chair, which was carried. The CHAIRMAN said, they had assembled, on the present occasion, to give expression to public sentiment, and to petition Parliament to grant the people their political rights, by making the Charter of men who shall seek any enactment short of the full the meeting, and the people generally, on the wide spread of the principles which they advocated; working men, as nature knows no distinction of rank. (Cheers.) The working classes demand nothing unreasonable or unconstitutional; and their demands are simple, because they are honest. They demands that the representative principle shall be carried out, for where representation ends, despotism

begins. In this country, as well as in others, proviabused this power, and have been playing a roguish game with the people. (Hear.) The Chairman next alluded to the late demonstration in the north, and also to the attempt of the Radical party, in Mr. TAPRELL seconded the resolution. It had been of no faction, and of no party but the great party of must be theirs. (Loud applause) the people, to put down strife and party antagonism; fally relying upon their cause as that of truth, and resung assured that that cause never had been, per can be, injured by free discussion. The worthy

that every man would be made, by the adoption of decide upon. the Charter, that in reality which he is now only in name—a free-born Englishman; he felt sorrow that drawn up by Mr. Fielden; concluding a lengthened address by observing, that things never would be better until the people units and take their affairs nominally, "the pride of the world, and the enry of surrounding nations." Mr. Spurr resumed his seat amid much applause, having previously moved the adoption of the first resolution:—

Chairman sat down amid much applause.

would be the best instrument whereby we may remove! that gross oppression under which the people suffer, and secure the rights and properties of all classes; we therefore renew our solemn pledge to use every exertion to organise the people, and cause it to be made

Mr. Balls seconded the resolution, which pledged having a voice in the election of those who make the guarding the vote of the elector, would render threats useless and bribery powerless; whilst, by the adoption of Annual Parliaments, it would bring the representative into more frequent contact with his constituents; were the three primary points of the Charter :-

2. To secure the free exercise of those rights; and 3. To render the representative responsible to those

1. To extend to every man equal political rights.

Bills said, he rejoiced at the result, and looked forward | morning. with some degree of hope to its producing some effect! on thuse legislators who now create unbearable taxation, and turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the people, after gooding them by bad and unnatural laws, such as the Poor Law, the Game Law, and the Corn Law. (Hear, hear.) The people have only to unite and they will form an irresistible band, against which the bayonet bindgeous treless. In conclusion, the speaker adverted to the attempt now making to centinue the "hellish" frm conviction, that the factions would go on oppresstion, by which alone they could demolish tyranny, ment. and raise up the standard of democracy, Mr. Bails sat

down smid loud and general cheering. and he would ask in what respect had it

Mr. PEAT rose to move the second resolution :-

Dorthern Star,

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 170.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive shillings per Quarter.

measure of rights contained in the People's Charter."

He (Mr. Pest) would not go over the ground which principles which were no longer narrowed and had been traversed by the preceding speakers; but they confined by class or party, but the guiding rules of had a duty to perform; and it was a melancholy one had been traversed by the preceding speakers; but they an extensive body, earnestly engaged in the work of a victim has been made; and though he would not call political regeneration. (Cheers.) They had not it a "murder," he would state that poor Clayton eneven the assistance of other classes of society in tered Northallerton a hale man, and is now brought convictions—they inflict on their victims all the polished tortures of the odious Inquisition. (Hear, hear.)

As to what had been said about "animal" claims, he evening, and were again disappointed by the non-(Mr. Peat) would reply, "Though you clothe me in attendance of Mr. Butterworth, of which we hear irresponsible power for generations past, have greatly exceed that of an equal number of papers be will lecture on Sunday evening. longing to either of the factions; to whom he would say, "tyrants tremble, for the day of retribution is at band." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

the House of Commons, to form 2 reconciliation asserted that the working classes had "no stake in between the middle and working classes-a recon- the country;" but, he would ask, who raised all the mission most desirable to be effected, certainly; but buildings, cut the canals, and built the bridges? Who, which, to be effected, must be based upon just prin- but the working classes; who had deposited their doles, and not founded on a compromise. (Loud labour, and, therefore, have a deep interest in the cheers.) Considerable onicry was being raised land. Mr. T. then solverted to the necessity of a against particular grievances; but he (the Chair- Trades' Hall being erected in the Metropolis; the man) called upon them to hear of nothing but their working classes, said he, can afford something for night, the 8th inst., when the following letter, sent Charter. (Hear.) The prejudices of the middle missionaries to go abroad; they can fill taverns, and classes are so rooted, that they are either in the support other institutions; if they would gather up shop, or the shop is in them, in everything they talk their energies, and apply these means to the appointabout. (Langhier.) In conclusion, Mr. Cameron ment of home missionaries, they would raise a foundaexhorted them, as Chartists, and therefore as men tion for the Charter, and the position they demand

ing at White Conduit House, to wait on the Marquis of Normandy, with a memorial, relative to the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, having been refused ance of food if they happen to wet or dirty the bed.

It was then stated by the Chairman, that it was the intention of the Council to write to Mr. Wm. Martin, formerly an immate of Northallerton House ance of food if they happen to wet or dirty the bed. Mr. Richard Spers was called upon to move an interview with the Home Secretary, had called a Now, they have issued fresh orders, denying the first resolution. He never thought of the Charter, meeting at the Social Institution, John-street, Tottenor the cause in which they were all engaged, with- ham Court Road, on Monday evening next, to place such as a little tea, sugar, or tobacco; and likewise as his twelve months' imprisonment would end on out feeling a strong commingling of the series of the courts produce on the splice of the series of the seri on the cause in which they were an engaged, while ham before it the correspondence on the subject, and to from coming to see them, except for two hours during the 4th of March. He then caused upon Mr. wm. out feeling a strong commingling of joy, serrow, and before it the correspondence on the subject, and to from coming to see them, except for two hours during the 4th of March. He then caused upon Mr. wm. a great deal of disgust; he felt joy, at reflecting resign their trust, or otherwise, as the meeting might

Two or three persons, with subscription-boxes, at so many of the working class were indifferent or this period, traversed the room for collections in aid spathetic to the cause of their own rights; and he of the expenses of the mo-ting; during which, a great felt disgust, not us mixed with contempt, at the portion of the assembly (ourselves included) quitted, manner in which the advocates of these principles at half-past ten. A portion of this report was transare treated. Mr. Spurr then referred to the scanty mitted by the morning railway: yet, owing to the attendance of the meeting, which he attributed to length of the remainder, and the hour of closing the insufficiency of advertisement; and entered upon a post being close at hand, we are compelled to postlong and exceedingly elaborate statistical statement. Pone several articles of general news till to-morrow's

into their own hands; until the thousands of half- at this spirited village, to Measra. Williams and Binns, starved and ill-fed labourers, acquire a proper influ- when upwards of one hundred sat down to ten, after ence among mill-owners, money mongers, and land- which a public meeting was held, the room being jobbers; and exerted themselves by every means in crammed to excess; excellent addresses were delivered their power to obtain a redress of grievances, that by Mesers. Lawson, Thos. Hepburn, (the well known hoping that you will make it as public as possible. excellent spirit was displayed.

lie tea was given to the same gentlemen, in the joint from the sufferers in the Loughborough union, and "That this meeting, being convinced that the enact stock store room, above Mr. Bragg's, grocer, Priest friends of the cause of liberty ment of the People's Charter would put the people in gate. The room was beautifully decorated, and all deputation was appointed to wait on the acting overpossession of the power to repeal all obnoxious and around the walls were hung portraits of the most disseer, requesting him to call a public meeting, that unjust laws, by which a privileged few have legislated tinguished patriots of the past and present day. About an investigation may take place as to the truth of have seen the inside of a prison. But what was for themselves, instead of the masses; and that it one hundred sat down to an excellent tea. After tea, the reports. The deputation waited on him on the truth for which the Chartists had been impri-Mr. Swinton was called to the chair, who in a Tuesday the 9th; and, in his hands, the subject renext and sensible address, gave "The people, the source mains at present. of power." Mr. Deegan responded, and gave "The People's Charter; may we speedily obtain it." The Chairman then gave " Health and happiness to Messrs. Williams and Binns, the champions of Chartism in the county of Durham." Mesers. Binns and Williams returned thanks, and expressed their determination to the meeting to support the principles of the People's renew their exertions, and never to slacken their ener-Charter, by extending to working men the right of give profil victors growns the people's cause. After gies until victory crowns the people's cause. After their addresses, a beautiful sang, composed for the laws which all are called on to obey; and which, b. liberation of Williams and Binns, was sung by two sweet little girls (the Misses Foster), who acquitted themselves in a manner to earn the rapturous plaudits of the meeting. "O'Connor, and the liberation of all imprisoned patriots;" "Frost, Williams, and Jones;" and, as a matter of course, the faithful servant would in Mr. Deegan, and thanks to him for his talented and United States, and the proposed remedies for these able and eloquent manner; and explained the mean-Deegan, Swinton, Binns, and Williams. Other friends favoured the company with recitations and songs. At -Adverting to the recent demonstration at Leeds, Mr. " light fantastic tee" till an early hour the following

CHARTIST DISCUSSION SOCIETY.—A society of this nature has recently been formed amongst a number of Chartists, resident at the west end of Bishop wearmouth, which appears likely to be productive of much good, both in correcting and maturing the views of its members, and eliciting the talent for public speakand the musker will be powerless, and the police- ing, now so much wanted. On Saturday evening, the question discussed was, whether Republican or Monarchical institutions, are best calculated to pro-Poor Law for ten years longer, and expressed it as his mete the happiness of the people? An interesting discussion was held, in which Messrs. Blenkhorn, ing the people, until it became a question whether resistance would not be a virtue. Hoping that all would opinions of the majority, or, we dare say, the whole come forward and join the National Charter Associa- number present, were in favour of Yankee govern-

SUNDERLAND -PUBLIC TEA TO WILLIAMS AND BINNS .- On Monday evening last, the Chartists strong, though not as extensive, upon public sym-Mr. R. Modre came forward to support the resolutiof Sunderland gave a noble proof of their affection for pathy and benevolence. But it is useless to look to tion, having pledged himself, as this resolution, if the above talented, zealous, and faithful advocates of private charity and benevolence for the redress of and, without going to other times, or other countries, adopted, would pledge them, to renewed and conti- Chartism, by a public tea, which was held in the grievances at home or abroad; no remedy can be for examples and proofs, he would refer them to medexertions to cause the People's Charter to become large room of the Golden Lion Inn, Sunderland. The applied until the people become fully and fairly the parson who preached the blood-thirsty sermon the law of the land. The Globe, the Whig evening room, which was appropriately and elegantly decorated organ, the other day, in allusion to the Leeds gathering, with various banners, portraits, &c., presented, when had made an important declaration; it had called on all the company (between 300 and 400) were assembled, a The had no reasons against Chartism, to subscribe to fine and impressive appearance. At one end of the how a people, the most ignorant, corrupt, and de- of them from this sweeping charge—both Dissenter the Charter; declaring it to be "high time for every room, next the platform, there was a suitable erection mon to give a reason for the faith that is in him." for the accommodation of the Sunderland Mechanics' and inhumanity of the aristocratical British Govern-(Hear., Mr. M. then combatted the arguments of Institute Band, who voluntarily tendered their very ors of India for the last half century. those who advocate educational or intellectual suffrage, valuable services on the occasion. Several friends from in preference to a universal and residential qualification. Durham, Shields, and Newcastle were present, a cir. of the Music Saloon, South Parade, for the purposes for ever; but they had proved themselves fools for One writer contended that the claim to Universal Sufcumstance which proves the unity of feeling that exists, of the Mechanic's Institute, the Socialists are now their pains. Had they succeeded? Had they altered frage resolved itself into a mere "animal" claim, and which ought always to distinguish those who are deprived of a meeting place in Leeds, at least for a single man? They had one of them at present on Admitted: he (Mr. M.) was not to be deterred from labouring to advance the universal interest. After tea, some time to come. Placards were posted through- the platform (meaning Mr. White), who he well the pursuit of a right, because it was called an " animal" Mr. John Hemsley was unanimously called to the chair, out the town last week, headed " Death of Socialism | knew was, if possible, more streamous than ever. right; even though the writer had stated such a claim when, having addressed a few introductory remarks to in Leeds," and announcing that addresses would be the Corn might have emanated from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, the rest of the Church Rate hypocrites, believing delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment:—"The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. In the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment in the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting, he gave the dirst sentiment in the dampted from a community of the rest of the Church Rate hypocrites, believing that addresses would be a repeal of the Corn.

The people, delivered at the Saloon on Sunday last, by Mr. In the dampted from a community of bears, the meeting he gave the dirst sentiment in the dampted from a community of the rest of the Church Rate hypocrites, believing the dampted from a community of bears, and announcing that addresses would be a community of the rest of the Church Rate hypocrites, believing the rest of the Church from the police, if any of the community be in danger unite to obtain their just rights" (Loud cheers.) Mr. Mackintosh, Socialist Missionary. Numerous audiof being stopped and robbed by those who are more Deegan responded in an eloquent address, in the ences were present, in the morning and afternoon, with renewed vigour; proving beyond the possibility powerful? and the working classes put forward this course of which he pointed out the line of conduct, to hear Mr. Mackintosh. In the evening, the renewed vigour; proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that truth could not, and never would be, extinguished in the minds of honest men. What did the minds of honest men. What did the minds of conduct the minds of honest men. from such legalised plunder, on the part of the law- Chartist Reformers to adopt; showing that as true Mr. Fleming lectured upon the identity of Socialism the ministers of religion mean by the various texts makers, as should vote twenty millions sterling to West political changes must be based upon true moral prin- with primitive Christianity, and upon Socialism as of Scriptures which they so often quoted concerning India planters for one million of black slaves, at the ciples, it was, therefore, the obvious duty of the the only remedy for the evils of society. In the course brotherly love, peace, charity, and good-will, and and time that they vote a white man in England to people, to improve themselves in every possible way, of his address, the lecturer referred to various authobe worth £10 less than nothing, and that it was worth His address was listened to with respectful attention, rities in support of his position; and quoted from the brothers' blood, and helping to bolster up a system £10 to get rid of him out of the country. They had and rapturously applanded at its conclusion. The Chair- New Testament to substantiate his views. The most how had ten years of middle class legislation; man next called upon Mr. M'Arthur, of Durham, to fixed attention and intense interest were manifested give a recitation; when he favoured the company with throughout the service. Collections were made call such men ! Nothing else but canting hypocrites, been an improvement upon the government of a very excellent one, en the "freedom of the mind." during the day, when the sum of £10 was con- who pull long faces in order to make great gain. the old aristocracy—the "natural protectors," as they The Chairman next gave "health, honour, and happi- tributed towards the erection of a Hall of Science, He wished to impress on their minds that, although were called, of the people? If there were any differ- ness to our young and noble friends, Williams and Binns, which, as it was intimated, will be before long com- he thus stigmatised the teachers of religion, he ence, indeed, it was, that now, the crime of bribery, may they continue to devote their energies and talents menced. It is an event worth recording, in the meant not to wound the feelings of any man pro-Which was so loudly decried by the present Whig to their country's cause, and live to witness the tri- history of the struggles made by the working fessing any particular doctrine; he wished them to Ministry, at the period of the Reform Bill—a crime of umph of those righteons principles for which they so classes, for their political and social redemption, that examine for themselves, and see how far those all others of the blackest political dye-was double the ably struggled; received with loud and continued cheers a few working men have obtained and kept posextent of what it was before the passing of that mea- Mr. Binns rose to return thanks, after which he adsure, which was so extremely "liberal," that one Hon dressed the meeting in his usual elegant and impressive than three years, during which time numerous appeal on the sufferings and death of poor Clayton, Member declared, during its discussion, "it actually style: He was followed by Mr. Williams, who in a opportunities have been thereby afforded for the and said he could not choose a better sentence to finish took away his breath, its 'liberality' was so great" humorous and able address passed a splendid, but The only way of curing this, is by extending the fran- well merited calogium upon the young men of Sunderchise to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound land, both for their stanch patriotism, and the genemind, and untainted by crime, who has been resident ral excellency of their personal character and conduct, Ex months in any given place; and he cared not what exhorting them in a most impressive manner to pername they gave it. whether an "animal" claim, or severance in their honourable career, as the only sure Universal Suffrage, or Charter Suffrage, it would, at means of earning happiness for themselves, and doing all events, take away the right of complaining, if it did a manufacture the condition of the people. Until you get this said the speaker, in conclusion, continue to grumble and find fault, and get all you can to enlist grumble and find fault, and get all you can to enlist. The Huntsman's Aduet, "The Huntsman's Saloon, on Monday evening, when upwards of zoo their country. A duet, "The Huntsman's Saloon, on Monday evening, when upwards of zoo their country, when upwards of zoo the serious from Redditch, Coventry, when upwards of zoo the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea country dance, quadrille, and other places, requesting the attendance, of a lords, and the whole horde of plunderers, giving dancing commenced; and other places, requesting the attendance, of a lords, and the whole horde of plunderers, giving dancing commenced; and other places, requesting the intended of the incodes and encroach-persons of the incodes. The Huntsman's Saloon, on Monday evening, when upwards of zoo the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea received letters from Redditch, Coventry, Worce ester, upon the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea received letters from Redditch, Coventry, Worce ester, upon the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea received letters from Redditch, Coventry, Worce ester, upon the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea decived the received letters from Redditch, Coventry, Worce ester, upon the factory system, the Corn Laws, the land-persons of both sexes were present. After tea decived the Estumose and und fault, and get all yeu can to enlist moder your banner; and the more effectually you do this, the more likely you are to get the People's Charter made the law of the right, and all the argument, are in favour of Uniterial Suffrage; up, then, with the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the standard of the People's Charter and let respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the standard of the People's Charter, and let respond the standard of the Ceremonic standard of

greatly to promote the pleasure of the company.

"That the recent triumph at Leeds, in favour of SHEFFIELD.—We were wrong in stating that equal political rights, for the whole people, over expediency, faction, and interested traffickers in politics, is Sunday evening meetings. The theological discourses another proof (if wanting) of the ability and determination of the working classes to obtain their just political rights. We, therefore, strongly impress upon gressing well and steadily here. At the weekly the minds of our fellow-men, throughout the nation, meeting last Monday, IIs. were collected for the the necessity of not countenancing or assisting any body wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists. It tion on the 5th of March. The price of the tickets was fixed at ls. 6d. men and ls. women; and arrangements were made whereby the poor might be accommodated by having their tickets and paying now conspiring to increase the prosperity of Charfor them by instalments. Zealously affected for the tism. He proposed the following:— May the midgood cause, the brave Sheffielders have also resolved dle classes soon see their interest, and duly join

SALFORD. -The Association met here on Sunday

Local and General Entelligence.

-Much excitement has been in this town during the last week, in consequence of the rumoured severity practised by the new master and mistress, on the inmates, who have, in some cases, rebelled; and hence the police have have been called in. In consequence, a public meeting was held on Monday black-hole, for smoking a pipe of tobacco during the dinner-hour; and another was threatened with the worst, for persisting to see his wife, when it was expected she was almost at the point of death; and another was put in the hole for taking one small house; and another, on being told that his child was sick of the measles, asked permission to see it on COMEON On Tuesday last, a tea party was given the house, that were cracked on the knee, on sitting down burst them through, for which he was kept on bread and water all the day; and all the able-bodied men have been obliged to stand out in the snow,

George Thompson, the well-known anti-sistery advocate, and agent of the British India Society, lectured in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening lectured in the knew that Nature had made certain inequalities—with Mas. Roberts—Cash received by J. Guest. 93.

Chartists sympathise." T.EEDS .- LECTURE ON BRITISH INDIA .- Mr. Hall was tolerably well filled. Mr. Thompson in India, the gross injustice done to and suffered zealous services," with other sentiments, were given in evils—all of which subjects the lecturer handled the course of the evening, and spoken to by Messra with great power, eloquence, and ability, and such his views by referring to facts of daily occurrence the close of this part of the proceedings, the fiddler subjects, and deep interest in the recitals of suffering appeared, and those who could, tripped it on the and distress which he made. The means Mr. Thompson proposed for the abolition of slavery in the United States, and distress in British India, were the consumption of East Indian cotton and tobacco, and a change in the land tax and governmental abuses of India, which he contended would destroy the necessity for the use of slave labour in America, and, by developing the resources of India, and affording a market for the consumption of English manufactures in exchange for the above-mentioned articles, elevate the condition of the native from misery and starvation to comparative comfort and independence. The lecture occupied two hours in the delivery. In thus noticing Mr. Thompson's lecture, it may not be priety of aiding the starving and suffering East Indian, we cannot overlook the abundant and undeniable evidence of misery, privation, and suf--and even in our own town—which have claims as possessed of political power, as guaranteed to them at Newport during Frost's imprisonment. The by Universal Suffrage. We would challenge the clergy had at all times proved themselves the based, could have equalled the profligacy, venality, and Churchman were alike culpable. What were

THE Socialists.—In consequence of the purchase would put down the spirit of liberty, and crush it session of a building like the Music Saloon, for more friends to the people's cause generally, to give with than the concluding sentence on the banner be-publicity to their views and principles. We trust fore them—"Peace be with him." Mr. Taylor then

reopie's Charter, and let neither Whigs nor Tories had been proposed, upon any of the grounds; have peace until that advent is come. (Loud and proposed cheering.)

In page 1 the resolution was then put, and carried.

The resolution was then put, and carried the company of the company and the chairman, after which the company dispersed. The unifortunate the noise was good impression, and concluded amount the verging.

The resolution was then put, and carried the chairman, and the chairman, after which the company of the chairman, and the chairman, and the chairman, after which the company of the second was cheering of the meeting. A vote of the only was the proposed, upon any of the chairman, and the chairman, after which the conducted in the chairman, and the an early hour the following morning.

Chartist Antelligence.

BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday evening, the 8th instant, a dinner was held at the Vulcan Tavern, among a number of the members and friends of the patriotic toasts most enthusiastically responded to. getting up public meetings; neither with their purses good cause, the brave Sheffielders have also resolved us in our Charter agitation; but let our maxim still to have a cheap local organ for the expression of their voice in their own neighbourhood—the profits, with them if we may, withful their voice in their own neighbourhood—the profits, with them if we may, withful their voice in their own neighbourhood—the profits, who dare give vent to the expression of their noise. at a late hour the meeting broke up.

SINCE SABBATH LAST, a few of the members of the Christian Church have collected for the family gorgeous apparel, and place me in a palace, and let me loud complaints. More than 3s. was collected of our deceased brother, Clayton, the sum of £13s. 9d. fare sumptuously every day, yet, without my suffrage, towards defraying the expence of the Frost, Wilas the best testimony of their sympathy with those lamb aslave, and I spurn the proposition." (Loud and liams, and Jones Committee. The members are who suffer in the holy cause of justice and mercy. begins. In this country, as with as in central providence spreads her bounties with an unsparing hand; general cheering.) Having adverted to the recent dedence spreads her bounties with an unsparing hand; feats of the White at Walsall Contrabuse and other mittee the town to be increasing; and, through the exertions of the ComThe subscribers are auxious that this be transmitted

CHARTIST MEETING .- A public meeting of the Charter Association took place at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday evening. The platform presented a most unusual and novel appearance; a large white banner, surrounded by LOUGHBOROUGH.-Doings AT THE BASTILE. crape, being placed in front, on which was the following inscription in black letters,—" CLAYTON, the first Chartist martyr, died in Northallerton Gaol, January 30, 1841; under the merciful Whig Government—Peace BE WITH HIM. The painting was executed by Mr. Barratt, of Whitehall-street. At eight o'clock, Mr. Smallwood was called to the make known a few of the hardships under which dress, and read from the Northern Star of Saturday we, the poor in this union, labour. In the case of last, the melancholy account of the death of Clayton, ment of home missionaries, they would raise a foundation for the Charter, and the position they demand
must be theirs. (Lond applause)

It was here announced by Mr. Spurr, that the deputation which had been appointed by the great meeting at White Conduit House, to wait on the Marquis

we, the poor in this union, labour. In the case of
mothers and children, they have separated them
altogether, from one year old and upwards, and
neither are allowed to see one another; and those
who do suck, are only allowed to suck twice during
the day; and they also refuse the able-bodied men
the case of
mothers and children, they have separated them
altogether, from one year old and upwards, and
neither case of
mothers and children, they have separated them
altogether, from one year old and upwards, and
neither case of
mothers and concluded by calling on Mr. Penn, the Secretary,
to read the minutes of the last meeting. They were
accordingly read and confirmed. He also read a
letter from Mr. Geo. Binns, of Sunderland, declining for the present to becoming their missionary.
It was then stated by the Chairman, that it was the week; and one night-during this week they have Mr. Taylor then came forward, and was heartily the police, and relieving officer, and assistants; and cheered. He said that the melancholy circumstance likewise fetched the police to take a man to the him to deviate from what he had originally intended. There was cause for sorrow upon this occasion, and in another respect there was cause to rejoice; for when the Government began to take life, there was some hope of calling public attenpotato, when getting some in for the use of the tion to the murderous system pursued under their superintendence. He then went on to state the various facts connected with Clayton's death. Why Sunday, and was refused; and another who had an was he imprisoned? Was it because he wanted to old pair of trousers given him on his admission into set the country on fire? No! if he had, he would have been better treated; as a proof of which, he mentioned the case of Jonathan Martin, and others. No! he had been imprisoned, because he was a Chartist; or, in other words, a man who wished during the past hard weather, breaking stones. So, free also. He probably was not a leading to be free himself, and wished to make others England might be in reality what it was now only leader of the pitmen,) Binns, Williams, and Maw. An If you think it worth insertion, it being only a she fact of his being imprisoned on the his being imprisoned on the fact of his being imprisoned on the his being imprisoned on the sketch of some of our hardships, as we have not the the fact of his being imprisoned on account of his opportunity of writing what we could state; but all principles, proved that, if he did not preach truth. DARLINGTON.—On Wednesday evening, a publare facts which the bearer can vouch for; so no more he practised it. In like manner, had hundreds of men been imprisoned, under various pretences, it A was true; but what was the real cause! He maintained that it was for truth's sake; and had they

soned? It was this-"I pay taxes, and have a right to vote as to the manner in which these taxes shall be disposed of." That was the real cause of There was but a sprinkling of persons present on the those he had nothing to do; but when a Governplatform, consisting chiefly of members of the So- ment made inequalities which ought not to exist, ciety of Friends, of both sexes; but the body of the with that he had a right to interfere. It was for supporting these truths that poor Clayton met with From the National Victim Fund per entered at great length into the opium question, the his untimely and melancholy end. It was in order objects of the British India Company, the Slave to define what the people meant by equality, that the Trade, the conduct of the East India Company, the People's Charter had been drawn up, that all history of the rise and continuance of British power might read and judge for themselves. He then read from the Northern Star, "Twenty-five Reasons for by the native population, the slavery system in the being a Chartist," and commented on them in an ing of the various points in the Charter, illustrating ceeded in producing, in the minds of his audience, and ably pourtrayed the evil consequences which feelings of sympathy with our British Indian fellow- had arisen from misgovernment, amidst the repeated cheers and laughter of the meeting. He also shewed the manner in which poverty is oppressed by wealth, and gave an able exposition of the fallacies of the crotchet-mongers, especially the anti-Corn Law brawlers. He remarked that the political quacks had often tried to patch up the rotten and tottering system, the effect of which was, that a once happy people had been reduced to the lowest pitch of misery and destitution. The reason of this was, that none of their nostrums were founded in truth. What was it that brought the Charter into existence? It was forced into existence by a bloodthirsty Government, and a covetous and overbearing Church, which had blinded the people, and kept them in ignorance, in order that the Government amiss to add, that aithough we do not deny the pro- might pick their pockets with greater facility. The clergy were also to be found in the foremost ranks of tyrauny and persecution; but persecution was nothing new. Men of principle had been persecuted in all ages, fering, wide and deep at home, in our own country and one particular class of persons were always -and even in our own town—which have claims as foremost in search of blood—the blood of honest men and patriots. He need hardly say he meant the Priesthood. It was priests who crucified Christ: most determined foe to popular Government to show enemies of liberty; he did not mean to exclude any

the intentions of those who prosecuted the Chartists? He had no doubt they thought that by so doing they which has sent thousands to an untimely grave through want and privation! What were they to persons' preaching coincided with their practice. He then concluded by a soul-stirring and pathetic

empowered the Council to choose, any person they evening's proceedings.

