

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING AT AYR.

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an end to the ill-feeling arising about royalty between the two factions. Ever since the little infant's birth, they have been barking at each other about loyalty. The paltry and hypocritical squabbles of the Tories and the Tories not so much as having pulled a bell-rope and made glorious occasion, is almost enough to make one vomit.

STOCKTON-ON-TESSE.—A requisition, duly signed, was presented to the Mayor of this place, requesting him to call a meeting in the Market-place, on New Year's Day, to memorialise her Majesty, for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He returned answer, saying that the Chartists holding a meeting; ordered the deputation out of the room; told them he should not allow a meeting to be held; and that it would be at their own risk if they tried one; and slapped the door in their faces. A religious society of this man is a leader of a religious society in this town.

DERRY.—At a meeting of the Charter Association of this town, it was resolved that, in future, their meetings be held at the Bull-head Inn. On Saturday night, at half past six, a large number of men assembled there, and it was found that there be a Chartist tea party on the first Monday after Christmas Day, at Mr. Peggs, Tanner Arms, William-street, Nun-stream, the proceeds to be given to the Rev. Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. Tickets one shilling each.

TILLCOTELOU.—A lecture on political economy was delivered by Mr. Thomas McQueen, poet from Beith, on Friday last, in the Rev. Mr. Brown's Hall, to a very attentive and numerous audience. The lecturer was well received, and his discourse was listened to with great satisfaction. We understand that real Christian and good patriot, the Rev. A. Browning, has appointed a day of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest.

SOUTHAMPTON.—At the annual public meeting held in the association, on Wednesday last, the day night, after the transacting of some important business, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Thomas Clark and seconded by Mr. James Warrington: "That we still mean to have the greatest confidence in the people of our country, fellow-townsmen, and deeply sympathize with them, and are determined to support them, as far as in our power lies."

BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists and Socialists of Norwich (believing that among Radical Reformers is the only means by which they can extricate themselves from their grasp of tyranny) have determined to open their meeting rooms, for the purpose of lecturing. The first of a series of lectures will be delivered by Mr. C. J. Wright, Chartist reading room, by Mr. Clark, socialist missionary, on the injustice of the present state society. The lecture gave great satisfaction.

CUMINGHOE.—Our social meetings, under the auspices of the Committee of the Chartist Association, and Tots & Co., were on Tuesday likely to do well. Their chief object is to break up the drinking customs, and to open the treasures of the mind, by mutual confession, and social enjoyment. The evening was highly interesting, and speeches, recitations, anecdotes, and songs formed the programme. The Chartists' meeting was held last Wednesday evening, when Messrs. Miller M'Kinnon, M'Kervall, M'Millan, Black, Crockett, &c., were present. The proceedings were most successful. It is almost needless to add, that the services were duly appreciated. The want of public hall, however, is beginning to be felt, and remedy must be done, and that immediately, remedy the defect.

MERTHYR TYDVELL (WALES).—At a week meeting of the National Charter Association of the above place, held on Monday, the 14th instant, the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the members of this Association, who are engaged in England, by his uncompromising and manly defence of the right of inquiry in religious matters, is deserving of the thanks of every friend of freedom, and that the thanks of this Association be accordingly given to Mr. Thomas Frost, for his able and courageous insertion to the *Northern and Western Stars*."

HANLEY (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES)—public meeting took place here on the 15th instant, Mr. Jeremiah Yates in the chair; when Mr. G. M. Jackson, of Stoke-on-Trent, delivered a lecture on the subject: "The Rights of Englishmen, and the soil." Mr. Mart classified his subjects under three heads, namely, 1. The rights of English labourers to the land on which they were born; 2. The rights of Englishmen to the soil; 3. The rights of Englishmen to the soil. The Mosaic dispensation, he contended, laid it down as a principle, that the earth was given for man's inheritance; but that despoilers and usurpers had taken it from them and monopolized it. He contended that the land should be distributed in a masterly manner, and contended that the only means to regain their lost rights was by the obtaining of the Charter. He quoted from Blackstone, Paley, Locke, and other eminent law writers, to prove his point. There was a fine talk, and a fine "fustian jacket," and when the lecture was concluded, they passed a vote of thanks to the lecturer being satisfied he had proved his positions. A resolution was carried, that the friends of the Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has produced great satisfaction. We hope he will continue his lecture as they have done much good.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—We are given to understand, by a gentleman who has just arrived from London, that, on the arrival of the above-mentioned gentlemen, they were immediately sent round to Port Arthur, where, he was informed, they were to be employed clerks, and not to be put in the gangs to work upon the docks, &c., as the other convicts are sometimes.

BIRMINGHAM.—NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society was held on Monday evening last, at the Wall-lane Institution, Mr. T. P. Green in the chair. A lecture was delivered by Mr. Lawrence, on the principles of the "People's Charter." The lecturer met with great satisfaction. The next weekly meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, at Lawrence's house. A lecture will be delivered on that occasion.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.—NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting, held on Monday evening last, after usual business was gone through, the letter which was forwarded to the Association, by the woolcombers, was read, and the meeting approved of the plan laid down in that letter, calling up of body to come forward and establish associations, carrying the People's Charter. This meeting of course, was the sufficient track, and the Chairman would come forward and agitate for the Charter, we should raise such a mighty torrent of opinion, as would hurl tyrants whether they be of their throne or of despotism.

SHEFFIELD.—Good Example.—A lady charitable gentleman has offered Mr. R. B. South-street, Sheffield Moor, and ordered that 40 lbs. of good beef should be distributed in equal portions amongst the families of the imprisoned paupers.

NOTTINGHAM.Mr. John Mason, C.M.P., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, according to notice, delivered a stout-spiriting lecture upon the crisis, to a mercurial, peaceable, orderly, and respectable audience who, at intervals, manifested symptoms of approval, and at length, after a long and arduous movement taking place again in Nottingham the adjacent villages, and we have no doubt, they will make a grand stand in the present moment, and agitation for equal rights as the result, to the whole of the County of Nottingham, a number of members were enrolled in the Charter Association, and the meeting broke up with general satisfaction. In the ensuing week, a meeting will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, on Tuesday; Sutton-in-Ashfield; Mansfield; Huddersfield; Torkard; on Thursday; Basford, on Saturday. We are getting up a requisition to Dr. Agot, the present Mayor, to hold a meeting on the 4th of January, 1841, to petition her Most Gracious Majesty to grant a free pardon to our ill-used countrymen, Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. Repealers in Nottingham, to discuss the question that a repeal of the Corn Laws, without some other remedial measure, will not benefit the working population of this country.

LONDON.—The Charter Association, who meet at an institution, Circus-street, are progressing rapidly. They are holding their meetings every Tuesday evening, on which occasions the place is well attended. On Sunday week, subject for discussion was "What sort of education is best for the poor?" The lecturer, Mr. J. W. is the intention of the Association, to establish a school for the education of youth; they also intend establishing a "Charist Philanthropic Society," rendering support to each other in sickness or distress.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting took place on Friday, in Clarke-street, called a meeting of "Protestant Association," and their friends, and more absurd piece of Tomfoolery we have seldom witnessed. The whole affair is got up by a dress of the well-dressed and dressed, and dressed, and dressed, with one in the garb of a working man, (whether he be so or not, we cannot tell). After usual cant and twaddle, they finish up by singing a hymn, and then a blessing follows. The following is a sample of the sermon on the occasion:—"We stand up for the right to our churches, rates, but when the Liberals unite with us, I think God we have as yet no power."

