

MR. WILKINSON'S SURGEON.

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds.

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also the frightful consequences resulting from the destruction of the Testes, &c. &c. Abuse may be personally Consulted, from Nine till the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Five at Noon. Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five).

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

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration of diet, or of business, and yet preserving the patient in full vigour, will have been so successful, will establish his claims for support;—that this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other venereal, once it is taken, on the contrary, one infection will cure all, and has been so, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to prevent the recurrence of the same, and to give a position at no distant period. The man of experience will avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a simple or a complicated nature, which only can be made out in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautiously treated, and must be made to feel themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the symptoms which will be suffered in this disease:—A general debility; eruption on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the bones, cancers, fistula, pain in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, who will give the best advice, so plain that Patients of either Sex may cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a doctor.

MR. HEATON, 7, Brigsteade, and
MR. HOBSON, Times office, Leeds.
MR. THOMAS KUTTER, 4, Cheapside, London.
MR. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax.
MR. HARRISON, 1, Beckett-street, Loddersfield.
MR. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnley.
MR. HARGREAVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, Ripon.
MR. FOX AND SON, Booksellers, Pontefract.
MR. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.
MR. HARRISON, 2, Beckett-street, Loddersfield.
MR. R. HURST, Corn Market, Wakefield.
MR. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.
MR. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.
MR. BAKER, Bookseller, Lincolnshire.
MR. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.
MR. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Iris office, Sheffield.
Chronicle office, Lord Street, Liverpool.
And at the Advertiser office, Lowgate, Hull.

PARR'S INFALLIBLE LIFE PILLS

WHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoring to hundreds of men and women, who were afflicted by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:—

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN.

Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1841, I was doubtful of my success, much as I have since seen many different pills for the public to please themselves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, on enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them. I am sure that I do good to hundreds of thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which I have ordered of my Agent, Mr. Green, and which I answer for by not making haste to give new length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people who were going wrong in their life, have been brought back to life, and feel well, and happy, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do much good to the old man frame, not only to the aged, but the young as well, and particularly to young females.

I am, your obedient servant,
JAMES DRURY.

224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841.

Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:—"A man called to day and brought me 11s. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expense and suffering. He had been in the neighbourhood of Leicester, and under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. I am glad to hear that you have sold so many, and will be taking Old Parr's Facts are stubborn things."

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Waddington, Bookseller, Leicester.

Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:—

"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured me of cold, and invariably done me good. This is a earnest."

W. M. CLARK.

17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got compounded some pills, which I have sold for some time, and which I have been presenting that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the genuine Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me, and I have been obliged to discontinue the sale of the same, and I have expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the druggists who compounded the same, and I have agreed to publish this advertisement, and to pay the expenses, including this advertisement, the proprietors have kindly consented to forego such legal proceedings, and I do, therefore, declare my shame and acknowledge my guilt, and I do hereby declare to the public having committed such an imposition, and I do hereby declare a fraud on the proprietors of Old Parr's Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for their lenity.

JOHN CUBLEY.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841.

Witness—H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham.

In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved with the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

LIST OF AGENTS.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and may also be had of the following Agents:—Birmingham, Messrs. Gurney, 43, High-street; Waltham, Messrs. Snowball, 11, High-street; Bath, Messrs. and Sons; Bristol, Noble, Booksellers; Beverley, Johnson; Coventry, Mr. Rolland; Derby, Pike, Reporter office; Dublin, Messrs. Gurney; Glasgow, Messrs. Gurney; Edinburgh, B. Blair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fitts, Book and Stationery; Gloucester, Messrs. Gurney; Hull, Messrs. Gurney; Leeds, Messrs. Gurney; Leicester, Messrs. Gurney; Lincoln, Messrs. Gurney; London, Messrs. Gurney; Manchester, Messrs. Gurney; Newcastle, Messrs. Gurney; Nottingham, Messrs. Gurney; Oxford, Messrs. Gurney; Peterborough, Messrs. Gurney; Plymouth, Messrs. Gurney; Reading, Messrs. Gurney; Richmond, Messrs. Gurney; Rye, Messrs. Gurney; Salisbury, Messrs. Gurney; Southampton, Messrs. Gurney; St. Albans, Messrs. Gurney; St. Andrews, Messrs. Gurney; St. Asaph, Messrs. Gurney; St. David's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Helens, Messrs. Gurney; St. James's, Messrs. Gurney; St. John's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Leonards, Messrs. Gurney; St. Mary's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Michael's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Nicholas, Messrs. Gurney; St. Paul's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Peter's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Thomas's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Vincent's, Messrs. Gurney; St. James's, Messrs. Gurney; St. John's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Leonards, Messrs. Gurney; St. Mary's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Michael's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Nicholas, Messrs. Gurney; St. Paul's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Peter's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Thomas's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Vincent's, Messrs. Gurney; St. James's, Messrs. Gurney; St. John's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Leonards, Messrs. Gurney; St. Mary's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Michael's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Nicholas, Messrs. Gurney; St. Paul's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Peter's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Thomas's, Messrs. Gurney; St. Vincent's, Messrs. Gurney; St. James's, Messrs. Gurney; St. John's, Messrs. 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But, perhaps, our friends may answer, "yes, but we meant to meet the questions with coolness and argument, and not with angry feelings and passionate invective." We ask Messrs LOVELT and COLLINS, in turn, what was the resolution for which they suffered twelve months in Warwick Gal? Was it not for the declaration that the people, while peaceably, legally, and constitutionally (and not passionately or intemperately) discussing their grievances, were brutally, illegally and unconstitutionally attacked and dispersed, with "passionate invective" and "party feeling"!

Again, let us just enquire who in those "passionate invectives and exhibitions of party feeling" have been the aggressors? whether the Chartists, as the complainants most dishonestly and unjustly charge, or those hired bludgeon lecturers and the other interested parties who grew intolerant from Chartist long forbearance, until at length it became necessary to meet invective by invective, and angry feeling with angry feeling. In every single case, the Chartists have nobly acted upon the very suggestion of the Convention, of which five of the complainants were members.

Surely Mr. HETTERINGTON could not have joined in this denunciation of the Chartists' conduct at public meetings, else he must have forgotten his letter of justification of their conduct to the *Morning Chronicle*, so recently written; and surely Mr. CLEAVE did not read it, else he must have forgotten his recent part at the most angry meeting we have recorded for a long time, (indeed, ever we may say,) and held but a few weeks since at the Crown and Anchor. But, perhaps, being in opposition to Mr. WALTER, a Tory, may constitute the difference. We are willing to do most of the gentlemen, indeed all of them, the justice to say that they have never, to our knowledge, evinced any "angry feeling" or "party invective" at a single Whig meeting that has been called in the metropolis within our recollection.

As for the "personal idolatry," we shall only add, in addition to what has been already said,—“sour grapes”!

When Mr. O'CONNOR worked himself nearly to death, forming committees of supply and release for Messrs. LOVELT and COLLINS, we never heard of a declaration in condemnation of that respect of which he literally made them idols. But, perhaps, like the temple, the idols too have lost their charm, and new ones are to be set up in their stead.

There are some who would blend popular idolatry with electoral support to gain Parliamentary honours; and we fear, they have become golden images with new worshippers. We think, however, that the personal idolatry may be strung with the foolish displays and gaudy trapping, and hung round Mr. COLLINS's neck with his various medals, as he is the only one of that party who, of late, has been made an idol of.

We shall now consider the professed object of the parties, and the means by which that object is to be achieved.

Of course, in the outset, the Charter is the object; added nothing else would do to bait the trap. Any declaration short of the whole Charter, would at once strangle the infant in the cradle. The object then is to achieve the Charter, and the means are to give a voluntary tax of two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and eighty pounds per annum. "Ore God, this is coming it strong," and smells rank of the old fox, Dan. But to the object.