thought would answer the purpose, and that they agreed to furnish their quota towards paying his wages. Mr. Penn stated that he had received letters from various places, requesting the Council mit test a resolution from the observational Committee. to appoint a missionary, and as they had written to On last Wednesday night, Mr. S., through curiosity,

the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

through the means of such as these, that their friend, scarcely expect it this week." Frost, was now suffering, and if it had not the effect of restoring him, it would form another argument in favour of the Charter. He hoped the contents of the letter would not be lost sight of. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Bough, and seconded by Mr. Blake:-" That this committee on Sunday last, in the Joiners' Hall, after which, do recommend to the whole Chartist public, the ne- they delivered a lecture each on civil and religious cessity of assisting their brethren of Newport, to bring to justice the Whig spy, now in Monmouth gaol for perjury." Mr. Green then read a letter mode of attaining their own objects. But he reprofrom Manchester, to which was appended a copy of bated the conduct of the Newcastle Chartists for dea petition. The letter stated that it was the inten- nouncing the conduct of such of their leaders as chose tion of the people of that place to send 1,000 poti- to investigate the foreign policy of Ministers. tions, with twenty-five or thirty signatures to AT A MEETING of the United Committees of New-each. It also complained of the negligence of some castle and Ouseburn, it was moved, seconded, and carwho had been elected honorary members of the ried unanimously. "That they entertain Dr. M. Donall to the list of honorary members; the letter was street, on Saturday evening, the 13th instant. The signed "James Cartledge." Various bills were number to be limited to the joint Committees, with then handed in, and paid. Mr. Wm. Barratt wished liberty for each member of committee to introduce a that some steps might be taken to cause the various friend. towns to send their memorials and funds as soon as | NEWCASTLE COUNCIL MEETING -- The Council possible, for the purpose of carrying out the objects having met, the Secretary read the minutes of the last of the committee. After a short conversation, it meeting. The Treasurer reported the receipts for the was considered that the notice in last week's Star week, which still continue to look up. It was carried was insufficient, as there was other business to trans- unanimously, "That the Secretary be instructed toact that evening. The meeting adjourned to the correspond with Dr. M Douall, to know the hour, and following Tuesday. The following are the names of by what conveyance, Dr. M'D. may be expected, that those who were elected honorary members: -George a deputation from the Council may be ready to receive White, John Williams, Newport; George Babing- him, and that Messra. Mason, Maugham, Smith, and ton, Wm. Sheaver, Wm. Roach, Christopher Rolls, Robson form that deputation. Wm. Wynn, Thomas P. Field, Peter Moors,

meeting of the Committee for raising funds for the den, 7s. : Tib-street National Charter Association, support of Mrs. Brown and family, during the in- £3. 2s. 6d.: Brown-street bex. 6s.; broks and boxes, carceration of her patriotic and excellent husband, 10s. 6d.; proceeds from Mr. Abel Heywood's leeheld at Bill's Coffee House, on Monday last, Mr. ture on Phanta-magoria, £1 13s. 4d. The com-Battam in the chair, Mr. Horseley handed into mittee meet every Wednesday evening at eight the committee the sum of £2, as a donation of Mrs. o'cleck. Dean, of the Market Hall. Mr. W. H. Cotton having tendered his resignation, it was moved by of Oldham, at their weekly meeting on Monday last, Mr. Phillips, and seconded by Mr. Fallows, that the unanimously agreed to the following resolution: resignation of Mr. Cotton be received. Messrs. "That ten shillings be sent to the Northern Star Styles and Trueman were elected members of the office, to be appropriated to the funeral of William committee. A public lecture will be delivered in Clayton, and that we the Chartists of this town, do the Christian Chartist Church, by Mr. O'Neil, on condole with his widow in the loss of her husband; Monday evening, the 22nd inst., on behalf of the and we feelingly recommend to the Chartists of above-named patriot. Admission, threeponce; when Sheffield, and desire that they will exert themselves

all friends of freedom, and lovers of patriotism, are on her behalf, and place her in some sort of business, invited to attend. The committee meet every Mon- by which she may be enabled to get a livelihood,

Steelhouse-ane, Birmingham, for Mrs. Roberts. Acknowledged in Star. January 16th... 8 5 11 Mr. Sharrocks The Journeymen Curriers, Birmingham Edward Edisburgh

TO THE CHARTISTS OF BIRMINGHAM AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS. FELLOW SUFFERERS,-Your patience has been long tried, and perhaps almost exhausted, by the length of time that has elapsed since the delegate meeting

was called at Birmingham to appoint a lecturer for the three counties. We applied to Mr. O'Neill and failed; to Messrs. Harney and Binns, but they had other engagements; we, therefore, could not avoid the apparent waste of time that has occurred, but we have now succeeded at last in obtaining a lecturer, Mr. Dean, of Warwick, late of Leeds, that will advocate our cause with the bewitching power of eloquence and the force of argument. We earnestly request you, brethren in the cause of truth and justice, to aid and assist us all in your power in supporting our lecturer : if we expect freedom, we must labour for it; if we expect justice, we must struggle for it. Truth will triumph, and the moment that public opinion is formed in our favour, that moment our triumph is gained. Then let us push on the glorious cause of liberty, that peace may be ours

Signed, in behalf of the National Charter Association resident in Birming ban, ISAAC PENN, Secretary YEOVIL.—The Chartist cause in Suffolk begins not for Yeovil exclusively, but for Suffolk. We have plenty of material ready and willing to commence agitation, but it is a concentration of our efforts to one focus that we are aiming at: and there is every prospect of our succeeding .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Ycovil Chartist Association, delegates assembled at Leeds on the ever-to-bememorable 21st of January, for their conduct at the welcome-to-Dan meeting; and to the men of Yorkshire generally, for the noble stand they made for universal right against the plausible sophisms! of bargaining among trading politicians. The assoof bargaining among trading politicians. The asso-ciation recorded their high sense of gratitude and a flaming bill is posted up in a conspicuous place, esteem towards Messrs. Markham and Scal, of with several names appended, who perhaps never Leicester, for refusing so magnanimously all allo- were known before among the working men, and Chartists. It was also resolved, "That this meet- Then a general astonishment seizes the Chartists ing, feeling deeply the atrocitics inflicted upon that and they are saying to each other, "Why, who indefatigable individual, Feargus O'Connor, by the would have thought of such a man being a Charbase, brutal, and bloody Whigs, do tender him tist? The nomination takes place, and the farce our meed of praise for his laudable exertions, is gone through, every man pledging himself either and Longs, release. trusting, if this, our humble testimony, meets his to vote for Frost, Williams, and Jones' release, notice, it will cheer him in the hour of his afflic- Universal Suffrage, er anything else. The election tion; to the rest of those noble hearts who are comes on, and all is over. The working men suffering in prisons for advocating the Charter, and hope, should any of those petty tyrants chance to few days after, in the Court Room. The read this, as well as the other numerous tokens of commmittee take these men at their word, who esteem from different parts of the country, it will made such great promises, by electing a fustian teach them that their malignant persecution fell jacket or two to wait upon them, to get the Court short of its intended purpose; that, although many Room. They go to their house, and if these Lords have to suffer in dungeons, they still live in the can only learn who is at the door, the servant is hearts of their unrepresented brethren. That the ordered to inform them their master is "not at thanks of this meeting are justly due to the editor and conductors of the Northern Star, for the bold and unflinching manner in which it advocates the rights of the suffering millions of Great Britain."

DROYLEDEN.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. C. lend you the room for such a rascal as that to speak in."

Association Room of this place. Before entering

NEWCASTLE.—On Sunday evening, a mimbe of the friends of social and political reform, gave a public tea, in the Joiner's Hall, Blacket-street, to Messra. Binns and Williams, as a token of respect for those two gentlemen. After tea, Mr. Richard Ayre was called to the chair, who, having made a few appropriate observations, introduced Mr. George Binns to the meeting. Mr. B. delivered a very excellent address "on the spirit of persecution." Mr. Williams succeeded him, in an address "on civil and religious liberty," in which he explained and enforced the connection between political and social reform, and the inseparable relation between true civil and religious freedom. At the close of his address, Mr. W. announced his intention of delivering another address upon the same subject, on Sunday evening, February 14th. Some fine pieces of music were performed by a ribloncello band, which was in attendance.

LECTURE.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Mason deli-

versi a very instructive lecture, in the Byker-buildings

school-room, Ouseburn, after which, Mr. Sinclair sub-

Pro for Hobron Printer & Publisher Inwakt, It Lower & And

several, and been disappointed, he thought they could visited Mr. Blakey's public-house, where the com-not do better than agree to the resolution, as he had mittee were met for business, when it was moved, Christian Chartist Church. The spirit of brotherly no doubt but that the required amount would be seconded, and carried, that Mr. Sinclair be requested was also determined on that a dinner should be got up in honour of Mr. William Martin, on his liberaup in missionary; and he thought they had better make a the two bodies, and that Mr. S. be requested to report Mr. Collins, in proposing one of the toasts, gave an choice at once.—After a few more words from Mr. the result next Wednesday evening. By some ciscusting account of the various events that are T. P. Green, and others, the resolution was put and that although they wished to amalgamate—not as carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.—Mr. that, although they wished to amalgamate—not as Dean Taylor then thanked them for the honour they members of the association only, but as councillors had conferred on him, and promised to discharge that the funds should be separate, and appropriated to the trust reposed in him to the best of his power. purposes of their own, foreign to the present movement A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Taylor and The resolution was put to the meeting: and they were so well acquainted with the character of some of that PROST, &c. RESTORATION COMMITTEE -- A meeting business of the county delegate meeting was then en-Committee, that it was negatived unanimously. The of the above Committee took place on Tuesday last, tered into, when the Secretary read eletter from North at the Hall of Science, Lawrence street; Mr. Rouse was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. T. P. and the inclemency of the weather rendered it im-Shields, saying that they were sorry that circumstances Green read letters from several places, one from possible for them to attend personally; but assuring Chesterfield and Brampton, containing five shillings them that they were willing to accede to whatever was for the use of the committee; from Tavistocs, adopted by the delegates present as they were deterdence spreads her bounties with an unsparing hand; yet thousands of our fellow-beings are starving in the midst of plenty. (Hear, hear.) It was said, by the enemies of the Charter, that if the Charter were demonstrated in the increasing circulation of the meeting account of prosecute a spy, who had made some important ad-ordered to supply the places which Mr. Mason was ap-missions, which it was thought would deeply impli-pointed, to visit with blank bills, to announce the meet cate some of those who had taken an active part in ing. It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanithe prosecution of Frost, &c. The letter stated that mously, "That, not only we (the delegates now pre-inquiry had been made as to the probable cost of the sent) but likewise the districts which we represent, prosecution, and they found it would be £50; the place the most implicit confidence in that invaluable Chartists of Newport, therefore, required assistance osgan of the people, the Northern Star. That we tenfrom their brethren in other towns." Mr. Green der our sincere thanks to Mr. Hill for inserting the adconsidered it to be the duty of all honest men to dress issued by us, although we are informed by one shew up the base villany of such wretches; it was, Secretary, that it was posted at a time when we could THE OUSEBURN DISCUSSING SOCIETY meet in the

Byker-buildings school-room every Wednesday evening. at seven o'clock.

THE SOCIALISTS gave a tea to Williams and Binns.

MANCHESTER,-The Manchester Local Victim Frederick Richardson, Wm. Holt, Wm. Arnold, Committee have received since the last notice the following sums :- Miles Platting, per Wm. Hope Brown's Support Fund .- At the usual weekly and Thomas Brown, 10s. ; Openshaw and Droyle-

OLDHAM. The National Chartist Association,

Senmon.—In the afternoon of Sunday last, a sermon was preached in the Chartist Association-room. Greaves-street, by Mr. George P. Rowe, of Oldham, to a numerous and respectable audience; and, in the evening, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Lewis, of Oldham. The room was crowded to excess. STOCKPORT .- A SPECIMEN OF THE SYMPATHY

WHICH THE MIDDLE CLASSES HAVE FOR THE WORK-94 ING CLASSES.—The Committee of the Charter Association have waited upon all the likely and unlikely among the middle class, for the purpose of soliciting bail for Mitchell and Davies, but none can be procured. The time has arrived when these patriots should be liberated; and, although there are not two men more honest in the whole berough of Stockport, out of the great number of boasted Liberals and Chartists, sufficient bail cannot be obtained. If the men of Stockport are surprised at this, they certainly are more short-sighted, and have more faith in the Whigs than we ever calculated; after their brutal and disgraceful conduct at the time of the examination of Mesars. Mitchell and Davies. An attempt has been made, by a certain fox-lawyer, to delude the Committee, and prevent the demonstration, if possible, and he (save the mark!) is greatly afraid he has highly offended my Lord Normanby, in being so kind to the prisoners. The very man who received £800 for his trouble in getting them there—a very likely man, indeed, to apply to for sympathy! But, with all their mean and low-minded villany, they will be deceived: a demonstration will take place, and the men of Stockport will do, as they have always done, their cuty; and remember, municipal electors, the words of O'Connor, when in Wales, at the trial of Frost. to assume a favourable aspect. We hope, ere long, a worse set, than the infernal and mealy-mouthed, to have to report a general organisation amongst us, fawning, and cauting Whigs." Just before the Come devil, come anything, but there cannot come municipal election, a committee of the cunning and supercilious Whigs will be called by circular, to take steps to insure a Whig return to the Town Council. "Well," says one, "what must be done to gain the Chartists' support?" "Why," says on Thursday evening last, thanks were given to the delegates assembled at Leeds on the ever-to-bewith giving power to the working classes; I could not conscientiously go for the Char-ter." "What the devil does that matter?" shout half a dozen of them at once; "you can just say something for that day, just to blind the ignorant

Connor, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the And if for a Chartist meeting-" We cannot identify ourselves with you men : you are too violent : we triends to the people's cause generally, to give publicity to their views and principles. We trust that a building equally commodious, and eligible for similar purposes, will be soon erected, such a one being much required in a large and important town like Leeds.

A Social Festival was also held in the Music Saloon, on Monday evening, when upwards of 200 served letters from Redditch Coventry Worg and the same room, and it is persons of both sexes were present. After tea

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

Riding Councillor.

DUBLIN.—The cause progresses steadily. At the quarterly meeting of the Association recently. holden, new officers were elected, and excellent. speeches made by Messra. O'Malley, Brophy, and

WOODHOUSE A little geneine seed of Chartism was scattered here, a short time age, by Mr. Leech. We hope that it may produce an abundant to be, but those things can only be secured by placing

meeting the Chartists of Newport, thanked, by acclamation, the brave men who attended at Leeds, to welcome the big-beggarman, from peer starving received at one time what was equivalent to £12,000

WEST-SOMERSET .- Poverty, immorality, and serrowful testimony thereto, nowithstanding the increase of Christian churches, chapels, and mis-

WOLVERHAMPTON.—At a recent meeting of the Wolverhampton members of the National Charter Association, to which the public were by handbills invited, held at Mr. Magg's Temperance Coffee following individuals were, with the unanimous Driver, Thomas Dobson, Wm. Hawkes, Wm. Magg, John Dunn, Thomas Broughall, and John Maxfield. Mr. William Mogg was nominated as sub-treasurer, and J. S. Farmer, as sub-secretary.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, the members of the National Charter Association met in the for the purpose of hearing Mr. C. Connor, of Manchester. Mr. Wheeler, Chairman, opened the business of the evening by remarks allerton prison. The audience heard them amid symptoms of execration, and cries of "Shame, The following resolution was moved, seconded, and carried without a dissentient :-That the censure of this meeting be passed upon the base, bloody, and brutal-the infamous and cowardly Whigs, for their unfeeling and cruel treatment of political prisoners, and in not acquainting the friends of Clayton of his decease in time, so that they might have had an opportunity of seeing him before he departed this world." Mr. C. Connor then rose, amid the cheers of the audience. He commenced by reading a prayer from Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's Poor Man's Guardian, which called forth great applause. He was not come there to spout out that dogmatical nonsense which was being put forth in the various cathedrals in this kingdom. namely, "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end;" for certain he was that things were not now as they were at the beginning. At that time there were not 1,000 prostitutes patrolling the streets of London; there were not at that time 10,000 pickpockets, 10,000 servants out of employment, 3,000 houses for receiving stolen goods, eighteen prisons in London and its vicinity, 52,000 beer-shops and public-houses, and 80,000 committed for crime annually. (Hear, hear.) The speaker went on to compare the different institutions of the country with what they should be under a well-regulated Government. He (the speaker) would always raise his voice against a system which consigned youth to prison, manhood to earthly hells, and oldage to bloody bastiles. He for his part, wanted to see a system established, where childhood would have mirth, manhood independence, and old age honour and comfort. He then remarked, that when the late Mr. Wm. Cobbett went to Ireland, he wrote a letter to the people of England, in which he declared that he had seen his own steward's pigs the day before he left England, and he affirmed, in the face of England and Ireland, that those pigs were better fed, better lodged, and kept far more cleaner, than many thousands of the peasantry of Ireland. (Hear, and cries of shame.) He then denounced the factory system, as carried on in this country, and said it was such as that human nature shuddered to hear a recital of the many twisted limbs, broken down constitutions, the pale, ghastly, countenances, and deformed creatures, which it had made: and also the foul and filthy expressions which were frequently made use of in them. He referred also to the tendency it had to increase crime, vice, immorality, and prostitution; and the contaminating influence it had on the physical constitution, and the frustration, to a great extent, of mental improvement. He then drew a picture of a man who could have his acre of land to fall back ciples contained in the Charter. I know the design of npon, to keep kimself and family comfortable, instead of being at the mercy of the money grubbers, and master manufacturers. (Hear, near.) The speaker entered into an able and eloquent defence of his order (the working classes) from the calumnies and aspersions of the middle and higher classes as to their ignorance, criminality, and vice; and traced the causes of these with an unsparing hand, to those classes themselves who uttered the calumnies. He, then, in a very feeling manner referred to the death of Clayton, which was received with marks of sympathy, and urged his hearers to step out of the routine of their former energies for the obtainment of the Charter. Frost, Williams, and Jones were looking to them to obtain the Charter. Thousands of poor perishing people were looking for it as their only hope, and that patriot, that learned, able, true-hearted Irishman, Feargus O'Connor, whose private life had been as amiable and as spotless as his public exertions, had been long, arduous, and exidable, he was watching every movement, though in the dreary solitary dungeon. The wife of Clayton and others were looking to them; the widow and the orphan, and the starving peasantry of Ireland, all, all, were looking to the Chartists, to free them from their slavish condition. The speaker made a powerful appeal to his audience, on the necessity of perseverance, and sat down amid acclamations. Permission was given to any one present to object to anything the lecturer had adried unanimously:—"That a committee be formed child he was not to receive less than ten shillings; if the hustings—if he shall dare—the Alva lads are preto receive subscriptions, towards defraying the expences of removing the body of our departed friend, teen shillings and sixpence; if four, twenty shillings; altars free," by all their hatred of tyranny, and heart-John Clayton, from the Whig dungeon, and convey him where he may be decently interred in his own native tewn." A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, after which the Chairman announced that were always steady and secure; he was to have, at the proceeds of Mr. Heywood's exhibition, in phantasmagoria, were £1 4s. and that he had engaged to give two more; the first to be on Tuesday, the 16th, and the other the following Tuesday. Mr. Buchanan, Social missionary, had, likewise, volunteered to give one, after, upon the same terms. The Carpenter's

LECTURE —On Sunday evening, Mr. James Leech delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the present position of the Chartists, and their future prospects; shewing the utter uselessness, foolishness, and impossibility of a union of the working and middle classes, unless the latter would The speaker was listened to with marked attention, and produced a great impression. He concluded by recommending all to become testotallers, as he himself had, which sentence was received with deafening cheers. A committee was formed to carry out pose 6s. were collected immediately.

Hall is taken for the 20th, with the anticipation of

holding a meeting for the delegates to address the

shaw's beer-house 1s. 9d.; and for which the committee return their sincere thanks, and hope others

Charter. A vote of thanks was then given to the by himself, and thereby prove thanks we are determined, and that it will be
mittee return their sincere thanks, and hope others

mencement of the fecture, and it will hold, at least, dangerous much longer to resist the righteous de-

room of the Athenseum, on the "Rights of Labour." As we entered the hall, the Doctor was proceeding with his address, which was characterised throughout by sound and rational views of what society ought to be under a just and paternal government; he proconded at great length to show how the labouring dasses lived in what are now called the dark ages, enjoying all the comforts of life, and those secured and country; but now the people were robbed of all those comforts they formerly enjoyed, by the very men who ought to be their pretectors. The Doctor is a rapid and energetic speaker, and at times approaches to the highest Eights of eloguence, more especially in his similies, which are well-carried out. His happy and witty illustrations have a striking effect upon his audience. On the whole we look back upon him as a person well calculated to impress upon the people a strong conviction of what ought to be their real pecition in society. Like the Rev. J.R. Stephens, he enters into all the ramifications of society, and shows, that except the Charter secures to the people, good food, good clothing, and every other comfort, it is not worth having; at the same time he contends, that the Charter will be the best security to those blessings. He exposes with a masterly hand the villany of those who have plundered the people, and is not over scrupulous as to the names he gives them. The following is a brief sketch of the lecture. I demand for the people of this country good wages for their labour, and plenty of leisure time to a provision for them, such as they had in former times, and which must and shall be secured, before there shall be peace in the palace. I have examined the ancient records of this country, HALFAX.—John Crossland has been elected and find that the people were protected—they then had a back stay and it is only when this is the case that there can be security for the throne—but if that protection be wholly removed, I would not give two year's purchase for the institutions of this country-nor the stability of the crown, which ought to be founded on the affections of the people. I demand good wages for the people, and short hours, so that their leisure time may be usefully and pleasantly spent in improving their minds and making them what God intended them

in their hands political power. I have discovered, that NEWPORT .- MONHOUTHSHIRE .- At a recent there was once a priesthood, who voluntarily gave up the benefits of the Church lands, for the benefit of the poor. In Scotland, in the abbey of Arbroath, they at present, in the shape of wheat, meal, meat, &c. There were only twenty five old men to eat up all this crime, on all sides, seem to increase, the jails bearing supply, which was given to the poor and necessitious. The black Earl of Douglas, with 1000 of his followers, remained there twelve months and could not consume the supply of bread, beef, mutton, fish, &c. In 1530, the abbots turned out their money and purchased food for the poor; twenty score of oxen and fish, and other things in proportion, as much as would now satisfy the wants of the necessitous in twenty parishes in Scotland. The then king visited this place, but could not House, Snow Hill, Mr. Broughall in the chair; the with all his suit, diminish the supplies. Turn your attention to that great reprobate George the Fourth. consent of the meeting, severally nominated for the the money expended by that royal beast in his mission council. Messrs. John Wilcox, J. S. Farmer, John to Scotland surpassed all that has been given to the entire poor of that country, and half the poer of England. Should an Archbishop visit you now, he would scarcely leave a pig in the stye, nor as much "unwashed" whether, in the event of their walking meal as would enable you to sing "Britons never shall up the street, they shall be allowed to return again ling and Sixpence per 100, or Five for a Penny, be slaves." No man can make me believe, that the the same way, as the town crier, among others, The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST?—The Question:—The Question:—WHAT IS A CHARTIST?—The Question:—The Que priests are all inclined to assist the poor, with all their has been prosecuted for the atrocious crime of ANSWERED AS TO PRINCIPLES AND AS TO PRACTICE, professions of charity, yet they would die through standing in the streets of his native town. Howtheir vexation if they were compelled to assist them; now the property of the Church is as if it had all flown apon the death of Clayton, who died in the North- away from this country. If a working man should take the road, he will observe the priest's sign board as he enters every town and village—" Vagrants and beggars are not to be relieved!"-yet they have the best houses and gardens in the place. It never entered into the heads of the ancient priests, that there was a division of parishes in heaven. If they saw a poor man suffering from want, they instantly gave him food. God himself has proclaimed the rights of the poor. The tithes were brought in baskets, and placed on the

