliament; but the great expence renders this impracticable. But I hope enough has been said to excite sympathy.

I hope, therefore, that in memorializing her Majesty, that you will not only pray for a mitigation of his

The grocers and dealers who have not yet been an evil, for the purpose of obtaining a good; and that will dealers who have not yet been this evil is the Times newspaper, will require but little MR. PEDDIE, IN THE WHIG HELL HOLE, punishment, ---- in particular that the felon's treatment in the Evening. Nicholas Bragg.—We cannot insert his letter. The visited, are crowding the office of the adjuster of argument to prove. Northern Star is no rehicle for personal squab-bles.

TORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT STOCK PRO-VISION COMPANY,-The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, February 18th, at the JOINERS' HALL, HIGH FRIAR STREET. The Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock. The Attendance of the Shareholders is particularly

requested.

By Order of the Directors.

Stores, Foot of Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 9th, 1841.

Just Published,

DR. P. M. M'DOUALL'S Plan of Organization, Dedicated to the Working Men of Dandee. Chartist News Agents, and Associations will be supplied with any number, at 6s. 3d. per Hundred, on application to JAMES M'PHERSON, No. 8, Horse Water Wynd, Scouring-burn, Dandee.

# ILL-TREATMENT

OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

MEN OF LONDON!

PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the SOCIAL INSTITUTION, John Street, Tottenham Court Road, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY the 5th, 1841. to receive the Report of Messrs. SPURR, Boggis, and NEESON, the Deputation appointed at the Great Meeting held at the White Conduit House, on Jan. the 4th last, to present a Memorial to Lord Normanby on the TREATMENT OF FEARGUS O'CONNUR, now in York Castle, and to take the necessary measures to bring the Cause of the above Gentleman before the House of Commons, with a view to its mitigation.

All enemies to oppression are particularly requested to attend .- Working Men to your duty ! A Working Man will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

A. D. Hogg, Secretary.

# J. R. STEPHENS.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, THREE SERMONS will be preached by Joseph RAYNER STEPHENS, in the Working Man's Institution, Hyde; in the Morning, at Half-past Ten o'Clock; in the Afternoon, at Two; and at Six

I am, Sir, One of the Slave Class, RICHARD SPURR. London, 91, St. John's-street.

Smithfield Bars, Feb. 9th, 1841.

indeed." SIR,-In consequence of the quantity of important

over many other grounds of complaint.

plainly, which, in short, renders truth almost a dead

letter. In one case, upon the very first letter he sen

to Edinburgh for me being stopped, in which, "he had

was informed by the Visiting Justices, that no letter

written by him, likely in any way to cause reflection

upon the character of the establishment would reach

his friends; and subsequently he was informed by the

chaplain, that "it now formed part of his duty to read

all his letters, and that to reach their destination, they

must be very moderately written, and be very proper

"Now, so long," he observes, "as such restrictions

is painfully intense." will hide its head, and they obtain their natural rights. It is already known and acted on in London, by a sufficient number to present an impenetrable front to bricks and mortar. You have thrown down the gauntlet for the London Chartists; and when I say I thank you for that, I know every one will say amen.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Darieties.

KINGS .- Some three or four years ago, Otho, the Miot, and his father were publicly and mutually dediating each other of unsound mind. Two kings exchanged the lie, and yet for once Europe believed both 1

"WELL, POLLT," exclaimed Prince Albert to the favourite parrot. "Well, Prince!" rejoined Polly. "My uncle is coming to England," continued the Prince. "Poor England!" exclaimed the sensible

bird, in a tone of strong sympathy. WE READ in a daily contemporary that at a Con-acryative dinner given a few days back, "the Queen and Prince Albert were drunk." What will the proffigate Tories say next, to spite themselves of their Sovereign, in their dissolute hours of idle mermment !

AN OFFER OF five shillings in the pound has been made to the creditors of Lady Charlotte Bury. A ersurn for a coronet is liberal indeed!

ASTEMA BREAST LANP .- A ness lamp has been invented by Charles Henry Ackerly, Esq., of her Msjesty's navy, for the relief of persons afflicted not state what course the Government would pursue, with that most distressing complaint, the asthma: but the House might rely that British subjects should the merely suspending it against the chest, and the inhaling of the warm air through the nostrils (the lips are to be closed), is said to afford instantaneous and effectual relief to the sufferer. The light used is wax candle, and on entering a dwelling from the air, where the lamp is no longer required for medi-cinal purposes, it is available for a lantern to light the bearer about the house, by merely dropping the front slide. It is secured by patent, and will probably be adopted generally by those afflicted with that complaint.

DURING SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S late serious indisposition, a friend strennously advised the calling in another practitioner, no doctor being a medical oracle in his own case. "Much obliged," replied Sir Astley, with a fervent grasp of the hand, "but I can die very comfortably without the doctor." What a queer compliment to the profession!

THE USE of the rod is to be prohibited in the Poor Law Unions in future, but the Globe announces that the Penny Magazine is to be introduced into them. That's fair enough, as times go; but " not preachee and floggee too, Massa," as Sambo rays.

THE ALPHABET .- The 24 letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401.733.239.439.360.000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not in a thousand million of years write out all the transpositions of the 24 letters, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages contained the different trans-positions of the letters.

OPPOSITION TO TRETOTALISM .-- The late spiriled appeals made at Stillington in favour of total abstinence, have produced a ferment among the principal innkeepers and brewers at that place, so much so that they have determined not to supply any more yeast to those who profess to be teetotallers.

ORIFNTAL RESPECT TO PARENTS .- Mohammed Ali a remarkably fine little boy of about nine years of age, is the fifth, and youngest, and favourite son of the old Pasha. It is singular to see this little fellow with his father : he is permitted to take all sorts of liberties with him : and the contrast of this freedom is very striking compared with the solemn, formal nature of the interviews of Seid Bey, and even Ibrahim Pasha with his father. The Pasha, amidst all the reforms he has introduced, has thought proper to leave untouched the old habit of exacting the most profound submission from his grown-up children. When Seid Bey, who as yet resides in the palace of the women, or the barem of the Pasha, pays his weekly visit every Friday to his father; he enters the reception-hall with his eyes downcast, his arms presence, but makes the circuit of the divan slowly and abashed, and at length stops at a respectful dishem of his garment, retires modestly, and stands intention to make the franchise dependant on the valuahim, beckons him to his side, and then he is permitted to talk to his angust father. Strange to say, of the rate-payer. That standard would be a £5 rate ; Government ? Ibrahim Pasha, old as he is, and with all his honours. and he would propose that the franchise should be goes through the same formal scene at every public fourteen years. THE UNPOBTURATE mechanics of Walsall have seked for cheap bread, and the landowners have be impossible for the Noble Lord to pass his Registragiven them a Glad-stone.

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAT, FEB. 5th. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from eight planters and landowners in India, praying for an equali-

nation of the duties on colonial produce. Monday, Feb. 8.

The LORD CHANCELLOB brought down a meanage from her Majesty, requesting that Parliament would to Admiral Sir R. Stopford, Commodors Sir Charles enable her to make provision for Lord Keane and his two next heirs, as a recompense for his services Bandeira, and Admiral Walker, and the officers and in India.

In reply to a question from the Earl of MOUNT-LISHEL, relative to the detention and intended trial of Mr. M'Leod, in New York, as one of the party angaged in the destruction of the Caroline steam-vessel, Members. Lord MELBOVENE said a correspondence had taken

place between Mr. Fox and the American Minister on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, said it was a matter pertaining

entirely to the state of New York, and in which the Federal Government could not interfere. He could not state what course the Government would pursue, of 45 to 38. be protected, and the honour of the British nation maintained.

### Their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY. FRB. 4. Lord MORPETH rose to move for leave to bring in his Bill to amend the law relating to the qualification and registration of Parliamentary voters in Ireland. He first stated the points on which he was disposed to go | Yorkshire, in the reom of A. Speirs, Esq., who has acalong with Lord Stanley. He was ready to aboliah cepted the Chiltern Hundreds. certificates as a test for the right of voting, because they afforded facilities for personation, and afforded no which led to the arrest of Mr. M'Leod, in New York, check upon the continuance of voters on the registry on the charge of being a party engaged in the destruc-

and that that revision should take place once a year, respondence on the subject of the loss of the Caroline. instead of once every eight years, as was now the case. had taken place between the Government of the United

agree to deprive the Irish peasant of the facility he now Mr. Fox, containing the communications referred to by enjoyed, of a quarterly recourse to the court of the as- Mr. Fox in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, recently pub-

Stanley, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lang- discussion on the subject.

the results of a careful inquiry that had been made into Lord PALMERSTON replied that a somewhat similar the state of the constituency in a variety of Poor Law case in principle occurred about eighteen months or Unions in Ireland. From the particulars obtained by two years back, in reference to which instructions were that inquiry, it will be seen that in several of these sent to Mr. Fox, who had founded upon those instrucuniens many individuals were found to be in possession | tions the steps he had already taken in the case of Mr. folded, and dares not walk up straight to his father's of the franchise without being fairly entitled to it. M'Leod. He would only ask the House to believe that He showed that, while the population of Ireland was such further instructions should be sent out as Governon the increase, the constituency had been rapidly ment deemed necessary, but it was not prudent to state the Pasha, approaches and kisses the declining; and he then went on to say that it was his what those instructions might be Mr. HUME asked if no reply had been returned to again with folded arms and downcast looks : after tion to the poor-rate, according to the New Poor Law, the American Government, which had, in 1838. an interval of two or three minutes, the Pasha salutes He wished to fix the standard of the franchise at the applied to ascertain if the enterprise was to be consame amount at which the Poor Law fixes the liability sidered as undertaken by the manction of the British

Friday February 5.

Hr. B. J. STATLET moved for a new writ for King's the poor gave an additional weapon to those who were County, in the room of N. Fitmimon, Esq., who has accepted the stewardship of the Children Hundreds. Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD presented petitions from Mr. T. Hood, the editor of the Convis Annual, from Mr.

Cobbett, and others, in favour of the Copyright Bill Mr. Cobbett in his petition prayed to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the Bill. Lord J. RUSSELL moved the thanks of the House

Napler, Major-General Sir C. F. Smith, Admiral men serving under their command during the recent

by Sir R. Peel. events in Syria. Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, which was ing ; but in the expectation that many of the clauses mony to be performed supported by Lord F. EGERTON and other Honourable | would be modified in committee.

Sir H. HARDINGE, in supporting the motion, suggested that, now Sir Sidney Smith was dead, a monument should be erected to his memory.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD moved the second reading of the Copyright Bill, which was lost by a majority

Mr. HAWRS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the medical profession. Lord MORPETH brought in the Qualification and Registration of Voters in Ireland Bill, which was read shape of amelioration of the severities of the existing a first time, and was ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned.

# Monday, Feb. 8th.

A new writ was issued for the borough of Richmond.

Lard STANLEY having stated the circumstances after they had ceased to be qualified. He was willing tion of the Caroline steam-vessel, proceeded to ask the also to allow of a periodical revision of the registry, Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether, as a cor-He would also allow an appeal both to objectors and to States and that of Great Britain, as far back as 1838, claimants; but before he consented to these changes, he he had any objection to lay that correspondence on the must have the franchise clearly defined. Nor could he table ; whether he had received any despatches from

sistant barrister. When once the voter was placed on lished ; and whether any, and if any, what steps had Sundays. the registry, be (Lord Morpeth) was willing to allow been taken to afford protection to Mr. M'Leod ; and if

curred, he would be content to ablde by the first adverted with great discretion to a subject so delicate searching inquiry exacted by the Irish Reform Act, for | in its nature as to require being touched upon, if at all, he could not agree with the Noble Lord's scheme, to with great reserve. It was not expedient to lay the that it was a matter which could only be judged of allow a right once recognized to be yearly called into correspondence on the subject on the table of the House by experience. That was not the time to discuss it, question. He should propose the institution of a new under existing circumstances. Her Majesty's Govern- but he would say that, however desirable it might be, are busily engaged in com- on the body of Thomas court of appeal, and here he would retain the same ment had received despatches from Mr. Fox within the he believed experience was against the efficacy of a pleting the several rich Lloyd, aged 56, a prisoner provision as had been introduced last year into the last few days, enclosing the correspondence which had labour test. There was, he contended, a great fallacy Bill of the Irish Attorney-General, and the same that taken place between that gentleman and Mr. Forsyth. in speaking of the present law pressing severely on the would be found in the Bill for England, to be and as it had been already published in America he had poor, for, on the contrary, it had effected a material brought in by the Secretary for the Colonies. The no objection to lay copies on the table. It was im- change for the better in their condition since the abuses new Appeal Court would consist of three barristers of a portant to state that, according to the information he of the old law were done away with. With respect to certain standing, to sit at Dublin, and to be appointed had received, Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party en- the suggestion of the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir R. Peel), by the speaker of the House of Commons. He now gaged in the destruction of the Caroline. With respect for limiting the power of the Commissioners to a period came to the question of the franchise. On this subject to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to Mr. of five years, he should be extremely sorry to see it the opinions of the judges were divided ; the opinions Fox, he would say that the American Government had adopted by the House, as while it could confer no riage. The original inten- attached and imprisoned of the assistant barristers were divided ; the opinions already treated the transaction as a matter to be dis. practical benefit, it would tend to weaken the power tion of preparing the cha- him for costs to the amount of the leaders of two great parties were divided ; nay, cussed between the two Governments. Under all the and authority of the Commissioners. from the speeches of the Duke of Richmond, Lord | circumstances, however, he thought it desirable to avoid

downe, it appeared that the very framers and authors of the Irish Reform Act were divided in their opinions respecting the franchise. The Noble Lord then detailed taken for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod.

rising burying places adjoining the workhouses, and reminded the House that every outrage to the feelings of

disposed to attack the law itself. He was also of opinion that the principle of extended unions was already carried too far, an evil which gave oppertunities of abuses that might not take place were the unions more limited, and consequently more immediately under the cognizance of the Poor Law Guardians.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE described the bill as an aggravation of every grievance which the people complained of Brussels lacs, of the most Mr. FOX MAULE supported the bill, and took nearly the use of the infant Printhe same view of its objects and results as that taken cess. For nearly a cen-

Sir E. KNATCHBULL would vote for the second read- to cause the baptismal cere-Lord HOWICK was gratified to find that after all that | birth of the Royal infant,

had been said in the press and at public dinners respect and they last Prince of Bell Tavern, in Wellinging the Poor Law Amendment Bill, yet not one single | Wales (afterwards George ton-street. Strand, had sent Member of that House had ventured to recommend a IV.) born. August 12th, her for them. Knowing at sea-their ship waterlogged, and floating on he return to the old system of administering relief to the 1762, was baptised on 8th she had been a servant of poor. The Noble Lord defended the existing law, and the following month; so it his, he let her have the contended that it was sound policy to extend the power was, we believe, with all articles. The shopman saw of the Commissioners for ten years, ner should be the succeeding princes and her quitting the shop, and

object to make it permanent. Mr. DARBY could not look upon the bill as any improvement whatever. It contained nothing in the law. He thought if a labour test were applied instead of a workhouse test, they would find it a very great attended with greater and

improvement, and much more satisfactory to the people. Captain PECHELL objected to the interference which | terbury officiated in the and hunger had made her this Bill occasioned with Gilbert's Unions, 200 of which

it would destroy. Mr. W. ATTWOOD opposed the second reading of the Bill, seeing that nothing in the shape of amelioration thrown open, and the and pay the amount. Mr. in the existing law was to be expected, but that it was counterpane of Queen John Lomas, her late masto be carried out with all the harshness which characterised its provisions. The only alternative, therefore,

left to him was to oppose the Bill altogether. After a few observations from Mr. RICE and Sir E. FILMER.

Mr. LANGDALE gave notice that in Committee he should move a clause to prevent the paupers from being confined in the workhouse, so as to prevent them on the occasion. Several est opinion of her honesty. from attending their respective places of worship on costly mementos of this in- The magistrate ordered her

Mr. FIELDEN said he should not only oppose the the tills to the franchise to be annually called in ques-tion for any matter annulled or altered in the original qualification; but if no change of that sort had oc-Lord PALMERSTON said that the Noble Lord had stages in passing through the House. to obstruct, and, if possible, defeat it in its various and distinguished spon- fast before she was taken

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said in reference to making hard labour a test instead of the workhouse,

On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 201 to 54.