Now, is there one single man of the six, or one man with half an eye in England, who is not aware that the real object of the new move is to destroy the old move? Do the parties themselves not know, and know full well too, that our last course must be their first course—that every stone which we have been placing with so much care, one on the top of the other, must be pulled down; our top stones being their foundation stones.

Do they require equality? No; if they did, they could join in what is already so far progressed, and, by their judgment, endeavour to repair what is faulty, instead of attempting to destroy what is sound. They must know that two Associations, founding aloof from each other when their professed object is identical, must weaken each other. They must know, as indeed they plainly confess, that to arrive at that point where they invite us to stop short, would cost them years of trouble, and the nation millions of money. They cannot be ignorant of the consequences; and hence, we fear that discord was in truth their object, though of course not their professed object.

What claim, we would ask, have they to public attention, beyond any man now acting upon the executive of the National Charter Association? "Mr. ROSENBERG has not yet said it is a legal body." True, true; we forgot that!!!

These six gentlemen, while they disclaim all intention of interfering with any Association now in existence, at the same time modestly style themselves "The National Association of the United Kingdom," after which in ten distinct clauses, the first commencing with a falsehood, they set forth their objections. They disclaim any notion of interfering with any Association now established, while in section I., they commence thus:—"To establish IN ONE GENERAL BODY persons of all creeds," and so forth.

Now, here again, our Metropolitan friends may turn upon us and say, "O! but we leave every man the option of joining as many associations as he pleases." True again; but if it requires the enormous sum of more than a quarter of a million annually to carry out the dear objects of one, how many more can each man efficiently support?

Section No. II, is a sprat to catch a mackerel; as of course, nothing but the whole Charter is now stake.

No. III, at once proclaims that the organisation is to be carried on upon new principles, enforced by new missionaries; as the words "seeing that the intentions of the general body are carried into effect," has that and no other diplomatic meaning. In fact, this section savours of much authority.

These three first sections we may take as declaratory of the objects set forth in the seven which follow, and in which the "modus operandi" is laid down.

But then, alas! we come to the means, £256,480 per annum. Of course, we may be told that this is all voluntary, and may, or may not be raised; that is collection is merely put hypothetically. True again; but, if it fails the whole fabric of which it is the very groundwork, falls also; because all the plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essential to the success of the project; and the £256,480 per annum being the means of their accomplishment, becomes an indispensable. Therefore, we may deal, firstly, with the chances of getting the money, and, secondly, with the proposed mode of expending the money if we had it.

We find that the number who signed the National Petition are relied upon, certainly hypothetically, as data for proportion tax-payers. Let us, from the natural disposition of man to have a finger in his own pie, just see in how far this would suit the taste of one of the very best Radical towns in the empire, Glasgow. Suppose, then, that Glasgow came up to be marked and had 60,000 signatures, each signature standing for a 1d. per week; this would leave to Glasgow thirteen thousand pounds annually, to be spent in, and for, Glasgow. It would give them four distinct Halls, or Normal or Industrial Schools, at £3000 each, and fifty libraries at twenty pounds each, every year; whereas if they put that sum into the National Lottery, it would be but the price of a ticket, by which they may, or may not, be entitled to £3000. Now in the good old times, according to the Grand Lottery scheme, a man got his chance of £40,000 prize for a £23 ticket; but here he gets his chance of a £3000 prize for a £13,900 ticket, and so on with many other towns. "True, again," say the Nationalists; "but bounds, death and the devil! will argue cramped and narrow a view of

patriotism; should not all work for all!" Yes, we answer, and so they do; and work best by working in their own locality, under their own direction, and according to their own judgment; not by doing what missionaries shall see fit. But suppose we have the money. The object is to have industrial halls and libraries. These places have to be built, and the laying the foundation stone of the first industrial hall would be like the cold creation of a new world. We think we see a poor hand-loom weaver looking wistfully at the slow fire which is destined to boil his pot, exclaiming with the fox, when he — on a heap of stones, "That will be a good fire when it lights!"

Will some good fellow furnish us, next week, with an appropriate dialogue between one of the architects laying the foundation stone of the first hall — the new temple of Liberty, and a hand-loom weaver with nine children, waiting its completion as a means of relief! "But we have the money; the object is, to carry the Charter, and we are quite sure that none will deny that with the Charter knowledge, temperance, and industry would progress ten thousandfold quicker than without it; therefore, we all agree that, at its unity, the sooner we get the Charter the better." Well, then, we have the money, and now let us try our hand at the expenditure.

"The value of anything is just the price that it will bring."

What would our friends think of the following application of £256,480! [we love to write the sum, and looks so TEMPTING, and "so very TINGING."] We have, then, the £256,480, to be applied as follows: — Wages of one hundred independent Members of Parliament, at £1,400 each for the Session, £150,000; for the support of a Morning Paper, the same size as the *Morning Chronicle*, to be sold at 2d., £10,000; and ditto, for an Evening Paper, same size and price, £5,000; ditto, for a weekly paper, largest size allowed by law, at 3d., £25,000; for wages for a standing Parliamentary committee of seven, to sit in London during the session, and to be elected by the whole people, at £10 per week each, for twenty-five weeks, and removal at pleasure of the people, £1,750—the duties of the committee to pay members at the end of each month, stopping salary according to scale of non-attendance, or any other neglect; 100 missionaries at £5 per week, for twenty weeks, £10,000. Balance for election fund, defence fund, tract fund, and other incidental expenses, £74,730 per annum.

Now, what would our friends think of such an Appropriation Clause, the enactment of which would, wefancy, put us, in less than two years, in joint possession of all the Town Halls, Session Halls, Libraries, Halls, Normal and Industrial Schools, Grammar Schools, Parks, Pleasure Grounds, Public Baths, Buildings, and Places of Amusement, in the kingdom, ready built, furnished, stocked, and raised to our standards; instead of expending annually the sum of £240,000, nearly the whole amount of the annual rates, in what the economists call "unproductive labour," piling bricks and mortar on top of each other.

Then the economists did not consult their brethren, though some parts of the address bear evidence of slight disapprobation recently experienced by men who were "idols" before they threw the idolaters upon their own resources, and would now be "washing BATHS." We thought we should require a dip for an electoral qualification, and next we shall want perfume, what Mr. O'Connor called the "fashionable stink." "True again," say the "rationals," "but where will you get the 100 members?" We have them; only give us the £1,500 a piece for them and we have them, 200 if we want them, ready made in the market, and in the House. Twenty-five pound notes, on the first Monday of every month, would be a tempting thing; fifty English, forty Scotch, and ten Scotch; there they are, and a contest, a violent contest for priority.

Do our friends suppose that parties who now vote black white for the mere purpose of getting a paltry commission in the army or navy, a small living in the church, or an appointment to a £300 a year commission for a brother, friend, or cousin, would vote that white was white, for the pleasure of putting £1500 a year into their own pockets! Secularists, self-pay officers, little barretts, small pensioners, industrial hacks, would scratch each others eyes out in such a contest. Government don't give one shilling the sum to as many members for slavish work, as by which alone they keep up their majorities.

One hundred independent gentlemen would firstly get off all the money-mongers who could not leave the Temple by day, by obliging the House to meet by day.

Our hundred would force Government, upon all questions, and upon Supply questions, to keep the House open to a four hundred pitch, at the very least.

Our hundred members would have a double unrelieved daily press, to annoy the enemy's flank and a weekly cannonade to defend their country from intrusions.

It is by this very system, at which the French number of Deputies has recently levelled so tremendous a blow; that our court party is enabled to secure its ascendancy in both Houses of Parliament, pensioning pauper Peers and bribing pauper members. We could pay 150, if necessary, but we prefer keeping a sinking fund of £75,000 annually, for "incidental expenses," for which our friends reserve only £126 a year.