altar, and the priest had to declare before Almighty God, that he would reserve a portion for the Levite, the widow, the fatherless, and necessitous poor of the land. I know of no book, except the Bible, which so clearly and distinctly points out the rights of the poor. Lands were given to the people, and the priests were not to have gold, nor any other property, but what belonged to the Lord. The ancient abbots did divide the fruits of the land amongst the necessitous poor, who had a right to this property. In those days, the working man had not to want, but proceed to the Church, and get sufficient food for his support. Having proved that the Church lands belong to the working men, and were given to the Church for the benefit of them, he asked, but what has now become of those lands? I will tell you. Little Lord John Russellalias Jack Ketch-has a good portion. I would ask the Bedford family, what they have made of the lands which they have robbed the poor of? Lord Eglinton, too, had got three large estates belonging to Kelwillen Abbey, which furnished him with the means of carrying on the broom-stick affair. What right had Fox Maule's father to the lands belonging to the abbey of Arbroath? Indeed, nearly all the aristocracy have

robbed the people to a greater or lesser extent. In regard to religion, I wish to see perfect liberty of conscience. I speak not for the purpose of curtailing the belief of any one-but to show you who have been the robbers. When you pull down idols, you should not rob the people. In thus advocating the rights of the poor man, I cannot help glancing at the effects of the present system, which has entailed misery and wretchedness on the poor of this land. If the people had the church lands alone, they would prevent a vast deal of the misery which at present exists. In contending for the principles of the Charter, I consider it my duty, first to make you acquainted with your rights-se that when you get the power, you may be enabled to secure them, when the power is put into your hands-without this power, it would be vain to talk-and it must be had by the combined energy and force of the people. You have lately had a courting match at Leeds, which I could scarcely understand. The resolution passed there might have been a very different one-if the Chartist

leaders had known their own strength, they could have carried a resolution containing the whole printhose Household Suffrage humbugs, and I am determined at all times to expose them. The sole object of Hume, O Connell, and others, is to give what they are pleased to call Household Suffrage, and to throw the Kinross Chartists have commenced the necessary steps Charter overboard. Of what use would a vote be, if the people could not choose the men they thought best qualified to serve them; and, without they have that power, the thing would be of no use. Hume has given notice of a motion to give lodgers a vote. If I had stopped in Chester Castle, I would have had the benefit of it; but it will be all a humbug. Joe Hume is a Whig-Radical-one half white and the other blackknavery on the one side of his head, and folly on the other. Nothing, I trust, will satisfy the people short of the Charter. The more you want of a Government, the more you should ask for. We have been standing

and the Government the shadow-if the substance moves on, so will the shadow-but if it stands still, so will the shadow. If the Government still continue to refuse us the Charter-I will go further and unfold the banner of republicanism. (Immense cheering which lasted for some minutes.) If they won't give us it now, they will very soon find it expedient to do so. We will, with the Charter, secure the rights of the poor, and be able to protect their wages. In the records of the county of Berks, I find a table, by which the wages of the working man were regulated. The quartern loaf was taken as the standard, the number of the family was also taken, and what they could vanced, or of asking any questions, and no one coming forward, the following resolution was carrespond to the following resolution was carresponded to the f

like the man in the moonlight—the people are the man,

for young men to get married, and to increase the popu- sworn to "maule his ness!" lation. In those days the wages of the working man

the working people, you will find it at the sign of the Manchester and Glasgow, that petitions should be three balls, slumbering in some snug corner with an presented to the representatives of the middle elegant ticket at the end of it. What has become of classes, in St. Stephen's assembled. There are some the beef? There is still plenty, but you get precious people. A great many Charlist Circulars, both of little of it; it goes into the hands of your masters, and people's petitions have received from Honourable English and Scotch were called for and all is going all the tit bits are seized by the overgrown parsons. It Members; and have, therefore, determined to petiwould be a curious census to take an account of the tion no more. We cannot think this wise or politic. flitches of bacon and hams which are in the country; This form of expressing our epinions is a right very few would be found in the dwellings of the working men. What joiner ever thinks now of putting our meetings, and gives assurance of safety in our crooks into the ceiling of a working man's cottage; but that of the parson is studded all over with them, as if he were going to hang up the sins of the whole nation. Now, we have Marcus's plan of painless ex- to. s, it is, at least, an excellent instrument by which come boldly and fairly out for Universal Suffrage. tinction, for the poor man's children. If the scoundrel to a may them; and, above all, it is a plan so cheap who wrote that book had shown his face among the and simple that it interferes not with any scheme magistrates of Berks, he would have been put in the that I vay be proposed or carried into effect by our pillory or the stocks; but it is not a bad recommend- more o bdurate friends, who have determined never ation, if properly applied. The bees, after they have to petit on. Throughout this session let us petition. the recommendation of the editor of the Star, rela-increase—they assemble, march them out and destroy communi, les, associations, and individuals, till the laboured a whole summer, and perceive that the drones Petition in thousands, and in tens of thousands, as tive to removing the remains of poor Clayton from them, because, if they did not do that, they would walls of the House shall re-echo the words—Uni-

a thousand persons.

EAST LONDON - CHARTIST TOTAL ABSTINENCE the thanks of this Association are eminently due, and hereby given, to Mr. J. Cleave, for the great assistance he has given since he became a member of the same to the present time." 3. "That this Association do immediately establish a benefit society, on the Birmingham plan, and that all abstainers from intoxicating drinks be eligible to become members of the same." 4. "That it is the duty and intention held sacred by the Government and magistracy of this of this Association to use its best efforts to support the Northern Star, on account of its advocacy of the people's rights, and the cause of temperance." 5. That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Star for insertion."

shall be retained to agitate the city and suburbs.

TRURO (CORNWALL.) - The cause is getting nicely on here. At a meeting of the members of the Truro Working Men's Association, on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved that £1 be sent to the Chartists. Likewise 10s. was voted from the funds

time, and three rattling cheers were given for

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

MANSFIELD,-Since the inhabitants of this town have been favoured with a batch of the " New Police," it has become matter of doubt with the ever the prosecution broke down, and the blue coat was found not altogether "fly."

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

meeting, which you will probably transfer to your and to the non-producing consumers. columns.

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

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

Wednesday, Feb. 3d-Crossed the Tay to Newport and (passing through Cupar-of-Fife) after a walk of eighteen miles, reached Kettle, where, at eight o'clock that evening, I addressed a very good meeting in the school-house, Kettle-bridge; that veteran in the cause. Mr. Alexander Henderson, presiding as chairman. The inimitable manner in which he scourged the "black slugs" justly entitled him to the applause his townsmen were not slow to award. Thursday the 4th-Left Kettle, passing through Falk-

land and Strathmiglo; after a walk of sixteen miles. reached Kinross The Chartists here are not a large body, but though few are true. I addressed a very good meeting; at the close of my address, it was intimated by the chairman, that a proposition was under the consideration of the Council (in the event of an election) to introduce to the counties of Clackmanan and Kinross, William Devonshire Saull, Esq., of London, as Radical candidate, in opposition to the Whig tool and placeman, Admiral Adam. A resolution was passed at the meeting, inviting Mr. Saull to explain his views and principles upon public subjects, particularly as to the People's Charter. I may here mention that the to ands the erecting of a public hall, which, once accomplished, will enable them to laugh at the petty tyranny of the idiotic, knavish " respectables," whose attempt to "put down" Chartism only exhibits their

own impotency, and the strength of the principles they vainly contend against. Friday the 5th-Left Kinross, passing through Dollar, and Tillicoultry; after a walk of eighteen miles eached Alva in the evening.

Saturday the 6th-Addressed the Alva democrats. Here, as at Kinross, the working men have had many difficulties to contend with, consequent upon the want of a place of meeting; but "first of the brave, foremost of the free," has long been the character of the men of Alva, and not disgracing their name, manfully have they gone to work. Shares have been taken, the cash gotten, and, within a week or two, will commence that the Chartists of every other town would "go and do likewise." Alva, with Kinross, is misrepresented by that Whig | ture."-Satirist.

hack the "gallant Admiral," of cat o' nine tails notoriety: rumours are affoat here, that upon a bone being flung to the drivelling old quarter-deck tyrant, he will make way for that very personification of all rascality, Fox Maule; but let me warn the Fox that 'twill be no child's play at Dollar, the day he exhibits himself upon and so on in proportion. This was offering a premium felt detestation of tyrant's reptile tools, have they

PETITIONING FOR THE CHARTER.—The annual least, seven pounds of butcher's meat in the week, farce has been gone through by her Majesty; and with vegetables and other necessaries; good clothing, the rival factions have again met, not to redress and a good supply of chamber linen. Where is the grievances, but to fight for power. During the rechamber linen now? Why, if there is any at all amongst cess it was agreed by the delegates, who met at who have been disgusted with the treatment the which, as Britons, we ought to prize. It legalizes attempts to spread our principles. It is a means of keeping the agitation before the public mind; and if it should not alarm or convince our sapient legislasoon eat up all. So it should be with the idlers, or do-versal Suft vage, the People's Charter, Justice to nothings of society. I should like to see Marcus's plan O'Connor, 1 rost, and his companions. Let the FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The Manchester adopted in this respect, for it would only be retributive Central Compatitive of England and Scotland take Committee for assisting in the restoration of Frost, justice. The Doctor then went on to urge the people up the subjec t; let the districts prepare petitions Williams, and Joans, have received from a few wire- to unite as one man, and be determined to obtain the for their Memb ers; and let every Chartist petition workers les. 14., and from a few friends at Ren- Charter. A vote of thanks was then given to the by himself, and thereby prove that we are the majo-

mands of a united people.

MOSTRAM .- Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchescert will take place on Thursday evening next, at and Mutval Instruction Association.—On Wedter, delivered two rery interesting lectures here, eight o'clock, at Casling's Temperance Coffee Idouse, nesday week, the montialy meeting of its members was the first on the 28th of January. In his second eight o'clock, at Casling's Temperance Coffee Liouse, Borough Road, near the Duke of York public-honse, for the benefit of a poor tanner, who is a sincere Chartist, and who has been out of work for many weeks; he has a wife and five starving children to support.

CARLISLE.—Lectures of Dr. M'Douall.—On Saturday evening, February the 6th, the above named gentleman delivered his first lecture, in the large lecture to support the Athensum. on the "Rights of Labour."

Restarday evening of the Athensum. on the "Rights of Labour." he urged on the people to come forward and join the National Charter Association, as the only means of gaining their rights. The Association have great pleasure in announcing that they are progressing in their numbers rapidly.

THE VESTA PATENT STOVE, 70s. PLAIN. THAT's Madeira climate in England may be I produced by the VESTA STOVE, plants of the most tender kind, requiring warmth, have proved. In sick rooms it has been found invaluable, produc-BRISTOL.—Things are looking well here. Public ing one even degree of temperature throughout the meetings have been holden in several wards of the day and night. The Vesta Stove has no doors, and city, at which it has been resolved that a lecturer as there is not any fire in contact with the outer case, warmth is obtained without any of the unpleasant effects complained of in the use of others. The fire can be kept alight the whole season, and the part containing the fire is not open during the time it is replanished with fuel. The fuel passes from the hod into the stove without being seen, preventing committee for the management of the funds for the entirely any escape of the noxious vapours, and that support of the wives and families of the imprisoned annoyance from dust which, in feeding other stoves, arises from the fuel being removed from the hod to be sent to the National Executive Council; and it was also resolved that the members do become enrolled in the National Charter Association. Our without causing any dirt or dust; no raking out popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, numbers at present are but small, but we are in with portable rakers, or the hands, being necessary; to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to and during their removal from the interior of the scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. spend those wages, in food and recreation. I demand others into our ranks. We have also voted 10s. stove they are not visible. The cost for fuel (cinders. to be sent to the "Frost, Williams, and Jones coke, or Welsh coal) will be about 2d. for twenty-Restoration Committee," and we have petitions in course of signature, which, when filled, will be sent require attention. The Vesta Stoves are perfectly to the above committee, to be presented to the Queen free from all liability to explosions and such unpleaby three working men, being in our opinion the best representatives of our cause, our feelings, of Arnott's. A variety of sizes and patterns are wishes, wants, and grievances. GAINSBRO'.—The standard of Chartism has been uplifted here. At a recent meeting, a subscription was entered into for the incarcerated vic- The stoves may be seen in use at RIPPON and Bua-Ton's warehouses, Wells-street, Oxford-street.—A list of prices and a number of references and testimonials will be sent in answer to a post-paid appli-

> THE CHUNK PATENT STOVES. - Testimonials and references as to the efficacy, economy, and coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, superiority in every respect of the CHUNK STOVES, for warming churches, drawing rooms, offices, green houses, and every description of apartments, with full particulars of their peculiar advantages, sent (postage free) on application to Rippon and Burron, Wells-street, Oxford-street, where the Stoves may be seen in use. Price, plain 60s.

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

TO THE READING CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

. The friends of the Charter are earnestly requested to aid in giving this admirable Tract an extensive circulation. A Liberal Allowance to those purchasing to give away.

Also, price One Penny, on a broad-sheet, with SCOTCH CHARTISM.—MOVEMENTS OF MR. an Engraving of the British Deadly Upas Tree, of the Rev. Wn. Arther, of East Peckham: it HARNEY.—On Monday evening, Feb. 1st, I addressed a most magnificent meeting in the Thistle Hall, tive Table of Allowances to Rich and Poor OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible Dundee; I pretend not to give any particulars, as, in Paupers, with a variety of other useful information, the Dundee Chronicle, will be found a report of the important alike to the non-consuming producers,

Also, price One Penny,

ADDRESS to the Fathers and Mothers, Sons and Daughters of the WORKING CLASSES, on the System of Exclusive Dealing, and the formation of and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Pro- written. vision Company.

DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price * This Pamphlet is a macterly defence of the right of every man to the possession of the Elective Franchise.

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AN ABRIDGMENT OF HOWITT'S POPU LAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT. In small Octavo, price One Shilling and Sixpence, boards. "The author of this deeply interesting little volume takes a rapid survey of priestcraft, as it has existed the erection of their own hall. This is good. This is from the earliest periods, and ends with an able in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in too often fatal disease, and the deplotation of the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing searching out and curing disease of however long as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing out and curing disease of however long as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the existing out and curing disease of however long as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the existing out and curing disease of however long as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the existing out and curing disease of however long as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing of the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing of the right way of fighting the battle; would to heaven exposition of the manifold corruption of the existing of the right way of fighting the battle; which are the right way of fighting the battle; which are the right way of fighting the battle; which are the right way of fighting the battle in the right way of fighting the battle. Church of England. It will supply the long-existing deficiency of a popular history of religious impos-

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London: J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all reby all the Agents for this paper in Town and spectable Medicine Vendors. "Full directions are Country.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING and BALL, in aid of the Funds for the Relief of the Wives and A of the Funds for the Relief of the Wives and Children of the Imprisoned Chartist Victims, will be held at the Social Institution, Hornsey's Building's, opposite the Asylum, Westminster Road, on Monday, February 22nd, 1841. Tea on the Table at Six o'Clock, and Ball to commence at Eight. Single Ticket, to Tea and Ball, 1s. 6d.; Double Ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 2s. 6d.; Single Ticket, to Ball only, 1s. May be obtained at the following Places:—Mr. Rose, 13, Milbank Place, Russell-street, Hermondsey; Mr. James, hair-dresser, 1, Snow's Fields; Mr. French, bookseller, Snow's Fields; Mr. Wartlen, Temperance Coffee-house, Bermondsey New Road; Mr. Erederick Hinton, 14, Alfred-street, Old Kent Road; Mr. J. Moy, 27, Edward-street, Blackfriars' Road; Mr. George Sidwell, 9, Eaton-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartling, grade of society. well, 9, Eaton-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartling, grade of society.

Temperance Coffee-house, Borough Road; Mr. A.

Bock, 38, Harlington-street, York Road; Mr. James, by Cleave, London 29, Gibson-street, Oakley-street; Mr. Davis, Magnet by all other Books

Coffee-house, Drury-lane; at the Social Institution, Westminster Road; and of the Secretary, John Williams, 30, Devonshire-street, Vauxhall. Tickets being limited, an early application is desirable.

OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, is 1 well worthy of perusal :-

To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pills Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of "PARR's PILLS" in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hopeless of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect cure. To particularise, would be useless; of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And madicines all persons rellies medicines all persons rellies medicines. numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c. From these facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing : every person who has been benefited is anxious to recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—Enclosed is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next

> JOSEPH NOBLE, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.

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

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

Price 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who lived to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had gratis

OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE DISCOVERED.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pair age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and left this document to a relation: it is written on renewed health, will be the quick result of taking left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred this medicine according to the directions accompany years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my mira-Joint Stock Provision Companies, showing how the culous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted People may free themselves from oppression. By with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention, all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

Here follows the receipt:-

Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced: his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured himself, and was stronger than most men when he married his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any laborious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards ontward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on | Harrogato; and all respectable Medicine Venders the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood-nerves sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or frightful consequences resulting from that destruc-

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of PARR's LIPE PILLS, thus showthat lamented Patriot, at the close of his Trial, for | ing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering discase, they are as pure and harmless as new milk. and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, namely, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

> To have produced a medicine so benign and mild standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

> Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be a restoration to health and happiness. "Thus shall their humble labours merit praise.

> And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days.' The following letter will show the high estimation Lincoln :-

"To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr's

CONSIDERATIONS TOUCHING THE LIKELIEST MEANS TO REMOVE HIRELINGS you, several persons have acknowledged to me they ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particu- of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he LICENSED PRINTING, addressed to the Parlia lar, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. ment of England. By John Milton. For the Accommodation of those who cannot on the commodation of those who cannot on the commodation of the cannot of the cannot on the cannot on the cannot of t "The reading portion of the Radical public will not do their duty unless each and all of them possess themselves of these splendid Tracts."—The National.

One without pain in her nead; out, after taking one box, she has been free from it ever since.

Weniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so themselves of these splendid Tracts."—The National.

be sold when they are generally known; in fact, solves, without even the knowledge of a bed-some folk begin now to think they will have no occasion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 Mr. Hearon. 7. Briggate: and years to come.

"I am, your obedient servant. " JAMES DRURY.

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

Similar letters are daily received from all parts of the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy. Of New York, and one of the Representatives to Congress for that State.

Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan15, 1841, says, "The character of the pills stands very high; I am continually hearing of their good

effects," &c. &c. This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS

terms for prompt payment. No letters taken—
unless prepaid.

London: J. Cleave, Shoa Lang Elect State |

Londo given with each box.

POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841.

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

Latest Edition. Price Threepence. Published by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and Sal by all other Booksellers.

ERRATA in the last Editions:—Page 40, first the for "Wheat, 15s. per quarter in 1801," read "1151," in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67s." the figure 1 in the second line having dropped from

Just Published. VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN

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CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

medicines, all persons selling medicines as and Monison's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spuries imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which tions Messrs. Monson will deem it their duty to force in every case that comes to their knowledge

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

SECOND EDITION!!

Three Thousand Copies of this little Poem have already been sold in the County of Durham. CHARTISTS!!! Purchase THE DOOM OF U TOIL; a POEM, Just Published, Price Threepence, Pestage Free to all parts of the Kingdom, by AN AMBASSADOR IN BONDS," now lying in-Gaol, for political truth telling.

By enclosing Sixpence in a letter, through the post, pre-paid, two copies of the Poem will be delivered, free of charge, to the place directed.

Binns, Bridge-street, Sunderland. FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Send your orders and money to WILLIAMS and

Price ls. 13d. per box. THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of L long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptom of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly

gence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject is head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

ing each box; and if taken after too free an indul

immediate use. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex-"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medication of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affection, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

The property of the second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medication of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the roommondation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of distorconfinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comparable medicine hithertone records.

fortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Prout Is. 14d, per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bel-Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggit, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darling ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Goldshorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rockdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the tive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night and on Sundays till Two, at 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and every Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medieines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have Having successfully acquired a thorough know

ledge of all the various stages of that insidious and through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, frightful to be seen—often closely re-sembling and mistaken for diseases of a less pain-ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. What a grief for a young person, in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, Life Pills.

and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as "Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform all its fatal results are owing either to neglect of

For the Accommodation of those who cannot con-

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Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull. Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by 16; turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the addres, eithe by initials or name,

39oetry.

SONNET ON A WHEEL CHAIR. STATUTOUSLY PRESENTED TO THE WRITER BY MR SMITH, TANNER, OF THIS TOWN. O life returning chair, with gentle motion. To thee I owe all locomotive pleasure, To splittude's lone shades of irksome leisure. Deep buried me, as twere, in caves of ocean, Or overgarged me with its changeless lotion; But new the change of scene, and nature's treasure. Is mine once more to range, to scan, to measure, And give the new delight its due devotion; But sh! how many an invalid like me, Is doomed, unheard, to taste the bitter cup Of dull confinement's pining destiny; And pass unsuccoured till the dregs are up. O! may they feel the sweets of peace in time,

Which is the foretaste of a blissful clime. JAMES YERNON. South Molton, February 2nd.

SONNET TO WILLIAMS AND BINNS. Williams and Binns, the youthful patriets, Have sternly dared the tyrant's iron frown. With manly fertitude—such as shall crown Them with a people's heartfelt thanks, mid notes Of unexampled gratitude—from throats Whence emanate a nation's voice, and show The people's strength, that lays in justice low. And sets up truth, the bane of all despots, Like opening flowers in some unsheltered spot, They bend beneath the bitter pelting storm; Still spring's rude blast will shortly be forgot. It's rage is past—it ceases to deform. Soon you will struggle through life's mingled doom, Knowing that after death "tis yours to bloom. JAMES VERNON. South Molton, February 2nd.

SONNET TO OASTLER. Outler, the anxious factory children's friend. And mouth by which the labourers have made known Their heavy grievances—hath plainly shown Him worthy persecutions such as tend To strengthen truth—he will descend

To intere ages as the star whose dawn And day were both undimm'd, while skies did frown Justice and truth will soon or late defend The oppressed; the tyrant views with unmixed joy His lettered friend dragged to the debtor's cell, Duthinking that the oppressor fails to employ When all is tried: anght that can e'er repel The shorts of truth, or for a time destroy Those spergies which are invincible JAMES VERNON.

South Molton, February 2nd.

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

Ye nobles of nature, ye scious of fame, Ye foremes: in liberty's van, Hois: your standard aleft, and loudly proclaim The duties and rights of man. When rature first stamped us with life and with form, It was at equality's ahrine; Inth, justice, and reason, united, conform, To ballow the sacred design.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMOCRATICUS.

A NEW CHARTIST SONG, BY E. P. MEAD, OF BIRMINGHAM. TUNE-" The Bay of Biscay, O :" Loud roar'd the people's thunder, And tyrants heard the storm, They trembled, and knocked under, And gave us mock Reform. They felt the electric spark, Which bared corruption's ark;

Rent their weil, they turned pale, At the voice of freedom, O! Then our good ship Britannia, Amongst the breakers lay, Poor bark! We gladly mann'd her, With Whigs and Gaffer Grey; But lubbers all they proved, And from the rocks ne'er moved. There are they, till this day,

On thy rocks, corruption, O! At length the People's Charter Shoots forth its beacon rays! She despens now her water, The tide around her plays : Soon shall her lubber crew. Resign her helm to you; Chartists brave, ye must save, The good ship, Britannia, O!

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

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

Beviews.

the great people who are, by their own account, at the head of the thievish community, by "the Grace of God," and "Right Divine," are robbers by thoice, so the rest of mankind are compelled to shows, by a reference to facts, that those who are represented by history to be great and noble, founders of empires, and the benefactors of our race, were, for the most part, robbers and cut-throats; and that had they done the same acts as those who If we had heard of them at all, with a very different character to that they now assume. We recommend the following clever hit to the especial consideration of all who advocate the hanging of little

thieves, and the honouring of great ones:-

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

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

"Every one has read of the great embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Clarence, (the latter, however, must be exempted from all charge of having enjoyed any of the profits arising from this transaction). These embarrassments were the consequence of their frequent debancheries, and every source in this country was tried from which it was thought a supply could be raised, sufficient to svert the impending storm which hung over their heads; but all endeavours failed. As a last resource, a loan was attempted in Holland; and Measrs. Bonney and Sunderland, then of George-yard, Lombard-street, were appointed notarial agents for the verification of the bonds; and the late Mr. T. Hammersley, of Pall Mall, banker, was to receive the subscriptions, and to pay the dividends thereon, to the holders, on the joint bonds of the Prince of Wales, Dake of York, and Duke of Clarence (the latter merely lent his name as a further accurity to the bonds, and to please his elder brothers. The sum intended to be raised was about one million sterling. After some slight interruptions the negotiation for this loan was confirmed: it was to bear six per cent interest, and the revenues of their royal highnesses were to be invested in the hands of the late Dukes of Northumberland and Portland, in order to ensure the due payment of interest and principal. A large portion of the money, to the amount of nearly half a million, had been received by the Princes, when the revolution in France, in 1792, presented an the 3rd of November. It thence appears that no take all the responsibility upon himself, and one of opportunity to resist the payment of those bonds which had been circulated, and even the interest due upon sort experienced, since the date of the former gos. Lowther, a methodist preacher, intimated that in them was refused. During the revolution, some of the sipping and blustering correspondence; that as for the event of the man dying and the landlord not holders of these bonds escaped and arrived in England: the old successes, they were all what may be termed having (at his own expence) caused every attention and, as their last resource, they made numerous aprlications to the Princes for the interest due to them, if it were not quite convenient to discharge the bonds in fall, but their applications were fruitless. The future" was in the nature of moonshine; that our holders of these bonds, finding themselves unjustly treated, Mr. Martignac, one of the original subscribers same predicament; that the three millions sterling to them, made an application to the Court of Chancery, and the affair came on by way of motion. However, at the bottom of the Celestial exchequer; that so far the matter was shirked, and the distressed refugees were never benefited by it.

Now follows the despicable part, and the suspicious conduct, (relative to these bonds,) of the then Secretary of State for the Home Department. Under the specions pretext of enforcing the Alien Act, this gentleman caused the whole of these injured claimants to be taken and put on board a vessel in the Thames, which was stated to be ready to sail for Helland. This yessel. however, cast anchor at the Nore, for the professed purpose of waiting to receive the necessary papers from the office of the Secretary of State!

charge was preferred against them, they were thus un- accounts came away. Sixteen hundred of our tunate creditors of the Princes, fourteen were traced ing of. to the guillotine. The other twelve perished by another concocted plan of the hirelings of power. The coast of China, where he might enjoy, or enforce, if public on the subject of temperance. two principal money lenders, Mr. Abraham and Mr. it so pleased him, an easy access to the seat of Simeon Boss, of the Hague, were endeavouring to Government, and the most fit centre of negotiation! over and over again, but he will not be able to hide tion of the absurd privilege of the Peers.—Ex- laid before the Chief Commissioner, and an order maintain their shattered credit, and actually paid the The prevailing belief upon this matter is, that the the hole. selves; but they were finally rained, and one of the persuasions of the Chinese Ministers, who did not other by poison."