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SPECTATOR.—The Association held its usual meeting at the rooms of Benjamin Brown, and was addressed by Mr. John Wright on the subject of the approaching display for the Welsh victims; after which a powerful lecture was delivered by Mr. John Phillips, of Manchester, who received the unanimous approval of the assembly, three or four hundred men of Stockport again, for a month's time. The Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoration Committee met at the house of Mr. James Hitchens, tailor, Woodwood, on Thursday, the 17th instant. Mr. John Wright presided, and the business transacted was a deal of interesting business, and adjourned until Sunday at two o'clock. They met at the Chartists' Association Room, when the following members were elected, Dr. Goddard, Jas. Ragg, Dr. Thomas Church, and others. Their meeting was adjourned until Tuesday night, when they are to meet at the house of Mr. Simms.

TROWBRIDGE.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Chartist Association of this town, it was agreed that the meeting on behalf of the Welsh patriots be held on Saturday the 6th and 7th of January, in order that the agricultural labourers may have an opportunity of attending." It is intended to hold the meeting in Chartist square, near the House, the chair to be taken at three o'clock; tickets will be sold at one shilling each at Democratic Chapel, at half-past five; tickets, i.e., each may be had of any member of the Council. Messrs. Philip and Bolwell, of Bath, have been invited.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS.

FELLOW MEN,

Let us begin the New Year by one good action at least. Let every town and village where the *Star* appears send you a copy of the paper, and also three or four books. Let every man who has any pretence to humanity enter his mile therein. Every woman, who loves her husband and her offspring, will follow the example of every virtuous young woman, who desires comfort and an improved married state, and withhold her aid : and every young man, whose heart warmed by the unadulterated blood of Britons, will not fall behind with his Christmas pence in so noble a cause as this. Let every man, let us just make that one mighty effort ; a mere trifle from such will not hurt us, but it will speak in thunder to our tyrant and tell them in plain terms, their villany is vanishing, and every one of you, I entreat you, take the cash home ; and if you can spare more than your pocketings and privations of our best friends in prison, look at their wives and families ; compare them with your own ; then, I feel confident, you will as men deserve to do, contribute towards their redemption. Your sympathies, so that we shall, by our united efforts, succeed in presenting a New Year's gift to our prison-bound friends that will give consolation to them and their tyrant made widows.

Yours, truly
Dec. 21, 1840. T. near Halifax.

ORGANISATION.

The effective manner in which the Chartists of Glasgow, by a simultaneous movement from all parts of the city, have utterly overthrown every party which appeared before the public for the last twelve months, has excited the admiration of all those who are acquainted with the system of organisation. Opposing parties have been utterly surprised at the rapidity and certainty with which the Chartists can be brought to give the law upon any subject, at all hours of the day, and in all parts of the city, and even the trades associations, as they are over the suburban districts, and scarcely knowing how the bond of union is linked together throughout the city and suburbs, are themselves astonished at the rapidity with which their strength is accumulated. It has puzzled our White and Tory opponents to account for the velocity with which the intelligence of any of their movements spread over the city ; while their astonishment has been often and unfinedly expressed at the manner in which the Chartists are able to "demagogue who lead the rabble" is ramified, and in accordance with which their summons is obeyed. It puzzled the brains of many in the city to account for these extraordinary and original circumstances in a political agitation.

The explanation, however, is exceedingly simple. The systematic plan of organisation, established about the commencement of the present year, by which a central Executive Committee, composed of persons who have been knit together into one workable body, and productive cause of these extraordinary proceedings, which have astonished and dismayed every other class of men, has been carried out to perfection. Indeed, the system of centralised organisation, which has been adopted in Glasgow, that any decision come in the centre can be made known through every workshop and factory throughout the city and surrounding villages, and the most distant youth in the country, like a fire-carry of the olden time, and thousands pour in the call—*Scottish Patriot*.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

"None are legally entitled to relief who have no property or means of their own, or who are not in a state of absolute destitution and want, and who cannot support themselves, if relief be withdrawn." (*Poor Law Commissioners' Instructional Letter*.)

Expenses of the Poor Law Commission for England and Wales, for the year ending 1839		L. s.
Commissioners' Report, p. 15	£5,215 0	
Weekly allowance of food food to convicted felons in the Penitentiary	202	Ounces.
Weekly allowance of food to able-bodied men in a union (from the Prisoners 4th Report)	28	Ounces.
Deaths of convicts, &c.—the hulks, per cent. per annum	2	
Deaths in the House of Penitentiary	2	
Deaths in the Bridgewater Union Workhouse	41	
Lords' Poor Law Committee Report, p. 909		

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The Representatives of the European Powers, to the Treaty of the 10th of July, appeared in the Divan of the Sultan's Palace, to congratulate the Sultan on the taking St. Jean d'Acre. Lord Pousanby, who was its spokesman, dwelt on the effect which the conquest of the fortress would have on the peace of Syria, and concluded by observing that what he believed relieved from the oppression which it had endured, would early rise to that state of prosperity which its natural position ought to give it. The Sultan responded graciously, saying that he felt his Allies who had made such great sacrifices assist him in restoring order in his provinces, and respect to Syria expressed hopes corresponding to the success of his arms. He said that the fidelity of the Syrians in so many trials called on him said, to do his utmost for their welfare. Sy required many years' indulgent treatment to recover from the miseries inflicted on it. The Sultan replied that he had promised to do his utmost for the unfortunate Syrians. The exertions the Porte to ameliorate their condition and to convert the evils of war into a blessing, were well known. The prisoners of war he received arrears of pay, and would be admitted, according to their wish, into the Ottoman army. The strict orders had been given to treat such as still preferred their errors with all practicable forbearance, and he hoped that some of them would soon desert their habit, because they seem to prove that beneficial influence is intended to be exercised by Allied Powers, and the administration of affairs improved. He said, that some steps to this must have been already taken, and that the Sultan would have dwelt so long on this point.

BRESLIN, Dec 8.—Letters from the frontiers of Prussia and Poland say, that, in consequence of the continued flight of recruits in the Kingdom of Poland, as well as of the emigration which has taken place of young men liable to serve in the army, such a number of labourers have been taken from the country, that the Prussian Government are greatly embarrassed, and are frequently obliged to have labourers from Prussia at high wages.