**ROYAL ADDRESSES.** 

Among the numberless ridiculous things that are oc casioned by the state and pageantry of a Court, surely nothing can be more exquisitely babyish and nonsensical than the things called addresses. If anything happens in the ordinary way, now-a-days, to the Queen or any of her relations, forthwith we see hundreds of old gentlemen putting themselves into masquerade, forcing themselves into red clothes stiff with gold lace, inducting their solid heads into cocked hats, and stickTHE COURT THE PEOPLE. AND LOOK ON

ON THIS !! THE ROTAL CHBISTEN- AN UNFORTUNATE CREA-TURE .- Ann Finch, a poor ING .- (From the Observer.) miserable creature, was -Her Majesty, the Queen of the Belgians, has precharged, at Bow-street Posented a series of very beaulice-office, by Mr. T. Wright, liful robes, composed of cheese dealer. with having obtained two pounds and recherche manufacture, for a half of bacon, and six eggs, under false pretences. Mr. Wright stated that the tury it has been customary prisoner came to his shop in Blackmoor-street, Clare Market, on Friday night, within a month of the and said her master, Mr. Lomas, landlord of the princesses. The ceremony observed that she took a was less imposing in gran- wrong direction from the deur than is likely to be house of Mr. Lomas; he the case in the present in- followed, and brought her

stance, but it was probably back, when she confessed that she had left the sermore unnecessary expence. vice of Mr. Lomas nine The Archbishop of Can- months; but that poverty Great Council Chamber of commit the act ! She said. the Palace, the bedcham- if permitted to go away,

ber of the Queen was she would pawn her shawl, Charlotte's state bed, on ter, stated that she had the occasion of the chris- lived with him as a cook victim of it. tening of the late Duke of for three years ; her con-York, which was com- duct all that time was very posed of entire lacs of ini- proper; he had never mitable workmanship, which missed anything, and almitable workmanship, which ways entertained the highalone cost £3,780, was used teresting ceremiony, cus- to be imprisoned for fourtomary at such events to teen days, and desired the be presented by the Royal officer to give her a breaksors, are nearly completed away.

by some of the principal THE LAW'S DELAT .-On Friday evening, an ingoldsmiths. The fashionable and court modistes at quest was held before Mr. Payne, in the Fleet Prison, the west end of the town, for the costs (£328) of a costumes to be worn on the Chancery suit. It appeared occasion.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENthat in 1834 deceased had ING.-This interesting ce- filed a bill in Chancery, remony will positively with others, to recover take place on the 10th in- £6.800 left them by will. stant, being the anniver- and that, having changed sary of her Majesty's mar- his solicitor, the latter pel royal of St. James's above-mentioned. He had for this event has now £966 in the hands of the been abandoned solely, we Court, of which it received hear, on account of the the interest. He was severity of the weather, obliged to live on the It will, however, now county weekly allowance, take place, we believe, in which was stated to be the private chapel of Buck- only Ss. 6d. A witness

ingham-palace. We are attributed deceased's precate that directions have the administration of jusbeen given by the Lord tice by the Court of Chanroyal picture gallery for a for more than six years, as humanity, to assist the people and denounce their op-grand banquet for eighty and not being likely to be pressors, but do they? No; they join the oppressors, they switchy little steel-headed swords between their persons. This splendid heard for two years lenger), gallery, in itself " a feast to great mental anxiety, of reason," when lighted and to want of proper and walk. This is getting a public nuisance, and ought to up, displays to great ad- sufficient comforts necessary vantage the countless trea- for the support of human sures of art which enrich its life ! Mr. Cooper, the walls, and the three beau- prison surgeon, said desculpture placed at the 1838, and, in his opinion, entrance, contribute, in no died of disease of the liver small measure, to its ge- and lungs. The Jury reneral effect. The picture turned a verdict-" That gallery has not been appro- deceased died of natural priated for a banquet since causes, accelerated in some the time of the coronation : degree by imprisonment." on the present occasion the LAMENTABLE DESTITUdinner table will be eighty TION .--- On Monday evenfeet in length, the dimening, an inquest was held at the Half Moon and sions allotted by the table decker being invariably two feet to each person. Those who, like ourselves. Coroner for Westminster. have seen the gorgeous display of gold plate at the court banquets, will have an adequate conception of nesday, not only by the ornamental table, with its week, and one of the witand vases extending the matchless plate and jewelled had lodged with him some cups, but also by the sur- months, and owed him gems of art, in themselves furniture there was in the a mine of wealth; but when room belonged to deceased. to these are added her Ma- It consisted of a chair, jesty's presence, and that table, and bedstead; but there was neither bed. head of a great mace sticking out of one of the tinguished princes, deco- sheets, or blankets, the rated with their various only covering being part of stars and orders, and last, an old rug. It was evident not least, the collective that the deceased had been loveliness of the court, it in the habit of sleeping in must, according to our his clothes, the appearance fancy, bid fair to realise of which bespoke extreme of the Arabian Nights' Enhe had not even a shirt on ! tertainment. It is conjec- Deceased never comtured that her Majesty's plained, and until his nearest relative will. at death no one knew that he this splendid banquet, was suffering from actual pledge to the health and want. The Jury, after a happiness of the royal in- long investigation, returned fant, to which appropriate a verdict of "Natural sentiment we may safely death, accelerated by want undertake to say a whole and the state of the weanation will loyally respond. ther." The embroidered velvet THREE labouring men hangings were yesterday have been found near Dumremoved from the altar of fries, who were frozen to the chapel royal, Saint death during the late severe James's, together with the storm. The poor fellows chairs and cushions, and were discovered together. other articles, to Bucking- in a sitting position, by the ham-palace .-- Court Journ. road side.

eyes along the road to see if any one is coming. 41 eyes along the road to see if any one is coming. At last he sees a priest, oh, joyful sight i his hopes revie he will now receive both spiritual and bodily comfort but no, the holy man, after seeing him, passes by on the other side. This was a priest, one calling himsel a minister of God; probably his mind was occupied as a walked along, with the pleasing thoughts of tithe and other offerings, and he would not disturb his devout meditations by considering the forlorn state of a wretch w could not give him anything, but needed something from him ; yet he could not have helped considering it, if he saw it clearly, and, therefore, he would be see it. He avoided those claims upon his compassion which the cries of the sufferer, concurring with his en conscience, would have enforced. It is not unlike that the wounded man had paid towards the suppos of this same priest, and yet, now, in his hour of need how cruelly he is neglected by him. Such a disappoint ment would aggravate his distress. It was like the which sometimes (but for the henour of human nature not often is experienced by mariners when in distre broadside-no provisions to be had, no shelter, no prospect but of death by cold, or hunger, or from the insatiate wave. At length they see a sail-they had the sight with joy, for they anticipate a speedy da liverance-it comes nearer and nearer-they make what signal they are able, but the ship passes by, without taking any notice of their distress, and is soon out of sight. Instead of being relieved, they are sunk inter deeper despair-the indifference of their fellow-creature seems more cruel than the rigour of fate-they might exclaim-

"Oh. ye are more inhuman, more inexorable. Oh, ten times more, than storms and raging seas !

And certainly the heart of the priest who passed by the the wounded man, was more callous than the hearts of the robbers who had wounded him. If not one of those robbers, he sanctioned their conduct; though he was bound, by his holy office, to denounce it, and help the

But the priest that passed by the poor sufferer in the parable was but one he might be an exception to the rest-a solitary disgrace to his order-not another but would have acted differently. Not so !-- one would think it was to show that all state priests are alike that Jesus Christ, who was, certainly, not a priest of the established religion, said, another priest came by chance that way, a Levite, who, when he saw the man lying on the ground, came up to him, examined his deplorable condition, and yet, after all, passed by on the other side. This priest was worse than the other-is

saw the man's bleeding wounds, he heard his groans, he particularly observed his pitiable condition, and yet he left him to perish miserably. Probably as he went along he would say to himself-poor wretch, he memory in a dying state-I doubt he will die, he cannot last long, it is of no use me doing anything for him. shall only be put to trouble and expende to no purpose. I will leave him alone. I will let him take his chance, some one else may find him and help him-I trust ha God they may. With this piece of pious hypocrisy, he would save his priestly conscience. Had the wounded man not been a mere working man, had he borne the appearance of being a rich man, how zealously the Levite would have assisted him ; he would have done all he could for him, in the hope of being rewarded for it : but, as he saw he was but a poor man, he left him to perish, and he would have perished, had it not been for the compassion of a working man like himself, that. as providence ordered it, came next that way, for most of the charities that are done in this world are not done by the rich, but by the poor, who alone have a fellew feeling for the poor.

The conduct of those two priests resembles that of state priests in all ages, that of the paid priests of the present day, the majority of whom think they have now enabled to communi- mature demise to delay in gone through the prescribed forms of religion ; at least this is all the duty we see them do. They know what the people are suffering, they know who make them Steward to prepare the cery (the suit having lasted suffer, and they are bound by their religion, as well

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under the existing law.

111

THIS PICTURE AND

WHEN ENGLISHMEN really determine on paying off Albert-it must be in his own coin, and they must not forget that his estimated value is a sovereign!

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON .- From the age of twelve Washington considered agriculture as his appealed to the Noble Secretary for the Colonies to say pension. principal business, and thus lived in intimate symsterling and vigorous habits of his country. To country, to enter into relations, no matter whether amicable or hostile, with the Indians of the frontiers. were the pleasures of his youth. He was of that active and hardy temperament which delights in the adventures and perils that the nature of man, in its grand, wild, and savage form, incessantly excites. He had that strength of body, that perseverance, and presence of mind, by which victories are made. He himself felt at his entrance into life a confidence somewhat presumptous. "I can affirm that I pos-sess a constitution robust enough to support the severest trials, and resolution enough, I flatter myself, to face the utmost that man can dare." To such a disposition war was still more suited than either the journey or the chase. As soon as the ocardour which, at the commencement of life, does not | Lord (Lord Stanley's) Bill on the one side, and the bles- no financial consideration should be suffered to weigh always reveal talent so much as zeal. In 1754. George II. had read to him, according to the common account, a dispatch that the governor of Virginia had transmitted to London, and in which tion of his first battle, with this phrase-"I have heard bullets whistle; there is something charm-ing in the sound." "He would not say so (said the king) if he had heard much of it." Washington was of the King's opinion ; for when the major of the Virginian militia became commander. in-chief to the United States, some one having asked him if it were true that he had used such an expression, he replied, " If I said so, it was because I was very young."-Guizot's " Washington."

No MISTAKE .- Dr. Radcliffe being called upon to visit a sick man, asked him, as he entered the room, how he did. "Oh, acctor," replied the man, in a plaintive tone, "I am dead!" The doctor immediately left the room, and reported in the neighbourhood that the man was dead. The report was at first believed and circulated ; but as soon as the mistake was discovered, the doctor was asked why he had propagated a falsehood. He replied, "I did it on the best anthority ; for I had it from the man's own mouth."

ANCESTEY .-- Dr. Mounsey, by way of ridiculing family pride, used to confess, that the first of his anecstors, of any note, was a baker and dealer in hops, a trade which enabled him, with some diffiunsaleable hops. In a few years, a severe blight site (Lord Stanley) was not an honest Bill, and he country, and to stimulate the muscle and bone of Eng. jesty. and, of course, enormously dear; the hoarded teously. treasure was ripped out, and a good sum procured for hops which, in a plentiful season, were of no agreed to without a division. value ; " and thus," the Doctor used to add, " our

inclined to think. Why, Lord Mayor Johnson, there moss-troopers in Scotland. Irish mothers keep their at three half-pence a folio, by which, and other emoluthe titles bestowed upon some of the ancient Par- reflected on the nature of the accidents when they did into committee. is just as much providence about this matter as there children quiet by telling them that the Tories will ments, he clears between £800 or £1,000 per year ; he liaments. Thus, we find that in the reign of occur, however trifling they might be in comparison Mr. MUNTZ said his great objection to the Poor Law would be about your feeling fuddled after drinking a Henry III., the Parliament was called, on account with the amount of traffic, it was not to be wondered was, that it made no distinction between the industrious come and get them. Whig means something sour, and gives it to his deputies at three farthings per folio, and couple of bottles of Mansion-house port. But the of its opposition to the King, " Parliamentum at that they produced a great and painful excite- man and the idle, dissolute beggar. The poor house, was applied in Scotland to Puritans, or hypecrites. who generally are persons of no character, and whose Queen must have nauseated and despised you for a set Cream is Whigged when it is spoiled. The factions profits average between £4 and £5 per week. He insaaum"-the mad Parliament. In the time of ment. Small, too, as was the number of accidents, it instead of being a place to relieve the poor, was turned Edward III., one was styled "the good Parlia- was possible, by judicious regulations, to make them into a bugbear to frighten away the very parties who ment". In Richard the Second's reign, the people less frequent. The Right Honourable Gentleman ex- ought to be relieved. of toad-eating reptiles, when you came to tell her that that govern this nation partake of both these characters, does not do it himself, but gives it to the copylst at and the people are Radicals, because they would root one half-penny per folio. Thus you see that the ope Providence 1 " Interference !"-interference with what? them out-Chartists, because the only means of doing rative, who, in fact, does the work, receives only one Mr. LIDDELL condemned the extension of the power called them the "unmerciful Parliament," in order plained that it was his intention to propose a licensing Interference with the natural order of things, it was to show their dislike of the proceedings of the system. He would propose that no engine-driver be of the Commissioners for ten years, and said he should this is by the Charter. Our Tory-Whigs, or Whig- halfpenny, where his master and his deputies, who do not; interference with an unnatural order of things Tories plunder the public-they rob us of our rights- nothing, receive ten-pence, and, even in this case, a Peers against that unhappy Sovereign; while the employed, without being licensed; that a registry be oppose the Bill. could not have been required. How, then, was it in- they take care, however, to do this injustice under the most infamous peculation is indulged in by the deputy senators at a later date were honoured with the kept of all engine drivers; and thus, he believed, an Sir ROBERT PEEL supported the second reading of terference-what did Providence interfere with; Go form of law-they shield themselves from justice by under the agent, to illustrate which, I cannot do betcognomen of the "indoctem Parliamentum"-the important check would be obtained against the em- the Bill. There were two grounds of consideration illiterate Parliament. The "long," and the "rump" | ployment of improper persons. to, ye men of flesh-pots, ye turtle-brained lumps of upon which the question must be viewed. The first law-they rob according to law, having made laws for | ter than state the following case :- A deputy under the - Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill was whether they should adhere to or abandon this ambulating ignorance. Ye know not the meaning of Parliaments, of still more modern times, are well that purpose-they do not rob with a pistol, but with agent, and, as such, entitled to give the writing to the language ; ye have none among you who can read and for the Registration of Parliamentary Electors, and great experiment altogether; the second, whether they language ; ye have none among you who can read and an Act of Parliament-the law is at once a weapon for copyist, has been lately, as he has frequently been in mainted the English dictionary. How dare ye go them, a shield, and a mask-they commit greater rob before, away a week without leave, and during which known to all. THE ODOUR of some persons is said to have been stated, that the enactments of this Bill were nearly the should, or should not have, in the event of the conin painted state to insult the Queen to her face, by beries with impunity than those that they have hanged time he contracted expences which he has, and always quite a perfume. Plutarch mentions that Alexander same as those of the Bill introduced by him last year. tinuance of the law, a central Board for the direction the Great smelt, not of carnage like a hero, but He proposed that out of a list of forty-five of the Unions throughout the kingdom. For his own most pleasantly. Fragrance proceeded also from barristers, nominated by the Judges, fifteen should part, he had never supported the Poor Taw Amond telling her that having a child was an unnatural event. men for having committed. Nor are they content with does, make the poor copyist pay for in the following which required the "interference of Providence?" robbing-they murder likewise. Like the thieves in manner. He has a father and two brothers, who What mean ye by going up in grand parade to adver the parable, they strip a man, and wound him, and depend for their living under him, and who are of the the. In the memoirs of the Queen of Navarre, be selected by the Speaker, and that they should ment Bill on the ground of diminution of expendi-Augur tise your besotted ignorance to the world ? Go to, ye leave him for dead. They take his clothes, as well as most respectable characters; he gives them the writing, bigotted calves, ye canting ignorants ! Who was it money and food-they take everything he has, even to for which he receives one abilling and sixpence per we read that Cathagine de Medici was a nosegay ; hold their situations permanenly, as revising bar- ture, but from the experience of evils which were and Cujacius the civilian, and Lord Herbert of Cher-bury, where equally belighted. Dr. Speranza lately The m eating into the vitals of the Constitution, and the that drew up this beautiful production ? Was it the his life. Probably they would leave him his life, if he quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three farthings The motion was agreed to, after a few words from remedy for which, he thought, admitted of no delay. knight of the pig-skin, or was it the Lord Mayor's would let them take all the rest quietly; but he cries folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of Chaplain? Verily we believe that in writing, or out "Help, thieves! murder!" and they kill him, to very little better than one half-penny per folio, and Mr. LIDDELL and Col. SIBTHORP. In considering this subject people were too apt to forget what was the state of things before the passing witnessed a strong balasmic fragrance from the inner part of the left fore-arm of a healthy man, Lord J. RUSSELL made a statement of some length, speaking, or knowing anything about English, they are stop his tongue. All this is done by means of taxes, who, if they had full employment, taking one week to show the position in which the colony of South which continued, especially in the morning, for two of the Poor Law Bill. The Right Hen. Gentleman about upon a par. And then what do you mean by and ceases, and the pelicemen, whom they hire there- with another, seldom earn more than eighteen shillings Australia is at present placed, and expressed an opinion, then adverted to the evidence taken before the commonths, and ceased for good on the supervention of the Protestant religion being kappily established ! Do with. Suppose a friend were to come forward to the per week. But he, to pay his expences of being away, fever."" Wan Swieten mentions a man whose left arm- that it would be found necessary to alter some of the mittee of 1834 on the state of the poer, in order to pit shield strongly of musk; and Wedel and Gahr- Acts of Parliament now in force relative to that shew the state of distress and demoralisation which you mean that it is happy for the Protestant religion lies is weath a similar example. Dr. Elhotson's colony. His Lordship concluded by moving the aprescue, the robbers would fall foul upon him; for and support him in his debauchery, without isbour, that it is established here ?-- for if you do, you are they are determined to rob, and to enjoy their booty gives it to an individual who does the work, which pointment of a select committee to take those Acts into and observed that the Hon. Member for Finsbury might | venting an impertinence upon the Protestant religion ; Human Physiology. his brothers, and any other writer in the office, having nnmolested. have addressed his inflammatory speech with equal or do you mean to use "happily" in its other sense, in DETH OF THE YOUNG .- Oh! it is hard to take consideration. The working man in the parable was left naked and | any character, cannot do under one shilling and threeto heart the ignon that such deaths will teach, but effect in reference to those parties suffering under the which it is synonymous with haply, and thereby to Lord STANLEY hoped the question would not be half dead ; he could not help himself, and there was pence per quire, for tenpence per quire. This man the interest is a general principle, the policy of delegating to to those suffering under the altered system. He should he devoted to here was occasioned by the hop of Martin the usual time is past, and yet he comes not. She looks clerks, net fully employed, and who receive a salar j. Salart Committee the leftimate duties of Govern- be very sorry, after a short experiment of five years, to under the altered to the second to the seco Eighth falling in love with Anne Boleyn ? Was this abandon a great measure like this, and would, therefragile form from which he lets the panting spirit ment. grows very anxions-she fears something must have their masters' business, for eightpence per quire, ' thus free ""hundred" virtues rise, in shapes of mercy. Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with the position of the fore, give his vote for the second reading, reserving his what you meant? Poor souls you don't know-how happened to him-that he has met with an accident, injuring the fair and honest writer. The above or se is charity, and love, to walk the world, and bless it. Noble Lord as a general rule, but considered the preright to judge of the policy of the clauses when in comshould you !-- Satirist. and instead of bringing support to her, needs her sup- a true statement of the iniquitous system pv .... Of graves, that sorrowing mortals shed on such sent case one that ought to form an exception. graves, some good is born, some gentler The motion was agreed to. mittee. He doubted the policy of continuing the power port. She is distressed at the thought of it, and does | without exception throughout the office, and for which THE LABGEST merchant-vessel in the French sernot know what to do; had she known into what cruel I am ready to youch. If the above true str tement of the commissioners for ten years ; indeed, he thought mature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring Sir F. POLLOCK obtained leave to bring in a Bill to there would be a practical advantage in knowing that, vice has just been launched at Bordeaux. She is hands he had fallen, how she would have flown to his should meet with insertion. you will oblige a constant dark path to have now to five years, the subject must be again named the Louis XIV., and intended to sail between and a Bill to allow a writ of error in all cases of brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Marseilles and the United States. She is built so bave gone; he cannot stir from the spot; there is no have gone is he cannot stir from the spot; there is no have gone is he cannot stir from the spot; there is no have gone is no have gone is he cannot stir from the spot; there is no have gone is he cannot stir from the spot; the spot is he cannot stir from the spot; the spot is he cannot stir from the sp "dreations that defy his power, and his smend the law relating to double costs, notices of action, at the end of five years, the subject must be again named the Louis XIV., and intended to sail between succour. But he is left alone, the murderous thieves reader, Q W. Right Hon. Baronet also objected to the clause autho- as to carry a cargo of 2,600 bales of cotton. one in sight, he cannot speak ; he groans and casts his London, Feb. 7, 1841.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was informed that inobtainable for a tenement rated to the poor at five structions had been sent by the American Government sneeze, she cannot perform the ordinary functions of a interview, on each return of his from the army to pounds a year, provided the possessor had an interest to Mr. Stevenson, not to press for a reply. He added, Coiro or Alexandria - Dr. Madden's " Mohammed in the original holding, for a period of not less than that the American Government, having once admitted that it was a matter of international law, could not Lord STANLEY expressed his conviction that it would now change its ground.