At page 12, we have some excellent remarks on the way in which history is taught. We quote and where he might be kept sitting "like Impathem for the benefit of all who are interested in the instruction of youth:—

differently to children than it has hitherte been. It is brother. the duty of those who teach it at once to unmask the! Then what has been the fruit of this famous real character of kings and their courtiers, and con- expedition, sent forth and maintained at an ex- shall commence on the 12th of July, and terminate tinually to remind the children of the fable of the frogs pence of near £800,000 sterling, to make an on the 17th. who were punished by Jupiter for wishing for a king, example of the so-called swindlers of Canton, and that Providence in like manner punishes the weaker- teach them to swallow poison with a better grace minded nations of this globe who cannot rest contented hereafter? until they have kings and courtiers to strip them of all What has Admiral Elliot done! How much of good things. Then a new and more enlightened gene our Chinese quarrel has he settled? How much ration would rise up, who would blush to read how money has he sacked in the way of compensation to their forefathers could have so tamely submitted to a our merchants! What regulations in favour of few despicable tyrants and blasphemers, for daring to British trade has he wrested from the Chinese may kill yourself without being suspected .- New assume the words "grace of God" and "right divine" Government! How, and to what extent, has he as a cloak to their infamy. This is the true light they repaid the cost to which his twenty or thirty ought to be viewed in, and yet parents are weak enough ineffective pennants have put this much gulled the City of London at the present time, that it is when they put the history of England into a child's nation ! Not to the amount of a single sous. At contemplated to raise a public subscription to hand to point out to him, with a corrupted notion of the rate he has gone on, under, it is to be presumed, relieve it. glory, the portrait of this monster; for instance, tell- the instructions of Lord Palmerston, Admiral Elliot ing the child, "that is the great and glorious William, may be two or three years longer among the Gloucester, was burnt before the door of his surnamed the Conqueror," while his servile heart secretly | Chinese seas, giving opportunities to military and beats with pleasure, as he repeats the high sounding naval gossips for sending home cock-and-bull word Conqueror! If the child were to say, but how fabrications about the doings or non-doings of the cruel he was, the answer would be, "oh! we must not gallant Admiral, until certain unwelcome visitors say those things, my dear, it is all for the best; God from the Western side of the Atlantic, with a large gives those men power to govern us by his divine grace," assortment of stripes and stars upon their flag, fifteen years transportation, for uttering a forged or any such nonsense; instead of telling the child fulfilling the predictions of Commissioner Liu to his note for £5, of the Salop bank. plainly the truth, that he was a bastard, a usurper, master, shall disturb the gallant Admiral in his and like most of those men in power, a robber and an dreams of settlement with China, and salute his way, the son of Sir Valentine Blake, of Meulo-castle, inhuman monster. I repeat again, until history is squadron after a different fashion from that practaught fairly to children, and the infamy of the great tised by the miscrable junks. unveiled to them, they will ever continue to imbibe a religious fear for their oppressors, and consider liberty duced by the culpable negligence of the Foreign and freedom a reproach.

At page 21, the hirelings who disgrace the Christian priesthood, come in for a pretty hard blow from the Ismaelite's clenched fist, and with it we must close our notice, begging our readers to bear in mind. that the author does not apologise for thieving in the abstract, but only contends that if great men become robbers because they like it, much may be said for those who only rob because the arrangements of society forbid them to live without doing violence to some of the acknowledged principles of common

"As for the priests of our own country, I can only tell them that I never heard of St. Peter or any of the spostles going out a fexhanting, or to steeple chases: or that their belief was fashioned according to the greatness or smallness of their livings; or that they ever refused any deceased person a Christian burial, because he had not left sufficient money behind him to purchase a small piece of consecrated ground in a church-yard. Until it is proved that the apostles did all these things, we cannot at least consider our priests as their successors; and if it is proved that they also did those things, people ought to be ashamed to acknowledge themselves their successors."

leaping over him."

comforter! blue devils fly before its honest breath! it ripens the brain—it opens the heart; and the man who smokes thinks like a Sage and acts like a Samaritan.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's Night and Morning.

man are the moments he can snatch for the common

pleasures which are strewed over the earth—meant,

apparently, for the perpetual enjoyment of all its

Foreign Antelligence.

THE CHINA QUESTION. (From the Times,)

Six weeks or two months ago we were assured, with much exultation on the part of the Whig newspapers, and reiterated sneers, that our dispute with China, which ought never to have taken place at all, was happily, nay gloriously, settled; that his Imperial and Celestial Majesty had sunk under the fears inspired by the British arms; that he had, through his Commissioner, submitted to all the demands of Admiral Elliot; that three millions sterling had been lodged in the hands of some British authority or other, God knows what, as compensation to the opium merchants for their property, and to the Queen of England for her insulted honour; that security for the future" had been "tacked to indemnity for the past" by the grant of such concessions on behalf of the commerce of Great Britain as should be dictated by Admiral Elliot, who was described as reigning paramount over the councils of China. "Such," solemnly remarked the Downing-street newspapers, in contemptuous mockery of the Duke of Wellington-"such are the great results accomplished by means of 'little wars.'"

not till then. Saturday last we published the contents of our own whom did anything for him. The poor fellow's case gaudy colours, all lases, feathers, epaulettes, &c. express from Marseilles, which anticipated all the has also been made known to the guardians of the &c., and to adopt the most sombre colours for uniing down the Chinese intelligence from Chusan to the 24th of October, and from Canton to Macao to Guardians was, that the landlord of the inn must cessions granted, not an atom of negotiation had so affliction required, he would be chargeable by a much as commenced, so our "security for the "indemnity for the past" was pretty much in the were precisely where they had ever been-namely. from Admiral Etliot reigning paramount at Pekin, he had been forced to leave Chusan with his tail between his legs, either driven by force of circumstances, or by stress of humbug, and had repaired to Canton, the furthest extremity of the empire: to what good end, or with what result of the value of a single box of opium, still lies over for the speculations of the curious.

At Chusan, where exists the most tangible and enduring, and that a fatal, evidence of the fortune to the charities of Kilkenny, is about to be placed by which this expedition of Lord Palmerston has under the board of charitable bequests. throughout been visited, there were lauded from the British men-of-war upwards of 3,600 soldiers. "The heart rending destiny of these unfortunate Englishmen and Indians. But of these, little more victims now only remains to be told. Although no than 2,000 (2,036) remained fit for duty, when the ceremoniously sent out of the kingdom by the decree fellow-subjects had perished or were disabled, withof arbitrary power. From the list of twenty-six unfor- out having seen the face of an enemy worth speak-

But why did Admiral Elliot quit the northern interest due upon these bonds for two years them- Admiral yielded, with credulous weakness, to the brothers put an end to his existence by a pistol,—the much relish his near neighbourhood to the capital. and that under their sinister suggestions he crowded sail for Cauton at a season of the year when his return northwards would be difficult or impossible, tience on a monument," until it suited the chicanery of the Court to play off some new set of "The history of England ought to be taught very malpractices upon the noodledom of Lord Minto's convent at Rome.

Upon the whole this melancholy war has been pro-Secretary of England, in the three years during Shepperton, who died suddenly whilst in Church. which he totally failed to send proper orders to Capt. Elliott for his guidance throughout a difficult and embarrassing state of our relations with the Government of Canton. The war measures, again, so useless in their origin, have in their execution proved feeble and discreditable, not a single step in advance towards a pacific settlement having been accomplished since the arrival of the British fleet upon the shores of China. We hope a balance-sheet will be made distinctly sensible of what she has gained in £137 13s. return for what she has sacrificed by this immoral, unsuccessful, and disgraceful contest.

Local and General Entelligence.

BERMONDSEY .- A meeting of the working classes took place on Sunday last, at Dock Head Chapel, Bermondsey, when a large party sat down | detention of the vessel." to a comfortable tea, and in the evening were mowledge themselves their successors."

addressed by two of their company, who shewed in Irish Registration Bill, says, "the principle involved further evidence could be obtained.

"*Only imagine for one moment St. Peter out a fox a very clever and feeling manner, that the objection in its postscript is the principle of Universal Suffrage, The Failure of Messas. Keast hunting, on a spirited horse, hollowing behind a pack and indifference to Christianity was owing to the thinly concealed and covered over with a nominal of hounds, and after clearing a hedge, tumbling into a system of Priestianity taking its place; and so long five-pound qualification." ditch on the other side, and all the rest of the apostles as the people dealt in proxies in matters of religion. and paid the man for speaking, thinking, and praying for them, so long would they remain ignorant of true Christianity, and slaves to ignorant and design-A PIPE.—A pipe! it is a great soother! a pleasant | ing men. As the promoters of these Sunday meetings will be held up to scorn and ridicule for desccrating the Sabbath, and depriving the priests of the liberal part of the community will give them their countenance and support. PLEASURES OF STATESMEN.—Precious to the states-

GREENOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTION .--DEFRAT OF BIGOTRY, AND TRIUMPH OF LIBERALITY. inhabitants. The child gathers flowers in the Mechanics' Institution in this town, there has been meadow, or runs up and down a green bank, or a continual struggle, between the narrow-minded looks for birds' nests every spring-day. The boy and bigoted minions of the clergy and the money-and girl hear the lark in the field and the ocracy on the one side, and the liberal, intelligent, in fomenting the late disturbances. linnet in the wood, as a matter of course: they walk and independent portion of the working classes, on the year, and is familiar with the thousand hues of the changing sea. The soldier on his march sees the sun rise and set on mountain and valley, plain and forest. The citizen, pent up in the centre of a wide-built town, has his hour for play with his little ones, his evenings for his wife and his friends.

The year, and is familiar with the thousand hues of throughout by alternate victory and defeat to both the changing sea. The soldier on his march sees throughout by alternate victory and defeat to both parties, was terminated on Tuesday evening last, by alternate victory and defeat to both throughout by alternate victory and defeat to both parties, was terminated on Tuesday evening last, by the men, who "used" his house. The construction which this bankruptcy has caused is down to rest himself, and that he had fallen as leep, and became a victim to the extreme severity of the extensive roof of the extensive r beside the growing corn, and pass beneath the the other, as to how its affairs should be managed, APOLOGY FOR A THIEF, OR THE
TILE OF "DIVINE RIGHT" A MASK
OUVER THE INIQUITIES OF THE
GREAT. By a British Ismaelite. Oxford:
Henry Alden, Corn Market.

We have here a somewhat unceremonious attempt
by prove that all the world are thieres, and that as the great part of the size of the drawing room, in the brief intervals of his blaburs; and he may now and then be taken by surprise by a glimpse of the cool bright stars, or by some wand tilegal manner, at a packed meeting of the size of the day with a case in which the brief intervals of his blaburs; and he may now and then be taken by surprise by a glimpse of the cool bright stars, or by some wand to of the day with a case in which the brief intervals of his blaburs; and he may now and then be taken by surprise by a glimpse of the cool bright stars, or by some wand tilegal manner, at a packed meeting of the well-known Mr. Dunn was plaintiff in an action for the wall-known Mr. Dunn was plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment. Miss Burdett Courts and to the will apparent of the may be beguiled by the grace or the freak of the middle and upper classes, had contrived to false imprisonment. Miss Burdett Courts and to the illiberal and priest-ridden portion as a witness, and the same standard with want and one in the streets, or some effect of sun-like the purposes for the purposes for fower-scent in the streets, or some effect of sun-like the building was to be used, and the qualified apparent of the day with these few and the purposes for false imprisonment. Miss Burdett Courts appeared by the grace or the freak of the day with a case in which the building a great part of the day with a case in which the building was to feel building was to be used, and the open and to the purpose of the day with the series and the situation of the situation of the day with the series of the light on the evening cloud: but, with these few and fication for membership, so as to deprive the rare exceptions, he loses sight of the natural earth, working classes of a full participation in its holiday when at length they come. He gazes at accomplish their nefarious intentions, no means, become robbers by necessity. The book is certainly the crescent moon hanging above the woods, and at however despicable, were left untried. All who keen satire upon the present state of things, and the long morning shadows on the dewy grass as if dared to dissent from them or question the authority the long morning shadows on the dewy grass, as if | dared to dissent from them, or question the authority they would vanish before his eyes. He is intoxicated of their insidiait, were denounced as Infidels, Charwith the gargle of the brook upon the stones, when he seeks the trout-stream with his line and basket: who wished to apply the property of the subscribers the whirring of the wild-bird's wing upon the moor, to their own advantage, and to the furtherance of the bursting of the chase from cover, the creaking of their own views. For some time previous to the cution within the gaols in which they may be conthe harvest-wain—the song of the vine-dressers—in every land committee of the meeting, a number of individuals, (the fined, before duly appointed authorities, and a limited committee of the meeting, a number of witnesses."

If we had heard of them et all with a very different the laugh of the olive-gatherers—in every land committee of the Mechanics' Library,) who deterwhere these sounds are heard, they make a child mined to rescue the institution from the grasp of once more of the statesman who may for lonce have the worthies to whom we have alluded, had drawn come forth to hear them. Sweeter still is the up and published a code of laws, which they meant of the schooner Alignor, and Goograf Walsham leisure-hour with children in the garden or the to propose for the adoption of the subscribers, in of the subscrib

trary to those of Christianity was negatived by a large majority; the argument in opposition to which proposition was, that there was so much difference of opinion, as to what was and what was not in accordance with the spirit of Christianity. A new committee was then elected, compused of working men, and all of Liberal principles; and, after giving three cheers for the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor, &co., the meeting separated.

MANCHESTER. TEMPERANCE. The tearperance cause in Manchester is progressing rapidly among the Chartists. The following persons wish to have their names attached to the address of Mr. of Parliament, passed in July, 1840, on and after Henry Vincent, the Rev. W. Hill, &c.:—Mr. James the 1st of January, 1842, a penalty of not more Leech, President of the Provisional Executive, and than £10 nor less than £5 is imposed upon all per-Chartist Missionary for South Lancashire; Mr.
Thomas Davies, President to the South Lancashire
Delegate Meeting, and Treasurer to the Local
Victim Fund; Mr. Henry Nuttall; Mr. James
White; Mr. Joseph Lenney; and Mr. Matthew
Green. The latter are members of various committees, and zealous and active individuals

than £10 nor less than £5 is imposed upon all persupposed that he ruptured a blood vessel and had gone out for assistance. The inquest held on Tuesperson, under the age of twenty-one years, to ascend a chimney for the purpose of sweeping it, or for extinguishing the fire therein.

FIRE.—On Saturday night as extensive fire broke out in the warehouse of king laboratory in the latter are members of various committees, and zealous and active individuals

SELBY .- ATROCIOUS CRUELTY ON THE PART OF THE POOR LAW OFFICERS.—A poor man named Wilson, arrived at Selby by a steam-packet on Tuesday, 2nd inst., and feeling himself unwell, called at a Well, then, we are to be thankful for great results | public house near to the landing place, and informed it seems that is to say, after we are sure of the landlord that he was entirely destitute of money. having achieved them; but, with all deference, In a short time he became so bad as not to be able to leave the house; finding which, the landford applied Now, where are the proofs of such vast victories? on his behalf to the assistant overseer, and also to and men, to strip them of all their finery, so at-And when were they effected, and where! On the relieving officer of the Selby Union, neither of Government and other overland despatches, bring- poor, and they also have declined rendering the forms, as best suited to the dreadful trade of human man any assistance: the answer returned by the carnage. This, he thinks, would check, consider-"fudge;" that as for the treaties signed and con- and nourishment to be administered to him, that his coroner's inquest. So much for humanity and the Poor Laws, if such they be.

> A FEW PENNY PIECES make a man "very charitable"-small things make a great result. AN UNFRIENDLY MAN is like a lemon-if you squeeze him, you only get acidity out of him. IT IS NOW. WE BELIEVE, definitively settled, that Mr. Wightman is to replace Mr. Justice Littledale.

> works, Belper, which was soon put out by the females, with the aid of the engine men. THE PROPERTY of £20,000, left by Mr. Evans

A REWARD OF £100 HAS BEEN offered for the apprehension of Houston Wallace, charged with

the destruction of the Lucy.

EARL MANYERS' residence. Thoresby Hall, was broken into on the 3rd instant, and a considerable quantity of property stolen therefrom. THE TEETOTALLERS appear to be progressing at

No fewer than eight fires took place on the

4th inst., in the metropolis, and property to a serious extent was consumed. SIR ASTLEY COOPER, who has been dangerously ill. speedy recovery.

THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER of Prince Canino (Lucien Bouaparte)

GEORGE EDWARDS, LATE OF No. 19, Shaftesburyhis will, bequeathed to the Butchers' Charitable -J. R. Hume." Institution, a legacy of £100.

BEST MODE OF SUICIDE FOR LADIES .- Wear thin shoes, lace with a bed-winch and rope, and you York Herald. DISTRESS IN LONDON.—So great is the distress in

Mary. FORGERY.-At the Central Criminal Court, on

THE NAME OF MR. BLAKE, a land agent of Gal-

appears in the Dublin Gazette as a bankrupt. His defalcations are stated at £20,000. SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 4th instant, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Thomas Winch, of

A verdict of "Natural death, by the visitation of God," was returned. THE TOTAL IMPORT OF WHEAT during the month

Another Case.—At the same Court, on the same called for by one or more of our financiers in the day as above, William Latham, formerly a dresser

> Fire.—On Sunday night last, about twelve o'clock, Camberwell old church was completely destroyed by fire—nothing but the bare walls being

left standing. THE SHIPPING GAZETTE SAYS-" We are informed that a considerable sum has been awarded to the proprietors of the James Watt, as compensation for

the loss sustained by them in consequence of the THE Morning Herald, speaking of Lord Morpeth's

THE GUARDIANS of the Boston Union, at a Board held on Saturday last, ordered The Penny Maga- or has been attended with such melancholy results, zine, The Saturday Magazine, and Chambers' Edin- as the failure of Messrs. Keasley, the tanners, in without comment or observation, is the only reason burgh Journal, to be taken in regularly for the use Long-lane, Bermondsey. The firm was considered that your Lordships's letter was not also circulated." of the inmates of the Union House.—Lincoln Gaz. the richest in that part of London, and the horses Sir Peter, wrapt up in the idea of his own conse-MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—We regret to learn their authority in matters of religion, we hope that that, on Wednesday night, a small sloop, which was in the habit of conveying stores from Fife to Granton Pier, sunk near Burntisland, and a man and boy, who were on board of her, perished .- Edin-

burgh Courant. THE MONKS in Switzerland (Canton of Argau) are received in many instances notice to quit in twentyfour hours; the convents are to be sold; it was said
that the nuns had taken an active though secret part
in fomenting the late disturbances. -Ever since the erection of the building for the being dislodged by the military authorities, having

the dead body of a young man, name unknown, was discovered in a lane leading from Kingston bottom to Richmond. It was supposed the deceased had consternation which this bankruptcy has caused is quantity of spirits became ignited, and the utmost

rare exceptions, he loses sight of the natural earth, and of its free intercourses, for weeks and months benefits, to exclude them from all share in its both cases the jury returned verdicts of "Not together; and precious in proportion—precious management, and to place it entirely in the hands of Guilty." One of the prisoners is a widow; and the beyond his utmost anticipation—are his hours of a despotic and jesuitical faction. In their efforts to body of the child was taken from a sexton, as he was about to inter it, by a policeman. Several marks of violence were perceived on its neck and face. PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—Mr. Rich has giv en notice

> execution of criminals, and to provide for their exe-THAMES POLICE.—Thursday, the 5th, being the

the chief mate of the same vess il, charged with the

Sr. ALBAN'S ELECTION. At the final close of the poli, on Tuesday, the numbers were:-Lord Listowel (Whig) 236 Mr. Cabbell (Tory) 194

Majority -- 42 MORMOUTHSHIRE ELECTION. -- Mr. Tracy, the Liberal candidate, has resigned, and the representative of the Carlton Club and the Dake of Beaufort, Mr. Octavius Morgan, will, without opposition, be returned for the county.

No Boy CHIMNEY-SWEEPS ALLOWED .- By an Act

ont in the warehouse of Mr. Johnson, a cabinet and bedstead maker, Long-alley, Moorfields. Through the exertions of the neighbours and a strong party of the city police, the stock of the shop was saved. On an inquiry it was ascertained that the fire had originated through a defective gas pipe in the warshouse. Mr. Johnson is insured in the Sun and Union fire-offices.

alter altogether the military equipments of officers back. tractive to the vanity of the young-to remove all &c., and to adopt the most sombre colours for uniably, the love for military career.

In a village near to Barnsley, there is living what may be justly styled an industrious man; at the village church there, he undertakes the following duties, viz: clerk, sexton, gives out the psalms and hymns. leader of the singing in the erchestra, plays base-violoncello, and tolls the bell for service. There is a still more industrious man living in a village near Lincoln, who, to all the above professions, adds those of grocer, baker, parish constable, and blacksmith.

THE "GAZETTE DE TRIBUNAUX" reports the trial at Tours of a young Englishman, named Alcock, who had robbed his employer, a banker at Nottingham, of eight hundred sovereigns, and fled to Boulogne, and thence to Tours. The offence for which he was tried was travelling with a talse passport; but the most interesting feature in the affair was the Fire.—A fire took place lately at Messrs. Strutt's refusal of the French authorities to surrender him to an English police-officer, "as the English Government could never be prevailed upon to deliver up a refugee from France under similar circumstances." The prisoner was only fined fifteen francs, and discharged.

fitting up of the House of Lords for the trial of ment. One of the children had been made to take Lord Cardigan will cost £2,000. The public have off his jacket, and he was laid across the form. The thus to pay £2,000 because Lord Cardigan was offences which they had committed were of the most pleased to call out and shoot Mr. Tuckett. This is trivial nature—one had neglected to learn his lesson; a piece of feudalism rather too irrational and costly a second had carried some snow on his shoes into the for our times. Cardigans should be relegated to school-room; and the third had made a mistake in the Old Bailey. A dozen duels by Peers in the an errand. Mr. Burgess, surgeon to the Union, and Mansfield; they have just issued an address to the course of the year would be attended with an expence and interruption of the business of Parliament gave testimony to the severe manner in which the THE WORTHLESS STATESMAN may turn his coat that would compel the public to call for an abroga- punishment had been inflicted. The case was then

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON .- | discharged. The Duke of Wellington was, on Friday evening, seized with sudden indisposition in the House of Mary Catalla, residing at No. 9, Clarendon-place. Lords. The Noble Duke, as is his custom, occupied Somers' Town, preferred a charge of assault, as is so much better as to warrant the hope of his his usual seat before five o'clock, and appeared to be in good health and spirits, conversing cheerfully and Narcissa Aviles, a teacher of the guitar, 51, Upperfamiliarly with the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Seymour-street, Euston-square. From the evidence Ellenborough. About a quarter after five o'clock, of complainant it appeared that defendant was in: (Lucien Bonaparte), is about to enter a French convent at Rome.

The British Association have determined that the meeting, which is to take place at Plymouth, shall commence on the 12th of July, and terminate on the 17th.

Croper Edward of Shaftesbury of the Feb. 1841—The Duke of Wellington of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rorse of the rose of the rorse of the rose House, 6th Feb., 1841.-The Duke of Wellington several other parts of her person, of which fact she terrace, Pimlico, a retired master butcher, has, by has passed a quiet night, and is better this morning. offered to convince the magistrate, by allowing him Cost of the Rural Police.—The overseers and

Wardleworth, have memorialised the magistrates of saulted the complainant, who, as alleged by him. Laucashire to take steps for the abolition of the new constabulary force in that county. They state that since the very heavy increase of the county rate, mainly occasioned by the introduction of the new force, the overseers and collectors have force the results of the penalty of 20s. and costs.

The Frankfort German Proposition of the new force, the overseers and collectors have force the results of 20s. and costs. contemplated to raise a public subscription to relieve it.

IN FEBRUARY, 1555, John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was burnt before the door of his cathedral, in that city, during the reign of Queen Mary.

Mary.

The Frankfort German Paper of the 11th of January, 1841, contains the following marvellous prophesy:—"In the French Pyrennees, Haut Compayers are serious sufferers from this additional tax, which, if persevered in, will involve in ruin the world, an old man named Bug de Milhas. many industrious families; that the memorialists are who for more than half a century has been looked of opinion that the condition of the people in these not often promulgated his predictions. In the year Friday, Richard Moore, aged 30, was sentenced to townships require that some means of alleviating 1780, he foretold the revolution of 1789; the rise of their distress should be adopted, and that nothing appears more likely to forward that object than the Napoleon in 1793, and his fall in 1812; and in 1828. appears more likely to forward that object that the predicted the revolution of the relieving them from the expenses of the constability then he has remained mute until now, when he sends force!—Nottingham Review. SEDUCTION AND BIGAMY.-Joseph Norris, a man

of mature years, of solemn countenance, and most Britain will be annihilated; Paris reduced to a grave deportment, was charged with the two-fold offence of seduction and bigamy, at Lambeth police- However crazy in its separate predictions this last office. It appeared that a young woman named Jane prophecy may appear, it is creating a great sensation Green applied to Mr. Norton on Thursday, for a in a large part of France, amongst the superstitious warrant to apprehend the prisoner. Mr. Norton re- classes. quested her to explain the circumstances, when she stated that the prisoner was a shoemaker, and de- place between the Marquis of Normanby and Sir ending the 5th January, consisted of only 38,076 voted his time on the Sabbath to preaching in the Peter Laurie, the President of Bethlem Hospital. quarters, of which 3 384 quarters were from our highways and byways. Jane not being on good The Marquis, at the request of Sir Peter, appointed colonies, and 34,692 quarters from foreign counterms with her brother's wife, consented to live with two physicians to examine into the treatment of the prisoner and his second wife. He became at once her preceptor and spiritual adviser; he taught her to read the Bible, and explained to her passages opinion on the subject. The physicians made the House of Commons; that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and, at length, believing that so good House of Commons; that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and, at length, beneving that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and, at length, beneving that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and a length, beneving that on the production of a of Halifax, was sentenced to transportation for of Scripture; and a length, and gave in their report, and her ruin was the consequence. Prisoner then dent, thought it necessary to accompany it with: forsook his home and his wife, and took his poor de- some additional observations, "not only on the luded victim to live with him. He afterwards cast origin of the complaint, on which some stronger her off. and she found herself despised and discarded language had been used by the Governors in their by her friends. The magistrate told the girl, that letter to the Noble Marquis than he thought was through her own weakness, she had involved her-self in ruin. Had she made the charge when her on the conduct of some of the servants, and the conbetrayer first indecently assaulted her, he might have dition of the patients; the effect of which observabeen punished according to his demerits; but for the tions was to qualify the approbation he should seduction, wicked as it had been, there was no remedy but by an action for damages. The prisoner The report, without the accompanying letter, was was then charged with bigamy, and remanded until

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. KEASLEY, TANNERS, OF

Bernondsey.-Since the bankruptcy of Messrs. cher and Mortimer, leather-factors, of the new o'clock, an explosion took place at the extensive leather-market, Bermondsey, £7,000; Mr. Vousley, distillery belonging to Messrs. Seager and Evans, MAN FROZEN TO DEATH. On Sunday morning, who keeps a public-house in Long-lane, £200, for a situate at Milbank, Westminster. It appears that

But for the statesman, none of these are the plea- for its future government, which constitution having foreign cotton hosiery, there is no branch of the house the other day when, in a dry gutter at the sures of every day. Week after week, month after month, he can have no eyes for the freshness of nature, no leisure for small affairs, or for talk about things which cannot be called affairs at all. He may mitted to them. The committee, who have held for the subscribers was noticed in the subscribers was function naving been completed, a meeting of the subscribers was cat, which I immediately person received injury.