It must be borne in mind that all our arguments are based upon the presumption that we have the £256,480; and let it be borne in mind that, failing in the acquirement, our friends' objects are all unattainable; therefore, the only question at issue is, which of us would most speedily achieve the proposed end-object—"of the Charter!" That is the whole, and so, the only question. In fact, the naked proposition is just this:—A certain amount of abstinence, information, self-respect, and so forth, constitutes so many requisites for the attainment of a certain object. The question at issue, therefore, is resolved into a narrow compass, namely, whether or no the means considered indispensable for the accomplishment of the proposed object are attainable, and, if attainable, whether they could be applied to a more speedy achievement of the end. I is for the money, not for us, to give the answer to the question.

There are some very curious facts connected with this document. It denounces idolatry, while it assumes leadership. It claims co-operation, while it respectfully resolves that, with or without it, it will use every "possible effort" for the attainment of its objects.

Let us just ask a question or two. If the members attached to the document had a right to expect so much public confidence, why keep the project secret except from the "Leading Chartists," we propose, we imagined that one of the great objections to modern agitation was Leadership. Why the members leadership! Why not call a meeting in London, on the spot, and where the pretensions of the six gentlemen were best known, and where, if acknowledged by a public meeting, the thing would have had the stamp of public confidence and the sanction of public approval, not only of the "Leading Chartists" but of the body of Chartists!

Why have a self-elected Board of Management? Because we find the following most astounding admission: "It is also intended that the persons constituting it shall form a Provisional Board of Management for six or twelve months." Is this "Universal Suffrage"? Is this the free choice of officers? Is this Election by Ballot? Is this vigilant popular control? Here we have six gentlemen actually nominating a National Board, writers to and inviting whom they please, as members of that Board. Monstrous! most monstrous! and asking them to keep the project a complete secret from the people, until the infernal machine shall be sufficiently

to be discharged, (also we suppose in the dark,) when the country would be told, "O, you are too late, the deed is done; why did not you object in time?"

Let this project be taken in conjunction with the eulogiums recently passed upon the majority of the complainants by the *Chronicle*, *Sun*, and all the Whig "Establishment," and also in conjunction with some articles from *Tuist*, (who has been at the head of the conspiracy, and we feel convinced that they have been retained as midwives to attend the accouchement of "the mountain in labour.") Here we have the mountain going to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet to the mountain, with a vengeance: here we have a whole nation surrounded in the dark by half a dozen gentlemen, and handed over, neck and heels, to the tender mercies of a Provisional Government of their appointment!! But they are all for universal Suffrage, and, as a matter of course, they have acted upon that principle, and only excluded those whom they know would be acceptable in faith. It is marvellous lucky for poor O'Connell that he did not even recommend to such an appointment, or offer funds to a missionary, or he would be labelled a "despot," and would cease to be an "IDOL."

London is the place that must speak out upon this subject as to the amount of confidence to be placed in those who seek it; and the country has but one part to act in the concern, namely, to say whether or no, they, the people, are prepared to commit political suicide, by cutting the throat of the only association from which they can expect a thorough union, and which they, themselves, have elected in open day.

We think we have done our part calmly, temperately, and boldly; we say to the people "Do ye knowise." "Out of evil comes good."

So far from the new scheme tending to weaken or disorganise the Radical ranks, it will have the effect of strengthening the enemy, by evincing the firmness and resolution with which the "idolators" cease to worship their former "idols," upon the slightest change of principle which leads to adoration. Our course shall be in this storm,—be it short or be it long, be it equal or be it a hurricane,—just what it has ever been, straight forward; resolved that the good ship, wharrier, shall not be wrecked even in the dark for want of a good look out.

WE STAND BY THE PEOPLE.

FAIL THEY NEVER CAN, SAVE BY THEIR OWN
LAW.

We never wrote an article with one half the pain that we experienced in writing the foregoing; and repentance, confession of error, and return to virtue, be any part of a Christian's duty, we cannot conclude without humbly imploring our misguided adherents boldly to confess and manfully to ask pardon, and which, we feel assured, will be cheerfully and unananimously granted. But should it be otherwise, and should the sword be drawn, why then we were aware of the scabbard.

Since the preceding was in type, we have learned from Mr. PIRKETHLY, of Huddersfield, that Mr. ROGERS averts his name was appended to the LOVETT-AND-COLLINS' Document without his knowledge or consent. Mr. PIRKETHLY saw Mr. ROGERS the other day, when he made a declaration to the above effect. Indeed, he pleaded ignorance of the whole thing. How many more names are thus circumstanced!

The following list of names has been sent to us by
R. LOVETT for publication:—

William Lovett, 183, Tottenham Court Road.
John Collins, 6, Court, Bread-street, Birmingham.
Henry Motherington, 13 and 14, Wine-office Court, Fleet-street.
John Cleaves, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.
George Rogers, High-street, St. Giles'.
Henry Mitchell, 67, Red Lion-street, Holborn.
Henry Vincent, 5, Greenland Grove, Crompter-street.
Benjamin Jones, 1, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Thomas Reynard Smart, 47, Red Cross-street, Leicester.
John Mitchell, 23, Queen-street, Aberdeen.
John Mac Kinnon, Kilmarnock.
John Jones, Northampton.
John Richards, Hanley Potteries.
Charles H. Nesom, 76, Chapel-street, Bethnal-green.
Alexander Donaldson, Hare-street, Warwick.
Edward Brown, Birmingham.
John G. Burns, Black-finn's-gate, Hull.
William Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge.
Richard Russell, Blair's-close, Edinburgh.
William Byrne, 1, Cloth-market, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
James Thompson, Mill-office House, Dudley.
Edward Thorp, Gainsborough.
Benjamin B. Austin, chemist, Abingdon.
John Becham, painter, Cirencester.
Henry Layton, tinplate-worker, Banbury.
John Dick, baker, Mill-street, Coventry.
William Alliston Whitlie, Swan-street, Warwick.
Edward Dyer, Church-street, Stroudwater.
William Thomson, Daventry.
William Day, West-street, Dorchester.
John J. Lintock, Woolford-green, Essex.
Anthony Tutton, 32, High-street, Plymouth.
Thomas Parry, Pontypool.
Joseph Wells, New-street, Leabury.
John Smith, Brainerd-street, Coventry.
John M'Cintock, Irvine.
William Hollis, High-street, Cheltenham.
D. D. Whitehouse, Studley, Warwickshire.
John T. Micklewright, Kidderminster.
John Parkinson, 30, High-street, Kettering.
William Lacey, Wotton-under-Edge.
B. Smith, Leamington.
John Peck, Hull.
John Garden, Mill-street, Montrose.
William Tanton, Wolcott-street, Coventry.
William Martin, Avertbrook Schools, Wakefield.
John Malcolm, West Kilbride.
Snelling, Tonbridge.
John Ayre Leatherland, Kettering.
William M. Williams, 30, High-street, Coventry.
Scarf, 14, Long Wyre-street, Colchester.
John Booth, Archie's Park, Forfar.
Thomas Baird, Kirkintillock, near Glasgow.
James Henderson, Salcote, Ayrshire.
James Cook, Morgan's Hall, Frome.
Alexander Davies, Camysie, near Glasgow.
James Bottomley, Heyle, Lancashire.
William Barker West, John-street, Sheffield.
John Davis, Kilmarnock.
John Smith, 30, High-street, Kirkcaldy.
John Young, 30, Great Windmill-street, Glasgow-square.
J. Osborn, Nuneaton.
Mann, North-street, Ashburton.
Fletcher, Cheltenham.
Thomas Webb, Union Place, Daventry.
Payne, Tonbridge.
Stephen Darnley Westoby, Colchester.
Robert Reid, Forster-street, Coventry.
John Murray, Kirkintillock.
Robert Mugate, Canepton.
David Shaw, Nuneaton.
John Pettie, Low-street, Plymouth.
John Hail, Huddersfield.
John Benjamin Huggett, 1, Chichester Place, Wandsworth Road.
Alexander Smeaton, Almond Bank, Perthshire.
James Grant, Luthermuir, near Montrose.
John Sadler, 64, Upper North-street, Brighton.
William Woodward, Union-place, Brighton.
James Adams, Largs, Ayrshire.
C. Burns, ditto.
John Carn, Fraddon, near Hayle, Cornwall.
James Little, 10, St. Andrew's, Perth.
James Robertson, High-street, Perth.
Charles Reynolds, Penzance, Cornwall.
David Irvine, Kilmarnock.