DISTRESS IN BATH GREEN.—There are at the present time upwards of 1,400 persons in the workhouse of Bath Green, and about 1,400 out of the workhouse being much larger number than for many years past, and they are increasing daily. The greatest distress exists among the sick-weavers, as not one-third the

ROBBERY OF THE POST-OFFICE AT MANCHESTER.
A very serious robbery has been committed at Manchester Post-Office. Since the new system penny postage came into play, many errors of various kinds have occurred, but none are aware of any other cause of loss, excepting that the money allotted to The bankers, who have been sufferers, are by no means in fault, the usual precautions against fraud having been taken by the managers of the Post-Office. They are so porphyred with labour, that much allowance ought to be done for them. Upon this occasion a new clock was placed at the window, and being asked in letters of the Bank of Manchester, they were going to discover during the day, except the presence of the clock, and the clock-house of Messrs. W. Jones Loyd and Co., at Manchester, was checked, which they refused to pay, neglecting, however, to detain the person. No further light has been thrown upon the matter, but the absolute necessity of the case, and the absolute necessity of authorities of devising some means or other having letters of value containing, as in the press

A WHITE REFORMER.—The Leeds Mercury is the property—and a fine property it is—of old Ben Baines the other day, the following morceau.

"The present outrage comprehends all the classes in the nation, though not all the individuals; we know it has become a catch phrase among some writers to talk of 'class legislation.' " The present constituency comprises classes whose interest either they are thought to be, or who are themselves suffering. "What?—What interest?—What class?—I do not represent!"

Now, we should remember that Baines is a Whig and that were Tories to get into power we would have him reading the paper concerning the injustice done to the people—but that so long as his friends remain in power he thinks the people very well represented. This Whiggeryency all over the world.—Wm (Dublin) paper).

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—A prospectus lies on our desk, in which is announced the intention of publishing a number of working men to issue a penny publication under the title of the *Middleland Counties Illuminator*, for the purpose of disseminating sound political knowledge. We think it is well published at Leicester. It is needless to say we wish them God speed.

PATRIARCHAL LABOURERS.—Lately, at Charles town, near Ashton-under-Lyne, a somewhat laborious party of five persons, who had been employed by three individuals, whose united age amounted to 246 years. The most difficult part, that of holding the rathe, upon general occasion performed by William Turner, aged 70; Thomas Hague, aged 77; and that of holding the warp, by Betty Turner, aged 70.

ADDINGHAM.—On Saturday last, two horse-breakers were brought before E. C. Lister, Esq., at Addingham, charged with maliciously poisoning a horse belonging to Mr. John Gifford, of Threlkirk. To Confine Esq. The poor horse was dreadfully burnt, the flesh on his back being literally reduced to a jelly. Although Mr. Gray, horsebreaker, (who once care the horse was at the time,) proved that he did not touch the animal, yet the jury found against him, and produced the full quantity at they had purchased, the case was dismissed.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday last, as a girl about thirteen years of age, the daughter of Thos. Seacombe-maker, who is employed at Bishopwearmouth, was crossing the railway between Bishopwearmouth, she was hit on the face by a snow-ball, thrown at her by a boy, and fell between the rails. A train of twenty-five laden coal waggons was then approaching from the south, and if the girl had been lying, but, providentially, did not injure her.—*Durham Chronicle*.

ELIJAH ROWE.—This notorious individual, who has been incarcerated in Kirkdale Gaol upwards of three months, awaiting his trial for burglary next Assizes, and who was so intemperately mixed up with the proceedings of the Wigan-leave affair, expired, we understand, on Thursday morning, the gaol hospital. He has been, almost from the very first day of his imprisonment, gradually wasting away, a consumption. Anderton, we hear, on the contrary, is in excellent health and spirits.—*Liverpool Paper*.

THE EDITOR OF THE *Journaliste des Ardennes* has proceeded again by the Law Officers of Crown for an article entitled "Louis Philippe, le roi de France," in which he attacked the late Emperor, the present Editor of the *Emancipation*, Toulouse, has been condemned by default to six years imprisonment and 6,000*fr.* fine, for a libel against the King.

A MAGISTRATE CONVICTED OF SWEARING.—At Brecon petty sessions, held at the Guildhall, Monday last, William Williams, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Brecon, appeared on information laid against him for profane swearing while sitting in his magisterial capacity on the 21st inst., for having sworn that the witnesses having been examined in support of the charge, the magistrature were of opinion they were of opinion the case was clearly proved against Captain Williams; but as there was no difference of opinion as to whether the oaths were taken, the Bench adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, and afterwards returned into court and pronounced the defendant guilty, and convicted him the penalty of five shillings, the amount fixed by Act of Parliament, and costs.

THE REV. M. MATTHEW preached in the parish church of St. Andrew's, on Wednesday last, the *Clare Journal*, the band of the Union Temperance Society appeared, dressed in their uniform, green coat, edged with yellow. This, if we mistake not, was the uniform of the rebel generals of 1798. The Rev. gentleman said, "the great system of rebellion is disorganised, and every thing seems to prove the fact."—*Ague*.

IT HAS BEEN suggested by a steam-engine philanthropist that, at the extreme terminus of each road, a hospital should be erected for the accommodation of passengers who might arrive weary and uncomfortable to have their limbs cramped, broken, or their features smashed by collision, the thousand and one accidents to which all expose who indulge in railroad flights. This could be done, and the hospitals are quite sure to fill the wards, however numerous!

A LETTER from Martinique, in the *Journal de Guadeloupe*, states the following:—"M. de Pichory, merchant, father of a numerous family, was met with on a hunting excursion by an enormous serpent which attacked him and inflicted several severe wounds. He lay on the logs for some days, but with great courage; but, although timely succour was administered to him, he died four hours after this unfortunate event caused great consternation among the natives, who saw nearly seven feet in length, and when opened there were found in his belly 162 little ones."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday, an inquiry was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., and to a respectable butcher, residing in the village of Farnborough, in the parishes of St. Giles and St. James, who was wounded and killed on the half-past one o'clock, as the deceased, with his wife, were sliding on the ice of the Millponds, on west side of the village, he was observed by a female servant, who immediately called to the attention of the station-house, where he immediately fell. The coroner, Mr. T. J. Williams, proceeded with Davis, T. 72, to the spot. The latter arrived first, and found the pond surrounded by police, and having seen the body, he called enough to render the deceased any assistance beyond throwing a rope into the water. Davis instantly threw his stick and belt, and tying the rope round his waist, plunged into the water, and after swimming under the ice for some minutes, succeeded in getting up the body, bringing it ashore. It was immediately attended by Mr. Clutche, a surgeon, who tried every means to revive him, but without success. On returning a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," the coroner concurred in opinion with the Coroner, that the conduct of Davis had been most praiseworthy, and Coroner, at the request of the jury, committed to the coroner's testament to that effect to the Commissioner of Police.

A NEW POOR LAW BATTLE.—Paupers are now faced a very variety of evils under the new law. Occasionally they are starved outright, but more frequently the process is gradual, though perhaps the worst of causing them to die of starvation. There are other causes for pauperism, but the chief one on the pauper who died, to speak according to ordinary custom, in the Hendon union workhouse yesterday, has ended in a verdict implying a "cessant of life." The cause of death was attributed to hunger, the workhouse is usually imagined to be a place of cold, if not from hunger—at least the inmates are supposed to gain a shelter from the elements, and thus escape the winter weather. However, states otherwise, the verdict implies that as they are called, and a very hard board into bargain, have an ingenious way of including among the other comforts of the poor. This is the case, and the result is that the poor are disposed of, to be confined on half diet—their food is half diet of a workhouse!—and without fire. They are forced with the unfortunate man on whose behalf the result has just concluded its labours; and humane discipline to which he had been subject. This is the case which the Rev. Mr. Williams took carrying to the Court of Queen's Bench. Let it be remembered that the poor are not a class.