Nottingham trade that has remained so free from sunny side of a hedge, I saw a cat, which I immediately person received injury.

Nottingham trade that has remained so free from sunny side of a hedge, I saw a cat, which I immediately person received injury.

Charge of Famishing a Child.—On Saturday, diately person received injury.

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Some at the police-office, there were placed before Mr. was buzzing about her, and, like the demand, is constant and uniform.

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Charge of the subscribers was diately person received injury. gaze at pictures on his walls, and hear music from office for some months back, (by whom the con-

> now—and whether this woman, surrounded by their faces from the sight. The witnesses all conplenty, would listen to my appeal, I know not, but curred in stating as their belief that the child was I felt at the time, that I could have put the poor cat starved, and they added that when it went into any out of her misery, which would have been more humane than to let her linger in the pangs of starvathe bread in a ravenous manner, and refuse to go the bread in a ravenous manner, and refuse to go away unless food was given to it. It invariably cruelty of our Whig Government, and I could not believe the bread in a similar way when it saw another child believe the bread in a similar way when it saw another child believe the bread in a similar way when it saw another child believe the bread in a similar way when it saw another child that on Tuesday, the 16th of February, he will move help but turn this incident to account. The unemfor leave to bring in a Bill "to prohibi'; the public ployed poor of this country are hungering to death—
> known the boy for three years, stated that it was a
> crecution of criminals and to remide to the public ployed poor of this country are hungering to death neglect is sometimes murder. Our factions have fine healthy child when she first knew it, and could plenty to riot in and think not of the wants of the then walk; but now it could scarcely go about. pienty to riot in and think not of the wants of the people—who, were they to take of the plenty they have produced, would be punished for theft by the plunderers of it. Work has failed, and they are reduced by want so as to be unable to work. Remonstate with government and we shall be told the monstate with government and we shall be told the discount of the child stated, however, that it laboured under the child stated, however, that it laboured under industrious—they must depend on Providence and the swelling of the abdomen and the voracity of the

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

SUDDEN DEATH: - On Saturday evening, Mr. Edward Moaks, of Mersey-street. Liverpool. who had been ailing for some time previous, fell down in a neighbour's house, and instantly expired. He was in the 62d year of his age, and from a quantity of blood found in his house after his decease, it is

the editor of a Berlin periodical called the Volkfreunde, to the making of stereotype plates for letter-press printing. The saving is said to be considerable, as the value of the supplate of copper precipitated is trifling compared with the expence of casting plates in type-metal, especially as the copper plate may be taken out of the sulphate trough when very thin, and can be made of any desired Dr. Channing, in his lecture on war, proposes to thickness by laying a coat of melted lead on the

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

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

GROSS BRUTAHUMES UNDER THE POOR LAWY-A eport having been made to the Board of Guardians. by Mr. Wier, the Governor, of undue severity exercised by the schoolmaster, Fuller, towards the children, notice was given from the Guardians to the Poor Law Commissioners; and on the following Monday, Mr. Main, one of the Assistant Commissioners, attended to investigate the charges. From this investigation it appeared that he (Fuller) had used very harsh means in the correction of a boy, named Lilley, and two others, varying from seven to eleven LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL.—It is stated that the from which had left several severe marks of punishhas been received that Fuller is to be immediately

Assault.-A pretty looking young widow, named Marylebone police-office, on Saturday, against Don to " inspect" her should he think fit to do so. Mr. Chadwick smiled, and said there was no occasion select vestries of the townships of Butterworth. Castleton, Spotland, Waerdale and Wardle, and Wardle, and Wardle, and Wardle, and

THE FRANKFORT GERMAN PAPER of the 11th of 1842, a war will again break out, in which Great mere spot, and priests and lawyers disappear.

Bethlem Hospital.—A correspondence has taken inquiry, and gave in their report; and Lord Norpublished in the morning papers; and when Sir Peter is asked why this partial publication took place, he very cavalierly answers, "The Committee being of opinion that the report of the physicians, Wright, the bankers of Henrietta-street, Covent- founded, as it is, upon a careful and unprejudiced garden, no failure has excited so much astonishment, personal inquiry into the whole circumstances, should be sent to the Governors for their opinion. and harness were exceeded by no house in town, or, quence, deals with the Home Secretary as if his perhaps, the world. The Messrs. Keasley had for a opinion were of no more importance than that of a long series of years carried on one of the most ex- blind fiddler; and it became necessary for the tensive trades in Bermondsey, or within five miles of Noble Marquis to remind him of the position in it. The liabilities of the firm are variously stated, which he stood, and that Sir Peter was not justified as amounting from £180,000 to £250,000. The chief in treating his communication "as that of an indifcreditors are reported to be Messrs. Streatfield and ferent person, instead of the opinion of one whose Lawrence, leather-sellers, of Lime-street, to the imperative duty is to watch over and correct any abuses in the treatment of criminal lunatics."-

On Monday morning, at a quarter before six

mice—at any rate she was too feeble to catch them | horror through most of the spectators, who averted lineres, and the honouring of great ones:—

"I may begin with king Adam, as Rousean styles" in a proposition, and stole the applie. As long as there have may examised we may examised as an exame the honouring of great ones:—

"I may begin with king Adam, as Rousean styles" in a poposition to that prepared by the illegally elected to poposition to that prepared by the illegally elected to propose or the adoption of the samewess il, charged with the chief mate of this samewess il, charged with the chief mate of the samewess il, charged with the chief one resources of the popositions—they must depend on Providence and the other industries. It is evening, or the gray excursion during a whole the institution, who were held up to public obloquy and scorn in every possible manner. At the meeting, on the evening above-named, a magnistrate. The code of laws drawn up by the magnistrate. The code of laws drawn up by the history thing, they were counted criminals. At the meeting, on the evening above-named, a magnistrate. The code of laws drawn up by the summing of the devil; the providence and the other is the chief of the institution, who were held up to public obloquy and scorn in every possible manner. At the meeting, on the evening above-named, a magnistrate. The code of laws drawn up by the magnistrate. The code of laws drawn up by the same the poposition to that prepared by the illegally elected to popositions then prepared by the illegally elected to poposition to that prepared by the illegally elected to poposition to that prepared by the illegally elected to the state of the fine prepared by the illegally elected to provide on each of the their oppositions—they must depend on Providence and the other is the chief oppositions—they must depend on Providence and the other is the chief oppositions—they must depend on Providence and the other is elected, the time is depend on Providence and the other is the chief oppositions—they must depend on Providence SPAIN. Serious differences are expected to

arise between the Spanish Regency and the Court of Spain, on the subject of the dissolution of the Rots THE SETTLEMENT of the Douro question, by the favourable vote of the Portuguese Upper Chamber

satisfaction in Madrid, where it had not only repopularity of Espartero and the Regency.

EWITZERLAND.—A sufficient number of cantons in Switzerland have united in the demand of an extraordinary Diet to consider the question of the suppression of the Argovian convents. The vote of Neufohatel, a Protestant state, has decided

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

THE POLES. - The Post Amt Gazette says that the Russian government is about to transport a great number of that class of Poles who hold a rank between the nobles and the peasants into the southwestern governments of Russia, to colonise vacant

INDIA By an express received from Marseilles, intelligence has arrived from Calcutta to the 16th December, conveying the news that India is generally pacific, and no event had occurred, since | change." the last dates, of much political importance. Afghanistan remained tranquil. The news from Khiva and Central Asia was of a satisfactory character. An action had occurred in Scinde, on the 1st of December, at Kotriah, between 4,000 Belooches, posted among the hills, and commanded by Nusseer Khan, 900 Sepoys, 60 irregular horse, and two field-pieces, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall. The Sepoys attacked the position; and a desperate defence was made by the Belooches till four of their chiefs and 500 men were slain. Six other chiefs and 132 followers were taken priseners. Nusseer Khan escaped on foot; but all the baggage, &c. were captured by the British; who only lost one officer and ten privates; thirty more were

THE UNITED STATES .- New York papers to the 9th January, brought by the Cambridge, have been at length delivered. They contain intelligence of which no trace had been found in the papers of the 8th, which only the passengers previously landed had brought ashore with them. A warm and somewhat threatening discussion had arisen between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and the Foreign Minister of the United States, in consequence of the arrest and approaching trial, under the authority of the State Government of New York, of a British subject. Alexander States, during the Canadian revolt.

ITALY. - A letter from Naples of the 25th ult., states that, on the night of the 22nd, a considerable alip took place on the mountain above Gragnano, near Castellamare, and that sixty houses were crushed by the falling matter. It is supposed that 100 persons perished by this sudden calamity.

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

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. -Although the noble and gallan; Duke has quite recovered from his late illness, the inquiries, on Tuesday, at Apsley-house, were very numerous. The answer given by the porter was, " The Dake is recovered.

DUCHY OF LANGASTER, FEBRUARY 5.—The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Thomas Bernard Birch, of the Hazles, Bart., to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the year en-

Chartist Entelligence.

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

LONDON,-WESTMINSTER.-At a meeting, held at the Marlborough Coffee House, Great Marlborough-street, Golden Square, on Sunday evening last, it was resolved-" That Mr. Southcomb represent this body at the Council, in assisting them to the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all of the antagonist Lords, whose offspring they are. Mr. Wall lectured here, political offenders." according to promise, to the great gratification of a rapturously applauded; after which, Mr. Parker addressed the meeting. Six new members were enrolled. It was then resolved that the thanks of

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

read to the Association from Mr. Ransley, convening a meeting to be held at Mr. Castling's Coffeehouse, Borough Road, on Sunday evening next, for pointed to attend a meeting to be held at Lunt's Coffee-house, Bethnal Green, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, to appoint a delegate to attend the meeting, to be called on account of the refusal of Lord Normanby to see the deputation, (Messrs. 4th of January, to present a memorial to Lord Normanby, for an alteration of the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and to adopt the best means to a brother, the members of the Association be informed of the same through the class leaders, and be requested to attend the funeral, as many as can make it convenient. Four new members were enrolled, and the meeting separated.

WILTSHIRE -According to previous announcement in the Star, the first meeting of the County Council was held on Sunday morning last, at the house of Mr. Tudgey, Monkton Deveril, at eleven o'clock, when delegates were present from the following places :- Trowbridge, Bradford, Hull, Westbury, Warminster, Kinston Deveril, Monkton Deminutes of last week, the Chairman called upon each of the delegates present to give a report of the state of Chartism in the districts they represented: when a most cheering statement as to the progress tions were unanimously adopted to the following tors the privilege which they themselves enjoy. effect :- 1. "That the expences of the tracts the delegates had given away on their journies be paid Council recommend to the inhabitants, in their different localities, to support the Chartist press, so far as it lies in their power." 3. "That the Sereport the same to the local councils." 4. "That lands upon "rack rent". paid in, towards having the address printed:-2a. 6d.; Kinston Deveril, 2s. 6d.; Monkton Deveral, 2s. 6d. In the course of the sitting, one of the delevates said, that the Trowbridge and Westnever been so well pleased in all his life as when he had seen many agricultural labourers reading What is Chartism?" as they went to church. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting broke up.

DUMPRIES.—On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, our patriotic friend, Dr. M'Douall, arrived in this town. The Trades' Hall, before the hour of meeting, was filled to overflowing, and a thousand went away unable to get admission. On entering, the Doctor was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner He delivered a lecture, at once eloquent, practical and spirit-stirring, but which we cannot report at length. Suffice it to say, that thereby many were converted to the glorious principles of the Charter. The Doctor entered into an able and masterly exposure of the cruelties and barbarities of the factory system; in the course of which he denounced O'Connell for having betrayed the poor factory children for a bribe he received from Sir Thomas Potter. The Doctor was here contradicted by a sen of Erin, who, at the conclusion of the lecture, made several remarks, and was fully replied to by the Doctor and Chairman. A vote of thanks were given to the Doctor; three cheers for the "Charter, and no Surrender;" and three groans for the betrayer of the working millions of Ireland.

risited Castle Douglas, and as the magistrates would not allow him the use of the Town Hall, another place was provided, in which, just before the Doctor entered, the crowd in the galleries was, so great | the far m is not worth the one pound ten, the applithat they broke down, whereby several were seriously injured. Having done all he could do as a doctor. our worthy friend acquitted himself as a patriot, and as we have learned, succeeded in arousing hunand the sanction of the Queen, had given very great dreds to a sense of their wrongs; and a determination to have their rights. At the conclusion of his lecmoved all fears of war, but had added much to the ture, a friend of justice and liberty proposed a vote of thanks to the Doctor, whereupon the agent in Castle Douglas of that silly thing called the Dumfries Times, rose and moved as an amendment "That, while they appreciate the Doctor for his talents, the,y deem the principles of the Charter inexpedient. On a show of hands being taken, the champion of the glory, and the rote of thanks in unqualified terms was given to the Doctor.

DUNDEE --- CHARTIST DEBATING SOCIETIES .-There has been a Society of this kind in Dundee for some time past, in connection with the Chartist Association, and it is getting on well. It is attended by young men particularly; and there are a good many of them who are learning to speak and argue under their notice, for the last three nights, is "the

best-formed Government." BATH.-SUNDAY LECTURES .- On Sunday, Jan. 24th, a lecture was delivered in the Chartist-rooms. by Mr. R. K. Philp, on "the present condition of the people, and the best means to effect a beneficial On the following Sunday, the 31st, Mr. T. Bolwell lectured upon "the necessity of extending moral and political information amongst the people." On Sunday, February 7, W. P. Roberts, Esq., lectured upon "the contents of, and events connected with, the Tower of London." These Sunday evening assemblies have been extremely pound nothing, for fourteen years, would be a more interesting, and attended by a large portion of the extensive franchise than a ten pound beneficial inintelligent people, both of the middle and working terest; while a fifty pound tenancy-at-will, which

Monday, Feb. 1. the comparative merits of Universal and Household Suffrage were entered into by the various speakers, at the Chartist Room. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings highly interesting. Bills had been issued, inviting persons favourable to Household Suffrage to discuss the important question, but no one appeared. Universal Suffrage was adopted by the meeting. A meeting, to consider "which will most benefit the middle and working classes, Household or Universal Suffrage," was held on Monday, Feb. 8th. Bills had been plentifully issued, announcing the meeting, and, from the rumours afloat in the course of the week, opposition was anticipated, as it had been earnestly invited. The weather proved very inclement, and prevented great numbers from attending. the tenant. The assembly was numerous, but no one ventured to oppose the advocates of Universal Suffrage. Mr. M'Leod, on the charge of piracy and murder, as one Clarke presided, and repeatedly urged opposition, of the party who destroyed the Caroline, an Ameriand pledged himself that all parties, on either side, can steamer, within the jurisdiction of the United should be impartially heard. Mr. T. Bolwell first addressed the meeting in an argumentative speech, and was followed by Mr. R. K. Philip, and Mr. C. Bolwell. Mr. Alderman Crisp came forward amidst loud cheers, to advocate the right of Universal Suffrage, and to argue that nothing short of this could benefit either the middle or working classes. was announced that on the following Monday the consideration of the same subject would be re-

NEWPORT .- The bark of Chartism rides proudly on here. The labours of Mr. Black have been attended with very beneficial results; we had a glorious meeting on Monday night at Llanarth Messrs. Jones, Black, and Cros

ERRATA.-In our leader of last week, upon Colonel THOMPSON'S letter, for "humbug," in the first wrinkles," read " ride them in winkers."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1841.

LORD MORPETH'S IRISH REFORM BILL. tion with a view to rates), it appeared that ten the rival Irish Suffrage questions before us where- amount, and even in some so low as five. This dodraw up petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for from to judge of the animus, if not of the ability, cument, which should not have been imperfectly or

according to promise, to the great gratineation of a summerous and respectable audience, among whom of these opponent measures; however, as the question is now fairly affoat, and no longer a subject of yet to learn, however, that, in few instances, do mere speculation, we apprehend that little apology tables for the assessment of rates furnish, nor are will be required for (although a lengthy, yet) as they intended to furnish, an unerring test of the meeting should be given to Messrs. Wall and brief a comment as the importance of the subject value, and provided the rule is observed. pro- be a hundred? demands.

discuss the two measures separately, inasmuch as it. He must further bear in mind, that the same critical and passed the following resolutions:-" That two may, and probably will, happen that the consideration value was not likely to be put upon tenements, with the petitions be sent from this Association to the Houses of the one will force upon us some reference to the single view of rating them for payment of poor rates, and ten pounds for that farm? other. At present, our object at starting is to con- as would be likely to be laid on if designed with Williams, and Jones; and two for the release of all other. At present, our object at starting is to con-political prisoners." "That a vote of thanks be sider the proposition of Lord Morpeth per se, by the further object of establishing an elective franchise. pointing out its manly and gigantic stride, which we Of this branch, more anon; when we shall prove that can best effect by contrasting it with the crippled a cheer in the House of Commons may have neither step of the ranchise conceded to Ireland by the rhyme nor reason in it.

explain to our readers the beneficial result of that that the valuation did go pretty near to the wind, the purpose of forming a county Council. Three advice so often given in our columns, to the effect, let us establish some understanding about the rate brothers were appointed to attend. Two were ap- that while we, with the people, struggle for the as we have about the rent. Let us, then, in Irish grand and unequivocal measure of Universal Suf- phrase, "split the difference," and suppose that the frage, we are, nevertheless, ready to accept and rate valuation would, instead of presuming a benedelegate meeting to be held at Manchester. It was say "thank you," for any lesser measure of relief, ficial interest, rate a tenement, held at £7 10s. rent,

Neesom, Spurr, and Boggia,) appointed at the public We declare then, unhesitatingly, that the Bill of meeting, held at the White Conduit House, on the Lord Monperu, for regulating the Irish Parliamenseriously proposed to Parliament, and when we say carry it out. It was resolved, that on the death of seriously, we fear we shall be obliged, in justice, to sure, to the Noble Lord personally.

the question of the Irish Suffrage, been compelled to they must not be received as if we imagined that the use the term £10 beneficial interest, the requisite qualification for an Irish county voter, without much explanation to our readers-sixty-four, out of one hundred and five Irish members, being returned veril, and Mere. After the Secretary had read the we shall now, as it forms the present county franwould carve up into a bona fide five pound rateable terms. possession, and how far, by the touchstone of justice. of the cause generally was given. Several resolu- those who sit for boroughs can refuse to county elec-

Every one who knows anything of the history from the funds." 2. (After the address from the of Ireland, will readily concede the fact that, a bene-County Council had been read) "That the County ficial interest, of any amount, is a thing of very rare and uncommon occurrence; writers and travellers of all ranks, countries, and politics, ascribing much of cretary be empowered to write to Mr. Vincent, to the distress, and no small portion of the subser-

friends of Mere, in offering to provide a suitable We have heard the recent declaration of the two but not a legal one, and becomes a good instrutors: it is true that we said so long before the Noble when Mr. Philp Protestant tyrant landlords, Sir ARTHUR BROOKE of Equity, presided over by three Barristers sitting The following sums of money were and Sir John Maxwell, that they are willing to in Dublin. If this is to be a Court of Equity, which, of straw has an inclination to try titles with his sacrifice as much as thirty per cent. of their rentals, in fact, it must be, as he never could dream of bring- landlord of steel, in that expensive department. Trowbridge, 5s.; Hott, 2s. 6d.; Westbury, 5s.; sacrifice as much as thirty per cent. of their rentals, in fact, it must be, as he never could dream of bring-Warminster, 2s. 6d.; Bradford, 2s. 6d.; Mere, rather than allow Papist voters to vote out of a ing parties from all parts of Ireland, to the metrobeneficial interest held under them. This amounts polis, for the mere purpose of re-registering a vote, to a total refusal to let to Catholics; in fact, to an he should have told us something about the machibury delegates had given away a number of Char- adoption of the clearance system; and Sir Arthur nery of his Court; but having failed so to do, we to allow their land to be carved up for a purpose tist tracts, to the amount of 200, and that he had BROOKE and Sir John Maxwell are samples from shall presume that the pleadings are to be confined which the sack of Irish Protestant landlords may be to the simple exhibit of the rating-books; but if

fairly estimated. Let us now see the immense gross tenure required if the appellant is to substantiate his case viva voce, while the Ministers have brought it forward with a in order that what is called "a beneficial interest" may be carried out of it. If a farmer hold twenty acres at an average rent, (and we will take a high one, that being more against us, and in favour of our opponents.) say twenty acres, then, at £1 per acre; here, what has the tenant seeking to establish a vote, to swear, and in presence of the landlord, to whom he may owe arrears, and to whom he has the matter with doubt, but actually talks legal Dublin, and the repeal put comfortably to rest, after seen declaring that the spot is too dear, in order nonsense-a jargon which can only be tolerated in having furnished the current year's needful. This either to get an abatement, or time for payment of those who are paid for perverting plain terms into new windfall is worth all that has yet presented arrears! He has to swear that his twenty acres legal ambiguities. He says that he would "allow itself, and if accomplished to-morrow, its only fruit | Charter fire from the Ministerial battery. Wait, are well worth 30s. per acre, over and above all rates, annual revision upon ALL new matter; a right of would be to make the cruelties practised in annualling tithe, and taxes; and that, on his cath, he could, if inclined to underlet, procure that rent from a good and solvent tenant. No matter if himself and six sons, all able to work, and to earn more than tithe appeal, both ways, upon all points of law, and the it another source of profitable abuse to dema-fixing of the franchise upon the Poor Law source of profitable abuse to dema-fixing of the franchise upon the Poor Law source of profitable abuse to dema-following.

Wait a wee—wait for the dissolution, and then our following. Thursday or Friday. It was compared to the rude blast which will cross the source of profitable abuse to dema-following. Thursday or Friday. Another object which this Bill has in view is to compared to the rude blast which will cross the should be appointed, to manage the boundary, 1841, previous to which they should be or make the cruelities practised in annulling wait a wee—wait for the dissolution, and then our following.

July the 20th, 1840, and the ended to the following. Thursday or Friday. Thursday or Friday. Chartist physical force will be as the gentle zephyr, then agreed that a Provision and then our following the strength of the following that the should be appointed to the rude blast which will cross the should be appointed to the rude blast which will cross the should be appointed to the rude blast to the rude blast to the rude blast to the rude blast to the rude of the following that the should be appointed to the rude of the rude blast to the ru £10 a-year each, can make the farm more pro-

cant, in such case, is told to go home for a perjurer. and, although having come twenty or thirty miles to register, and having remained in attendance three or four days, that he has his remedy in an appeal to the Judge of Assize, when he may walk forty, fifty, or sixty miles, and go home, if the best comes to the best, with his very dear whistle.

Suppose a tenant holding thirty acres, he must, in like manner, swear that he has a beneficial interest of six and eightpence an acre over and above the silly Times and his seconder, were left alone in t'neir rent. If he holdforty acres, he must swear a beneficial interest of five shillings an acre, and if he hold fifty acres at a pound an acre, he must swear before his landlord that the land is worth one pound four another man's vote.

Now, we imagine that these stumbling-blocks in without any sort of fear. The subject that has come discrepancy between English and Irish county constituencies, and also that the fifty-pound tenant-atwill clause, in the English Reform Act, is a much beneficial interest of the Irish Reform Bill. as interpreted by a majority of Irish Judges. to an average holding of, at least, sixty acres of land, at one pound per acre, and fourteen years the original term. Now, a fifty we learn is now becoming a very fashionable term Household versus Universal Supprage,-On in Ireland, would be, by at least cent. per cent., a

> Starting, then, at sixty acres, held at a pound an acre, sworn to be worth one pound three and fourpence over and above all rates, tithes, and taxes, as the lowest amount out of which a beneficial interest. according to the narrow constructions of the Irish Reform Bill, can be carried, let us see, according to tenantry of the county of Tipperary; but what of Lord Morpeth's plan, how this joint would cut up. term of fourteen years, and which shall be assessed at £5 to the poors' rates, shall confer a vote upon

From the above statement it appears that the tenregistering a ten pound beneficial interest in twenty acres, at one pound an acre, must have had granted land, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, as we learn from to him an interest of fifty per cent., instead of being registration reports in Irish newspapers, reduced required, according to the Brooks and Maxwell twenty-five per cent upon nearly all farms held by antecedently to the Reform Bill. proposition, to walk out at a loss of thirty per cent. to the landlord. If he register out of thirty acres, he must swear to an interest of thirty-three per franchising every one of his tenants, whose rents cent.; if forty, to an interest of twenty-five per were thus reduced. The reduction was made, it and if, as we have established it, at sixty, an inamount, and now a word upon the term.