Sir R. PEEL asked whether some British officers had tion Bill in the course of the present session, saddled as | not received wounds in the affair of the Caroline, and that Bill was by a species of postscript, which com- whether they had not since received pensions as if those gible for any other purpose, except to show the audacity wounds had been received in the regular service of her prised all the characteristics of a new Reform Bill. Lord Stanley expressed great exultation at the confirma- Majesty.

tion given to his own statements by the statistical Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, one officer was wounded. details read by the Noble Secretary for Ireland. He but he could not say whether he had received a

whether Lord Grey's Government, when framing the Mr. O'CONNELL said the House ought to come to pathy with those predominant dispositions, the Irish Reform Bill, had not based the franchise on pro- some determination, that as Mr. M'Leod was acting the Lord Mayor. We could hardly blame the animal, perty rather than on population. It had been thought | under a British officer, his life should be saved. They travel, to hunt, to explore distant parts of the they had gone far enough when they gave the fran- should come to a resolution that they were willing to chise to £10 householders in counties; but now it was assist the Government in any steps it might take to proposed to deluge the counties with £5 householders ! save him.

He did not intend, however, to offer any opposition to In reply to a question from Sir R. PEEL, Lord the introduction of the Noble Lord's Bill, which he PALMERSTON said that the differences between the Court of Great Britain and that of Persia had not been would leave to tell its own tale. Lord HOWICK, amid loud cheers from the Liberal adjusted, nor had the relations between the two

benches, announced his determination to give his hearty countries been renewed. Lord STANLEY brought in the Registration of Voters concurrence to so much of his Noble Friend's measure as related to the qualification of voters. (Ireland) Bill, which was read a first time, and Mr. O'CONNELL said the House had now an oppor-

tunity to shew its friendly feelings towards Ireland, by instant. passing a Bill which would be received with satisfaction by the people of that country. They did not know, in the present state of Europe, how soon they might have the Poor Law Amendment Bill. occasion for Ireland, and it was now for them to make time that day six months, condemned the Bill as an their choice between the curse of Ireland, and the Noble sings of Ireland and the Noble Lord (Lord Morpeth's) against such an evil. By the Poor Law Bill the con-Bill on the other.

Mr. SHAW was not surprised at the satisfaction of considerations, and they had the melancholy reflection the Hon. and Learned Gentleman with the Bill. It was that even those sordid considerations had not been the young Major Washington finished the narra- all but Universal Suffrage; it was certainly Household realised. Suffrage.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, in reply to some remarks of this Bill was to continue for ten years the power of from Lord Howick, sought to justify those who had the commissioners, and the second part was to give told the people of Ireland that the House of Com- them power to do whatever they pleased. The object mons fel: no sympathy with that country. Those of the Poor Law, recognized by the Parliament of This was the worthy purpese about which all this row who had held such language, had done so because England, was that no distinction should be made in and disturbance was made, and this was the cause they believed it to be true. The House had now an the treatment of the poor on the ground of merit. which drew all the gilt faltherals out of their several opportunity of disproving the truth of the charge, by The Noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) said the object was receptacles, and brought the worthy Mayor and Alderagreeing to the Bill submitted to them. The Bill that no person should be allowed to starve. That was did not go quite so far as he could have wished. He all that the Liberals, who supported the Noble Lord,

would have had the franchise based on the poor rate would do. They would not allow the poor to starveindeed, but without any limitation as to amount of whip them twice a fortnight-torture them at pleasure tenure; and in this, he believed, the Liberal Associa- - imprison them always-and clothe them, because tion of Ulster were prepared to go a great way with poor, in a uniform which degrades them; and this was what the Liberal side of the Honse was willing to inhim.

Mr. HUME, Sergeant JACKSON, and several other House, those on the Tory side unanimously condemn- and rescue the working men of England from the grasp ing the adoption of so low a standard as that pro- of these political economists. He appealed to them, posed by Lord Morpeth for the franchise, and those on because the aristocracy of England were the natural the Liberal side, with the same unanimity, expressing leaders of the people. He was aware that what he

Bill Mr. WARD, as an English Member, expressed his bread cheap, though they well knew that wages were conviction that the Bill now proposed would be re- always relative. The Hon. Member proceeded to consum, this ancester had robbed his feather beds of an honest Bill, and went to settle the question in an act, ferocious and savage in principle, calculated to in-

universally prevailing, hops became more scarce, said this without any intention to speak discour- land to resist the decrees of Parliament. The motion for leave to bring in the Bill was then

legs, for no other purpose, that we can see, than in order to throw them down whenever they attempt to be put down by some new Police Act. The Queen cannot go to bed and get up again, she can hardly

married lady, but out come these gold-lace-bedisened. red-coated, cocked-hatted, small-sword-wearing, pompous gentry, and march all through the town in a ginrerbread sort of grandeur, intrude themselves into her presence, and there read over to the poor young lady some exectable composition, which is quite unintelliof the addressers in clipping the Queen's English even

in the presence of the Queen. For the last week the neighbourhood of St. James's Palace has been quite impassable. The other day we were driving in that neighbourhood, and we ran an imminent danger of life from our horse taking fright at for a Lord Mayor is at times a curious biped to be seen west of Temple-bar; and from the questionable manner in which this Lord Mayor chose to exhibit himself, he was enough to frighten a much less sensitive animal than a spirited horse. First came a gang of shivering footmen, trudging through the snow in their shoes and flesh-coloured silk stockings, with quivering calves, unprotected from an atmosphere of about twenty-six; then came a great, lumbering, wooden, gilded, cartlooking machine, all gold and paint. like a wealthy dowager, and inside this was a mob of ordered for second reading on Wednesday, the 24th people that seemed as though they had just escaped from some two-and-sixpenny masquerade. Staring through the window, and sitting sideways in the Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of coach, was a man in a horsehair wig, whe appeared to us to be sitting upon somebody else's knee, and Mr. D'ISRAEL, in moving that it be read a second behind him was a man with a great square looking fur cap upon his head; then upon the usual seats which outrage on the manners of the people of England, and carriages generally contain, there were some human beings singularly disguised in quaint devices; and, we suppose, because the great gilded monstrosity was stitution of England had been destroyed for sordid already so full of civic humanity that it would hold

nothing more, there was part of a long sword and the of the illustrious and diswindows. Mr. WAKLEY said that the object of the first part All these people, we learn, were going to St. James's

in this curious manner, in order to tell the Queen that they were very glad that she had got a little girl. men from behind their counters, to strut like peacocks in the West end. \*

Curiosity has induced us to inquire what the men of Goshen, the inhabitants of the gilded go-cart, and the proprietors of the silken-calfed shiverers, did really sav. Of course we know that they would vaunt their loyalty very highly upon the very principle laid down by Chesterfield, that when a man tells a whopping lie, flict upon the poor. He appealed from them to the Irish Members, addressed a few remarks to the great Conservative party in the House, to come forward he generally accompanies it with all sorts of asseverations. The following sentences are exquisite in their way :----

"Affectionately attached to your Majesty's sacred person, (sacred ! what, has our good little Queen altheir satisfaction with all the leading principles of the | was saying would be displeasing to those who sought | ready obtained her apotheosis ?) and yielding to none of the subjects of your Majesty in devotion to your for the repeal of the Corn Laws, in order to have Majesty's illustrious house, we most unfeignedly rejoice in the recent interposition of Providence on behalf of oulty, to support his family. To procure a present ceived by the public with great satisfaction. It was demn the Poor Law Bill as a cold-blooded, mercenary your Majesty, and in the event which promises that the Crown shall (we trust at a very distant day) detheir contents, and supplied their deficiency with honest manner. The Bill of the Noble Lord oppo- flict misery and torture upon the deserving poor of this volve upon one lineally descended from your Ma-

> "We fervently pray that your Majesty may long reign over a free, a loyal, and a grateful people, and Mr. G. KNIGHT feared that the Hon. Member for that the illustrious Princess, on whose birth it is our Finsbury would have no reason to congratulate himself happiness to felicitate your Majesty, may be spared to on his appeal to the Conservative side of the House.

SCRIPTURAL CHARTISM.

# No. IV. 10TH CHAP. OF LUKE, 30TH VERSE.

SIR,-As the subject of Reform of the abuses of the be a blessing to your Majesty and your illustrious Con-Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a Bill Fer his own part, he viewed as senseless clamour all "A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Court of Chancery now occupies a great deal of the sort, and to exemplify the good effects of an education Jericho,"-most probably a working man returning attention and consideration of the people, I, as one of for the better regulation of railways. The sole object the attacks made on the system of centralisation, and family hopped from obscurity." founded on the principles of the Protestant religion, ECCENTRIC HUMANITT.-John, Dake of Montague. of his Bill would be to increase the safety of railroad | congratulated the Noble Lord on having introduced the home with his earnings. His wife and children would | the operatives employed in one of the public offices of so happily established in this highly favoured country." made two codicils to his will, one in favour of his travelling; but though he should demand for Govern. Bill before the House. anxiously expect him, for it was the week's end, and the Court, the Six Clerks office, beg to lay the follow-The " recent interposition of Providence !" What on him they depended for support and comfort. But ing glaring state of facts before your readers. The behold ! he falls among thieves—say among Tories or Clerk in Court, with whom almost all the proceedings servants, and the other of his dogs, eats, &c. ment such power of interference as might be for the Mr. BUCK was of opinion that the Noble Lord would cant and alavery ! What interference of Providence is Whilst writing the latter, one of his cats jumped interest of the public, yet he should not, by any minute never be able to procure respectable gentlemen to carry on his knee. "What !" says he, "have you a mind interference, take away the responsibility which now out such an obnoxious measure as this, unless he mateinterest of the public, yet he should not, by any minute never be able to procure respectable gentlemen to carry there, we should like to know, in the natural event of Whigs-there is little difference between them, save in a cause are filed, by his business generally clears a married woman giving birth to a child ten months that the former plunder openly, and the latter hypo- about £10,000 a year. He does his business by giving to be a witness, too ! You can't, for you are a rested on the railroad proprietors. On the whele, rially altered its clauses in committee. The powers after marriage ! Is this intended as a compliment to there was no mode of conveyance so safe or so free given by this Bill were unconstitutional, but he should critically. The word Tory means a thief-bog-trotters to a deputy, or agent, the writing, for which the Cierk in Ireland were called Tories, and answered to the in Court gets ten-pence for every folio of ninety words, party concerned." Prince Albert ? It is but a sorry compliment, we are TITLES OF PARLIAMENTS.-It is curious to read of from accident as railroad travelling ; but when he reserve his further observations upon it until it went

preach in their favour, they mock the the expectations of the people-they would exasperate the people into rebellion that they might afford a pretext for their tyrants more effectually to crush them and grind them to earth. The priests of the Church of England are almost all Whigs and Tories-tell me of an honest Radical among them. Nor they alone ; but tiful groups of Canova's ceased was admitted in the dissenting ministers. The Methodists passed an edict that all Chartists were to be turned out of the connexion. That was worse conduct than the Levites were guilty of-it was as if those Levites had stopper near the wounded man, and, when they saw his friend coming to his succour, had gone to him and prevented him, had punished him, for his humane purpose, Why do they, working men, sit under such priests ? Will they wait till they are discharged for befriending one another ? But to return.

After the priests had passed by and left the poor man to his fate, a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came Seven Stars public-house, | where he was, and when he saw him, he had compas-Stanhope-street, Drury- sion on him. Now this good Samaritan would have Iane, before Mr. Higgs, been scorned by the priests the priests would not have deigned to notice him, for the Jews thought the Sama on view of the body of ritans beneath them and would have no dealings with Thomas Vaughan, aged 72. them. Yet, how superior was his conduct to theirs It appeared, from the evi- He did not leave the poor man to perish, but he went the brilliant effect which dence of the various wit-will be produced on Wed-nesses, that the deceased wine-oil into his stiff wounds and wine into his had only earned 3d. all last | parched throat-and because he could neither walk not stand, he lifted him up and placed him upon his beas long range of gold epergnes nesses had sent out for a and supported him to an inn; and took care of him pennyworth of bread, the there. And on the morrow, as he was obliged to leave entire length, and the ar- old man having had no him and go on his own journey, he took out twotificial sideboard, so con- food before during the whole pence, which, in those days, would buy a great structed as to display with day. The landlord of the deal more than it will now, for provisions were much studied advantage the house stated that deceased cheaper then-he took out twepence, probably all the money he had with him, and gave it to the landlord, telling him to take care of the poor man-to get him rounding tableaux and fourteen weeks' rent. What all that he needed-to spare no expense ; and, when he came next that way, he would pay him. The poor man owed his preservation, not to the priests, who came first, but to the fellow-working man, that came last

Let the working men of this day not trust to lawyers and priests, but to themselves and each other. Lawyers make a profit of their ruin, therefore they are more likely to ruin than to redress them : they lay grievous burthens on them, and will not touch them with one of their fingers. Priests, too, have their own profit to think of-profits which they make out of the people, and, therefore, no good is to be expected from them. one of the golden dreams poverty. When he died, Let the people assist each other, and they need not care for lawyers and priests; they will get their own again in spite of both. The Samaritan was well offhe might have spared himself all the trouble the wounded man gave him-he might have gene on his way rejoicing, and spent the time and money which he bestewed on the cure of the sufferer on his own pleasures and pursuits; but he was not so selfish. He could not enjoy while he saw the other suffer : he associated with him as the working men that are well of should with those that are ill off, for it may be their turn next, and we should do unto others as we would be done by. Let them associate, and say to the unpity-

ing and plundering priests, "Give an account of your stewardship, for you may be no longer stewards."

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

J. W. Original Correspondence.

OCONNOR UPON THE QUESTION OF EXPE-DIENCY-TRANSFER-COMPROMISE-POLI. TICAL TRAFFIC AND COMPENSATION.

POB ALL CLASSES AND ALL SECTS OF ALL NATIONS, AND TO MY OWN DEAR FUSTIAN-JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UN-SHORN CHINS, THE PROP OF ALL

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I anxiously crave your best attention to a latter which promises to be very long, as months for non-payment of 3s. 6d. the subjects on which it designs to treat are numerous and complex, yet so minutely dependant one upon the other, as to make them accessories to the facts which I mean to charge against misrule; and if my good friend, Mr. Hill, should see a necessity of breaking my story in the middle, you will keep both ends so hot in your memory, as to make them strong in the weld, and complete as a whole.

My first and last terms, expediency and compensa. tion, are the great questions to which I ahall direct your stiention; the others, transfer, compromise, and politicel traffic, are but filling stuff, and shall be used merely as such.