SWEETENING HIGH LIFE.—There is a good deal of smuggling going on right through the instrumentality of our foreign connections, and industrial appointments, &c. Some cheek ought to put it; for if a poor man is found committing a small offence, such as drinking a glass of brandy half-a-year of lace, he is "lulled up" and allowed while my Lady This, or my Lord That, is priviledge to rob the revenue of thousands per annum. Remember the circumstance of a man of the name of the Duke of Devonshire, who lived for many years back, by smuggling French goods, and articles of vertu, through Carlton House. His plan consisted to get all packages addressed to the Earl of the Palace of France, a room being set apart for the purpose, and the goods were sent off to be disposed of to private individuals. The tax collector was not aware of this, and the Duke of Devonshire was not aware of it.

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Poetry.

SHOUT FOR THE CHARTER AND FREEDOM
IS NEAR.

Hearts of Old England, poor and degraded!
Up, and give over your sighs to the wind;
Strike for your Freedom, and be not upbraided
As cowardly serfs by the rest of mankind.

What are ye dreaming? Can worse come than hunger?
That gnaws at your vitals, and wastes you to death;
Tis easier to die where the battle shall thunder,
Than perish thus slowly, and gasp out your breath.

Up in your might, then, and be ye true hearted;
Ask for your rights with a front like the brave,
Think of the martyrs to freedom, departed:
Live in their spirit, or find ye their grave!

Read ye of Cromwell! and what may be done?
The sound of your muster will conquer as well!
Far less might than yours the battle has won;
Aye, think of Wat Tyler, of Wallace, and Tell.

Gather ye! gather ye! come over the heather,
Thick in your millions from mountain and glen;
Number, like trees in the forest, together:
Concave ye union—be brothers!—be men!

Sound your alarm from the sea to the centre!
A standard is he who refutes his aid;
Once in your lifetime for liberty venture!
Shake off your lethargy!—be not afraid!

Terror shall strike every tyrant oppressor;
Terror shall waste the tyrant's empire;
Terror alone is his father—confessor,
Tablature them, and give us again the broad field.

Why do ye shudder? In glorious—rejoice—
One effort to make from this dark and gloom;
Away your complaining, and wincing, and whining;
Up, like ye fathers, to conquer and fame!

Act a new Rannaldie! purchase new glory!
Live in the boast of all ages to come—
The best of each British shall swell at the story,
And despoils for ever be withered and gone.

Dare it—no longer be cowards in struggle!
Feel at your bosoms—your conscience is clear;
Bear down the foe, and ye break up the juggle;
Shout for the Charter and freedom is near.

WILLIAM HICK,
Leeds, author of the Chartist Song book.

ANSWER TO AN ENIGMA IN THE NORTHERN
STAR OF DEC. 12, 1840.

Your enigma is answered by writing a figure,
Its size, or dimensions, be smaller or bigger;
Variety spreads throughout all the creation,
Yet, for-like, it stands over all our nation.

Its brothers are nine, tho' diversified strangely,
In every land, we see them most plainly;
But, as the scholars have reckoned,
We must have a first, or we can't have a second.

This wonderful figure, tho' ever so small,
Is sure to be first at the church, roost, or ball;
At the horse race, both Leger and sweepstakes are taken,
By the horse that is first, whoever be mistaken;

But to draw to a close my poetical story,
This figure stands forth of all others the glory,
Your enigma to solve, my philosophy be bother;
Yet the answer is over, and there is no other.

J. C. E. BLYTH,
Dec. 18, 1840.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE PRINCESS
ROYAL.

The merry bells with joyful tidings ring,
And heralding to thee their fall songs raise;
And ecstacy strikes the lyric strain,
While heaven's high arches echo with thy praise;

All welcome to thy life, and seem to sing,
"Hail! hail! all hail! thou bright auspicious morn,
To us this day a royal babe is born!"

Around thy regal bed a vernal throng,
The panting slaves of pumperd royalty,
Speak of thy worth with falsethroo's guided tongue;
Each to the fulsome strains of flattery,

Tuning his sordid and deceiving song,
Which floats upon the tainted air that clings,
Around the joyous residence of kings.

I tell thee not those tales which smoothly glide,
From off the flatterer's slippery tongue; nor yet
Pour into thy weak ear the fulsome tide
Of courtly insinuations, which begot

Within the mind that monster passion—pride;
I tell thee the woe of sincerity of youth,
I tell the simple tale of honest worth.

Why should I bid thee welcome; if to me
Thy birth affords no joy; of pleasure naught?
And when thy being, 'tho' it may but be,
In the vast universe of life and thought,

As one small speck—creates new misery,
Increases the black store of human woe?
But these are strange truths thou may'st never know.

How many tolling slaves, from whose heart's blood
The wealth and grandeur of the rich are wrung;
How many weeping mothers, when the flood
Of grief has overwhelmed, and want has stung;

How many orphans, hungering for food,
Mutter their secret curse on thy birth;
As a new burthen crushing them to earth?

Why should I praise thee, when thy mother's ear
Heeds not a murmur of thy father's earnest prayer,
And only darts her gaze of scolding tear,
The grans of want, which through the barren air?

No, no, I cannot praise thee; yet I fear
On thee, perchance, the punishment of all
The guilt and crimes of royalty may fall.

For man's expanding mind must soon discern
The childish folly of upholding kings;
And from the prospect of fair reason, learn
To hate the insinuating monarch, which springs

From thrones, or senseless royalty; and spurn
The gorgeous idol, reared on human gore,
Which priests and parasites have glided o'er.

WM. JONES,
Liverpool.

Edinburgh, 14th December, 1840.

SIR—The following stanzas were suggested by
the accidental perusal of a Whig recommendation to the
sons of toil to "be patient" in their labour, and thereby
render it "almost a pastime."

This song was sent to the "Telegraph," who per-
haps only retained the idea; but as they have taken no
notice of it, I make bold to send it to a journal which
I constantly read, and which rears its proud front
despite of all the attempts of creatures like unto those
"Chambers" to destroy its influence.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES SYME.

LABOUR SONG.

Tell, brothers, toll, sing and toll,
From earliest dawn till dark;
What matter, though kings and priests should spoil;
You have nothing to do but work.

Go form the richest fabrics,
And the costliest robes of gold,
To deck the legal plunderers,
While ye're slaving with the cold.

Sing, brothers, sing, sing and toll,
Though ragged and scant of bread;
You are honoured—the palace doors to spill
From the workman's lowly shed.

Toll, brothers, toll, let the anvil ring,
With clanging blows, and strong;
Go forge the ponderous bars, and sing
As ye pant and sweat—a song.

Then stir, brothers, stir, "the good and great,"
Who "graciously" stoop from their high estate,
Who "graciously" stoop from their high estate,
And rob you—Blissful be it!

Toll, brothers, toll, sing and toll,
Draw not the avenging blade,
Though ye're injured by the lords of the land,
Your famishing children's bread.