Inn, Llanarth-street. Mr. John Morris occupied or even assertion of it, during the latter half. For franchise. We will best illustrate it by a conversation and appeals? The shook himself and said, "Well, that's over: den value as to give the advantage of a chance rise in favour of the beneficial interest, while, during the latter period, the poor tenant who has spent his line of supposed extract from Col. Thompson's seven years of labour, and made a kind of location, History of the Wars, read "numbers;" and in is thinking how he can best persuade the landlord. Mr. O'Connon's Letter, for "ride them in at the expiration of his lease, that the spot is too dear; and surely no mode could be more Irish than by swearing to a beneficial interest of from sixteen to fifty per cent.

In passing, let us observe that Lord Monpeth showed from some, we admit very slender, authority, that in very many instances (where information had been furnished upon the question of rent and valua-We have now enough of the leading features of pound tenements were, in many cases, rated at a less unseasonably used, furnished Lord Stanley with We almost shudder at attempting even an outline his best leg, and procured for him, as it was sure to perty, to the amount of millions, may be as equitably We do not pledge ourselves, in the outset, to assessed by a table of pence, as by a table of pounds, and gets' a receipt for the hundred.

Judging, therefore, from the received opinion of In our comment upon this question, we shall best I rish landlords, as well as from the presumption also agreed that the meeting should support a public which may be forced upon us without a comprol at £5 to the poor laws; thus if the £60 rent was be acquired, namely, sixty acres, would carve into We declare then, unhesitatingly, that the Bill of into eight votes. Allowing for the large farm the desire of Irish landlords, we are merely to contary franchise, is the most Radical measure ever votes, besides enfranchising the many small holdings ferring a vote, which the Noble Lord's Bill would which are now below par.

These observations must be received as if we were limit the solemnity as well as the justice of the mea- now arguing a desire upon the part of Irish land- hesitation in declaring it to be the most sweeping lords to enfranchise their tenants to the fullest We have in the course of our many articles upon extent which Lord Morpeth's Bill would admit; measure would have such a tendency, as we prove that its tendency would be quite the reverse.

> So much for Lord Monpeth's standard of value, and let us now, in as far as we can, guess

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

Morpeth, also, proposes an appeal, but here he know when he thinks to be in Wiltshire, and to viency, of the Irish tenants, to the system of letting leaves us in the dark. We understand STANLEY. undergo ?

uctive by the expenditure of their united labour ; we are to judge from the whole context, we must come to the check-gate.

CASTLE DOUGLAS. On Friday, the Doctor such is not an item to be taken into account, and, in presume Morrett's appeal to be intended as a case the landlord, or two respectable Protestant mere exhibit of the valuator's books; while, judging knowingly to the hoax, but this we assert, that if forty shillings in the pound. England has a great that if forty shillings in the pound. neighborars, will take upon themselves to swear that from the bit of explanation which he unfortunately there was any, the slightest chance, of the thing franchise; we can trust you with a five." Now show upon his Appeal Court as a tribunal having even the power of directing an issue to be tried at the

bar. Doubtless, all the bursting young patriotic legal members of the Royal Loyal Regulation could be devised. This part looks very like a job. We have now pointed out some of the abuses

which Morrery's Bill would remedy if it could be disfranchising farms in the first instance, and they proves that they one and all are as ignorant upon carried in the House of Commons, and put into could not altogether exterminate the Catholic practice in spite of the Irish landlords. Let us now direct attention, for a moment, to the fallacy of a makes the franchise depend upon a lease, or any bition than the Establishment's attempt at illustration system which makes one man's caprice the basis of other term, than mere occupation. Here then we tion of the beauties and deformities of the Nati

it, but what a pity that scope so free was not given niously woven around the magic machinery ne- English House of Commons." Dan will understant to reform tongue before the measure was carried. larger measure of franchise than a ten pound But even allowing that property was the one and only thing to be represented, was it also intended that a capricious use should be made of that pro-A ten pound beneficial interest, then, must amount perty, and that the vote which it conferred was to sented. Let us adduce an instance of this. Lord Morreru, in his table of calculation, stated

was, in some cases, valued to the poor's rates higher | laugh ! than the rent, and we are willing to admit admit that Lord STANLEY is beloved by his Catholic that? a negro may love the man who holds his life in give now an instance; the case of the Duke of Devon-SHIRE, one of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland. In 1823, when lands got a serious fall in Ireoccupying tenants; and mark the consequence!

Attorney-What's your name ? Applicant-John Styles.

Of where? Sacks, in the parish of Bags, and barony of would each lose a rung of the ladder.

Bruff. How do you claim ! As a ten pound leaseholder. Who is your landlord ? His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. How many acres do you hold? A hundred. And the rent !

Seventy-five pounds. tenant would give you eighty-five, if you were going and profligate Government, and not the character youth's political debating club, just opened at the to leave the farm to-morrow?

I do, indeed, and more. Is the right stamp on your lease ! I suppose so.

Let me see it. O, oh! why, I find your rent is a hundred a year. I thought you said seventy-five? I say so still. Why, Sir, here, in your own lease, it is stated to

Well, but that's nothing, I 'pays' seventy-five,

Now. Sir, answer me one question upon your oath; would a good and solvent tenant give you a hundred

No. indeed, he would not. Reject this man, your worship. Go home, Sir, we're registering "beneficial interest" over and above the rent reserved in leases, and not his Grace

of Devonshire's word. How is that ?

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

We have now shown that, if enfranchisement was the object of Lord Morpeth's Bill, that the minimum from whence a £10 beneficial interest can now carved in the most judicious way, it would cut up eight enfranchising lots; but as subdivision is not mania, let us halve it again, and it would render four sider the number of small holdings now not conenfranchise. Taking it, then, per se, as a means of producing a very extensive franchise, we have no measure ever submitted to the House of Commons. So far our readers have looked on that picture, now

we invite their attention to this. The result of Lord Morpeth's Bill, with or without the Ballot, would be to produce another electoral rout, similar to that of the forty-shilling freeholders, by knocking all small farms into large upon votes based upon a ten pound beneficial interest: at his mode of satisfying Stanley, with regard ones; and, if that process was considered rather to an appeal against the vote once acquired, and hazardous, just behold how, under a vicious system, election franchise, would not counterbalance the chise, describe what it means, and then see how it against which we protest in themost unqualified we blow down his Lordship's baseless vision with a single breath.

An original term of fourteen years by lease,

ment in the Court of Chancery, if the tenant

Just take the fact of nearly all the wealthy landthe very reverse of that proposed by STANLEY,

where is the thing to end? and if the exhibit of the two-fold aim-Firstly, as a good back door for an valuation-book is all that is to be required, why not escape from the Repeal agitation, by a concentration tion, and submit it then to any test which it is to point. Indeed, Howick, who puts his foot in every thing, had the folly to confess as much. We may We must observe, that upon the details of this therefore fully expect to see a royal loyal Morperti question of appeal, the Noble Lord not only clouds Registration Association established forthwith in

Upon the question of appeal, then, dark as get a good dissolution hobby, and a cry of "Down STANLEY is, he is sunshine to Morpern. In fact, if with the Lords," should it pass the first toll-bar and

We do not say that Morpern would lend himself | PETH says-" No, that's too little ; you shall have offers, we have no other alternative but to look passing into a law, her Majesty's Ministers would Universal Suffrage who can. Harrah! for the oppose it to a man, if they had not that reliance for days of Whiggery! If preparation for going on obstruction in the Irish landlords, which never premises so much, what will the turn-out grant fails tyrants at a pinch.

A thirty pounds' tenancy, that is, an undertaking Treasury in return. Hurrah! for an honest Whi Association, will support the measure, if it had but to pay thirty pounds rent, would be, ten times this one paramount advantage over all others which over, a more extensive franchise, and would more than quadruple the present constituency of Ireland; of the Establishment, from " the leading journal because landlords would be loath to make small to the tip of the tail, has approached this question tenantry, while they can evade any Act which find the truth of our assertion worked into practice; Lord's abortion. In the debate upon Morperh's motion, as well as That so long as one man's property constitutes upon every other occasion where it can be insult- another man's title to vote, so long will the property does not meet with a sudden death, to prove more the way of registration, fully account for the great ingly dragged in, we are told that the intention of man either confer the title upon a slave, or evade the Reform Bill was to represent wealth; we know all those technicalities so cumbrously and inge- has nothing to expect by way of justice from a

cessary for conferring it. STANLEY'S triumphant cheer over Morpeth was as ridiculous and ignoran; as it was premature, and WANTED, A CHARTIST HORN BOOK FOR for this reason; the fact of houses in an Irish borough, constituting a ten pound franchise. being be a part of the tenure? The value of the barren rated at five, or three, or two pounds, proves neither surface of the soil is as nothing compared to the perjury nor corruption upon the part of the voter; observing of the frequent instances in which value of capital and labour expended upon it by the but we tell Lord Stanley what it does provetenant, and yet is all ruled by the caprice of the oppression, cruelty, and tyranny, upon the part of imagination; or, upon getting upon his own legals swallow felly and vomit admiration, must be aware position in which he finds himself. Last west that the mere occupancy of a ten pound house con- Mother Goose heads an article, a very stupid one that the property of Lord Downshire and others stitutes a borough qualification; so now where is the "Universal Suffrage and No Surrender"; and the

As this question of Irish reform is now becoming that English-absentee noblemen appear to be better of importance, it is necessary that our readers upon argument. Why, our friend should be and more encouraging Irish landlords, than either should understand the different descriptions of pro- known, that it was, after sixty years and many it absentee or resident Irish landlords. We even perty which constitute a county and borough fran- argument, that the motto was adopted. That we chise in Ireland.

tions. A £50 freehold, a £20 annual profit, arising standards of Suffrage. He proposes that all tenements for an unexpired his keeping, and by whose will alone he exists. Such from leasehold, which need not be in the possession love proves the characteristic gratitude of a people, of the voter, and a £10 beneficial interest in lands a similar puzzle into which we were once led en but is no bulwark against a tyrant's power. We occupied by a tenant for an original term of four-selves. About twelve years ago, we happened for

> The qualification for city or borough, is a £10 tenancy—that is, a simple undertaking to pay £10 a-year: Freemen, living within seven miles of the dour of a summer's eve, and enlivened by the song borough; and forty shilling freeholders in existence of the joyous feathered tenants, rendered the beauty

Now, can anything be more ridiculous than to This noble act of the Duke, had the effect of dis- confer the right of voting upon the occupant of a ten pound tumble-down old house, who may not do by the many surrounding objects of attraction, we a day's work from one end of the year to the other Mr. C. entered at some length upon the subject, and deeply interested the meeting. At the conclusion, it cent.; if fifty, to an interest of twenty per cent.; appears, from memorials setting forth that the lands were too dear, and when a tenant of the Duke of of land, upon which himself, and perhaps four or the coachman, who throughout never turned an ene terest of more than sixteen per cent. So much for Devonshire came to claim his franchise, arising out five hearty sons, expend their every day's labourof his interest, suppose in a hundred acres of land, aye, though he occupies 1,000 acres for a term less | meat," which, being none of the best, appeared in Here, then, is a natural presumption against the he then learned that the Reform Bill had disexistence of any beneficial interest during the first franchised him. We give the form of application instead of a rateable sum, occupancy at such an them along, with long thong whip, and them half of the term, and a natural barrier to a proof, for, and necessary proofs of title, to acquire the amount of rent, which would do away with all the "Tommy," and when we had passed the vale he in the former period, lands cannot so fluctuate in tion between the opposing attorney and applicant:— answer is easy. Because its simplicity would do that bit of road; it's the worst in all England for away with the Whig job, while its extension may heavy coach." We replied, "You lost a beautiful lead to the correction of manyl profitable abuses, sight." "Nay, nay," he replied, "its new to you so that in such case, the Whigs and the demagogues | Sir, but I've had it in all seasons; it's cost me many

> weak and attenuated to admit of the Morpert | end of that time." knot: it is too strong a weld for the rotten material. But shame, eternal shame, upon a British the first time he begins to hear something about Ministry, who could have recourse to so base a sub- what every body else is thoroughly familiar with; terfuge as a last resource to prop a falling house. and he wants us, for his edification, to go over the They neither hope, desire, or expect to carry this whole A B C of Universal Suffrage again. We measure; but, alas! it furnishes another sad proof cannot just afford that amount of time and trouble. that we have arrived at that period of our country's for the gratification and instruction of our young And do do you swear, Sir, that any solvent history, when the existence of a weak, an imbecile, friend, at present; but we advise him to attend the of the House of Commons, nor the efficiency of its | Chartist News Room, Vicar-lane; if he find his measures, establishes the rule of cabinet action,

> > liberality end in smoke, and produce no profit! contemplation shortly to open a Chartist Sunday Nay, in faith. He, for whose sole benefit it was School, where, we have no doubt, the teachers will produced, told the House, in clear, distinct, and em- have as much patience with his natural dulness phatic terms, that, for such a measure, the Irish were ready and willing to cut German throats, or French throats, or any throats. And this measure will snap the last cord by which Irish society was bound: it will be a fuze which, set to the combustible materials of centuries' gathering, will ignite a flame which will not end in smoke!

> > This measure, intended as an extinguisher for Repeal, will, eventually, lead to a separation. War, payment of £20 a-year, the rest of England for an between the tyrant landlords, as well Catholic as Protestant, (for there is not a pin to choose between them,) and the long oppressed Catholic tenantry, must be the result; and that the latter may conquer, the accounts (of which we have heard nothing and teach justice to such monsters as their Brookes since the balance was shewn to be on the wrong and Maxwells, is our sincere and devout wish.

> > army of over 8,000 rifle police, will be felt in Ireland; and now we shall be enabled to judge of the have yet to do likewise. This will never do; a measures intended for the protection of Irish liberty. These 8,000 police, mostly Catholics, will to starve, while he is working without remuneration have as little compunction in cutting their Catholic in a foreign land. countrymen's throats, for pay, in opposing the measure, as the rural population, it appears, would have in cutting French Catholic throats for the when he (O'C.) assured him that the people would

> > The Irish landlords, Churchmen, and patronage trustees, know well that, in the event of such a covenant for the empire; to stand sponsor for fremeasure passing, and not opposed by depopuland is, in all conscience, responsibility quite suffilation, or restriction of a fourteen year's cient. tenure, they would lose all borough, as well as county, parliamentary influence; for, although it "TOO MANY LOVERS PUZZLE A MAID." may appear, by Lord Morpeth's tables, that the effect of the measure would be to disfranchise some of the lower-priced, and therefore, more liberal houses, yet, inasmuch as borough and parlia. mentary towns in Ireland are, even now, and would be much more under Morpeth's Bill, subject to county influence, the change, as regards borough increased rural influence which the measure would

In every county in Ireland, it is the non-electors constitutes the title of the voter; and how easy who return the Members called Liberal. The would it be, either to give no term, but a mere labourers and small farmers influence the voters; possession-at-will, or a term short of that required and the voters, with the non-electors, can carry exclusive dealing in their borough town to a sufficient Moreover, let it be understood, that leases are extent to influence a sufficient number of Liberal not given of small farms in Ireland: they are merely voters; this is just what Lord John Russell deheld upon accepted proposal, which is no plea clared constitutional, at Bristol, when he very proagainst an action of ejectment at common law, perly assigned it as a reason for opposing the Ballot; nor yet such a document as can be registered; he said, that the Ballot would deprive the non-His is a new trial at common law of the coun- not being on a stamp. It is an equitable title, electors of their legitimate influence over the elec-Lord thought of it, but his admission is of more importance than best proof. Upon the whole, then, we have no hesitation in declaring the MORPETH Bill to be a match for the STANLEY Bill lest the latter lords of Ireland backing Stanler's Bill, and then should have a walk over. A Bill, which the minority let the reader ask himself if such persons are likely have neither the means, the hope, nor the wish to carry A Bill, whose real character is that of a counterirritant. A Bill, which opens a trap-door to save Nothing can be more short-sighted than the hope them from a collision with their crutch. A Bill, interrogatories are to be put to the valuators, and which the ignorant attach to this proposed measure; which, if carried, would depopulate Ireland, and reduce those who did remain upon the land to the conditions of mere tenants-at-will, subject to the make it conclusive evidence at the time of registra- of all Ireland's energies to this one great and surprising In fact, as the agitation about tithes increased the real burden upon the poor, so will the very shadow of this Bill increase rents, diminish tenures, and multiply cruelties.

> Charter safety-valve, a universal bomb-shell, thrown into the moral-force camp of peaceful, starving bring the National Association into action. Ireland. Yes, we hail it as the first indirect deliberations of the delegates who assembled at the wait a wee-wait for the dissolution, and then our

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

Answer :- Anything that renders the key of the

minority and the Charter! The incomparable bluntness with which every Irish affairs, as if the country was but just diam vered. We never witnessed a more miserable ex

We shall watch this question in its progress; it is electrically than natural dissolution, that " Ireign

"MOTHER GOOSE."

THERE is nothing more amusing, where igno rance is shorn of its powers of mischief, than the novice, in politics, either becomes a dupe to his own proceeds to denounce those who assume the motion and vociferate it, instead of supporting the principle have challenged and beaten the whole press upon For counties there are three separate qualifica- argument; showing its superiority over all other

> We can best account for our friend's ignorance he the first time, to pass through the lovely vale of Todmorden, when the full and luxuriant foliage of her many woods and groves, made rich by the splenof the scene complete. We occupied the box-see and were literally lost in delightful contemplation.

In the midst of our most pleasing reverie, induced could not avoid noticing, with undisguised surprise. right or left, but kept both steady on his "dog's a doctor's fee.. Just you take my place for twenty The thread of our Constitution has become too years, and see whether you'll like it as well at the

Now, such is precisely our friend's position; for powers there overtasked, and beaten out of counter What ! then, exclaims the reader, will this show, of | nance, we may yet be able to serve him, as it is in and inexperience, as may be necessary.

> MR. FROST'S FAMILY AND O'CONNOR. "Words are but wind, Actions speak the mind."

Some time ago, O'Connon threw out the hint of procuring an annuity for the family of Mr. Frost, by the following means-London to engage for the equal sum, Scotland also for £20, and Wales for £3, O'Connon undertaking to answer for Ireland.

Well, notwithstanding the vociferous bawling for side), how stands the matter now with the bawlers! In this struggle, the glorious effect of a standing Why, O'Connon has remitted his first quarter's instalment for Ireland, while the other quarters man's family who cannot work must be allowed

O'Connor has told us, Frost had a smile upon his countenance, which broke through his load of care, never desert his family; but it is not fair, or just, that one man should be expected to perform the

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

Declare all resolutions worthless which are put to a paying audience; we shall register none except where there is free admission and free expression of opinion. We represent poverty, not properly; and we know well how meetings can be packed, even by a penny, or ticket, admission.

Our publisher informs us that he has ordered very handsome device for the head of the Star which will represent the Charter vessel in full sail, with the Five Points, and No Surrender flying at the mast head, and then take it down from the highest H-c-u-s-e chimney-pot who can, BUT WE WILL NEVER, NEVER, NEVER STRIKE IT.

THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE AND THE DELEGATE MEETING FOR FEBRUAR

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Ever since the Delegate Meeting at Mar-But let it work. It is a fire-ship in full sail, a chester, by which the National Charter Association was established. I have marked closely the proceedings of the Provisional Executive Council, then appointed, to carry out the first means necessary to meeting I have alluded to, commenced on Monday to which they should have secured the election an Executive for the next twelve months, who

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

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

It cost the people of Wiltshire nearly £7 to send me upon the last occasion, the distance being great, and expenses heavy. This will serve to shew that in the "far West" there are great difficulties attending these things. I do not mean to say that delegate meetings are of no avail; the last effected incalculable good; but too often repeated, the interest attached to them falls off, more particularly as the people had been led to expect, without further diffioulty, the final completion and operation of the plan

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

I have only a few words to address to the Provisional Executive. If, upon masure consideration. it is found this Delegate Meeting must be had, sufficient announcement should be given, to enable the constituencies to make necessary preparations, and there must be no putting off or adjournments from the day fixed, which was the case once or twice ere the meeting of July 20th, 1846. I should recommend Monday, the first of March, as the best time. if it is found absolutely necessary for delegates to

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

I remain,
Your's, obediently,
R. K. Philp. 18, Grove, Bath, Feb. 9, 1841.

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

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

could not exercise controul.

T. DIXON.—His song won't do. M. R. S .- We have no doubt the " poor married man mature age and sound mind. out of work," spoken of in his letter, may be imprisoned for his arrears of bastardy, even under the present bastardy laws.

L. T. CLANCY.-We have not room for his letter. We know of no remedy for the Post-office irregularities but that of application to the Postmaster. which is, generally speaking, no remedy at all. We continually receive accounts of correspondence that never reaches us; and we have ourseizes posted many letters to various places which we have every reason to believe never reached their destination. These things have increased much since the establishment of the Penny Postage, and more especially since that of the

registration swindle. Exignati-We hardly know what to say to him. All depends upon the exact circumstances in which he may now be. In some states of America-in Texas, or in Canada—an agricultural labourer, if industrious, is almost sure to live much better than he can here. But we are the last to encourage any man to leave "Old England." We with to see the people "live" at nome; and,

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

WILLIAM THOMAS AND MORGAN WILLIAMS, of Merthyr Tydvil, have expended much virtuous indignation on the supposed non insertion of a paragraph, sent to us last week, about a Paine's birth-day anniversary. If they had read the Northern Star, they would have seen that the whole thing appeared just as we received it: and in a situation where it could scarely have es-

to insert his letter. Peter Hackett .- We have received from this person

of Mr. O'Connor? and my answer was, 'The seidom like to be told of their faults. Did Mr.

sold at the same time.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CHARTER" shall appear. paragraph we inserted. We are under the neto give any communication sent to us.

AKBOLAS BRAGG.—We cannot insert his letter. The

very harmless bit of heaviness. public meeting held here six weeks ago. It is Tather too old to pass for news.

ture from Walsall, controverting the statements in our last relative to the proceedings of the Whig sondent. party at the late election. We gave our statement on the testimony of eye witnesses, on whose teracity we place great reliance.

J. W., Hollinswood.—We have no room. A. M., Edinburgh.-Next week. SANUEL ROGERS. - We have no room. RISE, BRITONS, RISE," won't do.

is claimed for it in "justice" to Mr. Chappel. We garman."

have great pleasure in learning and making found him.

ANBETH COUNCIL.—Report next week. OHN RUSSELL.—The non-insertion of the Leeds Demonstration in a part of the Scotch impression of the following week was an oversight, not discovered until too late to be amended. In reply to his complaints of their reports being shortened, we can only tell him, as we tell others, that every place must have a little consideration for every other place, or the Star would not be what it is a perfectly national organ.

DOBSON.—The two parcels for Mansfield were sent to the Post-office at the same time. We cannot account for their not being both delivered at the same delivery.

MR. WEAVER, MACCLESPIELD.—The papers were forwarded at the usual time, F. W. SIMEON, BRISTOL.—We sent them at the usual

OHN THOMPSON.—The papers are posted at the usual time. The cover sent is the same as sent from the office. STUBBS, MACCLESPIELD.—We had not any papers

lest when his letter came stating the mistake that had occurred. THOMAS RODGERS.—The portraits of F. O'Connor have not been delivered to the agents.

MILLAR, BONHILL, will receive the plates he has ordered in his next pareel. EVELEIGH, LOUGHBOROUGH.—We know nothing whatever about the £1.

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

OR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN'S CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS. From J. Turner, London 0 1 0 _ a Friend, Manchester the Dundee Democratic Asso-

POR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From the Working Men's Association, Truro... ... 1 0 6 . the Society of Shoemakers, Hull ... 0 10 6 the Members of the

National Charter Association, Hull 0 19 6 _ Glasgow-W. Kidd 0 1 0 do. J. Ord 0 0 6 a few Chartists at Shrewsbury 0 10 0 FOR CLAYTON'S FUNERAL From the Committee of the Relief

Fund, Great Horton, near Bradford ... Miss Iveson, Mount Pleasant, near Wakefield ... 0 5 ... 0 0 6 C. Ashton, Birmingham a Wesleyan Chartist, Strond... 0 2 6 Leeds, by J. Temple, collected from a few Mechanics ... 0 3 From the National Chartist Associa-.... ... 0 10 0 tion, Oldham ... Class No. 2, of National Char-

ter Association, Bridgehouses, Sheffield Ouseburn, near Newcastle, being a collection made at the National Charter Association Council Meeting.... 0 4 0 FOR JACKSON

From Friends at Knutsford, but want belp ... FOR THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL From the Working Men's Association, Truro ... 0 10 0

Birmingham, Feb. 7, 1841.

SIR,-I am quite at a loss to see hew any perto have originated in circumstances over which they son can (without a factious desire to construe wrongly) understand me ever to have said that I would agitate for anything less than the Charter such I advocate it, and whether it be called household, or any other name be given to it, I care not, so that it includes, as I have said, every man of Yours, &c.

JOHN COLLINS. Suffrage," and the Suffrage of the Charter ! JOHN COLLINS.

We have much pleasure in inserting the foregoing letter. Collins will take our candid assurance that in any observations upon his former letters, feeling, but that we made our remarks in the most friendly spirit, and with the very best intentions. In reply to his postscript, we have only to observe that, his question though a short one, requires a long answer, too long for our paper of this week, to the exclusion of other trust to his satisfaction, but to the satisfaction of every man of sound mind in the and too of en careless of your interests. empire. Had we conceived the least desire to be factious, we might have commented upon the report of Collins's speech as, it appeared in the Leeds Times, before it was contradicted, nor in fact, is there a syllable in our former comment. which can be fairly construed otherwise than as friendly.—ED.]

Local and General Intelligence.

GLASGOW .- PLUNDER! PLUNDER! PLUN-DER! BY THE GLASGOW SHOPOCRACY .- An extraorcaped their notice if they had opened the paper dinary and unprecedented exposure of a syrem of at all.