Expediency, as you have been often told, and of which dear-bought experience has convinced you, is the tyrant's plea. Walker, in his dictionary, gives us seven different meanings for the word : fitness, propriety, suitableness to an end, expedition, adventure, haste, dispatch. Now, suppose we divide those meanings with the tyrants, and as their share is generally the biggest half, we may safely concede to them the four latter solutians: "expedition," "adventure," "haste," "dispatch." while to the yocabulary of just rulers, we should say. the three former properly belong. In fact, one would suppose that, according to the English language, fitness. propriety, and suitableness to an end, were the true constructions of the word, while the four latter, varying. " into calo," in meaning from the former, were added in an appendix, since the Reform Bill, as growing out of the use made of the term by Reformers.

Take these four words, expedition, adventure, haste. dispatch, and I ask you, could the mind of all-ingenious man have hit upon a motto more typical of Whig-reformed policy ? Have they not proved themselves mere adventurers, relying upon transfer, compromise, political traffic and compensation, for the success of their undertakings? Have not expedition, haste, and disnsich, in all things conducing to the adventure, marked their every act? while, in all matters connected with the welfare of the state, a creeping, cringing, moping, feeling, groping policy, has marked their every step, as if apprehensive and fearful of meeting an apparition of justice in some part of their piratical course. Have finess, propriety, or suitableness to an end, once entered into their councils, or governed, their actions? No, not once.

If it is expedient to relieve the estates of the rich from a mortgage held in trust for the whole people, ex- a transfer whose permanency depends, not like some pedition, haste, and dispatch, the three Devil-kings adventure and unjust power, step in; necessity of Whig tenure of office ! No; it is a good custom wills, and expediency unceremoniously says, "be it transformed into a bad, oppressive law. I mean the 80."

If a clamorous mob of an exclusive class complain of pediency forthwith removes the pimple.

view to a suitable end, complain of chronic disease and tection-the transfer of his natural client to the iron appliances within our reach. increasing disorder, expediency requires twenty-five

able. unchristian, and disgraceful. He won his crown utmost of their power. by the sweat of his brow and the exercise of, his talent,

That it is a robbery of the poor for the benefit of the and wore it for the good of his people. He was more, rich, which never can be upheld except by an expenmuch more tolerant to infidels, that is, to those chrissive brute force, and is, above all other measures, caltians, whom other christians call heretics, than our culated to widen that breach which FORMER PARLIAstate church is to a community professing thirty-eight MENTS, alded by a griping trading class, have widened, and nineteen-twentieths of their thirty-nine articles of

between the upper and lower classes of society. faith. He would not incarcerate a cobbler twenty-two That in order to render null and void some of the

clauses in the Bill, es-oficie Guardians have been ap-Thus we find that, coward-like, the first and the last pointed, who, in their magisterial capacity, have been act of Whiggery are in perfect keeping. Their first oppressive, ignorant, and tyrannical, and have thereby experiment was to wage domestic war against the poor brought the laws of England, as administered by them, out-of-the-way Dorchester Labourers ; their last has into contempt and disgust. been to insure the co-operation of three other powerful

For these, and numerous other reasons, your states (the one England's deadly foe and jealous rival) petitioners pray that your Honourable House will to make war upon almost the only constitutional abstain from any further legislation upon the monarch upon earth, in order that a tottering Governmeasure, leaving the old law of the 43rd of ment may limp, and hop, and hobble for another bit, Elizabeth in full force, until the people, in their united abon the prop which their deadly patronge confers upon wisdom, shall make such alterations, and improvements them, while you will find that-no matter what the in all laws for the support, comfort, and proper mainresult, whether, as you will be told, glorious, and as tainance of the poor, as shall seem fit, when they are adding brilliancy to our arms-or whether your fathers, thoroughly represented in their House, which they husbands, brothers, and friends return with wooden legs, never yet have been. And your petitioners, as in duty which they have never done nor intended to do. Such or their lifeless bodies shall lie mutilated under the bound, will ever pray. walls of Acre,-you will pay the whole reckoning, not

Now, let this be done without any man devoting only for the immediate brush, but for the distinction more time to the question than the mere signature of children, or other relatives of kings, claim a right of and emolument which must be permanently conferred the petition. There need be no meetings : there have upon the victors, that is, upon the officers, not upon already been an abundance, and public opinion has been blood; and such are all those who hold church preferfully expressed. This will not take an hour from the

Thus has the Reform Bill transferred the treasury | Charter agitation ; but let us test the House in its and if I spoke for ever, that is what all contend for,) death throes, because, believe me, that many knaves, rom hands who were well watched, and stoutly opposed, who will soon be thrown back upon the people, if not o hands who are lured on to their own undoing, petted thus tested, will say, "Oh! I never knew your mind. into extravagance, and aided into expence, in order | You did'nt petition."

that their reckleamess may first disgust the nation, and Let us see if the minority of seventeen has increased hereafter furnish a good precedent for the old oppressors, anything in three years, and this, above all other when their turn comes, and which is now, thank God, means, will put to flight the incomparable felly of these fast approaching-I say thank God-for the restoration who ask the unrepresented, why they don't use their of the Tories to a short-lived ascendancy, will be the power for practical purposes. It will give us the magic the result of our imperfect system of education, two watch-word for the establishment of Democratic rightof being right, while it will show the little value of the classes of crimes; the one being those of the poor The value of the transfer to you has been an magic without the might. A petition should be sent to which are deemed to deserve punishment; the other amalgamation of the whole squad into a fraternity of every Town Council in England, and the names, with and most flagrant, are not called crimes, but, at the unopposed plunderers. Where, now, is her Majesty's the political cognomen of those who sign it, shall be utmost, venal errors, and very frequently, by the names opposition ? When, now, do you hear of an objection, published, and, lest the petition for you should be too of glory, honour, valour, public virtue; and a hundred and their labour to foreigners, who openly seduce them a helping hand to any farther scheme of class loin order to reduce public expenditure? Never; and as strong for them, mix the medicine to the valate of the we learn from the rained state of the exchequer, a fresh | patient, make it all honey, and simply pray that the | their real character, and to which, of course, no punishappeal must be made, for give, in every corporate town to undertake the charge of it, so imperfect, those who claim to be the best in-

Have not the Corperations been a complete transfer, and, when signed, get it back and transmit it yourselves. with an increase of local taxation, of local tyrants, of By these means, in three days, Saturday, Sunday, and election profligacy, and party animosity? Yes; but Monday, you should be able to have from two to three when I come to treat of compensation, I shall have another | millions of signatures. Here, then, is right with a vengeance, but its magic consists in the substance of which But, after all, what was the greatest of all transfers, it is merely the shadow,-the might.

that in which all parties most unceremoniously joined-Let not the sophistry of those who proclaim themselves Chartists, and something more, which means upon which I have briefly treated, on the contingency fool, and something less, deter you from this act of expediency, suitable to a just and proper end. By the treatment which your petitions will certainly receive. transfer of the parish, unwilling idler, from the tender | I want to test a principle. I want to prove to you, and care and guardianship of the old English gentleman, to to put you in a position to prove to practical spouters,

principle upon the face of custom, necessity says, if whom he was known, with whom he had laboured, that devoting your energies to what is called practical not promptly removed, it may turn to a cancer, and ex. and upon whose estate he drew his first breath, par- questions, is all moonshine; and by this means we the garb of respectability. taker of his childish pranks, of his boyish freaks, his shall do more to rivet attention to the question of ques-But, if the whole people, fitly, properly, and with a manly sports, his hospitable fare, and his judicial pro- tions, the mental enfranchisement, than by all other happy for the world if mankind had learnt long ago,

> I find that having already exi space upon the questions of minor importance, that I shall be myself compelled to cut my story short in the middle. Now, ponder over what I have said, and

the proofs of her shame, or some connection, useful to the minister of the day, secures for it a comfortable Once more, the thief who steals to satisfy his hunger, or to provide a morsel for those who are to him far more precions than his own life, is doomed to stand

in the dreary exile of a penal settlement. But the respectable robber-he who by his trading and com-

mercial speculations goes beyond his own means, and by his failure involves numerous families in ruin, esthieves, or rather swindlers, are they who receive large amounts of money out of the public purse, for work are public officers, who are of no use; such are those,

who, because they happen to be the husbands, wives, taking extravagant salaries on the score of their royal ment without cure, or who holding livings with cure, devolve the sacred duties they have sworn to perform upon others, taking almost the whole must not be styled " criminals," they must not be held amenable to the law, because they are ROYAL, NOBLE. CLERICAL, or, at least, RESPECTABLE.

Thus, Madam, have I laid before you some portion

other pretty epithets used to conceal the deformity of formed, seem, in many cases, to be incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, and under which the bulk of the people should be se ignorant of their own rights, duties, and capabilities, as to tamely tolerate a system which is grinding them to the earth, orime should be found to exist to a portentous and slarming |

extent? It is, in fact, utterly impossible that crime should cease to exist, or even be, to any considerable extent. diminished, until it is plainly demonstrated that offences are such in themselves, and not merely because they are perpetrated by a certain class of individuals ; but must be recognized as such even though not clothed in rags, and vice must not be allowed to hide its deformity under

We are learning a lesson which it would have been that is, to call things by their right names, and to test

The war against Mehemet All was unjust, dishonour- measure, but, on the contrary, will oppose him to the New Poor Law affords ample evidence; but let the lish Government coupled with free trade humbug cover an apathy and indifference, even for themselves same declension be found in the privileged ranks, and Free trade, forsooth, with fifty million of taxation on and their families' welfare, by quietly submitting to behold the change ! Every palliative that cunning can our shoulders ! Our trade to Germany is doomed to things as they are, rather than make, as they say, a perdition. Our export trade to that country in 1800, devise is brought to cover, or to excase the deed; the amounted to £9,485,366 and now, after forty years of families: if she be thrifty and as good a housewife as one fair frail one is to be soothed with the tenderest care, inventions and trading speculations, we do not export | may expect now-a-days, should it be rainy weather, while the foundling hospital opens its doors to receive one half of that amount. So much for Germany. In Belgium, we are no less opposed by native enterprise ; there is a joint stock machine maker's company, provision out of the labour of those who cannot find about 750 men (sixty of whom are English) in the fact is, he pitched head foremost into the gutter about bread for their virtueus wives and legitimate offspring. | manufacture of cotton and flax machinery; they not | a yard from the door, and was almost sufficiented. Tom, only make for themselves, but for exportation, as the following extract from a London paper will shew :---

"A large ship, freighted with machinery, recently sailed from Ghent for Vera Cruz, on account of a Mexican at his country's bar ;- (I beg pardon, Madam, at merchant. This is said to be the second similar cargo what should be his country's bar,) and is, as an exectable | sent to the same party within the last three months. rascal, sent to explate his crime on the tread-wheel, or The whole of the machinery was manufactured in Belgium."

In Hamburgh, says the report, "there is a very large establishment belonging to Messry. Ghrisman and Bussee; they have expended above £30,000 in the erection of the buildings, and the purchase of English capes without punishment, and can come forth to the tools, also patterns of the most approved English world as an honourable man. A still higher class of machinery." Here is another blow at the "great workshop of the world." Now, let us examine our own position ! Our weavers complain that the exportation of machinery is injurious to their trade. I fear that complaining is useless, for I find the following passage in the Nottingham Journal :---

"HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES .-- A practice has commenced, within these few weeks, which, if not prevented in time, will tend to depopulate the midland counties: namely, an extensive exportation of Englishbuilt stocking frames to Belgium and Holland, and some few to France. \* \* \* A considerable number have been shipped from Liverpool to the United States, which has been a sort of free port for such traffic, as the custom-house officers take little notice of such fleece to themselves. All these parties are guilty shipments. No less than twenty-seven plain frames of crimes of the deepest dye : but then such men were exported at one shipment about a month since [June last) to Antwerp, whether by Treasury license one place ---or otherwise, remains to be seen. Foreign agenus are extensively engaged in purchasing more frames, and engaging hands to work them. A sert of half fever prevails among the unemployed to get situations of the evidence which goes to prove that we have, as abroad; and so numerous are the applications, that only the best workmen are selected. In addition to which, considerable numbers of frame smiths have been seduced to leave this vicinity for Antwerp, Ostend,

Ath, and Calais." After reading such a paragraph, it appears almost useless to cry out; our mechanics sell their ingenuity against their country; the Government officers. too. wink at this exportation of machines, in consequence, really funny ! Now, the great question resolves itself them wipe away this stain from their escutcheon before into these details :--- Can we prevent the exportation of they are entrusted with farther power. machinery? I say, emphatically, no! Reason; because we have gone too far in encouraging our political and commercial enemies. Ought we to prohibit the exportation as far as possible? I say, yes! Reason; because, by radically reforming the representative sys-

tem, we might improve our country so as to turn the use of machinery into a more profitable channel, to go to the good of the commonwealth; besides, those operatives, who depend upon machine-making in England, are numerically small compared with those who depend on manufacturing by machinery; consequently, therefore, the interests of the many ought not to be macrificed to those of the few; and if we do not oppose the exportation of machinery, we should tacitly allow a band of speculators and dissatisfied manufacturers to pronounced all things "GOOD," yes, VERY GOOD;

enrich themselves at the expense of the downfall of the staple manufactures of England, and the consequent ruin of the people.

No doubt, a bill will be brought into Parliament by their merit or demerit, not by the appearance they Mark Phillips, to allow free exportation of machinery

bother about it. Just look at the mother of one of these her young brood are kept within doors ; if moderately fine, it is impossible to confine them, and out they go : in a few minutes little Dick is brought in by some of called, "The Societe du Phcenix," at Ghent, employing the elder branches, all covered over with mud., The who is bigger, comes, in a few minutes later, holding up his sludgy hands, his brat besmeared with the same composition, bellowing like a bear; he, too, has tumbled, or been pushed down by Billy Sauce 'em; and thus, the poor mother has her hands full ; perhaps, no money, no water, no soap; what is she to do? Oh, these dirty streets ! she cries ; God help poor people ! we shall all be lost : The father, too, who has hard to toil all day, and then to tramp a mile, or so, to his home, is ill clad and ill shod, through such streets, such broken and bad causeways, in worse than the

infirmary or the charnel house, and his family, poor things, to the bastile, there to be separated from their mother ! and then, and then, and then-God knows

what next. Some may say that this is overdrawsmere fiction ; but, had I space, I could give facts, and facts are more strange than fiction."

Fearing to trespass too much at once upon your valuable space, I must close. But, Sir, where is the remedy for these crying evils? Is there no way out? Thank God, yes. The power to make our own laws; to spend our own money ; to manage our own affairswhether general or local, will soon put all to right. Let the working men arouse from their slumbers. to "upset the world as it is." Byron says in

"The river looks on Marathon. And Marathon looks on the sea : And musing there an hour alone,

I dreamt that Greece might still be free." We do not dream, however, we know it; and I which that working men would "muse an hour alone" ever what I have written for their benefit: for I flatter myself facts like these, which come home to their abodes may stir them up to look further still; and, by a ceaseless agitation, and determination never to lend from their father-land to minister to their designs gislation, they will nail their colours to the mast head, and let the cry be, "Universal Suffrage, and No Surrender." Let them consider who are the owners will lose the monopoly of machine-making for all the | ewn ends. Is not the ' sincerity' of their professions world ! Free traders talking of monopoly ? This is seen in the present condition of cottage property ? Let

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM HICK. Superintendent of the statistical survey lately made in Leeds.

Leeds, Feb. 5, 1841.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-We read, that when the First Great Cause,

by His all-powerful flat, called all nature from the womb of nonentity, and had given each component part of the system its place, office, or function, be but, somehow or other, things have become VERY BAD. This latter fact is too well known to require the trouble of much close investigation.