These are the gentlemen, then, who constitute the Board of Management for the "new move;" and we ask seriously, with the exception of some half a dozen names, or less, are these the men in whom the "new movers" would themselves have confidence! And we are sure that some of them will unhesitatingly say "no." They need must, when the devil drives." But we say, perhaps, that our virtuous league, having absorbed all that was worth having, they had no alternative. The effect of the project has been to enlist new powers in our cause, and to draw forth a mass of hitherto obscured talent. We have received a letter signed "CATO" upon the subject, but we regret to say it is not in time for publication this week. It is a production worthy of the best days of Roman independence. "CATO" calls the new Association—"THE NEW LONDON ASSOCIATION OF RATCATCHERS."

YORKSHIRE HERALD.—We understand that Mr. J. H. Murphy, of Boston, has received the appointment of Sergeant-Major in this regiment of cavalry, as Smith resigned, and Mr. Sadler, of the Hussars, London, to be permanent Sergeant-Major, and Murphy promoted.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

"WHO WILL BELL THE CAT?"

Our comment upon the new move, in our last number, was necessarily brief. We were not taken by surprise; though we confess our astonishment at the manner in which our anticipations have been realised.

It is the fashion with most political writers to predict events upon their occurrence; thus upon subjects never thought of we not unfrequently find our contemporaries launching into extravagant prognostications upon their intuitive knowledge of facts, upon which, before they were known to all the world, our friends were dumb as the silent tombstone.

However, that we did predict the forthcoming Alliance, we shall presently submit what we trust will stand as unquestionable proof. In fact, we belied the cat! before the "cat came out of the bag."

When we attempt to prove the affirmative or the negative of any proposition for our toil-worn readers, who have not so much time to digest the whole matter as we have, they expect that we shall proceed to our work calmly and plainly, so as to aid them in the formation of a sensible and deliberate judgment upon the subject. It is not enough that we say, "*sic volo*," "*sic jubeo*," thus I will, and thus I command; but we must shew wherein our will is their will; and then the observance of their should become our honourable duty. Such are our reciprocal dependencies. If we are not free, we cannot defend the rights of others; while our freedom is of little use if not exercised boldly, manfully, and in defence of all danger.

We proceed, then, to shew, firstly, that this Association is of O'CONNELL, HUME, and ROEBUCK's concoction; and, secondly, that we predicted it, and constantly "belied the cat," in the *Star* of the 6th of February, under the head "The

one person upon whom so much "foolish display" and "gaudy trapping" has been wasted of late as upon Mr. JOHN COLLINS; and, curiously enough, when Mr'DOUALL complained of the waste Mr. COLLINS was altogether silent. We do wish that he had received this stroke of conscience before he told the warm-hearted people of Scotland to the expense of so many carriages and four greys, so many public parties, public entries, medals, scarfs, and all the insignia of "foolish display and gaudy trappings," and before he put us to the expense of some £400 in reporting the honour thus conferred. This commends us from Mr. COLLINS, therefore, very forcibly reminds us of the thrifty dame, who, after borrowing her neighbour's tea kettle for twenty years, at length got one of her own; and then the good dame, who lack! discovered that borrowing was a most injudicious practice, and lending just as bad.

"Our public meetings have on too many occasions been arenas of passionate invective, party spirit, and personal idolatry." Our friends, whose answer Mr. LOVETT embodied in our last week's short comment, have left us little to say upon this latter charge, to which they have so perfectly, and so feelingly, and so justly replied. One portion of the subject, however, appears to have escaped the memory of Mr. LOVETT's correspondent, and to which we shall direct his attention.

This charge of "passionate invective, party spirit, and personal idolatry," comes with a bad, very bad, grace from five out of the six complainants. Of late the only meetings, or nearly so, have been upon the subject of the Corn Laws; indeed all, where any "passionate invective" or "party feeling" were manifested; and here we ask if it was not the unanimous recommendation of the Convention, of which Messrs. LOVETT, COLLINS, LEAVE, HETHERINGTON, and ROGERS were members, that all agitation for a repeal of the Corn Laws should be resisted, overcome, and put down! With what colour of right, or show of justice, then, can they now turn upon those who in thus displaying their personal idolatry," have but acted upon the advice of the complainants themselves!

intentions of the general body are carried into effect," has that and no other diplomatic meaning. In fact, this section savours of much authority.

These three first sections we may take as declaratory of the objects set forth in the seven which follow, and in which the "*modus operandi*" is laid down.

But then, alas! we come to the means, £256,480 or annuum. Of course, we may be told that this is all voluntary, and may, or may not be raised; that this collection is merely put hypothetically. True again; but, if it fails the whole fabric of which it is the very groundwork, falls also; because all the plans in the Ten Commandments are declared essential to the success of the project; and the £256,480 or annuum becomes the means of their accomplishment, becomes an indispensable. Therefore, we must deal, firstly, with the chances of getting the money, and, secondly, with the proposed mode of expending the money if we had it.

We find that the number who signed the National Petition are relied upon, certainly hypothetically, as data for volunteer tax-payers. Let us, from the natural disposition of man to have a finger in his own pie, just see in how far this would suit the taste of one of the very best Radical towns in the empire, Glasgow. Suppose, then, that Glasgow came up to the mark and had 60,000 signatures, each signature standing for a 1d. per week; this would leave to Glasgow thirteen thousand pounds annually, to be spent in, and for, Glasgow. It would give them four student Halls, or Normal or Industrial Schools, at £3,000 each, and fifty libraries at twenty pounds each, every year; whereas if they put that sum into the National Lottery, it would be but the price of a ticket, by which they may, or may not, be entitled to £3,000. Now in the good old times, according to the Grand Lottery scheme, a man got his chance of £40,000 prize for a £23 ticket; but here he gets his chance of a £3,000 prize for a £13,900 ticket, and so on with many other towns. "True, again," say the Nationalists; "but buzzes, death and the devil! I am cramped and narrow a view of

isolation, this is—A certain amount of abstinence, formalism, self-respect, and so forth, constitutes so many requisites for the attainment of a certain object. The question at issue, therefore, is resolved into a narrow compass, namely, whether or no the means considered indispensable for the accomplishment of the proposed object are attainable, and, if attainable, whether they could be applied to a more speedy achievement of the end. I is for the country, not for us, to give the answer to the question.

There are some very curious facts connected with this document. It denounces idolatry, while it *assumes* leadership. It claims co-operation, while *respectfully* resolves that, with or without it, it will use every "possible effort" for the attainment of its objects.

Let us just ask a question or two. If the members attached to the document had a right to expect so much public confidence, why keep the project secret except from the "Leading Chartists," who propose, we imagined that one of the great objections to modern agitation was Leadership. Why no London leadership! Why not call a meeting in London, on the spot, and where the pretensions of the six gentlemen were best known, and where, if acknowledged by a public meeting, the thing would have had the stamp of public confidence and the sanction of public approval, not only of the "Leading Chartists" but of the body of Chartists!