Tobbery upon the public, by the shop-keepers of J. MILLER—Thanks. We do not think it advisable Glasgow and suburbs, with light weights, has just taken place before the authorities here, which has created one general feeling of astonishment and a somewhat lengthy epistle, in which, the only indignation in the public mind, and petrified the remark that can fairly claim notice from us is the magistrates at its nature and extent. Some months following:-"I remember you asking me, in the ago, a meeting of the inhabitants of Cowcaddens, Music Salcon, why we had taken so little notice principally Chartists, was held for the purpose of memorialising the magistrates of Glasgow to cause advice of our London friends'!" Mr. H. seems; an examination to be made of the weights of dealers very sore at the charge of "ingratitude" being im- and retailers, which, after considerable delay, they plied, as he states it to be, against him and the other agreed to, and appointed proper persons for that cotton-spinners, in our remarks on Mr. M'Neil's purpose, and who have already visited the shopletter, last week. We don't wonder at it. Peep'e ocracy of the North quarter, Anderston, Partick, Govan, Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton. Amongst Hackeit ever hear the old adage, "Less said, the places first visited, scarcely an individual grocer, butcher, or baker, escaped; in Bridgeton, for OUSEBURN NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- We instance, only five or six had their weights correct, have received a communication from the Council and from the appearance of their weights, it is of this body having reference to, and denouncing shrewdly suspected they had got timely information, matter. in serire terms, certain parties in Neucastle, and, of course, furnished themselves with new ones. We do not think it wise or positio to insert the The Ex-Provost, a consequential individual, was communication; but we have our eye very heavily fined, his weights being greatly deficient, his stone weight wanted one pound and a half, steadily upon the movements of the whose party, his stone weight wanted one pound and a half, and of many others connected with them; and which, under a moderate calculation, would amount we bid them look abroad for mercy if any foul to ten or twelve shillings yearly of a robbery by play be fairly brought home to them. Mean- deficient weight upon the article of oa:meal used by time, we have little fear of any mischief: the a poor family. This man considered himself insulted people are now too wide awake to be tickled and when he was asked to sign the National Petition, on the attempt, what then? Does our redemption various places of meeting are like so many martello and the church which he attends polluted, because it was granted at different periods to the Chartists I. BIRBER.—The report of the Paine's dinner at for meetings. In fact, with a few noble exceptions. Nottingham was considerably longer than the the shopocracy were, and still are, the deadly foes of Chartism. They have, however, got a sad humbling cessity of greatly abbreviating most of the re- at present, and their tongues that used to wag, and ports which we receive. Did we not do so, we utter every calumny they could invent against their un address be beneficial at all, is unnecessary to discuss, must leave more than half of them entirely out. Chartist neighbours, have ceased to perform their having already been settled by our friend. O'Connor, We endeavour to do as strict and fair justice to base and ungenerous offices. The fines which have and others—at least, to my satisfaction. There is, all places, parties, and persons as possible; but been imposed upon them by the Justice of Peace nevertheless, one great error into which Mr. C. has we cannot give up our right of judgment as to the Court have varied from seven shillings and sixpence fallen; it is that of seeking to continue, in existence, length at which we find it necessary or convenient to five pounds, the highest penalty allowed by law, an evil, for the purpose of obtaining a good; and that The grocers and dealers who have not yet been this evil is the Times rewspaper, will require but little visited, are crowding the office of the adjuster of Northern Star is no vehicle for personal squab- scales and weights, in order to have their own adjusted, and thereby save the penalty and disgrace, And Smith. Never mind the should-have-been which would follow detection. Now, these are the doctor and would be parson's missive. It is a persons who fill our jury boxes, officiate as elders and descons in our churches—subscribe their pounds GLISCOW.—Some person has sent us a report of a for Bible societies and the erection of new hu rehes -while the old ones are not half full-elect our Members of Parliament—and, after the manner of G. C.—We have received a letter bearing this signa- the Pharisees of old, thank God in public that they re not like these wicked Chartists .- Corres

on Coroners' inquests generally consist of members the Times—to cater for its readers—to supply the place the Northern Star of Sept. 5, 1840, to Lord Normanby, of the middle ratner than the working class, the folof the middle ratner than the working class, the folof the grey goese quill,
which gave a particular account of the barbarous treat-Unpaid Letters.—One or two correspondents have of the middle ratner than the working class, the folthis week forgotten to pay their letters. This is lowing remarks may be supposed to apply to the and furnish the means of puffing the "ware" in ment of the tread-mill, whereby he was often comunfair, as it saddles us with double postage. In former class:—At an inquest held last week, Mr. flaming placards through every town and village, by the pelled "to suck the perspiration from his shirt, for a Wakley, the coroner, said that the Middlesex ma- stirring appendage of a respectable name attached to a gistrates now required all Christian names to be written in full on the inquisition paper by the jurymen. There was an old saying, that "the schoolmaster was abroad," but he thought he was very Stockport with this signature, stating that, in not write at all, and at an inquest he had recently consequence of an article appearing in this jour- held, only five jurymen out of thirteen could do so. nal concerning Mr. Peter Chappel having been Mr. Wakley, after these observations, signed his declared guilty of defrauding the Victim Fund, own name and handed the paper to the jury. Seeand incapable of serving in any office in the ing that one old gentleman detained it longer than Chartist Association, the Committee of the Cooperative Store thought it their duty to call a when the juryman exclaimed, "Dang it, I've done
meeting, and to balance Mr. Peter Chappel's it at last; but I've been so long used to sign my

Accident from an AIR Gun .- A few days ago, public the fact that the Stockport Co-operative as Mr. Oastler, of Kirbywiske, near Thirsk, a remore trustworthy than the Manchester Charlists and carrying away part of one cheek, besides various to seek, and all he need seek. For, this accomplished, there is some hope of his recovery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-It would confer a favour upon your readers here, if you, or any of your readers, could inform them whether it was the Repealers, the Orangemen, or the Precursors, who dashed the windows about O'Connell's ears at Belfast, and hunted Dan out of the Green Isle, out of his own dear country. Many are of opinion that had he brought the threatened 500,000 with him, he would have made an awkward attack upon the Scotch and English Chartists.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GENTLEMEN,-Many years have elapsed since Briat Leeds, on the 21st ult. A scene that has strengthened in us the hope long cherished, that this year will not other on subjects of mutual interest. A deep chasm produced by mutual pride, prejudice,

and ignerance, has long separated the two classes. We labour and disappointment, only, yours. hope the day has at length dawned, that shall see that I would here conclude my letter, but I am wishful to stand in united opposition against the common foe.

powerful lever of the masses could rest."

You will ask, what has given rise to the deep seated | windows be broken in return. and almost universal desire of the millions to establish are opposed to any number of individuals as such; it is give nothing? Or, rather, something a great deal it is because the full perception of the evils necessarily connected with that demon-monster-irresponsible the depths and dens of poverty, and, enforced in a ten- | tion of tens of thousands of industrious artisans-robbedof fold degree by their increasing necessities, has found a home in every heart, and an echo in every action of the un enfranchised many. Its wars, taxations, tyrannies, golee traps, which are also of their erecting? Who, persecutions, and open enmity to the best interests of in eight years, have added seven millions to the manufacturer and operative have made them miserable, national debt, with increase of taxation, and every whether it appeared under the name of Toryism or

sentative of the will and interests of all. change in the system of government, (without refer- not convinced that their crimes deserve punishment, the out my jacket, with my neck and breast bare. In this ence to individuals.) they refused you their assistance in immaculate gentlemen! Had any single individual, state am I locked up without fire or light, in a cold the anti-Corn Law agitation; they felt persuaded that on his own account, inflicted a thousandth part of the cell, where I lie in bed for hours trembling, before I although by a momentary pressure from without, the injury upon society, with one voice of execration, like can full asleep; and when I awake, which I generally lion was forced to give up the prey, they had no secu- the yell of so many demons, they would have dragged do about twelve o'clock, my limbs are stiffened, and rity that as soon as the pressure was removed, he would him to the gallows and hanged him by act of parlia- my breast and head in a state past my powers of de not stretch out his unhallowed paw and take it again, ment, as being unfit to live. But now, for sooth, bebeing still possessed of the power.

exclusion from the franchise they were slaves; their and commit slow murder to boot—they are not to be desire was not to obtain that which would only have censured-not to be called by their right names, and made them well-fed slaves; they desired liberty for her held up to public scorn and indignation for the purown sake; the degrading thought was constantly before puse of being shamed out of their crimes, by the men them, that they were deprived of a right which a few they have injured and continue to injure-by the the house, he is not permitted to receive the visits of bricks and mortar conferred upon others, no more relations and friends of the murdered, without being a friend, wife, or child, unless in case of dangerous industrious, virtuous, or intelligent than themselves. set down as "mad and irrational." Had not mild illness, supposed unto death, which must be certified And, however much many may doubt it, there is a deep remonstrance been tried, there might have been some by the surgeon. Now, as he is upwards of two hun seated desire among the millions to obtain, by the excuse for this fault-finding of theirs; but they know dred miles from his family, it is not likely that he could development of their minds, that intellectual and full well, nothing short of open rupture could attract derive any advantage from that solitary indulgence moral importance, which alone ennobles man, and with. attention, and therefore the necessity justified the were such an event to take place, as he might be dead out which, he is but a worm, however gilded or how. course pursued-patience and long-suffering could bear and buried, before their arrival, and them lose the opever rich.

in our minds, are now displaying themselves in yours. for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth— Suffrage. That Charter requiring a residence of from holding intercourse with those whom you supposed better; they know better; they forgave, they do forthree months effects all that caution requires; as birth, rank, or riches had placed below you. It has give; and yet, I cannot promise to impenitency a continuous supposed. prevented you from examining our principles. We fear | tinuance of such forbearance; let the amende honourable with the mighty and sacred principles they professed to P.S. Will you be kind enough to point out the advocate. Actuated by these feelings and swayed by difference between "my definition of Household these errors, you have neglected your true interests till, although there is still abundant field for commercial enterprise, some of the richest advantages have been lost never to be regained. We rejoice that in your desire to extend to others their rights, you proclaim that you are wiser to day than you were yesterday; we were not only not swayed by any factious too long have we all been ignorant of that truth, that to be happy and prosperous, we must be just. That to feel all the horrors of bankruptcy and misery, we

require only to be selfish and exclusive. immediately important matter; but we undertake to reply to it in our next, not only we ables you to nominate, once in seven years, an indivi- notice; but I cannot allow the present opportunity to

instead of nominal representation. We remain, Your unenfranchised fellow subjects, JOHN COLLINS.

The news of the New York panic (come to hand

THE MIDDLE-CLASS UNION AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

February 12, 1841.

middle classes? I suppose he does. Well, if it so neither the head nor the tail will venture an attack;

answer, No, no! no!! Now, it is evident Mr. C. thinks so, or he would not to expose the mockery of Household Suffrage, and put have consented to be a party in such an affair. So far, to flight the Household troops. then, Mr. Smiles and he are agreed. Whether such

argument to prove. What is worse than a false friend? Has it not employed all its worst energies to malign Chartists and misrepresent Chartism? Have not its columns been filled with hodge-podge stories hatched by our enemies for our destruction, and this, for the purpose of making a party of its own to fall back upon for an existence, in the most unprincipled manner, without which it must have given up the ghost? But, what is most strange, after giving the principles by which it is supported, their death-blow at the late noble demonstration, my husband; and shall give you, as briefly as possiand, as if purposely to keep Mother Goose 'Chartist address;" when, by a well-merited silence,

and contempt of such a slanderer, according to his deserts, it might-" Doubly dying, have gone down, Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."

than nothing—a losing concern. accounts, when, after a very minute investigation, they find their affairs to be in a very flourishing condition; and have given to their agent, Mr. This letter purports to be signed on behalf of the Committee, and insertion is claimed for it claimed for it is at 12st; but 1've been so long used to sign may be signed as balance Mr. Peter Chappel's at 12st; but 1've been so long used to sign may been the consequence.

It at 1ast; but 1've been so long used to sign may drag on harassform, and nave been the consequence.

But thus encouraged, Mother Goose may drag on harassform, or salot; so that a person confined in it, must to go through with it." All the jurymen having ing, as usual, the front and rear of our good cause, by either walk, or sit upon the floor. In this place he wishywashy, balderdash, instalment nonsense, the Chaptel, their best thanks. This letter purports to discovered that the person who had been so puzzled that one of their own body is the cause. I would not like to be the man. like to be the man.

sing means for more effectually uniting the others. And, indeed, he left my husband Society is in a flourishing condition; and we lation of "our good King," was charging, by pumping, working classes among themselves, there would with the impression upon his mind, "That the Rev. have also great pleasure in learning that the an air gun, the ball exploded, and very severely in have been something like consistency in the em- Gentleman and others, had considered his death as Stockport Co-operatives find Mr. Peter Chappel jured him about the head and face, fracturing the jaw, ployment. This is all every honest Chartist ought likely to take place, and were, amongst themselves, contusions about the body. We are glad to hear we have then all the sinew, intellect, independence, and honesty necessary. Supposing this were the case suffering humanity could bear up no longer, he was at in Leeds, which contains 82,120 inhabitants, out of length removed from the damp dungeon, and proper which number there are 61,675, or more than three times the number of the working class to that of any other; and if the large towns of the country average an equal number, and the whole country anything near | there at all; but that they had acted under an imit, what man of common sense will continue for a moment longer to prate about the strength of the aristocracy, or middle class, or both, when put in competition with working men. The strength or power of solitary dungeon, and the most inhuman treatment, those two classes, in comparison, is only powerful in and was given to understand, on his convalescence, money, low cunning, selfishness, and trickery-whose magic influence lies chiefly in bribing and corrupting their devotees; and surely we have had enough of this. I deny that they possess an equal amount of intellect for sound political purposes—they have not a tithe of the material-if they have, where is it? They have long had the power, where are its manifestations? But allowing there is no particular want of this on either side; we want virtue shall give you in his own words:-"I have suffered and honesty more than any thing; and I tell them much since I last wrote, but whether it arises from a trin witnessed a scene similar to that which took place plainly they have had a fair trial—they have been confirmed stomach complaint, or is, in fact, the effect of weighed in the balance and found wanting—they'll be the mill upon my system, I, indeed, cannot say. But I tried no more-and no mistake. I say to working men, will furnish you with facts, and you can judge for be characterised like the past, by the flagrant neglect of stand it out! you have them on your own terms. Do it yourself. that duty so important to both the employer and the yourselves and it will be done to your satisfaction; let employed, of meeting together and consulting each them but touch it and it is corrupted. Do it yourselves, with the exception of the pain in my knee, when I was and yours will be the honour-seek their aid, in their put upon the mill. I had suffered from my knee much.

way, and all the honour and profit will be theirs; the breach filled up by mutual necessity, forbearance and if you can spare room, of offering a few remarks on intelligence, so as to form a common ground whereon another subject, so unsparingly maltreated by our friend the Times, whenever opportunity serves; and that is, In the public interview at Leeds, the unanimous what the editor and his friends call the "madness and declaration of the Chartist Delegates was, "That the irrationality" of Chartist denunciation of the middle People's Charter was the only fulcrum on which the and upper classes. A man who lives in a glass house should be careful about throwing stones, lest his own

Who were the first offenders? The middle classes section of the community, and confer it upon another; premised us Reform, and said we should not have it, terming us idle vagabonds-progressive reform, and the land, rights, privileges, laws, protection—punished for poverty as for crime, immured in damnable skillycause, in a body, with power and acts of parliament, In addition to this, they felt that in their unjust and juries in their hands, they rob on a large scale, no more—no wonder the volcano broke out—no portunity of ascertaining the cause of death. No letter Gentlemen, these are the reasons that have given wonder "breathing thoughts and burning words" is allowed to pass the portals of his gloomy abode. rise to that deep determination of the masses never to were applied; and but for the real and genuine Chris- without being inspected by the governor, chaplain. &c. agitate for any measure short of justice to all. We tianity of the oppressed—had they done as they were It follows, therefore, from this inquisitorial power, that rejoice that the same effects that have been produced done unto, then, they would have given an eye should a prisoner be treated with illegal severity, that

We have long deplored the existence among you of a measure for measure: they would have "lash'd the peculiar spirit of caste that has hitherto prevented you rascals naked round the world." But, no; they knew been re-written over and over and over again, before you have too often cherished groundless prejudices; be made, and all will be yet well. Let the upper and believing a press that has always pandered to these middle classes do it; as do it they must; they have prejudices, as a means of securing success, and con- much to repent of, and much to be forgiven; let them to Edinburgh for me being stopped, in which, "he had founding the fortuitous and rash conduct of a few men, merit this forgiveness by conceding equal rights on described," according to his own words, "and truly, the equal terms, and our brotherhood is formed. Until then, Mr. Editor, I am their enemy.

I will watch their motions, and give timely warning; bolder and firmer the more I am oppressed. I am, dear Sir, Without disquise.

> Yours, affectionately, WILLIAM HICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In consequence of the quantity of important How little real power does the present franchise con- and interesting matter with which you are constantly fer upon you? Witness the reception of your anti-supplied, by your very numerous and intelligent cor-Corn Law Bill by your nominal representatives. In respondents, from every part of the Kingdom, I have dual, who then becomes independent of your opinions, wass without doing you an act of justice, which gratitude prompts me to perform. I return you my sincere If there be one feeling of contempt in our minds for thanks and heartfelt acknowledgements for the zeal any man, it is for him who, possessing the franchise, and ability, but, above all, the honesty with which looks down with supercilious pride on those who have you have ever supported the claims of the working it not; his power is but a name; his pride is that of a unenfranchised order to which I belong, but more maniac, who points to his straw coronet, and wooden especially for your recent conduct in challenging the sceptre, and thinks himself a king, though chained and enemy to an open combat with the Chartists of London. I thank you, as though the struggle was made Every day, and every hour, the commercial prospects for myself alone, and there was not another to reap become more gloomy; universal bankruptcy is inevi-the benefit; and I will fight as hard to gain a victory table, unless exclusive prejudices are speedily thrown as if there was not another to help me. Each for all away. There is no hope but in a union of the and all for each, is my motto, and the grand secret of oppressed classes, to secure for themselves virtual an imperishable union; and when this principle is understood by the toiling millions, rampant tyranny will hide its head, and they obtain their natural rights. It is already known and acted on in London, by a sufficient number to present an impenetrable front to bricks and mortar. You have thrown down the gauntlet for the London Chartists; and when I say I thank you for that, I know every one will say amen. But will the Fox and Goose Club, or him who was invited to play the first fiddle, or any other of the minor performers at the great Leeds concert, take it up? No, I say no. I am sorry to say so; but it is my solemn conviction, arising from the fact you have already stated, that we are too well garrisoned to allow them any chance of victory; and they know it. and are too crafty to risk a defeat. Believe me, a M P. DEAR SIR,-I am surprised to see Mr. Collins's at the end of a man's name has lost all the influence it name attached to an address to the middle classes, and once possessed over the minds of the people; and inserted in the Leeds Times of Saturday last. There is nothing but sterling honesty of purpose, and a constant something more in the act than a mere sacrifice of pursuit of principle, can command attention, or gain private feeling for the attainment of a public good; and, respect. And hence it is that the great thimblerigtherefore, it is altogether unjustifiable. I see you have juggler, O Connell, who says the pea is under the rereceived a copy of this address, but have withheld its peal thimble, the Household Suffrage thimble, or any insertion, perhaps, for want of room, perhaps not-no other thimble, except the right one, would no more show his apostate head at a public meeting here than The first objection I take is, its being published in I dare put my hand in the fire. No; a year's rint that paper. And what result can Mr. Codins expect would not induce him to face the London workies, from its publication there? Can he suppose the Times The bare announcement of such a thing would be the will "Jump Jim Crow," and come over to the Char- signal for a general muster of the trades, whose enemy ter? I trow not. Does he expect, by this means, to he proved himself to be by his crafty endeavours to make known the principles of Chartism among the destroy the Unious. I, therefore, take it for granted that

happen; for I wish to put the best construction I can but if they do, we are well prepared to meet it. Our depend on this, as the silly Editor of that very erudice to wers round the metropolis; and, with twelve hours' piece of black and white would have us believe? I notice, we will fill the largest place they can find with those who may not be "reasonably deemed" qualified

1 am. Sir. One of the Slave Class. RICHARD SPURR. London, 91, St. John's-street, Smithfield Bars, Feb. 9th, 1841.

Edinburgh, 8th of January, 1841. 15, West Richmond-street.

The following letter from Mrs. Peddie to Mr. Burnett, forbids comment. We dare not trust ourselves to speak

SIR,-I am favoured with yours of the 5th inst., and

feel much gratified with the sympathy you expressed for

ble, an account of his present situation and sufferings, on her legs, Mr. C is induced to send one of for the information of yourself and your friend, Mr. THE EDUCATED MIDDLE CLASSES .- As Jurymen a series of addresses to be published weekly in Wm. Martin. You would, of course, see his letter in momentary relief." In addition to the dreadful details of that letter, which met with no notice nor redress from his Lordship, a friend addressed a letter to the Northern Star, extracts of which appeared, October the 17th, under the title of " Horrors of Whig Prison Discipline, giving an account of an illness which he had endured for twenty-eight days, in which he contemplated the It might, I say-aye, more, it would. What was it return to health with some degree of horror, in the previous to the existence of the Association? Worse expectation of being again put upon the mill, and to the mill he was sent accordingly. It was imagined One of two things, but for this, then, must have by his keepers, that his illness was feigned, in consehappened-either what I have just mentioned, or a quence of which he was cast into the dungcon, or thorough change of politics; perhaps another cut-and- black-hole, a place without even a stone seat to sit and by a horse breaking down on the stage between this out Chartist paper would have been the consequence. upon, destitute of furniture, having neither bedstead, But thus encouraged, Mother Goose may drag on harass- form, or stool; so that a person confined in it, must but this I do know, that the break down did not either walk, or sit upon the floor. In this place he detain him five minutes!! What vile shifts do rogues name of John Frost Grey. was confined all that day without food, water, or light. | and cowards resort to. him taunts in place of consolation, and acted

Had Mr. Collins spent his time in devi- as one labouring under the same impression as the preparing for it." Such are his own words, After being thus confined and barbarously treated, until medicines administered to him, and the Governor was at last forced to confess, "That had they thought him so ill as he now in reality was, he would not have been pression that he was saying he was worse than he was, which he believed not now to be the case." Yet, under this impression, was Mr. Peddie condemned to a "That so soon as the surgeon reported him fit for work, should he again refuse, under similar circumstances, he would be taken before the magistrates, who would order him thirty days confinement, or to be well whipped." Upon this threatened infliction of the lash to a political prisoner, I need make no comment. A letter received from him on the 18th December ult., gives the latest account of his sufferings, which I

"This day seven weeks, exactly, I was well in health,

I had been on it only two or three days, when my appe-

tite and sleep, in a great measure, left me. I was seized, after some days, with a dull, heavy, oppressive pain in my breast, with occasional sickness. In this state I remained till I left the mill to write my petition. For some days I thought myself better; but I got again very sick, and vomited severely; so much so that I required the aid of the surgeon, who ordered the proper remedies; and what did me more good than any thing, some tea once a day. In a few days I got better, and yesterday three weeks, I felt better than I had done for months, and had that day, for the first time the principles of the Charter? It is not because they or the Chartists? Who promised all, and then would for weeks, eaten a full dinner. On that day I was again put upon the mill. That night I was in a state not because they desire to take away power from one worse than nothing? The middle classes. Who of exhaustion truly distressing. For three days the pain in my knee was extremely severe; but since I have suffered less on it, than for months before. My appethen swore finality was fairest-stood and looked on at | tite again left me. Sleep almost banished, I have not power, (by whomsoever possessed,) has penetrated into our crippled trade, and consequent hunger and starva- been one day entirely free from sickness. I again applied to the surgeon, have taken medicines constantly, also toa in the afternoon; but I am getting no better. It is impossible for me to describe what I have suffered. Were you to see me sometimes at night, the state I am in would melt the heart of a savage. (Not an English one, J. A.) You may form some idea from the oppressive and available aggravation, and yet remained | fact that, at this cold and inclement season of the year, Whiggery. No wonder, therefore, that in the People's deaf to the wail of the suffering, the petitioning of the my body, from morning to night, is literally covered Charter they hailed principles which by conferring mild, submissive, tame, and patient people? Who with, and very frequently pouring out the perspiration power on all who are justly entitled to it, shall so was it, I ask, did all this, and now complain of being as rain. I for three weeks past, have not gone to bed controll the legislator as to make him the virtual repre- roughly handled-in words only? Who? Why these with a dry shirt, except the night when I put on a clean same middle classes. Good God! then they are no one; and very frequently my shirt is, in sober reality, From their thorough conviction of the necessity of a wiser yet, with all they have seen and felt as wet as from the washing-tub, although I work with scription. I yesterday saw the surgeon, who has ordered me from the mill for a few days. The conse quence will likely be, a partial restoration to health when I will, by being put upon the mill again, have to

chance a renewal of my sufferings, until at last my constitution finally gives way." In addition to this, I may state, that by the rules of the groans of his distress will not be allowed to reach the ears of his friends. In many cases, his letters have they were allowed to pass from his cell; and, even then, those passages obliterated which did not suit the taste of his gaolers, and where he might state the truth plainly, which, in short, renders truth almost a dead letter. In one case, upon the very first letter he sent severe discipline of Beverley House of Correction," he was informed by the Visiting Justices, that no letter written by him, likely in any way to cause reflection upon the character of the establishment would reach his friends; and subsequently he was informed by the chaplain, that "it now formed part of his duty to read all his letters, and that to reach their destination, they must be very moderately written, and be very proper

"Now, so long," he observes, "as such restrictions are imposed, and the other rules rigidly enforced, as they are to the very latter, the friends of the prisoner can have no assurance that the letters they receive contain true accounts of the prisoner's health, treat ment, &c., which can only be the cause of much sorrow and anxiety. There is another practice I speak of from my own experience, which exposes the prisoner to much danger from cold, that is, even at this season, when upon the mill, my clothes are never dry; and to be then lecked up with every pore of the body open, in a cold cell, without food, must be dangerous, passing over many other grounds of complaint."

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

is painfully intense." He is also departed from making any allusions to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 9th, 1841. Government, or using any obnoxious expressions towards them; concequently, he can give his friends no account of his apprehension, &c. without developing the wicked and disgraceful spy system, to which he has

become a victim. As a proof of the frivolous and vexatious nature of these restrictions, a letter was stopped because it cited the following, from the 10th of Isaiah:-" Wee unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed, to turn away the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless." This was. by the magistrates, construed into a reflection upon the

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

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

to excite sympathy.