The Theologians of every shade-the philosophers of every school-the politicians of every class-and all assume, but by the truth or falsehood of the principle | it will be supported by all the political philosophers | the ilss of every creed and kind-feel that something is Well, what is it? Why the canting barrel-bellled hypocrite who says he is "the Legate of the Skies." while enacting the tragedy of Rathcormac--and who trade of England to foreigners; it will also furnish declares his office "sacred," while fleecing the flock, more proofs of the necessity of a Radical Reform of that | devouring the fat, and "robbing the widows' houses." House which wields the destinies of the people in so would fain have us give credence to his tub-droppings and become mute, seeing that our woes are only the chastisements of the Lord, for our individual sins of omission and commission. Query. How is it that the black wolves in sheen's clothing, and their whelps, don't get a slice of the chastisement ? Is honest industry more deserving of the prison rules to write for the press; for I found means | rod than those who have converted the temple into a "den of thieves." and who have carried desolation and misery to every cotter's hearth? No, no, the blasphemy of these sanctimonious crutches of corruption is too glaring to arrest popular attention. further than to be condemned. Were the poor, the needy, the insulted and suffering millions to be taciturn at the command of this God-dishonouring gang of sable-coated and blackhearted dissemblers, the stones beneath our feet would upbraid us for our infatuation, and curse us for our guilty silence. Don't think, Sir, that I have stepped out to fire upon there are some among them yet untouched by "the leaven of unrighteousness." though such is the paucity of their numbers that, like comets, they are rarely seen, and the blessings attendant on their visits "Few, and far between." The philosophers of the Malthusian school, unable to R. J. RICHARDSON. disprove the existence of wide-spread misery, would have us subscribe to the doctrine of "redundant population," and would, of course, have the poor, the working man, to disobey the command of his Creator. and counteract the dictates of nature. But this beastly parson, and his brutal gang, have yet to demonstrate that God has made more mouths than he has created food to fill, and they also forget to propound their doctrine to the wealthy idlers. Would it not be far better to carry their dogmas to the palace rather than to the cot, and thunder them in the ears of the prince rather than in those of the plebeian? Certainly it would. But then, the prince would whisper to them the bounty of good John Bull-he would tell them how well the old fellow provides for the breeding and rearing of dogs, horses, monkeys, and brats, and, therefore. their mission to the palace would be as fruitless as it towards their richer brethren; and if I do not prove is, and ever will be, to the dwelling of the sons of There is another race of philosophers in this country, which ought not to be passed by without notice-I mean the Owenites, who are the antipodes of the Malthusian sect. Although I differ, in toto, from these men on points of theology, yet their views of the present position of society, and the remedial measures they propound for its reorganization, are such as demand the attention of every friend to his kind. The order of society is completely inverted : the circumstances surrounding us, and with which we are brought into frequent contact, are such as, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, militate against our individual interest, or are inimical to the general weal. Society indubitably requires a remodelling : a different system of training must be adopted; in short, "old things must pass away, and all things become new." It would be well if the Chartists and Socialists. generally, would think upon the admirable saying of Bronterre-" Every rational Socialist must be a Chartist, and every rational Chartist must be a Socialist." Allow me, Sir, to express my surprise that both parties do not act more in concert; both have one object in view, namely, the happiness of the human race-both war against existing evils, and both ought to work together, leaving religious matters at home for more private use, as they are not weapons meet for political warfare. The Socialists and the Chartists have both to combat the same enemy; the objects of both are alike hostile to the views, objects, and designs of those, who, for well known reasons, love things as they are. The annihilation of Chartism, and the destruction of Socialism, is the desire of "the powers that be"-both are marked out as victims; therefore, let us aid each other, which may be done without the least compromise on either hand. Separate from points of theological disputation, the two systems must be amalgamated to effectuate and give permanency to that state of human happiness sought by both to be at-

dark, past projecting steps, perhaps, is tripped up, tumbles down some unprotected cellar steps, with which the town abounds, breaks an arm or a leg, if not his neck, is picked up by a saucy police or watchman, who swears he was drunk, or he would not have been there; he is taken to the lock up, thence to the

years at least to perfectly understand the nature of the pstient's complaint, and as many more to decide upon the remedy-witness the hand-loom weaver's complaint.

If the landlords require a fictitious value to be put upon their estates, suitable to the end, that they may be expeditiously made good security for the fund-lords, prudence says it is just, and expediency cries, expedition, haste, dispatch, and, as if by magic, the thing is done.

So with the parsons. If an article is to be added to I the state creed, or if one is to be lopped off; if faith should require a reform, equivalent to all secular reforms, so that the state sword and the church sword should in nothing clash; or if new security should be required for the purpose of transferring the payment of tithes from an enlightened to an ignomant portion of the community, expedition, haste, and dispatch are always at the service of the adventurers; and no Whig iron ever cools for want of sufficient heat in the political formace.

As far as expediency goes, then, I claim, for the whole people, a chance of fitly, properly, and suitably (instead of expeditionaly, hastily, and with dispatch) spplying the Reform Bill in the spirit in which the people risked their lives for its accomplishment-that is, that it shall make taxation and representation coestensive. If this is treason, I am a traitor and glory in the name. Hence, we cut even expediency, the prop of tyrants, from under them, and claim its just and rightful application to the suitableness of the ends. of justice.

Let us now consider Transfer. The Beform Bill pro mined to be the annihilation of Toryism ; not for Whig benefit, but for national improvement. The Whigs mid, the Tories rule contrary to the maxims of the Constitution, in violation of compact, and in opposition to public will. They wage destructive, perpetual, and expensive wars, for the purpose of keeping up their own power, and thereby are compelled to levy grinding taxes upon the subject. We want reform to preserve Peace, and, thereby, as war is the most expensive item in national expenditure, to lighten the public burden, and make retrenchment in such departments as have hitherto been kept up as mere auxiliaries of political power, without being at all beneficial to the country. The reform demagogues over and over again said, " we What not transfer, we require equal justice for all."

Let me point out a few delusions practised by two of the most prominent reform demagogues. Russell said that the object of the Reform Bill was, to make represensation and taxation co-extensive-can words be more more ?

Stanley, in a speech commenting upon the little Which the Reform Bill was said to hold out for Ireland, used the following words :-- "We have abolished tithes for you, and for ever ; call you that nothing ?" He further said that, another principle of the Reform Bill, The, " to place all the institutions of the country under

Now, in our most heated imagination, we have asked lar way? They cause cottages to be built for his accomarts of design, and their application to various fabrics, given birth to the apothegm, that "the great magic in reference to the fourth commandment. If a poor for no more; and, let me ask, if it is right that the modation, which, in some respects, are little better are better understood. Metals are more successfully politics is to be right," than which, a more ignorant [fellow be caught trying to gain something for force which carried the measure should be satisfied with than pigsties; in general, two small rooms, with cellarwrought and worked; chemical knowledge, in its sentence could not be written; let me council you to do his half-starved family (or supplying the destitute in various branches is farther advanced than with us. hole for coals, when he can get any; for which he pays len ? Has not the Reform Bill, then, notwithstanding right. Indeed, you have always been right, and you his neighbourhood whe did not receive their scanty Steam engines are formed on all sides, and mechanical from five to six pounds per annum, with, or sometimes the denial of transfer, been the mere transfer of power improvements have made radid strides, and have without, the local rates attached. There is, remember, have as yet found but little magic in your rectitude. earnings till too late for the market on the Saturfrom one gorged faction, who governed by measure in the first place, no common sewer, and, in conseserved to open a wide field for the charac-The great magic in politics is to have the might, and day night) by Sanday trading, he is liable to and rule (which, though galling, the nation began to teristic developement of German intelligence. Our quence, no sumpstone or hole, inside, to take off the "the only true title to power is that which right and be pounced upon by some pious advocate of bear as a settled wen), to another faction, so destitute impolicy has contributed much to make Germany dirty water-all is obliged to be thrown upon the surmight conspire to uphold." Sabbath sanctity, and placed within the fange our most formidable rival. Our extravagant system of face of the street-the door must be thrown open at all of public confidence-so wanting in faith, without rule Government, together with our debt, requires a heavy seasons if the hands only want washing-no water-You know that I have no faith in petitions, for any of the law as a most flagrant transgressor; but or measure, as to be compelled to manufacture new amount of taxation, to be levied upon almost all foreign no set-pot-and no many things. Rows of houses are practical benefit which they are likely to produce. You no wonder, for his crime must be enormous, being abases for new adherents, in order to furnish a substiproduce; the Germans, by the law of retalliation, im- crowded together-an inch to spare for nothing-they have, however, wisely petitioned for the restoration superinduced in some way or other by the still mere tute for their want of moral courage and common pose heavy duties upon our manufactures; at the same stand back to back, by which streets are formed; and of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and upon other subjects, atrocious crime of poverty. To sell a loaf to honest time they foster and encourage their own manu- when a want of base is the great difficulty with the tained. honesty ? Have you fewer placemen, fewer pensioners, fewer sinecurists, or fewer Commissioners ? If the therefore you still, in some instances, approve of the poverty, unless the salesman be a baker, duly au. facturers; and from the influence they possess in the money-making speculator, down deeper he burrows-English Court, they experience no difficulty in procuring puts a family in the cellar, one in the middle, and ano-Great Mogul's toe sches, is not the chance of a royal farce. Let me, then, advise you to get up petitions in thorised to break the Sabbath by act of Parliament. is an order in Council for the exportation of any particular | ther in the pile above : but the rarest thing in the crotchet-mongers and pioneers of faction: but I fear every locality, against the re-enactment of the measure ; commission of condolence a God-send to our retrenching gross immorality, calling for pains and penalties in this piece of machinery, so we have been swindled out of world, with such inhabitants, is a useable privy or ash- that my thread will be too long, and shall, therefore, it will have died a natural death this Session. Do world, and hell fire in the next; but the parties of our political rights, out of the profit of our labour, and place. The consequence of this is as I have before conclude by exhorting the Socialists to aid their Char-Tilers ? not go to any expence. The plan which I propose is pleasure, the drives in the park and the Sunday even. now, we are being swindled out of our trade altogether, stated; all is thrown out upon the street, covered by tist brethren in their effort to overthrow the present You have had more commissions within five years, this :- A sheet of long foolscap paper will contain 250 without any apparent resources to fall back upon, save ashes, or carried off by the rain as it is exhaled in va- cannibal system, and establish freedom, and, consethan in fifty years before the Reform Bill; and all to ing parties, for gaming and abominations of every kind. pours; and the stench wafted back again into the quently, happiness, on a firm and durable foundation. the Poor Law Bastiles. names, leaving room for a short petition at the head : inquire how money may be most profitably applied for th of the nobility and gentry, are in perfect accordance In Saxony, one of the German Union, with an area houses, inducing fevers and death. Let the Chartists beware of crotchet-mongers and Emply of Whig power, and for the preservation of a each page will admit of two columns of signatures, and When surveying the East Ward, we found, at least, with the nature of the day of rest; and the saints of the of 5,748 square miles, and a population of 1,595,608; ] unprincipled agitators; and, should a few unstable let millions of those be sent to Mr. Fielden. Every 250 Agnew school, who are horrified at the bare idea of a there were, in the year 1836, 229 factories, (116 woollen five hundred inhabitants, in one locality, entirely destiindividuals in our own ranks, from motives yet uncorrupt Administration. will cost only one penny, the price of the cover. Let 113 cottom,) 38 bleaching establishments, 3" dying es- tute of one useable privy. There were three in an enknown, assail our organ, the Star, and its conductor, The secresy of Tory Government was a general compleasant tea meeting, or a country ride, by the working tablishments, 1,559 manufacturing establishments, 278 try, but the soil had not been removed of so long that heed them not-tares are yet among the wheat, and the class leaders take them in their pockets; let them classes on a Sunday, never think that a Sabbath bill plaint. Has your secret service fund been diminished we must not be discomfited at the apostacy of a fow, hosiery establishments, 125 ribbon establishments, 45 they literally ran over-down the passage and out at be placed in barbers' shops, news-agents' shops, and is called for to regulate the saloons of my Lord Duke, Ender the candid rule of the open and undisguised Whigs, even though they have made a trade of Chartism, and printing establishments, 362 lace, blonde, &c. estab- each end: the ash-holes were also filled to overflowing. in the shops and houses of all who are opposed to the lishments, 25 chemical works, 48 iron works, 18 ma- And here, in summer time, the inhabitants, who are who wished to submit all and everything to vigilant or to place under efficient controul the hells in St. live by it still. re-enactment of the law. chine-making establishments, with many others, making chiefly Irish, empty their beds, consisting of chaff Popular controul ? James's-street. will give a solution to the paradoxical conduct of cer-2,899 in all. Much attention has been paid of late to shavings, &c., to get rid of the filth which, certainly, Let your petition run thus :---We find that, in accordance with the supposed tain parties. But let the Charter, the whole Charter. Are your wars fewer, or more distant from the hearth, the manufactures of machinery in Saxony, "the Sachu- makes the ash-place a moving concern. The surface of To the Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament requirements of God's precepts, the man who and nothing less than the Charter, be our motto. or declared upon better pretensions ? schen Maschinenban Compagnie, (Saxon Machine-making | these streets, as a matter of course, is covered and im-Company) with a capital of one million of dollars, is passable; for, how can it be otherwise. I remember assembled. imbues his hands in the blood of his fellow, is worthy Yours, truly, Are your taxes less onerous, or more equally laid WH. RIDER. said to be in a flourishing state. Other similar estab- finding, in another part of the town, a small batch of of the punishment of death, for he is a murderer The humble Petition of the industrious classes of upon the several parties, according to their ability to Leeds. Feb. 10th, 1841. lishments have been formed; machines and models property where, at least, one hundred people had but whom a righteous vengeance suffers not to live; but boar them ! Barnsley and its vicinity, have been imported, both from England and other the use of one small privy. But there are scores of countries, and English artisans have been engaged to similar instances; and when the people are all at home, when a Queen and Government resolve to commit No; you have had the two most unjust wars ever SHEWETH. ON WEDNESDAY LAST, Robert Hume, James Far murders by the thousand .- when, because a people regive instructions to the Germans, and to undertake the | which only happens on the Sabbath-day, half their Waged within the memory of man proclaimed since last That your petitioners look upon the New Poor Law rar. and James Clifford, all attached to a theatrica superintendence of their werks."-(See page 57, Bow-) time is employed in watching each other in and out, or Sension of Parliament: -fuse to let merchants poison them, it is resolved that time is employed in watching each other in and out, or company, lately performing at Whitehaven, were, they slip down behind walls or corners, or else annoy company, lately performing at Whitehaven, were, some other person's property where a better supply of after a long examination before the magistrates of Amendment Act as a robbery of the poor, by the alloring's report.") The war against the Chinese, the most peace-loving hired miscreants shall be sent to kill them, in the most cation of their trust property, to purposes different There needs no logical tact to convince the most some other person's property where a better supply of from those for which it was originally granted and approved fashion of improved military butchery,-then Workington, committed to our goal for trial at the and least civilised nation in all the arts of modern ignorant dullard that the trade of England is declining conveniences exists. ensuing assizes, on a charge of committing a violent The working classes have fewer artificial and more it is no crime at all, but on the contrary, is most barbariam, in the world. You have to pay for Angloin Germany. Now, the Germans have got the heads, real and natural wants than the upper classes. Their assault, with intent to murder, on Robert Archiheld. Indian smugglers' license to enervate, intoxicate, and glorious and honourable; and those who have most disthe hands, the machines, the models, and the instruc-That they consider it as a violation of the laws of bald, master mariner, and George Thomlinson. tors, they make their own machines, and manufacture kind of employment requires more labour and more extinguished themselves in the work of blood, are set up madden the subjects of a monarch, careful of the health, farmer, both of Flimby.-Carlisle Journal. God, and destructive of the very best principles upon pence in washing, whether in linen, person, or abode; their own goods. The report upon Leipz's fair states. as idols, and the wreath of what is called honour, with the morals, and the condition of his subjects; and this INFAMOUS CHARGE .- William Fletcher, aged 21. "British printed calicoes have been exceedingly re- and, as if hell had been raked to find means for their which the British Constitution has been based. other things more substantial, must be bestowed upon degradation and misery, every thing with which they and James Chittern, 24, both described as grooms. duced by native competition," and "the low German economists call free trade, and your capitalists look on That they will give to it, in all its stages, every con- them. cotton manufacturers have driven those of England out have to do, only contributes to their oppression. Wages | were sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. at and laugh, while you psy for the experiment, which stitutional opposition which remains in their power : stitutional opposition which remains in their power; A decline from the paths of virtue is, in the of the market." More improved machinery will very are reduced to the starving point, food dear, and taxes the Central Criminal Court, for threatening to and that they never will vote for, or support, any female in humble life, deemed worthy of the severest shortly drive our finer cotton manufactures out of Gerthey anticipate will introduce your produce into the candidate who lends himself to the re-ensetment of the privations, and must be branded with infamy, as the many. All this comes of the accursed system of Eng- avarice can inflict, is it to be wondered at if they dis- of an attempt to commit an abominable orime. Cleatial empire.

sway, the economising grasp, the licentious controul of the well-paid economist of the rich man's trust. This was "the unkindest cut of all."

word upon these said corporations.

the soldiers.

that's the question.

But, besides its physical effects, mark its moral tendency. Few people have as yet weighed this hellish always bear in mind that, under the present system, measure in all its bearings. They have not, poor souls, you have not the power, although you pay all the had time to turn from the physical enormity to a con- taxes, to effect, by your petitions, any, the slightest sideration of the moral consequence. The Star, three years ago, told you that benceforth of a palace menial, to the shortening of a royal that measure would be the basis of every law of mag- horse's tail, or to the disbanding of a troop or company nitude formed under the present system, while, even of soldiers.

worse, it has had the effect of breaking up local society, of setting master against man, party against party; family against family, and interest against interest. It has palluted the streams of that neverceasing current-local justice. And herein consists its greatest hideousness, its potency for evil, and power of mischief; and from this one of its features we may trace every imprisoned Chartist to his weary abode, tyranny to its rise, and, I trust, to its fall.

Observe, then, my friends, that the greatest transfer of which history makes mention, is that transfer of magisterial appointments, consequent upon the New Poer Law, and the necessity of swamping the little of vigilant popular controul which the Bill left, by an inundstion of ignorant, purse-proud, upstart, self-sufficient Justice Shallows. A set of nincompoops, who know as much about law as the horse that carries

them. Behold, then, the jurisdiction given to these worthies, with reference, in the first instance, to the enforcement of the measure, which, in direct violation of the original intent, has left them master of all the avenues of justice, in their capacity of en-officio gendarmes, thus swamping the bench with starvation Guardians. And what followed? Why, such beastly decisions as would disgrace a bench of fools; and in nearly all cases where appeals have been made against those decisions, reprimand has followed; but the expense of appeal against unjust magistrates, is an effectual bar to justice, be the poor man's claim never so good. Hence we find a thousand pounds bail for working men, and eighty and sixty for high offences committed by a higher order of beings. And, observe, this very holding to bail is strong presumptive evidence against a working man, thus stamped with the wrath and censure of one set of masters, for the guidance of another set, who are to sit in judgment, as jurors, upon their oaths.

I would not give you a turnip, nay, not a rotten one, for the oaths of a middle class jury, when empannelled to try a working class slave. These men, observe, as magistrates, have the power of introducing the Rural plain, and do we, even now, in our strength, ask for Police, of ordering out and paying the special constables and soldiers, with your money, to shoot you, and of

> the secret service fund, to furnish their spies with the wages of seduction, treachery, and perjury.