Raise palace homes upon the land,
Send navies ocean o'er;
The sickle wield with sturdy hand,
The sparkling mine explore.

Toll, brothers, toll, from dawn to dark;
Let not the heart compass,
Though you have hardly slept, save work;
The idler all the gain.

Then toll, brothers, toll, sing and toll,
Let not a curse be said,
Though mixed knaves, and princes, spoil
Each comfort from your shed.

Sing, brothers, sing, I'd have you sing,
But let your ditties be
Such anthems as can only ring
From spirits that are free.

Oppression's funeral dirge go sing,
And peel the dying knell
Of public plunder and each country thing,
Such songs would suit you well.

JAMES SYME.

Literary Extracts.

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—The enterprising spirit of a few generations, fostered by institutions which are the pride of Britons and the envy of the world, has so increased the wealth of the nation, that almost as countless sum in the aggregate was cheerfully sacrificed to the necessities of the empire during the last eventful struggle, not only for her own, but for the independence of the world; for nothing short of a universal subjugation would have satisfied the power we then had to contend with, and nearly 2,000,000,000 were still due to the community. Many millions since 1814 have been loaned to European and Transatlantic states. But notwithstanding such vast drains on the productive energies of this glorious country, and the indebtedness (to use an American phrase) of nearly all the world to her capitalists and merchants; notwithstanding the hundreds of millions that have been sunk in mines, canals, docks, bridges, and railroads, there is still a boundless amount of wealth waiting for employment in any legitimate object of commerce, or whatever the more speculative may think to acquire a greater profit by any adventurous use of his capital in some one of the numerous schemes, domestic and foreign, that daily attract attention, and promise a sum in return that would have been quite inadequate to satisfy the cupidity of the users of old—Hughes on Loan Societies.

HAWKES ON TRIAL BY JURY.—Hawkes has ground of complaint against the law as it exists for choosing juries; we give his what is, and what should be; and leave them for the due consideration of our legislators, the Benchmen, Broughams, Mackintoshes, and Romilys of a future generation. Your lordship, men, at least the maist of them I have seen—and I'm thankful that I never was after any—might say, one day, as many sensible-looking fellows in the green market—and your Special Jury are nae better—they differ in the length of their shanks. Every man worth his hundred pounds is fit to sit on a jury, and murder, transport him, or put him to gang up a wooden turnpike for a month, and get nae fatter up than wa or three steps; for though he's gangin' at a time, he gets out o' the bit, which makes a perfect fool to be a sensible creature. It's nae the rent o' a house that a man lives in that should qualify him for the Jury, for there's many a twa-legged calf that owns a castle; it's nae the number o' muckle value to the community aneath the earth as it might be, for if they were nae they were worth yird—they're gaed to yird at last, when death had done his darg wi' them; so "Yird about what else they're below!" ye might put on their tombstones for an epitaph, and they're able to pay for it, but it should be yird to be able to pay for it, and caith that covers the carcass; the tailor wi' his shavers, needles, and goose, can thus qualify him for office; for if this be that necessary a cuddy ass it can carry caith, it can be a judge o' a judge, and Latin—being brought up at a college, for they come out wi' heads as naked as a sheep aff the shears. I would advise a' the nunsulks to be made o' the caith, if they can sign their name as they like; for if they can sign their name as they like, I ken, grips the grass near the ground as a goose. So it's nae o' the possessions or adornments that, wi' justice and humanity to poor criminals, should be a criterion between guilt and innocence; but it's the man that has a head, and head that he has an heart, and what crimes are there, though uncommenced, depend on it's nae his fault that they were nae a man who's tongue keeps within the teeth when he's gaed to his neighbour—happin' the naked, and the mouth o' the hungry—and instead o' wishin' poor wretches on the treadmill, or to let hangie put a rinnin' knot round their neck, would help to hide the poor wretch if they thought that it might be a right and wrong, innocent and guilty, in our kintira, from the Lord Chancellor, who's head is wiles nae better filled than his seat, to magistrates o' the Cannongate, wi' some feasibility it might be, that justice and judgment had their place among us—Edmund Lodge.

CANT IN RELIGION.—Religion cant is truly disgusting to every class of society. It is hypocrisy covered by pretensions of devotion in the face and voice; but generally such canting is perceived in some persons in civil society as well as religious. Canting is not confined to hypocrites in this sense. There are canting physicians and apothecaries, canting lawyers and tradesmen, canting gentlemen and ladies; the rich and poor—the scholar and the mechanic—the master, mistress, and servant, may be canting. Some preachers are guilty of this, and disgusting while in their voice and serenity in their manner, and receive from many of their hearers, who despise religion, praise for their excellent sermons, and praise rendered in forms of the most canting politeness; and so general is this canting attempt to please others and commend themselves, that some of my plain neighbours complain that even their barber is the greatest cant in the town. I am most forward to confess that those who are most guilty of it themselves, and the greatest strangers to vital and spiritual religion, under the cant of it, are the most hypocritical. They appear disgusted with hypocrisy, affect great sincerity, and boast of not pretending to more religion than their neighbours, while their conduct and conversation prove that they are "ashamed of Christ before men," and "at men of the world" seek acquaintance with men of the world.—Cook's Select Remains.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

POOR LAW BENEFITS ONCE AGAIN!

WHEN a state once permits an unconstitutional power to be lodged in any individual or party, the dangers to which it is exposed are as incalculable as they are alarming. An example is created for others to exert the same privileges; the delegate itself employs menials and officers, to whom is communicated an authority of the same illegal character. The source is polluted; the channel cannot be pure. Thus the Poor Law Commissioners were, and are, arrayed with most extraordinary powers; and the different Guardians springing from them (children worthy of their parents) are not only entrusted with similar powers, but are absolutely shielded and protected in their most violent and excessive acts. An instance—a flagrant instance—illustrating the truth of our assertions, has lately occurred.

On Thursday, December 17, 1840, was terminated an inquest on a poor old man, who had died an inmate of the Hendon Union Workhouse. The facts were as follow:—

His name was JAMES LISNEY: he was aged, and subject to a terrible disease, known by the name of diabetes. He disobeyed some trifling order—that is, he asked frequently for leave to go out—of the Guardians, and for this offence, what was his punishment? Twenty-four hours' solitary imprisonment, on bread and water, and no fire, which caused his death.

Yes! hear this, ye happy men of England, the infringement of a workhouse rule is visited by capital punishment! The offender, suffering from disease which required careful treatment and, above all, proper warmth of temperature, was imprisoned in a room without fire, and was allowed only the poorest diet—bread and water—and this during the inclement month of November!!!

The old man shortly after died.

Gracious Heavens! are these things to continue! Such facts, however, need no comment!

Before the inquest, evidence was given, both of medical and other persons, which plainly showed that this treatment had hurried the pauper to his grave. A Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Board of Guardians, made a long and irrelevant harangue in defence of the system; Mr. WALKER told the Jury that hard and cruel as was the punishment, yet that it did not exceed the spirit and the letter of the Poor Laws, which suffer "Dogs in office" to do these things; and the Jury returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the death of James Lisney was caused by an imprisonment in the goal room of the Hendon Union Workhouse, on the fourth and fifth days of the inclement month of November, 1840, under a sentence of a Board of Guardians of the Hendon Union; and the Jury beg to express their opinion that it was not humane to imprison him without fire, and on low diet, the said JAMES LISNEY being at the time in an infirm state of health, in consequence of a disease called diabetes."