Why have a self-elected Board of Management because we find the following most astounding admission: "It is also intended that the persons *organizing it shall form a Provisional Board of Management for six or twelve months.*" Is this "Universal Suffrage"? Is this the free choice of officers? Is this Election by Ballot? Is this vigilant popular control! Here we have six gentlemen actually nominating a National Board, writing to and inviting whom they please, as members of that Board. Monstrous! most monstrous! and asking the people to keep the project a complete secret from the people, until the infernal machine shall be sufficiently

J. Mann, Nunceaton.
J. Mann, North street, Ashburton.
W. Fletcher, Cheltenham. Coventry.
Thomas Webb, Union Place, Darenty.
Payne, Tonbridge.
Stephen Durrant Westoby, Colchester.
Robert Reid, Forfar.
H. Murray, Kirkintilloch.
Robert Mugate, Campsie.
David Shaw, Nunceaton.
John Pettie, Low-street, Plymouth.
Thomas White, Hall.
Benjamin Huggett, 1, Chichester Place, Wandsworth Road.
Alexander Smeaton, Almond Bank, Perthshire.
James Grant, Luthermuir, near Mounrose.
John Sander, 64, Upper North-street, Brighton.
William Woodward, Union-place, Brighton.
James Adam, Large, Ayrshire.
C. Burns, ditto.
John Carns, Fraddon, near Hayle, Cornwall.
James Whittle, merchant, Perth.
James Robertson, High-street, Perth.
Charles Reynolds, Penzance, Cornwall.
David Irvine, Kilmarnie.

These are the gentlemen, then, who constitute the Board of Management" for the "new move," and we said seriously, with the exception of some ill docten names, or less, are these the men in whom the "new movers" would themselves have confidence! And we are sure that some of them will unhesitatingly say "no." But needs must, when the devil drives." They may say, perhaps, that our virtuous league, having absorbed all that was worth having, they had no alternative. The effect of the project has been to enlist no powers in our cause, and to draw forth a mass of worthless obscure talent. We have received a letter signed "Cato" upon the subject, but we regret to find no time for publication this week. It is a production worthy of the best days of Roman independence. "Cato" calls the new Association—"THE NEW LONDON ASSOCIATION OF NATCATCHERS."

YORKSHIRE HUSBANDS.—We understand that Mr. Thomas Murphy, of Ripon, has received the appointment of Sergeant-Major in this regiment of cavalry, as Mr. Smith resigned, and Mr. Sadler, of the Hussars, London, to be permanent Sergeant-Major of the regiment.

YORKSHIRE HUSSARS.—We understand that **JOSEPH**
Murphy, of Ripon, has received the appointment
of Serjeant-Major in this regiment of cavalry.
Mr. Smith resigned, and **Mr. Sadler**, of the Horse
Guards, London, to be permanent Serjeant-Major.
Murphy promoted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—You will oblige me by stating, as a proof that the Leeds and Wakefield Edition Convention is general, that the appeal I recently made to the country districts in this part seems likely to be well answered. West Auckland has sent its share, 21; Bishop Auckland, 158; Sunderland has already raised 123; Howell has sent 4s. 3d. Stockton, Chester-le-Street, and other places are now collecting, and there is no doubt that, with the additional time now afforded, ample funds

I hope that the other places named in my letter will successfully imitate their brethren of Auckland and Sunderland.

I am, respectfully yours,
J. WILLIAMS.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 14th.

THE PETITION COMMITTEE held their weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-Lane, Mr. Mills in the chair. It was moved and carried, "That Mr. Duncombe, M.P. be instructed to move in the House of Commons for the returns named in the *Northern Star* of Saturday last." The Secretary (Mr. Balls) read the following communication, handed in by Mr. Cleave, from Mr. Duncombe, in answer to the Memorial on behalf of Carrier, which the Committee had sent him for presentation to the Marquis of ...

"The Albany, April 7.

"Dear Sir,—Immediately after the receipt of your Memorial I went to the Home Office, and said and did all I could in favour of William Carrier: but I am sorry to find my intercession has been unavailing, as the enclosed will show. I remain, yours faithfully,

"Mr. John Cleave." "T. S. DUNCOMBE.

REPLY.

"Whitehall, 15th April, 1841.

"Sir,—With reference to the Petition which you presented respecting the treatment of William Carrier, who is confined in the gaol at Salisbury, under a sentence of two years' imprisonment for sedition, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Marquis of Normandy has considered the petition, but does not think it advisable to make any directions as to the treatment of the prisoner in that gaol.

"I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"S. M. PHILLIPS.

"T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P."

Several petitions were received by the Committee previous to adjournment."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred to a young man named Hezekiah Gage, twenty-five years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Bicknell and Co., spermaceti manufacturers, Newington Butts. He was superintending a large cauldron of oil in a boiling state, when he fell into it. His screams

attracted the attention of his fellow-workmen, and as soon as possible he was extricated ; but in such a shocking state, that they were obliged to convey him to Guy's Hospital in a blanket, and he lay there for some time, until his flesh came away with it, and his whole body presented a most dreadful spectacle. He lingered in the most excruciating agony till midnight, when he became totally insensible to pain, and early this morning the friendly hand of death relieved him from further suffering.

VIOLENT ASSAULT. At the Brentford Sessions, yesterday, a young man, named Thomas Silver, was brought up for re-examination on a charge of having assaulted a policeman, named Beechey, T 182, with intent to murder him. The prosecutor's head bore marks of violent beating, although the assault was committed more than a week ago ; and he appeared altogether in a very weak state. He deposed that he was in the Strand, on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th instant, while on duty. Humslov, he found the prisoner in the act of robbing a garden ; and on attempting to take him into

castody, the prisoner assailed him with some heavy instrument, which rendered him insensible. When he came to his recollection, he found himself upon a bed, and amidst some palters, his hands and sides being much injured, and blood flowing profusely from a cut at the back of his head. Assistance shortly arrived, and he was removed to a doctor's; he had kept his bed ever since, and was still under the surgeon's care. The above evidence was corroborated by the testimony of the other survivors, and just in time to capture the prisoner after the deadly assault had been committed, and the other found a neckerchief and horse's mane-comb in the garden whence the prisoner had emerged on being apprehended in the first instance. These the prisoner acknowledged to be his, though he said nothing in defence, being so much exhausted that he was intoxicated, and he was committed forthwith to Newgate, on the capital charge of assaulting, with intent to kill, a peace-officer in the execution of his duty.

ANOTHER "LAME DUCK".—Mr. James Clark, one of the official assessors at the Bankruptcy Court,

upon being called upon to go through his accounts, has "botched." His default, however, is very small; not more than £7,000. His note at present stands for about £100,000. It is said that his defaulters have been driven from taking a little and a little at a time, as a poor temporary emergency pressed.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—An inquest was yesterday held before Mr. Wakley, at Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Elizabeth Reed, aged 60, a widow, who was in expectation of coming to a great deal of property. On Tuesday (yesterday) she was taken ill, and died at 10 o'clock, at 4, Gray's Buildings, Duke-street, Manchester-square, to whom she was known, but who had not seen her for six months previously, and asked her if she would let her stretch herself upon her bed, as she had pains in her head and stomach. She said she was half-famished, that for two days she had only had one potato, and several other days had gone entirely without breaking her fast. Mrs. Martin gave her some tea, and bread and

butter, and allowed her to stop with her all night. In the morning she also gave her some breakfast in bed, shortly after which the deceased died. She felt very sad, and immediately clasped her hands, raised them above her head, and screamed violently. The poor woman, conceiving her to be in a fit, raised an alarm, when a surgeon was sent for, who, on his arrival, pronounced her to be extinct. The body was then removed to the workhouse. On dissection, the state of the liver and the other half-pieces were found. While the poor woman was making the tea, the deceased exclaimed, "I have not one friend upon earth." The jury, after some discussion, in the absence of further testimony, returned a verdict, "That the deceased died in a fit, which, whether produced by natural causes or otherwise, there was not sufficient evidence to prove."