This, then, whether considered morally or physically, is the greatest, as it is the most destructive, transfer of all. A dash may annihilate the power of a faction, but the law remains written; and now, before I take i

change in state affairs; nay, not even to the discharge

I am, my friends,

QUEEN.

MADAN .- We will now, if you please, resume our every local injustice to its source, and every act of illustrations as to the classes into which criminals are divided, and the equal justice dealt out to each. And

the moral isw. If a poor ignorant fellow swear a profane oath, (and I admit the practice is both wicked and disgraceful,) he may be fined by any justice of the dupes? peace, before whom the offence is proved; and if he swear falsely, he is (and very properly, too) liable to conraging improvements and innovations, and an office libellers and seditionists. an indictment for perjury. The law denounces these acts as crimes, which call for condign punishment; but

I pray your Majesty to note well, that there are no crimes in the great, noble, and even clerical portion of the community. Those gentry may insult the heavens with their profanity, and in 999 cases out of 1,000 they are never called to an account at all; or, if perchance, as in the case of a magistrate the other day, somebody | and holding up to the admiration of foreigners our is honest enough to call for the infliction of the penalty most profitable inventions. Poor fools! The Ursa noon the respectable, as well as upon the poor, delinguent, the punishment, in the latter case, is at the

it is absolutely nothing to a rich "respectable." Again, while perjury is considered to be most horrible in a case of petty theft, the wholesale perjury, which is daily committed by the elile of the land, is considered from falling into her present degraded and humbled as utterly beneath the notice or the controul of the law. I am withheld by the terrors of the law of libel from being more explicit; but this I will say-Look at the oaths constantly taken by Members of Parliament, by Magistrates, by public officers, by tradesmen, and parties engaged in commerce, and by all orders of the clergy, and then say, if those solemn appeals to the Deity are not constantly violated in the most shameless and unblushing manner. Has not "O ! it is only a plan to get the "heads and hands;" the political Custom House oath !" passed into a proverb ? And what | economists have been weighed in the balance, and the are we to think of the conscientiousness of the clergy compelling the Government to open the purse strings of in regard to oaths, when we see church livings constantly advertised for sale in the public prints, in the "heads and hands" to make their machinery, and teeth of the solemn oath against simony, inscribed in very shortly we shall have more "heads and hands,"

the canons, and which, every person having cure of tospare. A surplus population of weavers, dyers, spinsouls must take before induction to his benefice? Vet all this frightful immorality is no crime, for the authors scription of Germany. of it are respectable.

they involve. So far as the public are concerned, the of the free-trade school; of course, the people have no out of order. more " respectable" the criminal, the more heinous is

should be the punishment. I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant,

NUMA.

London, January 27th, 1841. ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT.

LETTER XI.

To such a state have we been brought by our system of political economy, that it is difficult to see a clear I do not know what were the facilities for prisoners

hibit entirely the exportation of machinery, and the emigration of artisans. I fear we are so far sold to Men of Coine, so far have I discharged my duty to foreigners, and our commercial relations so miserably de- | your unfortunate class. I shall now publish the whole pendent upon their breath, that they would still suck eur vitals and laugh at us. Whilst we have a court | copies are forwarded to every Member of Parliament, here I must beg your stiention to the third precept of filed with foreigners, an aristocracy patronising them, that they do not plead ignorance of your condition. I a government depending upon foreign loan mongers, a canot do otherwise than express my thanks to the the whole crowd of parsons, en masse, for I am certain race of imbecile merchants and manufacturers courting Editor of the Northern Star, for opening his columns them. and a whole nation apeing their follies and vices, how can we expect to be otherwise than pusillanimous copies of each letter have been circulated weekly in the

We have a villanous system of Patent Laws, en- of Fox Maule, the whipper-in of the Government where drawings and specifications are deposited, de-

scribing such inventions and improvements most minutely. Foreigners, by this means, can steal the brains of Englishmen as quietly as possible, copy

drawings and specifications, carry them over to the Continent, and manufacture machinery as perfect as our own. We have also numbers of scientific works, full of plates, describing every invention, and a host of foolish scribes and talkers boasting of our genius,

say in the matter, but it will not pass; nevertheless, the people must keep a look out for the debates, and the offence, and in public equity the more severe they will see the class of fellows who would sell the

> rackless a manner. I now conclude these series of ten letters upon the hand-loom weavers' case: nine of them were written in Lancaster and Kirkdale gaols; and I must say, in justice to the Governors of those gaols, that they are in no wise blameable, though it was contrary to the to get them out without inculpating the Governors, whose duties would have prompted them to prohibit their transmission, had they passed into their hands.

way out of our embarrassments. If we were to pro- in other gaols; but Lancaster and Kirkdale are very liberal towards political prisoners.

of the letters in a cheap form, and take care that to my Analysis, whereby, at least, thirty thousand remotest parts of these kingdoms; yes, even to the desk

February 8th, 1841.

THE EFFECTS OF CLASS-LEGISLATION, AS SEEN IN THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

### [Concluded from our last.]

Let us now take a still closer view of the subject. and ponder upon the state of things ; let us also awake Major of the Manchester Guardian foolishly imagines up to a sense of our real position, and, with our eyes open, commence an immediate struggle to escape. I that if Parliament does not allow free trade in machinery "a most extensive and lucrative branch of have already shewn how unfairly the upper classes best but nominal, for the five shillings may be a serious ( machine making) will be monopolised by apply the funds contributed, by all, for the equal use fine to a poor mechanic, or agricultural labourer, whilst foreigners." We cannot prevent foreigners becoming of all. And now let us see how the working classes, active rivals, we ought never to have been exporting with all their "ignorance" and "imbecility," act machinery or tools, until we had radically reformed the representation of the people, which, had it been that, in this at least, they fulfil more than the golden toil.

done fifty years ago, would have prevented England rule requires, namely, "to do as they would be done unte," I shall be greatly mistaken. What a beautiful position, and her people from seeking a fair market steeple-house they are just finishing, at the bottom for their labour in other countries, in consequence of of Kirkgate, for the upper and middle classes : being denied one in their own. Foreigners laugh at what capital houses they rear on every handus. Dr. Bowring, in his Report on the Prussian Com- they are complete in every particular-not an outhouse is wanting-a plentiful supply of water-not mercial Union, page 55, says :---

one without a privy, ash-holes, extra water closets, "I have often heard the observation in Germany. You may try to stop the exportation of your ma- grates, and sumpholes-good spouting-top and common sewerage, with other means to take off all bad chines, but how can you stop the exportation of the smells and prevent nuisance-well-flagged causeways, heads and hands that make them ?" The Doctor's favourite emigration scheme is a capital and beautifully-paved streets-sweet plots of garden ground, and here and there is exhibited a miniature country forming the centre of a square-trees in rich blossoms, grass waving-yes, in the midst of a popueffect of their surplus population doctrine is recorded lous and manufacturing town the luxurious odour and in the above quotation. Yes, yes, we rid ourselves of the "surplus population," and the Germans get beauty of flowers may be perceived in all their infinitude of variety. And the working classes glory to do all this for them; although, should they desire to go occasionally to snuff the air in such a neighbourhood -to catch a glance, they have to do it at the risk of ners, printers, &c. We are already in a declining Compare our condition with the Doctor's debeing sent to prison for peeping over the walls or state. through the paling.

In some respects Germany may boast of superiority Let us see, then, what return is made-what the popular vigilant control." upper and middle classes do for the labourer in a simileave of this question, and as some sagacious booby has to Great Britain in her means for manufactures. The We find the same broad distinction drawn in

I had intended to allude to some of the plans, schemes, tricks, and subterfuges of the itinerating

Your true and faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE

Something mysterious hangs over us, but a little time

# THE NORTHERN STAR

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LOBDS.-Tuesday, February 9.

Viscount MELBOURNE called the attention of the House to her Majesty's message respecting her wish to confer some signal mark of favour on Lord Kesne, by making a provision for that Noble Lord and his two mext male heirs; and after adverting to the services of Lord Keans in India, for which he had on a former occasion received the thanks of their Lordships, the Noble Viscount moved an address to her Majesty in accordance with the tenor of her most gracions

Lord ELLENBOROUGH cordially concurred in the motion, his only regret being that it had been so long delayed. The Noble Lord passed a warm eulogium on the services of Lord Keane, after which the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Tuesday, Feb. 9.

In reply to a question from Mr. O'CONNELL, Lord PALMERSTON said that he could not lay before the House the treaty between this country and Texas

until after its ratification. Lord STANLEY again drew the attention of the Noble Lord to the detention of Mr. M'Leod, in New York, wishing to know what steps had been taken to procure his liberation.

Lord PALMERSTON said that upon that very day would expect him to state what those instructions were.

Lord STANLEY desired to learn whether any previous instructions had been sent out on the subject. Lord PALMERSION replied that the despatches from

Mr. Fox had only been received on Saturday, and that day (Tuesday) was the first upon which the fival instructions could be sent out. A former case, however, upon which Mr. Fox had been fully instructed. was precisely similar in principle to the present.

Mr. HUMB quoted an order of the day of the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, passing a high enloginm on the conduct of the parties engaged in the desjesty's Government, and whether it had been approved of by them ?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the document had been communicated, and the views of the Government upon the subject had been; represented to the Government of America.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked, whether the British Government had approved or disapproved of the destruction of the Caroline?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Gothe case, that the capture of the Caroline was justifiable. This announcement was received with loud cheering from all parts of the House.

In answer to another question from Mr. HUME, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the opinion of her Majesty's rican Minister in London, and to the American renewed on hearing this declaration from the Noble Lord

Lord MORPETH obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to drainage in Ireland, and the improvement of novigation and water power in connection with the system of drainage.

Mr. F. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases. The bill was nearly the same as the one he had unsuccessfully introduced to the House last session of Parliament, but he had arranged it so that each instance in which the punishment of death was proposed to be abolished was made the subject of a separate clause. He confined the operation of the present Bill to England and Wales, but he pledged himself, if successful in carrying this Bill through Parliament, that he would bring in similar bills for Ireland and Scotland. He was glad to find that Ministers in-

given to introduce the Bill. On the motion of Mr. EMERSON TENNENT, the House went into committee on the laws affecting the copyright were able, till others could be fetched, or otherwise term of three months, the present limit of protection,

to a term of twelve months. Mr. M. PHILIPS was unfavourable to the change.

- Mr. LABOUCHERE doubted the expediency of ex-
- tending the term beyond half a year.
- Mr. COLQUHOUN supported the motion.
- Mr. MORRISON thought six months sufficient.
- Mr. WILLIAMS objected to all change.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD continued to desire protectection for works of invention.

months term.

Mr. HUME said, this was going a great deal too far;

saw no necessity for any protection at all.

long a term as twelve months.

Mr. E. TENNENT replied ; and the Chairman was instructed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with Mr. E. Tennent's proposal; which

was done, and leave granted. Mr. O'CONNELL moved for various returns relating to licensed vietuallers; after which,

Mr. DIVETT asked leave to bring in a Bill for allowing Jews to make the declaration contained in the instructions of the Government had been sent to the Acts 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 5 and 15, on ad. were the most pure, virtuous, and harmless creatures Mr. Fox, but neither the Noble Lord nor the House mission to corporate offices. He thought it but just to in the world; but, by their conduct, they prove themput the Jews on the same footing with the Quakers selves the most odious wretches, and are guilty of cant,

and the Moravians. Sir ROBERT INGLIS resisted this motion. He believed

there was only one individual whom such a Bill would benefit-namely, Mr. David Salomons, who had objection was, that this concession would be used as an argument for ulterior measures. The Jews were not to be considered as a peculiar sect but as a separate

nation ; and they had, therefore, no claim to municipal

or political franchises in England. Mr. WARBURTON said, that Sir Robert Inglis. if he treated them as sliens, ought to bring in a Bill for truction of the Carolina. Hs wished to know whether excluding them from property in land. No evil was this document had ever been transmitted to her Ma- stated which their admission would involve. Gentlemen had complained last year of Mehemet Ali for his

alleged persecution of the Jews, but really their own civil persecution of that people was just as bad. Mr. GLADSTONE said Mr. Warburton had illustrated Sir R. Inglis's objection, in arguing that because Jews are permitted to enjoy the privilege of holding land, therefore Jews must be admitted to ulterior privi-

leges. He would not, however, resist, the introduction of the Bill

Mr. HAWES asserted the right of every subject of vernment thought, under the peculiar circumstances of the Crown to partake all political privileges, without respect to his religious opinions. He hoped the Bill would lead a full discussion of the whole subject in some of the further stages.

Mr. A. WHITE said that a respectable constituent of his own at Sunderland had been excluded by the exist-Government had been communicated to the Ame- ing law from a corporate office to which he had been elected. If we wished to convert the Jews, we ought Government by Mr. Fox. The cheering was again to act on the christian principle of doing to them as we would that they should do to us.

Mr. DIVETT said a few words in reply, and leave was given to introduce the Bill. The House then adjourned till Thursday.

ACCIDENT AT CASTLE DOUGLAS.

BREAKING DOWN OF A CHARTIST MEETING ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-It is a painful task, at any time, to announce accidents, and to appeal to the public in behalf of the sufferers. On the present occasion, I regret to state, that a very severe accident occurred at Castle Douglas, on Friday, the 5th of February, through which a number of working men have suffered severe injuries, and some of them, I fear, may be dis-I shall state the simple facts of the case, and leave he will shew a great variety of figures, and pledges The Chairman, 28 in duty bound, apologised for the to which that Bill would go, he would have waited its the unfortunate, and upheld their character for generosity and justice. On my arrival at Castle Douglas, according to previous rattled in their carriages, and calling some of the magistrates together, as well as visiting the tradesmen who had the letting of the Mason's Lodge, prohibited my proposed meeting in any of the public rooms in the town. I resided, in my boyhood, many years in Castle Douglas. I have not been there since I was publicly engaged in the political movement; therefore there was an unusual anxiety to hear my proposed lecture. A workroom belonging to Mr. Inglis, coach builder, was, at length, procured, and long before the hour of meeting the working men flocked in from all the surrounding villages. The room was packed full, but the joists were never intended to carry such an unusual burden, and the consequence was that the greater part of the flooring gave way, and some 500 people were cast down with dreadful force on the top of each other and into the spartment beneath, where a scene of confusion ensued which totally baffles all description. I was detained in conversation by one of the magistrates, who, together with a great number of the middle-class, were bending their steps to the meeting room, and but for that fortunate circumstance, every one is of opinion that a difference of two minutes or less, would have settled all matters of dispute between the Government and the "little Doctor." As it was, many of the shopkeepers, and one or two medical men good fortune. they escaped scot free. The whole misto their misfortunes. I regret to say that some very severe injuries were sustained, from a compound fracture in the leg to a simple braise on the head-fortunately, no lives were lost. A number of working men are, consequently so serionsly injured as to be utterly unable to pursue their usual trades, and, I imagine, it is only necessary to mention this to secure a public subscription from the people-from all, at least, whose means will enable them to soothe the sufferings of the poor and put a balm upon the wounds of the injured. Mr. Aitken, bookseller, and Mr. Blair, butcher Castle Douglas, will be happy to receive and distribute contributions

Mr. HAWES was sure the measure would give great | more is, the whole families worked at this mill, and, of course, they have all met the same fate. The spinners satisfaction to the moreantile interests; and leave was and dressers were compelled by the masters to send their wives and children into the factory; all who

of designs ; and he then proposed an extension of the they must likewise be discharged. Those overlookers and lickspittles, who could and did practise most spite and malignity towards the turn-outs, were best received by the masters ; while, on the contrary, those who had hearts and could feel for their fellow-oreatures, and could not act the rogue, fool, and knave, were sent about their business-humanity and sympathy being commodities unknown to these factory tyrannical cotton lerds. The work, before the abatement, was very bad, and the poor people were only able to get as much as kept them living from hand to Mr. O'CONNELL was an advocate for the twelve month, at this very inclement season of the year, and what they will do now, God only knows. The heads of the families will have to wander up and indeed, he and Mr. BROTHERTON, who fellowed him, down the country, in search of work; leaving their poor wives and children at the mercy of providence Mr. WARBURTON thought it hazardous to take so and chance, and perhaps for months before they will succeed, to say nothing of the expence of removing their goods. Will it be believed, that these masters are celebrated as promoters of religion, temperance, and morality; subscribe to the various charitable institutions; and that their names are blazed about in the different reports, as though they were the most immaculate saints in Christendom ? These greedy, grasping, grinding, robbing, plundering villains, are as mealy-mouthed, and make as much profession as though they

hypocrisy, brutality, hard-heartedness, cruelty, and blasphemy. They laugh, jeer, sneer, and exult at the triumph they have achieved over their helpless dependants-a disgrace to religion, to humanity, to society, petitioned the House upon the subject. His own and to every thing virtuous, honourable, and praiseworthy. The hatters and colliers are yet out, and are no nearer coming to a settlement.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings

LEEDS.-Lectures will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Fish Shambles, to-morrow, at halfand on Monday night, at eight o'clock.

HALIFAX .- The Council meets in the room, Brunswick-street, on Monday evening, at seven, to

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.-Mr. Leech will lecture at the following places during the next week:-On Sunday evening, the 14th, at Salford; on Tuesday evening, the 16th, at Ashton; on Wednesday evening, at Hoywood ; Thursday evening, 17th, at Mottram; and on Saturday evening, 19th, a: Stockport.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE delegate meeting will be held on Sunday, the 21st, at the National Charter Association, Brown-street, contiguous to St. Andrew's Church, Travis's-street, Manchester. The Associations in the county are particularly requested to send delegates.