This is an odd verdict, but we are now a-days so accustomed to odd verdicts, that we are apt to pass them by.

"As the idle wind, which we regard not!"

How absurd, how illogical, is the above finding of the inquest. Now mark; the premises on which they proceeded, were these—The man's death, they say, was caused by the imprisonment, and the imprisonment by the Guardians; the Guardians were the cause of his death. What is the conclusion

they derive from this! That it was not humane to do so. Humane! Was it legal, was it constitutional! Whatever had been the pauper's offence, the Guardians entitled to sentence him to death! It is assuming at once that they are Judges and Juries, and that the crime of the man was fully proved to amount to a felony worthy of death. They have no more jurisdiction to put a man to death, than a gaoler or a governor has to destroy his prisoner, or the manager of a hospital to kill his patient. Then, if the Jury found that the death of a human being was caused by one or several, whether he had no right to destroy him, surely, the necessary consequence is something more than a charge of mere inhumanity. If it was homicide, which the first part of their verdict seems to make it, and which is the most general term to express the killing of a human creature, then it was either justifiable homicide, or excusable homicide, or felonious homicide. The first occurs, where one slays a robber breaking into his house at night; the second, where one destroys another in self-defence or by accident; and the third, which is either murder or manslaughter, where one deprives a fellow-being of life with a malicious intention of destroying him, which may be implied from the circumstances, or where in heat of blood, and before it has had time to cool, he causes the same result. The Coroner's inquest, by the latter part of this verdict, have left in doubt of what offence the Guardians were guilty of. The public, on a calm review of the facts and circumstances, must constitute itself the arbiter, and decide the question.

Since writing the above, we have observed in a contemporary the following account of the previous "humane" doings of the Hendon workhouse:—"In the report of the proceedings of the inquest it was stated that some person connected with the Board of Guardians said that the case in question was the only case of punishment inflicted since the formation of the Union. It will be remembered, however, that, about five years ago, a case occurred in the same Union, in which that death was not the result as in the present case, was probably owing to the accidental interposition of Captain CARVER, an ex-officio Guardian of the Union. Some particulars of this case were made public at the time, but the following may be relied upon as an authentic statement of the facts, and it will serve to show in what manner the irresponsible power possessed by the 'Guardians' over the unfortunate and unhappy paupers may be exercised."

It appeared that a young woman, named ALICE SHEPHERD, had been admitted to the Hendon Workhouse. She had previously led a very dissipated and irregular life, and it was deemed advisable by the Board, in consequence of her having misbehaved herself on several occasions, that she should not be allowed to go out of the house. The effect of this confinement upon her constitution was to produce a peculiar and dreadful malady (*furor uterinus*), which deprived her of her senses, and while in that melancholy condition she conducted herself with great violence, and in other respects most outrageously. Information was sent to one of the Guardians, who attended at the workhouse, and without inquiring into the cause of the misconduct, he, without any ceremony, ordered her to be placed in a strait-waistcoat, and to be kept in solitary confinement on bread and water for fourteen days.

The poor creature was accordingly placed in a cell by herself, the strait-waistcoat applied, and for nearly a week she had nothing but the diet ordered her, and the sentence would have been fully carried out, but fortunately Captain CARVER, a magistrate, and ex-officio member of the Board of Guardians, happened by accident, to go to the workhouse, and he was dreadfully shocked at the appearance of the unhappy woman. She was of a thin spare habit, apparently suffering from consumption; and, as it seemed to him, rapidly sinking under the effects of the dreadful punishment to which she had been subjected. He lost no time in bringing the subject before the Board, when a most animated discussion took place, and Capt. CARVER expressed his opinion that the punishment was a most unnecessary and cruel one, and that it ought never to have been inflicted, especially upon a woman, and under such circumstances. The result was, that the sentence of the punishment was rescinded, and it was understood that in future all misconduct of the paupers should be publicly inquired into, and dealt with before the Magistrates of the district.

The Coroner read the following extracts from the Master's book relative to the deceased:—"On July 21, 1840, James Lisney applies for three days' holiday to go to London." The answer is, "Yes, with his family." "On Sept. 1840, J. Lisney applies for four days to see his brother at Hounslow." Answer, "No, at present." "On Oct. 6th, 1840, J. Lisney applies for four days to see his brother, who is very ill." Answer, "No." "On Oct. 13th, J. Lisney applies for four days to see his children and relations in London." Answer, "Not at present." "J. Lisney is suffering severely from a disease, which will ultimately prove fatal, and unless permitted to go during favourable weather, will shortly be too weak to undergo the journey." Answer, "No." Thus the old man was to die without seeing his children!

"THE IGNORANCE OF A PEOPLE IS THE TYRANT'S BEST TITLE TO POWER."

F. O'CONNOR.

The mouth-worshippers of liberty are in a desperate rage with the poor Chartists, because they will not allow bloated Bishops and infidel parsons, (who religiously eschew all interference with domestic tyranny, and the right of ownership in whiteslaves), popularity-hunters, hired missionaries, (who, if better paid, would undertake the advocacy of the opposite party), and all Prince ALBERT's white staff of the sable corps, to lay the foundation for another application to Parliament for permission for the white slaves to pay another twenty millions as a second instalment to the fishers. Education-mongers are, at the same time, outrageous at the little success of their endeavours to extinguish Chartism, by the transparency of "knowledge," which has been so badly finished and so awkwardly placed in the Whig windows as to allow the dupes to see light through it. Those gentlemen denounce all who will not join in the adoration to abandon politics for the more profitable pursuit of literature and the arts. Infidel economists, who insult the Creator, and fly in the face of the Holy Scriptures by telling that population—God's creatures—press too hard upon the means of subsistence, invite the sons of toil to abandon family, country, friends, and home, in quest of foreign lands whereon they may expend their inheritance—their labour. These three tribes of philosophers are now spreading their forces over the face of the country for the purpose of smothering Chartism, the mere emanation, as they term it, of an uneducated rabble.

For the present, we take leave of the slave-drivers of the first and second class; as well those who would drive the people to pay another instalment to the black fishers, as those who would drive them from home, from family, and home, out of the way of the white butchers. These two classes we leave, for the purpose of considering the question of education. In this undertaking, let us have a peep into the bowels of the old almanac, and there we find that the people's ignorance was stated of old as the invariable and ready answer to all appeals for further concession to the working classes. From 1780 till the Reform Bill, this bugbear was the aristocratic hobgoblin, conjured up by the Government and their adherents to frighten the middle-class money-mongers. The Tories spent fifty years of incessant chatter in persuading the jobbers to the choice of evils; to the principle of stay-in-the-frying-pan-let-us-jump-into-the-fire policy. Popular frenzy, fury, and vice, occasioned by popular ignorance, was the fire; rotten-boroughs the frying-pan. During the whole of that long period, no statesman, not even CASTLEREAGH, ever used a stronger argument against concession; all regretted that such a stumbling-block stood in the way of an object so "devoutly to be wished," but not one during the whole of the long time ever attempted to remove the cause.