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON LAST, four children were sent out for a walk, when, finding the doors of St. Stephen's church open, they entered, and witnessed the ceremony of baptism, after which they sat themselves quietly in a pew, thinking to hear

the afternoon service, when they were surprised at the shutting of the doors, for which they immediately made, but too late to make themselves heard. Finding themselves thus secured, they looked their salvation, and in the darkness they found a fire, and inspected the clergyman's wardrobe. They lulled the two youngest to sleep, giving them some stick liquorice and some holy water, which they found in the sacred vessel that had recently been used. Thus they secured the whole of the time, not in any way uncomfortable by their night's work, until they were liberated, about nine o'clock the following morning, when they were immediately accompanied home to their anxious and inquiring parents.

the inmates of the Reverend gentleman's mansion. On Saturday morning, an individual who superintended the formation of the new sewer or drain, was, with his son, examining the direction of the old sewer. They had a candle with them, and had just opened a passage from one of the vaults into the sewer, when the pent-up gas, which had accumulated in the place, exploded. Both individuals were slightly injured. The explosion blew up several large flags in a small front yard where a pump had recently stood over a well of stagnant water, and broke three or four pieces of glass in the scullery window.—*Liverpool Paper.*

the Rev. J. Hart, vicar, the Rev. Timothy Brayshaw, of Keighley, to Miss Brown, of Westgate, Otley.

DEATHS.

On Monday, the 12th inst., in St. John's Place, in York, after a lingering and severe illness, borne with great fortitude, Mr. John Bridgewater, shoemaker, aged 46 years.

Same day, at Healewood, the Dowager Lady Stourton, aged 89 years.

Varieties.

"OVER HEAD AND EARS IN DEBT."—A hater in New York gives a definition of the common phrase "over head and ears in debt." He says in his advertisement, it means a man who hasn't paid for his hat.

DIFFERENCE.—A man gets along faster with a sensible married woman in hours than with a young girl in whole days. It is next to impossible to make them talk, or to reach them. They are like a green walnut; there are half a dozen outer coats to be pulled off, and only one kernel, before you reach the kernel of their character.

INDIGNITY.—The worst voices springing from the worst principles—the excesses of the libertine, and the outrages of the plunderer—usually take their rise from early and unobscured idleness. —*Parry's Discourses on Education.*

OLD ANSWER.—The elder folks were talking of the races, when one turned to a listening child and said, "Did you ever see a racer, Bobby?" "Yes," was the answer, "I have seen the candles run."

A DUTY RUN.—The late Rev. Mr. Walker of Dundee, who is as well known for his piety as for his ready talent for repartee, had, in his youth, been a sergeant in the army. One day he had entered the Presbyterian church, and was addressed by a clerical brother, who was a member of the same church, and constant attendant to his cotte, with the following question: "If you had still been a soldier, what situation would you have given me in your company?" "As I live by the word of my mouth, at any rate, I think I would have made a capital fire!" "No," said the other, "you would not have been a soldier, for the pay would not have been half enough to have kept your whistle wet."

ASTONISHING.—A Western Editor went off in a fit of hysterics a few weeks since, at the sight of three men, who unceremoniously entered his office and asked him the price of paying for a year's subscription to the paper.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.—"We are born in a hurry," says an American, "we are educated at full speed. We make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it in like manner, to re-make and re-lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our habits are locomotive, travelling at the rate of ten leagues an hour; our thoughts are as a high-pressure engine; our life resembles a shooting star, and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

POVERTY is an enormous evil. By poverty, I understand the state of man possessing no permanent property, in a country where wealth and luxury have already gained a secure establishment. He, then, that is to turn to poverty, may be said, under another name, to be born a slave. —*Cadogan.*

BISHOP OTTER'S Pastoral Addresses, announced among the new clerical works, include, it is said, some excellent advice to the clergy as to the best mode of securing the "leaves and fees," good things which the whole clerical host are in search of, though but few of the number have the wit to succeed in their attempt.

ON THE DAY of Sir Robert Peel died at the Royal table, the miniature carriage built for the Princess Royal became the subject of conversation; it was much extolled for its lightness and elegance by Lord Melbourne, who had seen it, and who, addressing himself to Sir Robert, said, "I am sure you will approve of my recommending you to go and see our 'turn-out.' " "I shall be only too happy," promptly rejoined Sir Robert.

A DUTCHMAN and his wife were travelling; they sat down by the roadside exceedingly fatigued. The wife said, "Heaven bless me, I feel as if I were a Dutchman." "I wish I was at the tavern," "Oh, you old rogue," says she, "you always want to get the best place."

YANKENESS.—A man died in Kentucky so terrified that he took two clergymen and a boy to preach his funeral sermon.

THE BISHOP of London is a plain-spoken individual. When he read the accounts of the Visitation proceedings at York, and the sentence passed on the Dean, he emphatically, but rather unceremoniously, remarked, "The Dean was a d—d fool, inasmuch as he not only got himself into a simoniacal trap, but he himself to be found out afterwards." The last remark certainly appeared in the eyes of a Bishop the worst of follies.

"'Twas written from me," as the chicken said when he lost his head.

"I AM THE greatest woman in the world," Polly, remarked her most gracious Majesty to the learned parrot. "How do you like the eye," she sometimes rejoined the ironical bird.

It is believed that the silver stolen from the plate room at Windsor Castle was immediately run into bars, to prevent its being identified. May not this lead to the probability of its forming, by this time, a portion of the great coin of the realm?

"I MAIN, POLLY, to take you to the German company," said the Queen to the learned parrot. "Pray do not," rejoined Polly. "I see quite enough of German company here."

THE COURT NEWSMAN, by a slight literary mistake, stated on Thursday, that "the bells rang a merry peal on St. Mark's church, in connection with her Majesty having been somewhat scarce. We recollect but one 'Peel,' and that was any thing but a merry one."

FREE TRADE TO THE LAWYERS.—A man from the country applied to a respectable solicitor for legal advice. After due consideration, and after the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred. "O yes," rejoined the applicant, "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to it yourself."

Literary Extracts.

DESCRIPTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.—Mr. G. Combe, the physiologist, thus describes General Harrison, whom he saw last year at his residence at North Bend, about a mile from the middle of Ohio:—He is now 67, rather above the middle stature, slender, and stoops considerably. His temperament is nervous and bilious; his head is long, of average height, but not remarkably broad. The anterior lobes of the brain are small, and project from the front, and height, and both the observing and reflecting organs are well developed. The head is obviously dry in the region of acuity. The moral region seemed to present an average development. The eye is large and bright; the countenance is highly expressive of thought; indeed, his whole appearance is much more that of a literary or scientific man than that of a military commander. His habitation presented unequivocal indications of a man of fortune, and of a man of taste. The least feeling of disrespect, or poverty; yet his manner and appearance were those of a man of the world, who was familiar with the best society, and who, in the retirement of his farm at North Bend, retained the polish and refinement of a gentleman.

THE EAST MAN.—There is no human being walks through this life in a way more peculiar to himself than the East man. The hopes and fears, joys and anguish, which worry and harass the rest of mankind, are unknown to him; he knows not what it is to be vexed, or to be angry, or to be sad, or to be glad; he sees other people doing so—he eats and drinks, sleeps soundly, and dies easily—and when he is buried, the sexton, as he stands in the half-filled grave, cracks his spade in it for a moment, and takes a sniff. The East man is a man of middle stature, stout, with cheeks having a kind of roughness, like a fowl with the feathers off, rosy, however, and streaked like a winter pear. There is usually a little watery saliva at the corners of his mouth, and in cold weather he has a little frost on his nose. He wears an everlasting drag-brat coat, green leather gloves, and a hat slightly turned up behind. His trousers in summer—they are a very old pair—are usually too short for him, and display glaring white worsted stockings; his hair appears to obey sort of arrangement, and he was never seen with an umbrella in his life. He speaks always in a kind of easy whisper, as if he was conversing with his wife under a covert—he has a look of universal benignity, and breathes heavily through his nose. He is fond of using the word "Sir," and sticks it into his sentences oftener than other people. He is a kind of a good fellow, and is generally well liked, and has a guise of inoffensiveness which nobody can mistake.