DURHAM. -- COUNTY MISSIONARY TOWR .-Mr. Deegan will lecture the ensuing week as follows:-South Shields, Tuesday, 16th; Sunderland, Wednesday, 17th; Swalwell, Thursday, 18th; Winlaton, Sunday, 21st, half-past ten in the morning; Blaydon, same day, three in the afternoon.

SHEFFIELD .- A meeting of shareholders in the projected building for the public purposes of working men, for agreeing to rules, and paying Goose Club, on which occasion the "birds and Christopher Heaps deposits, is to be held on Monday, in the Association beasts" assembled in the Saloon of the Music Hall, Robert Craven Room, Porter-street, at seven o'clock.—Mr. R. in Albion-street, their numbers probably amounting John Airey Olby will deliver a lecture in the Association Room, to three hundred. Porter-street, on Sunday evening, concerning the death of John Clayton.

give a second lecture on phantasmagoria, for the Cummins acting the part of fugle-man, and the Joseph Bray. benefit of the Manchester Local Victim Fund ; when geese clapping their wings in token of satisfaction.

Ehartist Entelligence.

LEEDS .--- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.-

Three lectures were given in the new room of this society, corner of Cheapside, Shambles, by Mr. Benjamin Rushton of Halifax, two on Sunday last. in the afternoon and evening, and one in the evening of Monday, which were well attended and appeared to give general satisfaction. A meeting of the members of the Association was held on Tuesday, evening, when the income and expenditure of the previous month was laid before the society; after the

election of a fresh Committee, and other business of SALFORD.-The Association met here on Sunday

attendance of Mr. Butterworth, of which we hear Fox NICHOLS, and carried. loud complaints. More than 3s. was collected towards defraying the expence of the Frost, Wil-liams, and Jones Committee. The members are

increasing; and, through the exertions of the Comscientiously assist either Whig or Tory. An amusement class meets every Saturday evening, to keep our members from the public house. Mr. Leach

will lecture on Sunday evening.

BRADFORD.-Discussion.-According to announcement in the Star of last week, a discussion was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Hope and and the members of the Parliamentary Reform As-sociation. At the time for commencing, the large not half write like him. He moved and the members of the Parliamentary Reform As-

great length, until half-past ten o'clock, by Messrs. | have in view.

Smith, Hodgson, Arran, and Burnett, Char-tists; and Messre. Jackson, Shackleton, and Wil-kinson, Household Suffrage men, but professed receive the report of the West Riding delegate meeting. SOUTTH LANCASHIBE. Mr. Leech will Oddy :-" That it is the opinion of this meeting, the Government of the country has, by degrees, become so corrupt, that nothing short of Universal Suffrage will eradicate the evils it has engendered." Mr. C. Wilkinson proposed an amendment, which was seconded, and about six hands held up for it. Great cheers and clapping of hands followed this

> result. COUNCIL MEETING .- At the usual weekly meeting Joshua Bower of the Council of the National Charter Association, Henry Sanderson held at the Chapel, Long Croft Place, on Saturday James Coldbeck

evening last, Mr. Kitching, Council-man, from Jonathan Shackleton Daisy Hill, paid 11s. 7d., the contributions of the Joseph Cliffe members, and 7s. 51d, to the Victim Fund. After William Clark the business of the Association was transacted, Thomas Plint the meeting was adjourned to Saturday evening, Peter Fairbairn the 13th inst., to conimence at eight o'clock.

THE FOX AND GOOSE CLUB.

On Monday evening, was held the first anniversary meeting of the members of the Leeds Fox and At eight o'clock Mr. Fox Stansfeld, followed by | William Whitehead

his tail. made his appearance in the erchestra, and David Laird MANCHESTER.-Mr. Abel Heywood will without ceremony scated himself on the chair-Fox - Horseman

Law Amendment Bill, is the present alleged the the principles of public liberty; and resolves to con-tinue strenuously to exert itself in bringing about a ling block; but the real cause assigned is the la union between the middle and working classes, and in successes in Walsal, Cantarbury, Reight, working out such an enlargement of the representation as shall secure good Government for all classes of the

community. His doctrine was for free trade which, when

carried out to its full extent, he contended, was the only principle that could secure the comfort and happiness of the working geese. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Goose SPEED,

and carried unanimously.

The next resolution, as follows.

That this meeting especially recommends to the importance, it was agreed that Mr. Pitkethley, of incoming committee to adopt such measures as may to Huddersfield, be put in nomination at the Wess them appear the most advisable to increase and extend Riding delegate meeting, as a fit and proper person knowledge on the subject of political science : and, in to represent the West Riding in the forthcoming so far as practicable, to carry out the scheme originally National Delegate Meeting to be held in Manchester. | projected, of reading rooms, libraries, and regular courses of public lectures,

evening, and were again disappointed by the non- | was moved by Mr. Fox Suites, seconded by Mr.

Mr. Fox GREEN moved, and Mr. Goose Ro-BINSON seconded.

That the Association considers the great demonstration lately held in Leeds, to have effectually answered, mittee, the town is being organised into classes. The the purposes which it was intended to accomplish, mittee, the town is being organised into chasses. The purposes which it was intended to accomptish, three o clock they met again, but received no stin-conduct of Mr. Nightingale, in going to Walsall to aid the Tory against the Whig, met with the repro-bation of the meeting; as no good Chartist can con-bation of the meeting; as no good Chartist can conreforms .-- Carried.

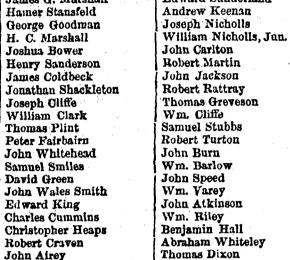
Mr. Fox Bower was received with loud cackling from the geese. He had not much to say; but as he had known Baines for many years, he could not help telling their Chairman that he was a much cleverer Fox than Baines, as the excellent articles Anchor Inn, Market-street, between the Chartists which he had recently published in the Leeds Times.

and the members of the Parliamentary Reform As-sociation. At the time for commencing, the large room was crowded to excess, a great majority of them Chartists. Mr. S. Sowden, of Horton, was appointed chairman for the Chartists, and Mr. G. hitherto so zealously sided us in our efforts to extend has been out several weeks on his own recognizate Sugden for the Household Suffrage party. Mr. H. the representation to the working classes; and to the Wright, Smith, Bellamy, Scott, and many other Burnett, Chartist, entered with ability, and at strangers from various parts of England, Scotland, and have also come out upon the same terms, but whith great length, into the question ; and was met by | Ireland, who lately met with us in friendly discussion, | these will, remains to be seen. past two in the afternoon, and six in the evening; Mr. Wilkinson. The discussion was continued at on the means of accomplishing the important end we

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Goose Bur-TERWORTH, who declared that he had been highly gratified by the conduct of the Chartists at the Demonstration. ("Hush, hush," from the Foxes, with "Quack, quack," from the Geese.)

The resolution was carried. The following names were then submitted to con-

stitute the committee for the ensuing year :--GEESE. FOXES. James G. Marshall Edward Sunderland



Wm. Whiteley John Dixon

Robert Wright Thomas Asquith

ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1841. Benjamin Addeman. Barley. Oats. Ryc. Beans. Per Wheat.

Ors.

Monmouthshire. Space obliges us to curtail our correspon letter this week.

> FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, Feb. 118

On Thursday evening, at a public meeting ha On Inursday evening, as a public meeting has in the Association Room, Tib-street, a Counity was chosen for the purpose of taking into count ation the case of Mitchell and Davies, the Stockport Chartists, who have been impli-eighteen months in Chester Castle, and whose eighteen months in Unester Castle, and whoster of imprisonment expired on Tuesday method But, in consequence of such excessive bail being de manded one thousand pounds each, (and for an who could only earn about 18s. or £1 per the). The Stockport Committee could not proceed it and Mr. Clarke, the Secretary, came to Mandain and related the circumstances under which they were placed. The Manchester Committee met Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, whom the step was to despatch a messenger to Stockpon to ascertain whether a letter had arrived from the

prisoners, and adjourned to wait an answer, at three o'clock they met again, but received no star different steps; but ultimately it was agreed a

different steps; but utilizery it was account it journ till this morning, expecting a letter, ind a person was deputed to wait at the Railway differ at three o'clock to-day, to see if one came. He has done so, but we are sorry to say there was no letter. The prisoners have been written to again, and he committee meet to-night at eight o'clock; every prparation was made for a splendid demonstration, but it is thought the authorities have interfared for

DEATH.-Died, on Sunday, the 7th instant, M

Samuel Holdsworth, Baildon, near Bradford, Ha

remarked to his daughter, three weeks the

leg !" He was 90 years old on the 27th of he March.

Notice.—A large amount of interesting local Chartist, and other Intelligence, from a great

is shut out for want of space.

prices obtained for all descriptions.

below here are closed with ice.

many places, most of which reached us very late

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12 .- A thaw commenced yes

terday, and continues. Our navigation may, there

fore, be expected in a few days. There is a thin attendance of buyers, and very little of any sort of

Grain offering ; the trade continues firm, and full

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 9.+TM

arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's marte

are large. Fine dry Wheat has made rather mon

money, and a fair demand for other descriptions,

last week's prices. There has been very little alteration in Barley. Oats have been dull als

Beans much the same. The canals both above and

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WELL

tended at length to bring in a Bill for the purpose of abolishing the punishment of death in some cases ; and if any disclosure had been made to him as to the extent introduction. As, however, he could not hope that it would go to the extent he thought necessary, he then moved for leave to bring in his Bill, which, however, he would not carry into committee until he should have an opportunity of seeing the Ministerial measure. Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there were certainly cases of crime now punishable with death, which ought not to be so; and he could not, therefore, refuse his assent to the introduction of the Bill of the Hon. and Learned Gentieman. He could not, however, agree in the avowed object of the Hon. and Learned Gentlemanthat of abulishing the punishment of death altogether. Crimes, apparently of the same nature, were often very different in enormity; for instance, an attempt to set fire to ships in her Majesty's dockyards was an offence which partook of the character of high treason; whereas, setting fire to some ropes, or other such offences against mere property, would be crimes very different in magnitude from the former. He was of -opinion that it would be highly desirable to have a revision of the whole criminal law, so as to render the punishments actually enforced more reconcileble with the punishments directed by the statutes.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Captain PECHELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Tithe Recovery Act (5th and 6th Wm. IV.), and to take away the jurisdiction from the ecclesia-tical courts in all matters relating to tithes of a certain amount.

Mr. F. MAULE moved to bring in a Bill on the subject of county courts. He noticed the evil of separate Acts for the recovery of small debts in separate districts. leading to different practices in different places. His first proposal would be to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts to a larger sum than at present; he would suggest £20. He would make them ambulatory within their own districts. He would have a Judge for each, to be appointed by the Government at a fixed salary. He would aboliah all written pleadings, and make a summons the only process. On any amount under £5 the Judge might decide without a Jury; on any larger amount a Jury might be demandable by either party. The parties themselves should be examinable, and no witness should be incompetent on the score of interest. He would give to the court a jurisdiction also in the recovery of small tenements. The patronage of the Government, under such a system, would doubtless be considerable; but, in fact, it existed already, for the Chancellor, at present, appointed the Judge under every one of the local Acts. It was not in contemplation to take away the jurisdiction of Hundred Courts or Courts of Requests; though he certainly did believe that the county courts would soon withdraw their business from them. The Judge was not to practise at the bar; and his salary was to be at first £800, and to increase, as business should increase, until it reached a maximum of £1,500. An analogous measure had been introduced into Scotland with the best effect.

Mr. EWART observed, that Ireland also had a similar benefit, in her institution of assistant barristers They, however, were permitted to practise at the bar; and this had its advantage, in keeping the judges familiar with the law. He wished to carry the princithe peace.

Mr. WOOD (of Middlesex) deprecated this last suggestion, and while he approved the present measure, yet he cantioned the House against allowing this new the civil administration of justice.

Mr. HUME agreed in the views of Mr. Ewart. He from almost every town and village in Lancashire did not think the money would be badly laid out in and Cheshire. But, mark the sequel! No sooner had tion extended to  $\pm 100$ .

Mr. HAWES concurred in this wish. It was so important to vest judicial appointment in the Crown, that he trusted the patronage would not be an objec- notice of an abatement, to the tune of five shillings, tion. It might safely be exercised by the Lord Chan- from every four loom weaver. The, hands whispered cellor or the Lord Chief Justice.

Iremain, dear Sir, Yours sincerely, On behalf of the Castle Douglas sufferers, P. M'DOUALL.

THE PROTECTED CAPITALIST AND HIS CA PITAL, AGAINST THE UNPROTECTED LABOURER AND HIS LABOUR.

Droylsden is at this time one scene of poverty, misery, distress, starvation, and want, in consequence of the late turn-out of the power-loom weavers. A few years ago, several gentlemen (save the mark !) from the town of Stockport, built a large factory in this village; ple of the measure yet farther than the Government their original intention was to have made it into a hat had proposed, by substituting throughout the king- manufactory, but finding it impossible to bring the men dom stipendiary magistrates for the present justices of into so close a compass as that, they thought they might just do as they thought proper with them; they

took a second consideration, and converted it into a cotton-hell, to fill which, with a sufficient number of hands, they the masters) made great promises, and class of magistrates to absorb the criminal as well as held out great hopes to the work people, which had the desired effect in procuring them. People came thither

these salaries, but he wished the limit of the jurisdic- they got them there, than the misters began to practice all sorts of tyranny, making good the old adage, "we have you fast now, and we can do what we like

with you." About three weeks since, the masters gave

among themselves, and resolved to resist it by turning bill to be, that it did not combine the criminal with until a few hours before the expiration of the notice. the civil jurisdiction. It constituted a paralytic judge, when the hands were surprised by the sudden stopalive on the civil side, but dead on the criminal. The page of the engine ; and, upon inquiry, they were courts of the present magistrates were certainly not told something was amiss with it. This is a trick which the courts of the poor man. He should be very sorry has been repeatedly resorted to, under similar circum- Bedford-rew. to see any of the patronage given to judges, except the stances; the main and sole object of which was to

the subject with my brother Chartists, who have, on himself to amuse all parties. Mr. Buchanan, the absence of the chief Fox (Marshall) by saying he all occasions, so nobly aided the imprisoned, supported Social Missionary, will give a new phantasmagoria, in the Tib-street Room, on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, for the benefit of the wives and families of the Manchester imprisoned Chartists. It is hoped that all appointment, I learned that Mr. Maitland, of Gelston who wish to lend their aid in behalf of these per-Castle, and other scrubs in the neighbourhood, had secuted individuals, will attend on the above evenings, as the admission is but one penny, and plenty of amusement.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,-Dr. P. M. M'Douall, the people's friend, will deliver two lec-tures on the "Rights of Labour," in the Joiners' Hall, on Friday evening, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th, at half-past seven o'clock each night. Dr. M'Douall will likewise deliver a discourse in Byker Buildings School Room, Ouseburn, on Sunday, the 14th, at ten o'clock in the morning; and in the Joiners' Hall, Newcastle, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. All members of Trades' Unions are respectfully requested to attend. The sum of twopence each will be taken at the door, to defray expenses. tion the Roman capitol.

BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Taylor will deliver a lecture at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Sunday next.

BRADFORD.-CHARTIST SERMON.-Mr. John Arran will preach a sermon, to the inhabitants of Daisy Hill, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, in the Old Cat Inn; and on the Wednesday evening he will deliver a lecture, in the same place, at eight by the great dog-fox from Ireland, whose recent o'clock. On the 22nd instant he has engaged to de- presence amongst them, (although he only came to went down in the melee-however, with their usual at eight o'clock in the evening. A public meeting will also be held, on Shrove Tuesday, to adopt meplace.

> OLDHAM .- On Sunday next (to-morrow), a lecture will be delivered in the afternoon, by Mr. James Greaves, of Ansterlands ; and in the evening, Room, Greaves-street.

Science of Government."

LOUGHBOROUGH.-A Council Meeting is to be holden to-morrow. The attention of Hathern, Mountsorrel, Sheepshead, Leake, &c. is directed to this meeting.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, February 5.

### BANKRUPTS.

Straten, J. Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-hill, ship-owner, Jan. 16, at eleven, March 19, at twelve. Att. Compton, Church-street, Old Jewry.

Duckham, W. J. Little Love-lane, Cheapside, hosier. Feb. 17, at two, March 19, at eleven. Att. Lewis, Arandel-street, Strand.

Kemp, W. R. Eastcheap, wholesale grocer, Feb. 16. at two, March 19, at one. Atta. Templer and Co., Tories. Great Tower-street.

Lewis, G. Mile-end-road, licensed victualler, Feb. 16, at one, March 19, at twelve. Atts. Lucas and Parkinson, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

Freshney, S. Bond-street, Chelsea, grocer, Feb. 19, at two, March 19, at one. Att. May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Watling, L. Upper-street, Islington, butcher, Feb. 16, at two, March 19, at eleven. Atta Aston and Wallis, New Broad-street.

Jennings, W. Gloucester, tailor, Feb. 9, March 19, at eleven, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Att. Watson, Falcon-square.

Jenkins, J. Haverfordwest, auctioneer, Feb. 24, March 19, at one, at the Mariner's Hotel, Haverfordwest. Mr. O'CONNELL considered the chief defect of the out, which the masters got wind of, but took no notice Atts. Rees, Haverfordwest; and Hastings, Harpurstreet, Red Lion-square.