It is a fact, that the people are more unlearned than their friends could wish, but not so ignorant as their enemies would desire. Our task, then, is, to discover to whom the blame of this ignorance is attributable, whether to the Government, or to the people themselves; and whether it is in the power of any Government representing society as at present constituted to afford even time for popular instruction.

Some very able essayists have contended that good living is indispensable to good writing. Many very well written papers upon the subject appeared some eight years since in the *New Monthly Magazine*, in a controversy, well sustained, between an advocate for literary high feeding, and an advocate for literary frugality. Some contend for champagne, Burgundy, and claret, as necessary steps to produce the keen edge of wit, after intellect shall have been duly sharpened upon the whetstone of substantial fare. Others contend for the harmony of the animal and mental organs, and the necessity of perfect health in both, before either can be brought to an efficient discharge of duty. If your mind be disturbed, say the physicians, your body must be more or less disordered; and should your body be disordered, your mind must be proportionally incapacitated. The production of a mind and body so well tuned and harmonised, sharpened upon substantial fare, and whetted upon delicacies, we must suppose to constitute the desert of literature, furnishing those luxuries of which the mind can partake, without surfeit, after a hearty meal of common sense. Thus an agreeable novel is a pleasing desert after a sound mathematical feast; or the perusal of a chapter in Don Quixote, after a Whig newspaper report of a debate in the House of Commons. These productions are to the literati what a ripe melon, rich pine apple, early grapes, well-aped champagne in prime order, "Imperial Tokay," delicious Burgundy, high-flavoured and fruity claret, with a crown of noyau, or cherry brandy, are to an alderman after turtle soup and stinking venison.

Now, we contend for none of these grinding stones of understanding, or whetstones of wit; but we do contend for one essential, which must be conceded to us as an indispensable: we contend for leisure. Many of the ablest and most useful and instructive works have been written in prison; where the mind and body were tuned, though not to the key of luxury, yet to the necessary point of harmony; but deprived of leisure, had the appetite been all that gluttony could desire, we should have lacked the rich but unsavoury feast, which LE SAGE, MONTGOMERY, and others, have provided for all tastes, all meals, all seasons, and all times to come. Leisure, then, we take to be an indispensable; good living a help-mate; leisure the shirt; good living the ruff.

Can Government, then, afford the leisure? Let us see. The Government may enact severe restrictions upon the poor man's enjoyment, and will be sure of the co-operation of the Bishops, Parsons, Aristocracy, Gentry, Humanity-mongers, Profit-jobbers, and politicians, of both classes, Whig and Tory. St. BARTHOLOMEW'S gambols, or Greenwich fetes may be abridged, and no aristocratic tongue will wag in defence of the poor man's little privileges; while a lusty debate, and much *fine old English feeling*, (bless the mark!) will be expended in the House of Commons, if the Chamberlain attempts to gag a juggler, even for certain nights, and according to old custom, during Lent. Abridging the poor man's amusement is distinguished by the moral philosophers and Christianity-mongers as the suppression of vice; the curtailment of his usages is represented as an inevitable consequence of those fluctuations in a country remarkable for the enterprise and speculation of its merchants; while any attempt to reduce or interfere with the salaries of the idle, or to raise the price, or restrict the hours of aristocratic or middle-class amusement or enjoyment, is called tyranny, and would be resisted by the physical force of insulted and enlightened slaves. And fools suppose that the people don't object to the difference, but they do. But to return.

Leisure is necessary, nay indispensable for the attainment of education; and dare the slaves of an exclusive constituency concede this requisite? Let us see. Suppose, then, that a Bill should pass both Houses of Parliament, and receive the royal assent so speedily as to defy the opposition of the white-fishers; and suppose it contained the following short clause:—

"And be it enacted that from and after the first day of April next, work shall cease in every factory throughout every part of the United Kingdom, from the hour of ten o'clock a.m., to the hour of twelve a.m., for the purpose of allowing all persons employed in the said factories LEISURE to attend to the improvement of themselves and their families; and be it further enacted, that with a view to the preservation of health, no factory shall commence work before five o'clock in the morning, or continue to work after five in the evening, of any day from the first of April till the thirty-first of October; or before eight o'clock in the morning, or after four in the evening, of any day from the first of November till the thirty-first of March."

Now, no law could be more just—no law would go farther to confer education upon the working people—and no law could be devised more to the advantage of all persons connected with manufactures, and really desirous of a steady trade and a proper adjustment of demand and supply; and yet would this just and enlightened law, if persevered in, snap administration after administration, dethrone monarch after monarch; and finally, a republic would be established upon chance, rather than upon education; because the factions well know that knowledge teaches how to govern what chance, or other circumstances, have conferred.

Our readers have not forgotten the evidence of many clergymen who were examined upon the factory commission, and who proved that they were obliged to print written extracts upon the sleeves of little children, for the inoculation of religion, they having no other time or mode whereby such instruction could be imparted; and we have the evidence of the little children, and of some kind-hearted overseers, for, though rare, yet thank God, tyranny has not yet quite dried up the pores of humanity, or stopped the springs of nature: we have such evidence that the children had not time to refer from their work even to the short precepts of morality sought to be so stealthily instilled in spite of the butchers, who so much mourn popular ignorance. Will this prove want of thought?

Again, we would ask, whether the well-fed and independent sportsman, or agriculturist, or any who may be employed in the most choice, favourite, or profitable pursuits, even upon their own account, from six in the morning till eight at night, divested, as they are, of all thought of poor house, of all notion of dismissal from work for daring to speak, or even think on politics, relieved from the dread of seeing a loved wife and little prattling offspring, after being half-starved, anxious to different wards in a cold battle, though anxious and willing to work; divested of all such frightful apparitions upon the strongest mind, and unbinding the stoutest frame: we ask, what selfish would even these have a thought of taking a moment's toil for intellectual improvement?

"Sunday," whispers some sanctified, hypocritical sabbath-breaker; some bloated infidel, bishop, or parson; or some wanton and lascivious money-monger, who himself devotes that day to drunkenness, debauchery, and riot, after the hour of divine service, with which ends, in his estimation, all spiritual obligation for the tedious day. "Sunday," says the pious parson who reads from the well-thumbed book:—"Six days shalt thou labour and no all that thou hast to do"; but which forbids all manner of work on Sundays, save and except the adoration and worship of him, who, as the best judge of his creature's strength, ordained it as a day of relaxation after his six days' labour, not six

days' debasing and life-destroying drudgery. Do the children of those "pious" gentlemen, read, learn lessons, or even open a book on Sunday; or are the young, and yet unformed, allowed by their parents to be pressed beyond their powers of mental comprehension or physical endurance? No; no such thing. This situation, healthfulness, extent of play-ground; nay, even prospect and all matters conducive to bodily health, for the insurance of mental maturity by wholesome degrees, and corresponding with physical strength, are wisely the considerations which most interest those who are so fortunate as to be able not only to educate their children, but likewise to choose the most pleasing mode of accomplishing it; while the poor, whose children are not less dear to their parents, and with whom the education of their children is not less an object of pride, and satisfaction, are first worked, themselves and their infants, nearly to death, and then taunted with their ignorance, as a justifiable reason for withholding the only means by which leisure, the one great and indispensable requisite, can be acquired.