HOW TO LEAD MAKIND.—If masters fully understood the influence which even the slightest personal attention produces on the minds of their workmen, they would be more lavish than they are of a simple act of justice which can cost them so little, and would profit them so much. Treat a man like a friend, and you soon make him one; treat him like a rogue, and he will soon become one. If you are a master, your wisdom, if he do not soon justify your suspicions! In no way are men so easily led—often it is true, so blindly led—as through the affections. Thanks to the benign arrangements of a merciful Father, the affections, which man cannot neglect, however much he may often pervert them. Every man comes into the world surrounded by objects of affection. The filial and parental tie is one which binds rich and poor alike; and it is often stronger than the ties of blood, for it is almost the only domestic blessing which they can truly call their own. Hence it is that men who are quite inaccessible to reason, are easily led by the affections; and no wise man will neglect to use, especially when it is for the mutual benefit of all, this powerful and universally prevailing instrument. The next stage to the tie of parent and child, in the progress of society, is that of master and servant; and it is for the interest of both to carry into their relations with each other as much affection as possible of the kind which binds the domestic ties in the bosom, in childhood, by the domestic affections. —*The Rev. Mr. Parkinson's Pamphlet.*

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

THE SECOND "SETTLEMENT" OF THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Doggeries of Government are loud in their self-commendations about the news by the overland mail. "There is no country in the world," says the *Chronicle*, "in which a Minister is more frequently tried in England by the unjust test of the public than in China, where the policy of his government may be said with confidence, that there have been few Ministers that have stood the test more triumphantly than the present." It must certainly be a great subject of congratulation to Ministers to know that their foreign policy meets with approbation—when tried by an "unjust test."

The *Chronicle* has thus dexterously and judiciously sought to shelve "the principles" of the quarrel with China. There is so much of truth in the pitying allusion made by that journal that Ministers are in this country most frequently tried by the "unjust test" of their success, that were their success in China beyond dispute, there would be nothing remaining for all who question their principles, but to enter a protest—an appeal from the people to the intellect of an honest man, to the people become sober again, and called upon to pay the bill, under the influence of a headache the consequence of their debauch—and drop the controversy for the present. Honesty is the best policy, and the least prudent rather than the wisest, of his policy, and the least prudent, might have its advantages materially neutralised by the fraud and violence which procured it.

But even the success may be questioned. The *Chronicle* tells us, "The wrongs of our merchants have been redressed; the position of our trade immensely benefited; increased facilities given for carrying it on in future; and our diplomatic influence freed from those offensive and embarrassing restrictions which have hitherto been imposed on it." And all this, we are assured, has been attained "in a single campaign," at an incredibly small expenditure either of life or means.

As we contrast this magnificent verbiage with the meagre abstract of events upon which it rests.

"The wrongs of our merchants have been redressed." By "wrongs of our merchants," we suppose the writer means the seizure and destruction of the opium, and the payment of the expenses of the opium, payable in six yearly instalments. It is said to have been promised by the Chinese Government that the opium should be purchased by the British Government for the purpose of the payment of the expenses incurred by the British Government in fitting out the expedition. "The Plenipotentiary has published officially his intention to urge the opium indemnification claims upon the Government of India." It is uncertain whether the opium-merchants at Canton are to be indemnified for their losses; and if they are, it is to be at the expense, not of the Chinese Government, but of the British Government.

The position of our trade immensely benefited—increased facilities given for carrying it on in future." The clauses "said to be stipulated" in "the preliminary treaty signed officially by the Plenipotentiaries" are—cession of the island of Hong Kong to the British Crown; the trade of Canton to be opened ten days after the Chinese New Year. That is to say—the British have now in Hong Kong, an island thirteen leagues to the east of Macao, a right of property similar to that which the Portuguese have in the latter island; and the trade with Canton is to be re-opened, for anything that appears to the contrary, exactly on the same footing on which it was formerly conducted. Hong Kong is granted merely as a place of call for the British private property; and the terms upon which trade is to be conducted are left for after-negotiation—to furnish matter for Palmerstonian prologues.

Our diplomatic intercourse freed from those offensive and humiliating forms." &c. The statement from China is—"Direct official intercourse, on an equal footing with the two countries." This is undoubtedly a gain, if real; but the policy of the Chinese Government is to keep the British representative in Canton as much as arm's length as ever. This admission on the part of the Chinese, that Great Britain is not a tributary but an independent state, may place the British representative in Canton on a footing of equality with the British representative in London. The British representative in Canton is to be as much as arm's length as ever. This admission on the part of the Chinese, that Great Britain is not a tributary but an independent state, may place the British representative in Canton on a footing of equality with the British representative in London.

Longevity in Russia Explained.—A statistical economist, who knows nothing of the internal arrangements of the province, must be sadly puzzled to account for the extraordinary tenacity and vigour of the will powers, the intellectual influence of the climate, and the astonishing greatness of the average duration of human life in Bessarabia. The problem is, however, easily solved, when the contrivance of the divine authorities to increase the numbers within the empire is taken into account. A religious sect, and a sect which is called the "Old Believers," is a citizen of the town. He is at first told, "That is not a matter of course, friend; you have no passport, too; but wait awhile, and we will see what we can do for you." The refugee waits until one of the civic committee, who is called the "Old Believers," is a citizen of the town. He is at first told, "That is not a matter of course, friend; you have no passport, too; but wait awhile, and we will see what we can do for you." 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"They further recommend that the salary of the chief constable be £500 a year, exclusive of necessary travelling expenses.

"That the salary of each assistant chief constable be £200 a year."

"The clerk superintending £100 a year; inspectors, 4s. per day; sergeants, 3s. 17d.; 1st class constables, 18s. per week; 2nd ditto, 17s.; 3rd ditto, 16s. clerks, £75 per annum."

This report was moved by J.C. WOOD, Esq., and was seconded by Mr. LISTER FENTON, Esq., and was carried. It should be adopted.

The petitions were then presented from Wetherby, Otley, Burley, Temple Newsome, Heptonstall, Walsworth, Etrington, and other places, all of which were referred to the Committee.

Mr. Wharf, Addle cum Eucup, Cawood, Rider, Aberford, Barwick, Lotherton, Garforth, Mickfield, and Saxton, against the establishing the police in this Riding; after which a great deal of discussion took place between the gentlemen in favour of the measure and the contrary. On the 11th inst. at the next meeting that the report be adopted, the numbers were—

For the motion, 38; against it, 61.

A motion was then made that the Court do now adjourn to the 11th inst. and appeared as follows—

For the adjournment, 45; against it, 11.

Thus the question stands as in the first instance and to be acted upon at present.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this borough, commenced on Monday morning last, before *Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq.*, Recorder. The following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

Mr. Charles Barr, Commercial-street, banker, Foreman.

Mr. Thos. Bell, Bear-lane, oil-merchant.

Mr. Thos. Bell, Spring-street, oil-merchant.

Mr. John Booker, Call-lane, spirit-merchant.

Mr. Wm. Bragshaw, Camp-road, dyer.

Mr. Jonathan Dickenson, Hunnel-lane, worsted spinner.

Mr. Thos. Holt, East Parade, wool-merchant.

Mr. Henry Hood, Blenheim-terrace, iron-founder.

Mr. John West Huxall, Park-square, wine-merchant.

Mr. Thos. Lupton, Queen-street, wool-merchant.

Mr. John Maude, Rookingham-street, stuff-merchant.

Mr. Wm. Pape, Meadow-lane, corn-merchant.

Mr. Thos. Sanderson, York-place, corn-factor.

Mr. Benj. Stocks, Brunswick-terrace, woolstapler.

Mr. John Tempest, Holbeck, oil-merchant.

Mr. John Thompson, Roper-lane, cloth-merchant.

Mr. John Wade, Call-lane, woolstapler.

Mr. Wm. Woodson, Basinghall-street, merchant.