Todd, T. Birmingham, factor, Feb. 24, March 19, st eleven, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atta. Messrs. Ryland, Birmingham; and Taylor and Co.,

This being the only business, and it being nearly eleven o'clock, the geese became exceedingly anxious to go to roost; the Chairman therefore gave them had gone to get mated, and, therefore, could not come. The then assembly, he said, ought to have been earlier convened, but it, like everything else, had given way to their recent "triumphant" deleave to retire, which they did, cackling as they went on the good things they had heard ; but showing a determination to have a little of their own way, in spite of the claws and teeth of the monstration, on which he was sure every individual goose would look back with pride and pleasure, foxes.

and not believe what the envious disposition of their enemies had suggested, that this their pet scheme was a failure, and themselves were taken LOUGHBOROUGH .- DOINGS AT THE BASTILE. -Much excitement has been in this town during the captive by the naughty Chartists. (Symptoms of uneasiness, accompanied by great elongation of the last week, in consequence of the rumoured severity practised by the new master and mistress, on the inmates, who have, in some cases, rebelled: and colline portion of the frame, were visible amongst the geese at this announcement.) These insinuahence the police have have been called in. In contions, he said, were thrown out by the Tories and sequence, a public meeting was held on Monday physical-force Chartists, who, although there was a night, the 8th inst., when the following letter, sent wide difference between them, had united to frus- out of the house to a friend, was read :- "We now trate their favourite demonstration, which, in spite make bold to trouble you with these few lines. to of all, had passed peaceably off, domonstrating to make known a few of the hardships under which the world that the Leeds geese were not of that we, the poor in this union, labour. In the case of vulgar kind, lacking brains, but were like those of mothers and children, they have separated them old, which, by their cackling, saved from destruc- altogether, from one year old and upwards, and neither are allowed to see one another; and those Mr. Fox Smiles, (who weakly does the amiable who do suck, are only allowed to suck twice during for " Mother Goose,") was then requested to make the day; and they also refuse the able-bodied men his bow, and favour the flock with a report of all the privilege of seeing their wives at all; and, in the case of the children, they are stopt their allowthe benefits which had resulted to them from their ance of food if they happen to wet or dirty the bed. league with the foxes. This union of theirs, he said, Now, they have issued fresh orders, denying the was viewed with complacency by liberal-minded friends of any one bringing any trifle into them, foxes in every part of the empire, and particularly such as a little tea, sugar, or tobacco; and likewise from coming to see them, except for two hours during liver a lecture to the Chartists of Wapping. at the eat and drink.) had produced a deep and lasting im- the week; and one night during this week they have house of Mr. Carrodus, North Tavern, to commence pression throughout the whole tribe, proving that a paraded the able-bodied men's sleeping room with at eight o'clock in the evening. A public meeting cordial and happy union had at length been comented the police, and relieving officer, and assistants; and between those who had been hitherto looked upon as likewise fetched the police to take a man to the chief fell upon a number of unlucky working men, and God knows, their weakened frames, stinted in nourish-ment, contributed much to their helplessnesss, and adds will be given previously, by placard, of the hour and will be given previously, by placard, of the hour and provided always that the latter suffered the former worst, for persisting to see his wife, when it was to rule the "roost" after their own fashion, only such expected she was almost at the point of death; and geese as had golden eggs and well-feathered nests, another was put in the hole for taking one small being allowed to have a voice in the management of potato, when getting some in for the use of the their own affairs. This, the document he had drawn house; and another, on being told that his child was a sermon will be preached by Mr. Abel Swan, of up considered as the very climax of perfection; sick of the measles, asked permission to see it on Ashton-under-Lyne, in the Chartist Association and when it was granted that their votes should be Sunday, and was refused; and another who had an given in secret, without a chance of one goose know- old pair of trousers given him on his admission into ing what the other had done, it was clear that the house, that were cracked on the knee, on sitting BATH .- On Sunday evening next, Mr. C. Bol- their condition must be so materially benefitted as down burst them through, for which he was kept on well will lecture in the Chartist Room, on "The to leave them nothing to desire. Besides this, how- bread and water all the day; and all the able-bodied ever, he could assure them the foxes would, as soon men have been obliged to stand out in the snow, as the geese furnished the means, provide them with during the past hard weather, breaking stones. So, a public building, in which they might assemble if hoping that you will make it as public as possible. they behaved themselves, and did not seek to set If you think it worth insertion, it being only a themselves up above their "natural protectors" sketch of some of our hardships, as we have not the opportunity of writing what we could state; but all

and leaders; this building, in order that it might contribute to their intelligence, they intended to are facts which the bearer can vouch for: so no more supply with books and newspapers, but only such from the sufferers in the Loughborough union, and as met their own views. The geese received the friends of the cause of liberty ---announcement with great complacency, and fluttered | deputation was appointed to wait on the acting overseer, requesting him to call a public meeting, that their feathers with dolight. Mr. Fox GOODMAN moved that the document an investigation may take place as to the truth of

which Fox Smiles had submitted to them be ap- the reports. The deputation waited on him on proved and adopted. He looked upon the union as Tuesday the 9th; and, in his hands, the subject rethe nucleus of an organization which must keep the mains at present. Tories from political power, itself an important consideration, as every thing they had to hope for

was in the preservation of the present government, under whose protection both foxes and geese would be better and safer than they would be under the

Mr. Goose MARTIN, in an address of an hour's duration, seconded the motion. He said they had formed the most powerful Association over established in this country—an Association whose end and aim were the welfare and happiness of the whole community of geese. He congratulated them on obtained, and which had been bestowed upon them by the Northern Star. [When the speaker styled the ceremony in the Palace.

cackled loud and long.] He contended that the present House of Commons did not represent the wishes of the geese, but was a tool in the hands of the aristocratic foxes. The suffrage must be extended. but what that extension should be, could only be ascertained by knowing how far it would be con-ducive to the public good. He held up to admiration

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS .- This has been the example of Republican America, and drew a a dull week in commercial affairs, whatever it may forcible contrast between the institutions of that have been in Court circles. Failures have occurred quence of the long prevailing easterly gales for to see any of the patronage given to judges, except the Chancellor, who was a responsible Minister of the Crown. It would destroy the political independence of the junior bar to put their promotion in the hands their tribes not having become sufficiently en-their tribes not having become sufficiently en-other mishaps, by which they might be injured. day as has not been known since the introduction their tribes not having become sumciently en-lightened to receive them; yet he was convinced that to this it must come at last, and the sooner the better. [The geese hereupon flew up in extacles, while the foxes exchanged suspicious looks.] Order being restored, and the speaker having retired to his seat, Mr. Fox Goodman again rose, and said he could not permit it to go forth that the Leeds Royal Cooke, G. Northampton, scrivener, Feb. 22, March 19. at twelve, at the Peacock Inn. Northampton. Atts. could not permit it to go forth that the Leeds Royal when one of those sudden changes to which the Loyal Fox and Goose Club advocated such prin-ciples as those promulgated by the last speaker—it should not emanate from that assembly, that they were the advocates of Republicanism; because, were such doctrines to prevail, the foxes would lose their power, and it was one of the decrees of Providence that as both foxes and geese had always been in the land, so they should always continues (minimate) (the market has now become what the jobthat as both foxes and geese had always been in the bers denominate "tight;" that is, a gra-land, so they should always continue. The geese did dual but complete advance of the should always continue. land, so they should always continue. The geese did not like this; and Martin again stood forward. It was evident that he had "put the cat among the niceons" and hy way of setisfying the forces and not like this; and Martin again stood forward. It interest has taken place, without any apparent forced action on the part of the Bank, or other pigeons," and by way of satisfying the foxes, and moving power, to account for the alteration. At calming their fears for the safety and preservation the same time that money became more valuable of their order, he said he had qualified his observa- "out of door," the demand for it has been increased tions. and he again repeated that in the present state on the Stock Exchange, by a succession of heavy of the public mind he did not think it advisable to sales of money stock by various leading firms, which advocate, but merely to enunciate his opinions. have abstracted much of the "loose tin" from the This having in some measure restored the unanimity market. First-rate bills, with good deposits as security, cannot be " melted" under five per cent. of feeling, Mr. Fox CUMMINS rose to support the motion. and through a secondary channel, a corresponding which he did in a speech which no goose could douceur must be the accompaniment. understand, for this plain reason, that he could not EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT. --understand it himself, but took care to make it dissolution is expected immediately: Ministers have impressive by furious grimace and harlequinade. determined on this step, rather than resign:-they The resolution was then put and carried. The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. Fox PLINT, the master mind of the meeting, of place and Court favours, and have not kept their moved the next resolution, which was as follows :-councils so secret but this much has transpired. A That this Association holds itself fully warranted in member of the Government has addressed his connseried in this second Bill's power to the Chancellor of knowing what to do. The masters have declared never R. Harrison, and R. Knowles, Billinge, Lencashire, the steps it has hitherto taken, and the measures it stituents, telling, them he shall want them shortly has bitherto adopted, with the view of carrying out The Irish Registration Bill, rather than the Poor

Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qr. 2577 768 5 630 50 £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ 1.4 5800 £ s. d. 3 4 5 1 14 4 1 3 10 1 16 0 2 1 9 1 16 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET .--- The recent intelligence from the United States of America has had the effect of contracting the operations of our merchants

and those who were preparing for the spin trade with that country have been induced by the reported critical position of the bank of the United States to suspend, in some degree, their purchase but there has, notwithstanding, been a fairdenne for domestic consumption.

HUDDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, Fal 9.-It is difficult to ascertain the real state of ma in this district, owing to the severe weather, which prevents new goods from coming to the market Besides this, the commercial relations with America have produced some alarm, so that for a times check will be put on the ample preparations that were making for a good Spring trade.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, FEB. 11 .- Wo Market-We are far from being able to report i busy state of things in the Wool trade; indeed, the sales have been more limited the past week, but there is no alteration in prices. Yarn Markd-There is a fair business doing, and the recent st vance is fully supported .- Piece Market-The #tendance of merchants here to-day is not so newerout as last week, but we are led to understand that I considerable quantity of Goods have found buyers late prices. Many manufacturers are unwilling # effect sales, except at an advance, which they have not yet been able to obtain.

HULL CORN MARKET, FEB. 9.- The transction in Wheat during the week have not been extening but full prices have been obtained, and, in some ustances, rather more money was paid ; in other articles of the trade little or nothing has been pasing, and no alteration in price can be noted. At this day's market we had a fair supply of English Wheat, and the samples being in pretty good condition, met tolerably free sale at an advance la pa qr.; foreign Wheat was also in better demand and must be noted 1s per qr dearer. Barley maintained its price, but there was not much business doing. In Beans and Peas no alteration. Oats were nibe easier to buy, having a better show than of late Rapeseed fully maintains its price. Linseed cord tinues dull and is rather lower.

MANCHESTER COBN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 6 -The trade during the week was generally of t healthy character, and as the bakers and dealer, were desirous of getting into stock, there was a free enquiry for good and choice qualities of English Flour, at prices which it was difficult previously the obtain. The demand for Oats and Oatmeal was languid, but prices were supported. There was steady inquiry for Wheat at our market this morning, and holders demanded an advance of Id. Par 701bs. English Flour was likewise in fair request and the late quotations readily obtained. Oats and Oatmeal were also rather more saleable. In other articles little variation can be noted.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, FEB. 6 .- Owing to change of wind we have a fair supply of soush courtry wheat and flour, and a large one of malting bar ley. At to-day's market there was a good show a farmers' wheat, the condition of which being gene ally better, it was bought up readily ot an advand of 1s. per gr.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, FEB. 878." The prevalence of easterly winds has caused of imports of Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, for the part week, to be unusually light. The demand has the been thrown almost entirely upon the granaries stocks, and although it has been much confined a the town and immediate neighbourhood, holders of Wheat have been enabled to realise ld. to 2d. pe bushel over the rates of this day se'nnight. Flow has also sold on rather better terms; some choice United States of the setter terms and te nas also sold on rather better terms; some call United States has brought 363, 6d, to 379, m Canada 353, 6d, to 363, 6d, per barrel. In the earl part of the week, several parcels of Oats form buyers for the country, and the few cargoes maining have since been held for somewhat bight prices; the best mealing at 33, 1d, to 33, 2d, p 45lbs. Oatmeal has brought an advance of 31, 6d, per load. Barley. Beans, and Peas, as be 6d. per load. Barley, Beans, and Peas, as is noted.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 8.-In CO LEBDS : -- Printed for the Proprietor, PEAB O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, Co Middleser, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his PA ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, B gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOR (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOB.) at his D ling-house, No, 5, Market-streat, Briggato internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said No. 13 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting whole of the said Printing and Publishing one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-P J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, February, 13, 1841.)

SECOND EDITION.

FROM THE THURSDAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

Northern Star Office, Friday Morning, February 11th, 1841.

COURT MOVEMENTS .- Prince Albert was baptised after the Mormonite fashion, on Tuesday morning, in the Gardens of Buckingham Palace; being the peculiarly appropriate title which they had soused over head and ears in a pond. The next day the little wench was baptised with somewhat more

by the Northern Star. [ when the speaker styled the title appropriate, he cast a furtive glance at the foxes by whom he was surrounded, who showed the first day's poll, the numbers were, for Mr. their teeth slightly, but the geese were in extacies, and Antrobus (Tory) 1829; and Mr. Alcock (Whig) 1019; majority in favour of Mr. Antrobus. 810.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, February 11th, Half-past Seven.

some three, and some four each, which according to ford-row. of the Lord Chief Justice.

tuting stipendiary magistrates for the present unpaid order to carry out their robbery and villany, sent for magistracy, and would feel great jealousy of any measure a band of bine bottle police, to guard, to be sure, the Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Inner having that tendency.

Mr. VILLIERS thought there was nothing in the present proposal to excite either jealonsy or alarm.

Mr. CRESSWELL apprehended great dissatisfaction who were out of employment, to bring in as knobsticks. to suitors if they were forced into a court from which Not satisfied even with that, they used their influence there would be no appeal; and great expence to on every occasion, where they had any, in preventing them, if appeals were allowed, into which they could the turnouts from procuring work at other mills. In be inveigled by low practitioners. He vindicated the one instance, two young women went to Ashton, and bar from the imputation that they would be corrupted got a shop, but no sooner did the masters hear of this by patronage. in the hands of the Judges. The Judges than they sent one of their tools in the shape of a man, had now for some years had the appointment of the but who is certainly a disgrace to human nature, to revising barristers, but no decline of independence had Ashton, who saw the females, and promised them if followed

Mr. FOX MAULE deemed it best to abstain for the they would have their looms again, and should, in adamount than £20. The County Courts had already, and lasses took them at their word, and left their situawould still possess, power to decide upon larger amounts, tions, and returned to Droylsden with the full expectawhere both the parties consented.

Leave having been given for this Bill,

Mr. FOX MAULE moved the introduction of another masters, they were told to go about their business; connected with it, and enabling the Chancellor to direct after persuading them to leave the place they were the reference to County Courts of that business in then at, and not only so, but they have forfeited what bankruptor which, in the country, is now devolved work they had done at the Ashton shop, and rendered npon local Commissioners. The same sort of reference themselves less liable to procure work any where else; ncreasing their number.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT objected to the notion of substi- Cotton Law would be forfeited. The masters, in master's property, and intimidate the turn-outs; over- Temple. lookers, lickspittles, and understrappers, were sent to

Mayor, E. L. Northampton, innkeeper, Feb. 23. scour the surrounding towns for the surplus people, March 19, at one, at the Peacock Inn, Northampton. Atts. Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Pearson, J. Lockwood, Almondbury, Yerkshire, draper, Feb. 11, March 19, at one, at the White Swan Inn, Huddersfield. Atts. Barker and England, Huddersfield; and Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row. Clay. R. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant, Feb. 26 March 19, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Hudders field. Atts. Sykes, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield ; they would but return, the condition would be, that and Edye, Clement's-inn.

Bridgewater, E. Birmingham, victualler, Feb. 24, present from giving compulsory jurisdiction for a higher dition to that, have the best work. The unsuspecting March 10, at one, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atts. Greatwood, Birmingham; Harrison, Birmingham; and Smith and Atkins, Gray's-inn. tion of having their looms again according to promise,

Davis, J. S. Sheffield, Yorkshire, farniture dealer, but alas! it was all delusion ! On approaching their old Feb. 16, March 19, at twelve; at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Atts. Chambers, Sheffield ; and Messrs. Sole. Aldermanbury.

### DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. S. Daintry, J. Ryle, W. R. Ravenscreft, Manmight be made in country cases of insolvency. And the being, no doubt, set down in the black book, with a chester, bankers; as far as regards W. R. Ravenscroft. County Court might also with advantage take the busi- fall description of their persons, names, and ages. This J. and T. Bury, Liverpool, feather merchanta .- T. ness of lunacy in the country. The number of Judges is a species of superlative rascality, treachery, and Haigh and E. Franceys, Liverpool .- T. Procter and J. to be proposed in the former Bill, which would probably black-hearted deception. By the exertion of the tools, Edwards, Liverpool, dyers.-W. Wisher and Thomas be about twenty-five, might be expected to suffice for | nearly the number of hands have been procured to sup- | Colbeck, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners .-- P. Berry, J the whole business committed to them by both Bills ; ply the places of those who turned out, and the conse- Hitchen, G. Dixon, and J. Wood, Halifax, tool makers. but, lest they should be unable to transact it all, he had quence is, that the rest are now walking the lanes, not J. Knight and J. A. Forrest, Liverpool, lead merchants. to have them again, and what aggravates the thing timber-dealers.