That suffrage which alone will be the means of turning machinery into a blessing instead of a curse, of regulating supply and demand, of apportioning each man's share in the general improvement of the age to each man's own sole use, according to his deserts—that suffrage which will make ignorance a shame, if not a crime—that suffrage which will give to man mastery and control over his hours of toil, and over the produce of that toil—that suffrage which will teach the very poorest that knowledge being power, he must acquire a certain portion thereof as his title to promotion and distinction—that suffrage, which alone can give the leisure, is the great schoolmaster to which we steadily look; while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that so apprehensive is tyranny of the fruits and application of knowledge, that tyrants would rather face a regiment of half-armed—or even of well-armed, un-drilled Chartist, than a single company of intellectual soldiers. However the factions prate of intellectual fitness as a title to political privilege, none seek to promote that state of things, which would give this glorious title to political power, but to which, alone, it will never be surrendered.

Their real cause of complaint is, not that the people are ignorant, but that the people are becoming so worldly wise as to look about for their share of the age's wonders and the nation's boasted prosperity.

As to Sunday education, we assert confidently that two days in the week would be time far too short for stretching the cramped limb, getting rid of the thunder of the rattle-box, and of the unwholesome dust; without any thought of improvement of the moral condition.

Many, very many, times already have we told our readers to beware of all crocheted mangers, and that the Suffrage must precede, not follow, education. We repeat it; and why? Because that alone can give leisure; that alone can remove three-fourths of the human vermin from the putrid stinking stews of factory halls and butcher stalls, and place them once more upon the green sod, breathing the pure air, working for themselves, and reading under the shelter of their own orchard or hedge-row, surrounded by their improving and beloved wives and children, while they behold kind nature aiding in the completion of their work, by healthful showers, genial rays, or timely dew-drops from the throne of Him who has given to man the earth that he may till it, and woman that he may multiply and replenish the ranks of the industrious. This will create emulation; emulation will induce education; education will teach man his own value, and how to respect himself, and this respect will teach him to prefer the death of a freeman to the life of a slave, and this preference will teach all tyrants not to invade a national fortress so garrisoned and protected. Nothing but representation can give education, and, therefore, it will be opposed to the death, because "THE IGNORANCE OF A PEOPLE IS THE TYRANT'S BEST TITLE TO POWER."

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MADAM.—In resuming the consideration of the subject commenced in my former letters, permit me to remark that, in considering man as he at present exists, there are two important facts which we should be most careful to bear in mind, and which are most essential to a right understanding of the matter in hand.

First. That man is now, both as to the powers of his understanding and the affections of his will, in a very different state to that in which he was at first created by the wise and benevolent Author of his being.

Second. That man is gifted with the faculties of hope and fear, which, in the savage state and in childhood, are only sensations; but sensations which, under a judicious system of training, are capable of becoming principles of action, subservient to the noblest ends. To attempt a laboured demonstration of facts so obvious would be an insult to your Majesty's understanding, and were it not for the consequences which they involve, I might content myself with a simple reference to their existence. They do, however, involve consequences of such high importance, and must, in the progress of ages, produce results of such incalculable moment, that I trust no apology will be deemed necessary for the length into which I may find it requisite to go, in placing them in a clear and bold manner before the notice of the constitutional sovereign of a free people.

I have said that man in his present state is a being very different, in both the great constitutions of his nature, from what he was at his original creation. I write as a Christian, to a Christian Princess, and take it, therefore, as admitted beyond controversy, that while we admire the wisdom and the benevolence so conspicuously displayed in the physical, intellectual, and moral structure of man, we are bound to admit, that that wisdom and benevolence would combine to utter such a being into the world, endowed with all the

No more, but e'en a woman; and commanded
such poor passion as the maid that milks,
and does the meanest chares."

how we delight to deceive ourselves! surely I am not so easily deceived unless our self-love is. But, of all self-deceptions, is not the most dangerous that which makes an idol of a fellow-creature? Is it not the sacrifice of ourselves to the sacrifice? A good Queen would not burn the incense of such a sacrifice; would not suffer herself to be made it. Nay more, when she heard of the sacrifices who live in want and we to furnish for

works in the system of taxation, was rejected partly on the ground that it excepted state property from the general principle of taxation. The principle of voting is by raising the hand; in case the *pro* (for) and *cons* (against) are divided into separate bodies. Every individual comes armed to assembly; as the right of arms-bearing is the citizenship. At this great public assembly robes, paupers, &c., are excluded. The sense of the people is expressed by arms, and the exercise of popular sovereignty is by the sword. Every citizen who is able to attend. Indeed, non-attendance is held to be a forfeit; and an Appenzeller is for twelve months from proceeding in a civil suit if his adversary can prove that he was not at the Landsgemeinde, unless he can justify his

[illegible]

went to the shop on Thursday, and told there was much better, and that I could start work on Friday, but what was my surprise, when I got to the shop, to find that Mr. Hawthorn had started. Of course, I called to see Mr. Hawthorn, he told me he could do nothing in it till he had his brother; and told me that I might call on him to-morrow, which I did, and was told by him that he had gone from home and would not be back till the next day. I called upon Mr. Hawthorn, but could not find him, and was told about the works the most of the day. On Monday I called again, and found Messrs. Robert and Hawthorn in their office, accompanied by their brother. He then asked them what was the cause of me not being allowed to start work again, and was told to call on him on Friday, which I did, when the following answer took place:—

— Didn't you leave your work on Friday night?

SIX.—No acrimonious feeling dictated the fe
I forwarded you for insertion in your paper of the
of the late William Gardner and Joseph Jones
very little; and I am sure that the friends of the
accounts, as collectors for the Victim Fund, I
with many others, that their conduct was repreh
it appears, however, they think otherwise, and
in their REPLY I given themselves a little room
debated me with a tolerable *quantum* of mun
the friends of the Victim Fund, and I am ex
pected that the effect of my communication w
least, have been the withdrawal of the ten
from the pockets of the disinterested patriots,
appropriation of the money to its designed
However, I have been mistaken; no such ef
been produced, for they still tenaciously hold
been produced, for they still tenaciously hold
in the *REPLY* with an acquire the warlike

engine to all the line, dragging with it the
trains contents topy-turly; by this time the whole
trains contents' will be sufficiently brained, scalded
chopped for sausage meat, and fit to be sent back
to the railway directors, who will in
fully moisten the oil, and then
dish them up in coffee, to be ready when all
the above makes excellent pickings for Crowner-
witnesses, and though lost, not least, the lords
manor.

Until this excellent advice is followed there
will be no end to 'accidents done on purpose';
immediately the above is put in practice, the
of our 'betters,' are flayed alive, our ruler
see the necessity of passing an act for the regula-
tion of the speed of railway travelling, and for cancell-
ing directors of railways to maintain every individual
is crippled, injured, or made destitute, for the

directors of railways to maintain every individual is crippled, injured, or made destitute, for the remainder of their lives. When Lord Rivers was de-