The CLERK of the PEACE having read the usual proclamation against vice and immorality, and the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury. He said that he was very glad to see the gentlemen here for observation, and he was less disposed to detain them by any lengthened remarks, because the demands on their time would be unusually great, the consequence of the large number of prisoners for the coming session. He said that he was, however, ever, to hope that this was rather to be attributable to increasing activity of the officers of police, than to any increase of crime among the inhabitants of this great city. The demands upon their time, during the coming session, would be still more increased upon the petty jury and witnesses. He was sure they would give their time cheerfully to the discharge of the public business; but in connection with the subject, he might mention that, in order to obviate the inconvenience of the cases in the Court at the protracted sessions, a Bill was brought into Parliament three or four years ago, by Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Member for Halifax, for empowering the Town Councils of Boroughs to represent to the Recorder of the City of Leeds, the names of the persons who, in any session, would be likely to occupy more than three days, which would authorise the Recorder to appoint an Assistant Recorder to sit for two days. One object of this Bill, which subsequently became law, was to save the public money, but the Recorder, after paying the allowances to the additional officers required. But the main object of the Bill was to save the time of those who were obliged to attend the Court. He said that he was very glad to see the gentlemen here, and he was sure that the labour of the Court could only be effected with the sanction of the Town Council, for unless they represented to the Recorder that the business was likely to occupy more than three days, there would be no occasion for the Recorder to appoint an Assistant Recorder. He said that he mentioned this matter because it had been supposed that the Bill provided for a permanent officer, whereas it could only be applied for one session at a time, and then only with the consent of the Town Council. He said that he was very glad to see the gentlemen here, and he was sure that the labour of the Court could only be effected with the sanction of the Town Council, for unless they represented to the Recorder that the business was likely to occupy more than three days, there would be no occasion for the Recorder to appoint an Assistant Recorder. He said that he mentioned this matter because it had been supposed that the Bill provided for a permanent officer, whereas it could only be applied for one session at a time, and then only with the consent of the Town Council.

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PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
AND WILL BE READY VERY SHORTLY,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
HYMNS FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP
SUITABLE FOR
CHARTIST CONGREGATIONS.

THIS is a desideratum which is seriously felt, and which it is hoped that the present will be thought sufficient to supply it. In order that some idea may be had of how many should be printed, it is urgently requested that all the several localities, throughout the Kingdom, will consider of the Number likely to be required, and send them to the Secretary, or to the Editor of the *Chartist Hymn Book*, 5, Market-street, Leeds; pre-paying their letters, of course.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, and may be Entered on immediately, a well-established **DRUGGIST'S SHOP**, situate in one of the most populous Neighbourhoods of a large Town, the Business of which has been successfully carried on for the last Eight or Nine Years, in connection with the Practice of its late Proprietor, a Surgeon, who is now dead. The Shop is now being attended to by his Widow, whom ill health obliges to give it up. For particulars apply, pre-paid, to the Printer.

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DAILY BREAD, OR TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION RESTRICTED: being a Plan for the Abolition of the Bread Tax.
By ONE OF THE MILLIONS.

"This work will attract some attention, and excite no little interest in reflecting minds. The plan is at once bold, startling, yet perfectly legal."—*Anti-Corn Law Circular.*

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NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES ILLUMINATOR. Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Sze-lane, London; of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and Eveleigh, (Leeds), of Messrs. (Hartley) & Vickars, (Birmingham,) and of Messrs. (Hartley) & Co., (London), by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals," written by John Pym, of the Northern Star No. 10, (Published Saturday Mornning, April 17th) contains "Lives of the Commonwealthsmen; John Pym." "Chartist Testimonial not a necessary source of Disunion suggested by the Law of Fraternity." Letters of Colonel Thompson, Messrs. Sweet and Russell, of Nottingham, Mr. Burden, of Leicester, &c. Essay by Mr. Jenkinson, of Kettering, &c. &c.

Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, may be had on application.

NATIONAL PETITION.

THE COMMITTEE IN GLASGOW, engaged in getting up the NATIONAL PETITION, hereby intimate to the Chartists of Scotland, that they have contracted for a supply of paper for the National Petition, at the lowest possible rate, and that the same may be supplied to those who, with these sheets, each of which is ruled, and divided into columns, so as to contain 188 names, at ONE PENNY FARTHING each. (Prime Cost), by writing to Mr. GEORGE ROSS, Prince's-street, Glasgow. The money must be paid with orders to Mr. and the Parties sending to pay Postage and Carriage.

The Committee would earnestly beg of the Chartists of Scotland to lose no time in affording assistance, and in signing the Petition, and in doing so, they are assured of every facility by sending out Deputations to Address Meetings.

By Order of Committee,
JAMES JACK, Secretary.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 13.—The arrivals of grain to this day's market are larger than last week. Wheat has been in fair demand, at last week's prices. Fine barley has been dull sale, at last week's prices. Beans have been in moderate demand, at last week's prices. A few cattle and sheep remained unsold.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1841.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pean.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
45 20	17 23	47 6	3	19 16	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13 11 1	12 14 2	14 2 6	24 1	14 1	

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—Business, in all departments, at Leeds, is as dull as usual can be. There has been very little business done at either of the Cloth Halls, and what has been done has been at very unremunerating prices. There is scarcely any prospect of improvement in the warlike trade.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.—There was a good show of both cattle and sheep, and of both the quality good. Prices did not vary materially for beef from last week, the best bringing £7 7½d per lb inferior, 6d to 7d. The best mutton brought 7d per lb, and the inferior 6d. Cattle sold at 6s 6d to 7d. A few cattle and sheep remained unsold.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, APRIL 10.—We had another liberal supply of Wheat at market this morning, which met an improved demand at fully advanced rates. The morning, the quality was moderate, but as many of our maltsters are stocked for the season, the sale is only dull. In Rye little passing. Beans and Peas are without enquiry. In Oatmeal no collection. The show of Oats from the country, this morning, was small, and the sale at full price at the same rates. The arrivals of Flour are not so extensive this week, but the stocks here are still very considerable, and the sale is exceedingly brisk.

YORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 10.—Our supplies of Wheat continue quite inadequate to the demand, and Millers are again free buyers at rather advancing rates. Oats and Beans support the prices of last week. Barley nominal. Red Wheat 62s per quarter, fine and medium 60s and 58s. Oatmeal 11½d to 12s per bushel. Beans 14s to 16s per load.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 10.—There was a little more disposition shown during the week to purchase Flour, which was freely met on the part of factors, and a moderate amount of Flour was purchased at prices somewhat below what those of our last market day. For Oatmeal the demand was very limited. There was but a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and the transactions in Wheat were almost entirely confined to the retail demand from the trade, and confirmed to a retail demand from the trade, and although prices are not altered, the currency of this day's night was not supported. All other articles experienced a dull sale, without variation in prices.

SKEPTON CATTLE MARKET, APRIL 12th.—Our supply of cattle was not large, and the demand being only few customers, the sale was slow to the demand. On the whole, however, it may be said the market was heavy, and prices rather low. High prices are still asked for lean stock, and the prospect of the graziers is not bright.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 12.—For the past week our arrivals of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, have been moderate; and from abroad we have received 650 quarters of Oats, and 4,535 barrels of Flour from the United States. At the same time, 370 quarters of Wheat, and 212 quarters of Beans, have been released from bond. At our market on Tuesday last, fine Wheat was rather more in request, and not being plentiful, maintained the prices quoted a week ago, and the inferior qualities, but in of free foreign Oatmeal and Irish, although offering full id. per 70lbs, cheaper, met a very limited demand, and, on the whole, the transactions were to a very moderate amount. Oats, too, were in low demand, at white and red rates, and the price of Flour was steady, and the sales rather slow. Owing, in some measure, to the increased quantity of the home-grown flour, the sales were limited. The sale for Peas has been quiet for some time. In the traded market nothing of moment has transpired.

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