I hope, therefore, that in memorializing her Majesty, tution, Hyde; in the Morning, at Half-p st Ten that you will not only pray for a mitigation of his o'Clock; in the Afternoon, at Two; and at Six MR. PEDDIE, IN THE WHIG HELL HOLE, punishment, -in particular that the felon's treatment in the Evening. of the treadmill may be prohibited—but that he may be removed to York, Lancaster, or any other place of confinement, where the prisoners enjoy a milder treatment, and that he may be placed upon the same footing as other political prisoners, convicted at the same of Bradford, has been handed to us for publication. It period; which might prove the Ministers of the Crown are not desirous to inflict a punishment which humanity cannot bear; nor to administer the rigours of the law at the expence of the life of the prisoner.

You inquire if Mr. Peddle has stated anything concerning poor old Drake. In his last, he mentions a very strange circumstance—the disappearance of his fellow prisoner and companion in misfortune, Old Drake! on the 13th of November. He has made repeated inquiries after him, but has been refused information. Once, in passing Drake, having spoken a single word to him inadvertently, he was sent to his bed supperless.

Once, in passing Drake, having spoken a lane, Fleet-street, every Monday and Thursday bed supperless.

Evening; and of the Secretary, H. Mitchell, No. 67,

I remain, Sir, With much respect. JANE S. PEDDIE.

MR. D. O'CONNELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I see from Mr. O'Connell's speech at Leeds, that he attempted to account for his absence from the Leeds Demonstration, by saying that he was detained at Belfast by some irregularity in the sailing of the packet,

aud Annan. What happened at Belfast I know not,

A HATER OF HUMBUG. Dumfries, 4th February, 1841.

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

ROBERT LOWERY.

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

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

By Order of the Directors.

Stores, Foot of Side,

Just Published, R. P. M. M'DOUALL'S Plan of Organization,

Dedicated to the Working Men of Dundee. Chartist News Agents, and Associations will be supplied with any number, at 6s. 3d. per hundred, on application to James M'PHERSON, No. 8, Horse Water Wynd, Scouring-burn, Dundee.

ILL-TREATMENT

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

MEN OF LONDON!

PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the A Social Institution, John Street, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday, February the 5th, 1841, to receive the Report of Messrs. Spurs, Boggis, and NEESOM, the Deputation appointed at the Great Meeting held at the White Conduit House, on Jan. the 4th last, to present a Memorial to Lord Normanby on the TREATMENT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, now in York Castle, and to take the necessary measures to bring the Cause of the above Gentleman before the House of Commons, with a view to its mit gation.

All enemies to oppression are particularly re-

quested to attend.-Working Men to your duty! A Working Man will take the Chair at Seven

· A. D. Hogg, Secretary.

J. R. STEPHENS.

RAYNER STEPHERS, in the Working Man's Insti-

N.B. Collections will be made after each Sermon, towards the Funds of the Institution.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF LONDON. PUBLIC DINNER to congratulate HENRY A VINCENT, on his Liberation from his long Imprisonment, will take place at the White Conduit

House Tavern, on Monday, MARCH 1. Mr. WILLIAM LOVETT, in the Chair. Tickets, 3s. each; Lady's ditto, 2s. 6d.; to be had at the following places:—Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane; Hetherington, No. 126, Strand; Watson, No. 15, City-road; Lovett, No. 183, Tottenham-court-road;

Red Lion-street. * Every Man who desires to see " The Charter" become the Law of the Land, is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Committee in making the Arrangements as effective as possible.

More Poung Patriots.

Christened at the Durkhouse Chapel, Coseley, Staffordshire, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. D. Wright, Selina Frost Williams Botley, the daughter of James and Emma Botley, iron moulder. The infant son of Robert Grey, tailor, South Shields was duly registered on the 9th Transparence name of John Frost Grey.

name of John Frost Grey.

Sarah, the wife of John John on January Communication of the weaver, was safely delivered to the saf January last, and was duly regis O'Connor Johnson.

Varieties.

KINGS.—Some three or four years ago, Otho, the idiot, and his father were publicly and mutually declaring each other of unsound mind. Two kings exchanged the lie, and yet for once Europe believed

Well, Polly," exclaimed Prince Albert to the favourite parrot. "Well, Prince!" rejoined Polly. "My uncle is coming to England," continued the Prince. "Poor England!" exclaimed the sensible bird. in a tone of strong sympathy. -

WE READ in a daily contemporary that at a Conservative dinner given a few days back, "the Queen and Prince Albert were drunk." What will the profigate Tories say next, to spite themselves of their Sovereign, in their dissolute hours of idle mer-

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

ASTHMA BREAST LAMP.-A neat lamp has been invented by Charles Henry Ackerly, Esq., of her Majesty's navy, for the relief of persons afflicted with that most distressing complaint, the asthma: the merely suspending it against the chest, and the inhaling of the warm air through the nostrils (the lips are to be closed), is said to afford instantaneous and effectual relief to the sufferer. The light used is wax candle, and on entering a dwelling; from the air, where the lamp is no longer required for medioinal purposes, it is available for a lantern to light the bearer about the house, by merely dropping the front slide. It is secured by patent, and will pro-bably be adopted generally by those afflicted with that complaint.

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

What a queer compliment to the profession! THE USE of the rod is to be prohibited in the Poor Law Unions in future, but the Globe announces that the rainy Magazine is to be introduced into them. That's air enough, as times go; but " not preachee and morgee too, Massa," as Sambo says.

THE ALPHARET .- The 24 letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not in a thousand million of years write out all the transpositions of the 24 letters, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages contained the different transpositions of the letters.

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

OHIS STAL RESPECT TO PARENTS.—Mohammed Ali a remarkably fine little boy of about nine years of age, is the fifth, and youngest, and favourite son of the old Pasha. It is singular to see this little fellow with his father: he is permitted to take all sorts of liberties with him; and the contrast of this freedom is very striking compared with the solemn, formal nature of the interviews of Seid Bey, and even Ibrahim Pasha with his father. The Pasha, amidst all the reforms he has introduced, has thought proper to leave untouched the old habit of exacting the most profound submission from his grown-up children. When Seid Bey, who as yet resides in the palace of the women, or the barem of the Pasha, pays his weekly visit every Friday to his father; he enters the reception-hall with his eyes downcast, his arms folded, and dares not walk up straight to his father's of the franchise without being fairly entitled to it. M'Leod. He would only ask the House to believe that presenc., but makes the circuit of the divan slowly He showed that, while the population of Ireland was such further instructions should be sent out as Governand 25 shed, and at length stops at a respectful dis-tance before the Pasha, approaches and kisses the declining; and he then went on to say that it was his what those instructions might be. hem of his garment, retires modestly, and stands intention to make the franchise dependant on the valuaan interval of two or three minutes, the Pasha salutes him, teckons him to his side, and then he is permitted to talk to his august father. Strange to say, Ibrahim Pasha, old as he is, and with all his honours. goes through the same formal scene at every public Cairo of Alexandria. - Dr. Madden's "Mohammed

THE ENPORTENATE mechanics of Walsall have asked for cheap bread, and the landowners have given them a Glad-stone-WHEN ENGLISHMEN really determine on paying off

Albert -it must be in his own coin, and they must not forget that his estimated value is a sovereign! THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON .- From the age of sterling and vigorous habits of his country. To amicable or hostile, with the Indians of the frontiers. the adventures and perils that the nature of man, in would leave to tell its own tale. its grand, wild, and savage form, incessantly excites. He had that strength of body, that perseverance, and benches, announced his determination to give his hearty countries been renewed. presence of mind, by which victories are made. He concurrence to so much of his Noble Friend's measure himse felt at his entrance into life a confidence as related to the qualification of voters. somewhat presumptons. "I can affirm that I possess a constitution robust enough to support the severest trials, and resolution enough, I flatter my-self, to face the utmost that man can dare." To ardour which, at the commencement of life, does not George 11. had read to him, according to the com- Bill on the other. mon account, a dispatch that the governor of tion of his first battle, with this phrase-"I have Suffrage. heard cullets whistle; there is something charming in the sound." "He would not say so (said the king) if he had heard much of it." Washmajor of the Virginian militia became commanderin-chief to the United States, some one having asked him if it were true that he had used such an expression, he replied, "If I said so, it was because I was very young."-Guizot's " Washington."

No MISTAKE.-Dr. Radcliffe being called upon to visit a sick man, arked him, as he entered the indeed, but without any limitation as to amount of whip them twice a fortnight—torture them at pleasure room, how he did. "Oh, doctor," replied the man, tenure; and in this, he believed, the Liberal Association of Ulster were prepared to go a great way with poor, in a uniform which degrades them; and this was mediately left the room, and reported in the neighbourhood that the man was dead. The report was at first believed and circulated; but as soon as the mistake was discovered, the doctor was asked why he had propagated a falsehood. He replied, "I did it on the best authority; for I had it from the man's

family pride, used to confess, that the first of his an- (Bill. and, of course, enormously dear; the hoarded teously.
treasure was ripped on; and a good sum procured. The r for hops which, in a plentiful season, were of no agreed to without a division. value; "and thus," the Doctor used to add, "our

family hopped from obscurity." made two codicils to his will, one in favour of his travelling; but though he should demand for Govern- Bill before the House. servants, and the other of his dogs, eats, &c. ment such power of interference as might be for the Whilst writing the latter, one of his cats jumped interest of the public, yet he should not, by any minute never be able to procure respectable gentlemen to carry on his knee. "What!" says he, "have you a mind interference, take away the responsibility which now out such an obnoxious measure as this, unless he mateto be a witness, too! You can't, for you are a rested on the railroad proprietors. On the whole, rially altered its clauses in committee. The powers

the titles bestowed upon some of the ancient Par- reflected on the nature of the accidents when they did into committee. Henry III., the Parliament was called, on account with the amount of traffic, it was not to be wondered was, that it made no distinction between the industrious of its opposition to the King, "Parliamentum at that they produced a great and painful excite- man and the idle, dissolute beggar. The poor-house, Edward III., one was styled "the good Parlia-, was possible, by judicious regulations, to make them into a bugbear to frighten away the very parties who

and Cujacius the civilian, and Lord Herbert of Cher- risters. bury, were equally delighted. Dr. Speranza lately witnessed a strong balsamic fragrance from the inner part of the left fore-arm of a healthy man, which continued, especially in the morning, for two months, and ceased for good on the supervention of fever. Van Swieten mentions a man whose left arm-

Human Physiology.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG.—Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lesson that such deaths will teach, but fragile form from which he lets the panting spirit | ment. free, a hundred virtues rise, in shapes of mercy, Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with the position of the fore, give his vote for the second reading, reserving his Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such sent case one that ought to form an exception. green graves, some good is born, some gentler. The motion was agreed to. nature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring Hemphrey's Clock.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, FEB. 5th. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from eight planters and landowners in India, praying for an equalination of the duties on colonial produce.

Monday, Feb. 8. The LORD CHANCELLOR brought down a message from her Majesty, requesting that Parliament would enable her to make provision for Lord Keane and his two next heirs, as a recompense for his services In reply to a question from the Earl of Mount-

MEHEL, relative to the detention and intended trial of Mr. M'Leod, in New York, as one of the party engaged in the destruction of the Caroline steam-vessel. Lord MELBOURNE said a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox and the American Minister on the subject, in the course of which Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, said it was a matter pertaining entirely to the state of New York, and in which the Federal Government could not interfere. He could not state what course the Government would pursue, but the House might rely that British subjects should be protected, and the honour of the British nation maintained.

Their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, FEB. 4. Lord MORPETH rose to move for leave to bring in his Bill to amend the law relating to the qualification and registration of Parliamentary voters in Ireland. He first stated the points on which he was disposed to go along with Lord Stanley. He was ready to abolish cepted the Chiltern Hundreds. certificates as a test for the right of voting, because they afforded facilities for personation, and afforded no check upon the continuance of voters on the registry on the charge of being a party engaged in the destrucafter they had ceased to be qualified. He was willing tion of the Caroline seam-vessel, proceeded to ask the also to allow of a periodical revision of the registry, Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Whether, as a corand that that revision should take place once a year, respondence on the subject of the loss of the Caroline instead of once every eight years, as was now the case. had taken place between the Government of the United He would also allow an appeal both to objectors and to States and that of Great Britain, as far back as 1838, FILMER, claimants; but before he consented to these changes, he he had any objection to lay that correspondence on the must have the franchise clearly defined. Nor could be table; whether he had received any despatches from agree to deprive the Irish peasant of the facility he now Mr. Fox, containing the communications referred to by enjoyed, of a quarterly recourse to the court of the as- Mr. Fox in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, recently pubsistant barrister. When once the voter was placed on lished; and whether any, and if any, what steps had the registry, he (Lord Morpeth) was willing to allow been taken to afford protection to Mr. M'Leod; and if the title to the franchise to be annually called in ques- there was any objection to say the correspondence upon tion for any matter annulled or altered in the original this subject also on the table of the House? qualification; but if no change of that sort had oc- Lord PALMERSTON said that the Noble Lord had curred, he would be content to abide by the first adverted with great discretion to a subject so delicate searching inquiry exacted by the Irish Reform Act, for in its nature as to require being touched upon, if at all, he could not agree with the Noble Lord's scheme, to with great reserve. It was not expedient to lay the allow a right once recognised to be yearly called into correspondence on the subject on the table of the House question. He should propose the institution of a new under existing circumstances. Her Majesty's Governprovision as had been introduced last year into the last few days, enclosing the correspondence which had Bill of the Irish Attorney-General, and the same that taken place between that gentleman and Mr. Forsyth, would be found in the Bill for England, to be and as it had been already published in America he had brought in by the Secretary for the Colonies. The no objection to lay copies on the table. It was imnew Appeal Court would consist of three barristers of a portant to state that, according to the information he certain standing, to sit at Dublin, and to be appointed had received, Mr. M'Leod was not one of the party enthe opinions of the judges were divided; the opinions Fox, he would say that the American Government had of the assistant barristers were divided; the opinions already treated the transaction as a matter to be disof the leaders of two great parties were divided; nay, cussed between the two Governments. Under all the from the speeches of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Stanley, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Langdowne, it appeared that the very framers and authors of the Irish Reform Act were divided in their opinions respecting the franchise. The Noble Lord then detailed the results of a careful inquiry that had been made into the siste of the constituency in a variety of Poor Law case in principle occurred about eighteen months or Unions in Ireland. From the particulars obtained by two years back, in reference to which instructions were that inquiry, it will be seen that in several of these sent to Mr. Fox, who had founded upon those instrucunions many individuals were found to be in possession tions the steps he had already taken in the case of Mr. again with folded arms and downcast looks: after tion to the poor-rate, according to the New Poor Law, of the rate-payer. That standard would be a £5 rate; Government? and he would propose that the franchise should be fourteen years.

Lord STANLEY expressed his conviction that it would now change its ground. be impossible for the Noble Lord to pass his Registration Bill in the course of the present session, saddled as | not received wounds in the affair of the Caroline. and that Bill was by a species of postscript, which com- whether they had not since received pensions as if those prised ail the characteristics of a new Reform Bill. Lord Stanley expressed great exultation at the confirma- | Majesty. tion given to his own statements by the statistical details read by the Noble Secretary for Ireland. He but he could not say whether he had received a twelve Washington considered agriculture as his appealed to the Noble Secretary for the Colonies to say pension. principal business, and thus lived in intimate sym- whether Lord Grey's Government, when framing the pathy with those predominant dispositions, the Irish Reform Bill, had not based the franchise on property rather than on population. It had been thought under a British officer, his life should be saved. They for a Lord Mayor is at times a curious biped to be travel, to hunt, to explore distant parts of the they had gone far enough when they gave the fran-should come to a resolution that they were willing to seen west of Temple-bar; and from the questionable country, to enter into relations, no matter whether chise to £10 householders in counties; but now it was assist the Government in any steps it might take to manner in which this Lord Mayor chose to exhibit proposed to deluge the counties with £5 householders! save him. were the pleasures of his youth. He was of that He did not intend, however, to offer any opposition to

Lord HOWICK, amid loud cheers from the Liberal

Mr. O'CONNELL said the House had new an opportunity to shew its friendly feelings towards Ireland, by passing a Bill which would be received with satisfaction by the people of that country. They did not know, in the Poor Law Amendment Bill. such a disposition war was still more suited than the present state of Europe, how soon they might have either the journey or the chase. As soon as the oc- occasion for Ireland, and it was now for them to make casion offered itself be carried himself with that their choice between the curse of Ireland, and the Noble outrage on the manners of the people of England, and Lord (Lord Stanley's) Bill on the one side, and the bles. no financial consideration should be suffered to weigh always reveal talent so much as zeal. In 1754, sings of Ireland and the Noble Lord (Lord Morpeth's)

Mr. Shaw was not surprised at the satisfaction of Virginia had transmitted to London, and in which the Hon and Learned Gentleman with the Bill. It was that even those sordid considerations had not been the young Major Washington finished the narra- all but Universal Suffrage; it was certainly Household realised.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, in reply to some remarks from Lord Howick, sought to justify those who had the commissioners, and the second part was to give told the people of Ireland that the House of Com. them power to do whatever they pleased. The object ington was of the King's opinion; for when the mons felt no sympathy with that country. Those of the Poor Law, recognised by the Parliament of This was the worthy purpose about which all this row who had held such language, had done so because England, was that no distinction should be made in they believed it to be true. The House had now an the treatment of the poor on the ground of merit, opportunity of disproving the truth of the charge, by The Noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) said the object was agreeing to the Bill submitted to them. The Bill that no person should be allowed to starve. That was did not go quite so far as he could have wished. He all that the Liberals, who supported the Noble Lord. would have had the franchise based on the poor-rate | would do. They would not allow the poor to starveindeed, but without any limitation as to amount of whip them twice a fortnight-torture them at pleasure

Irish Members, addressed a few remarks to the great Conservative party in the House to come forward House, those on the Tory side unanimously condemn- and rescue the working men of England from the grasp ing the adoption of so low a standard as that pro- of these political economists. He appealed to them, posed by Lord Morpeth for the franchise, and those on because the aristocracy of England were the natural the Liberal side, with the same unanimity, expressing leaders of the people. He was aware that what he ANCESTRY.—Dr. Mounsey, by way of ridiculing their satisfaction with all the leading principles of the was saying would be displeasing to those who sought

cestors, of any note, was a baker and dealer in Mr. WARD, as an English Member, expressed his bread cheap, though they well knew that wages were hops, a trade which enabled him, with some diffi- conviction that the Bill now proposed would be re- always relative. The Hon. Member proceeded to conculty, to support his family. To procure a present ceived by the public with great satisfaction. It was demn the Poor Law Bill as a cold-blooded, mercenary sum, this ancester had robbed his feather beds of an honest Bill, and went to settle the question in an act, ferocious and savage in principle, calculated to intheir contents, and supplied their deficiency with honest manner. The Bill of the Noble Lord oppo- flict misery and torture upon the deserving poor of this unsalcable hops. In a few years, a severe blight site (Lord Stanley) was not an honest Bill, and he country, and to stimulate the muscle and bone of Enguniversally prevailing, hops became more scarce, said this without any intention to speak discour-

Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of railways. The sele object the attacks made on the system of centralisation, and ECCENTRIC HUMANITY.—John, Duke of Montague, of his Bill would be to increase the safety of railroad congratulated the Noble Lord on having introduced the there was no mode of conveyance so safe or so free given by this Bill were unconstitutional, but he should TITLES OF PARLIAMENTS.—It is curious to read of from accident as railroad travelling; but when he reserve his further observations upon it until it went Thus, we find that in the reign of occur, however trifling they might be in comparison Mr. MUNTZ said his great objection to the Poor Law the mad Parliament. In the time of ment. Small, too, as was the number of accidents, it instead of being a place to relieve the poor, was turned

Peers against that unnappy Sovereign; while the employed, without being licensed; that a registry be oppose the Bill. senators at a later date were honoured with the kept of all engine-drivers; and thus, he believed, an cognomen of the "indoctem Parliamentum"—the important check would be obtained against the emth Bill. There were two grounds of consideration illiterate Parliament. The "long," and the "rump" ployment of improper persons.

Parliaments, of still more modern times, are well Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill was whether they should adhere to or abandon this for the Registration of Parliamentary Electors, and great experiment altogether; the second, whether they THE ODOUR of some persons is said to have been stated, that the enactments of this Bill were nearly the should, or should not have, in the event of the con-

quite a perfume. Plutarch mentions that Alexander same as those of the Bill introduced by him last year. tinuance of the law, a central Board for the direction the Great smelt, not of carnage like a hero, but He proposed that out of a list of forty-five of the Unions throughout the kingdom. For his own most pleasantly. Fragrance proceeded also from barristers, nominated by the Judges, fifteen should part, he had never supported the Poor Law Amend-Angustus. In the memoirs of the Queen of Navarre, be selected by the Speaker, and that they should ment Bill on the ground of diminution of expendiwe read that Catharine de Medici was a nosegay; hold their situations permanenly, as revising bar- ture, but from the experience of evils which were

Mr. LIDDELL and Col. SIBTHORP. Lord J. RUSSELL made a statement of some length. to show the position in which the colony of South of the Poor Law Bill. The Right Hon. Gentleman Australia is at present placed, and expressed an opinion, that it would be found necessary to alter some of the mittee of 1834 on the state of the poor, in order to pit smelt strongly of musk; and Wedel and Gahr- Acts of Parliament now in force relative to that shew the state of distress and demoralisation which lies saw each a similar example.—Dr. Elliotson's colony. His Lordship concluded by moving the ap- prevailed amongst the labouring classes of society, consideration.

Lord STANLEY hoped the question would not be effect in reference to those parties suffering under the let no man reject it, for it is one that all mus; learn, thrown loosely before the Committee; and he doubted, and is a mighty universal truth. When death as a general principle, the policy of delegating to strikes down the innocent and young, for every a Select Committee the legitimate duties of Govern-

Sir F. POLLOCK obtained leave to bring in a Bill to there would be a practical advantage in knowing that, judgment on a writ of maxdamus

Friday February 5.

Mr.E. J. STANLEY moved for a new writ for King's County, in the room of N. Fitssimon, Esq., who has accepted the stewardship of the Children Hundreds. Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD presented petitions from Mr. T. Hood, the editor of the Comic Annual, from Mr. Cobbett, and others, in favour of the Copyright Bill. Mr. Cobbett in his petition prayed to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the Bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the thanks of the House o Admiral Sir R. Stopford, Commodore Sir Charles Napier, Major-General Sir C. F. Smith, Admiral Bandeira, and Admiral Walker, and the officers and men serving under their command during the recent by Sir R. Peel. events in Syria.

Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, which was supported by Lord F. EGERTON and other Honourable

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

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

the Copyright Bill, which was lost by a majority of 45 to 38. Mr. HAWRS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to mend the laws relating to the medical profession. Lord MORPETH brought in the Qualification and Registration of Voters in Ireland Bill, which was read a first time, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD moved the second reading

The House then adjourned. Monday, Feb. 8th.

A new writ was issued for the borough of Richmond. Yorkshire, in the room of A. Speirs, Esq., who has ac-

Lard STANLEY having stated the circumstances which led to the arrest of Mr. M'Leod, in New York.

circumstances, however, he thought it desirable to avoid discussion on the subject.

Lord STANLEY observed that the Noble Lord had not answered one question-namely, what steps had been taken for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod. Lord PALMERSTON replied that a somewhat similar

the American Government, which had, in 1838, He wished to fix the standard of the franchise at the applied to ascertain if the enterprise was to be consame amount at which the Poor Law fixes the liability sidered as undertaken by the sanction of the British Lord PALMERSTON said he was informed that inobtainable for a tenement rated to the poor at five structions had been sent by the American Government interiew, on each return of his from the army to pounds a year, previded the possessor had an interest to Mr. Stevenson, not to press for a reply. He added, in the original holding, for a period of notless than that the American Government, having once admitted that it was a matter of international law, could not

Sir R. PEEL asked whether some British officers had wounds had been received in the regular service of her of the addressers in clipping the Queen's English even Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, one officer was wounded.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the House ought to come to

In reply to a question from Sir R. PEEL, Lord Court of Great Britain and that of Persia had not been Lord STANLEY brought in the Registration of Voters

instant. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of Mr. D'ISRAEL, in moving that it be read a second

against such an evil. By the Poor Law Bill the constitution of England had been destroyed for sordid Mr. WAKLEY said that the object of the first part

of this Bill was to continue for ten years the power of what the Liberal side of the House was willing to in-Mr. HUME; Sergeant JACKSON, and several other flict upon the poor. He appealed from them to the for the repeal of the Corn Laws, in order to have

land to resist the decrees of Parliament. Mr. G. KNIGHT feared that the Hon. Member for The motion for leave to bring in the Bill was then Finsbury would have no reason to congratulate himself on his appeal to the Conservative side of the House For his own part, he viewed as senseless clamour all

Mr. Buck was of opinion that the Noble Lord would

eating into the vitals of the Constitution, and the The motion was agreed to, after a few words from remedy for which, he thought, admitted of no delay. In considering this subject people were too apt to forget what was the state of things before the passing then adverted to the evidence taken before the comhave addressed his inflammatory speech with equal abandon a great measure like this, and would, therecharity, and love, to walk the world, and bless it. Noble Lord as a general rule, but considered the pre- right to judge of the policy of the clauses when in committee. He doubted the policy of continuing the power

rising burying places adjoining the workhouses, and reminded the House that every outrage to the feelings of the poor gave an additional weapon to those who were disposed to attack the law itself. He was also of opinion that the principle of extended unions was already carried too far, an evil which gave opportunities of abuses that might not take place were the unions more -Her Majesty, the Queen miserable creature, limited, and consequently more immediately under the of the Belgians, has precognizance of the Poor Law Guardians.

tion of every grievance which the people complained of Brussels lace, of the most obtained two pounds and under the existing law. Mr. Fox Maule supported the bill, and took nearly the use of the infant Prineggs, under false pretences.

the same view of its objects and results as that taken | cess. For nearly a cen- Mr. Wright stated that the Sir E. KNATCHBULL would vote for the second read- to cause the baptiamal cere- in Blackmoer-street, Clare

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

Mr. DARBy could not look upon the bill as any was less imposing in gran- wrong direction from the improvement whatever. It contained nothing in the dear than is likely to be house of Mr. Lomas; he shape of amelioration of the severities of the existing the case in the present in- followed, and brought her law. He thought if a labour test were applied instead stance, but it was probably back, when she confessed of a workhouse test, they would find it a very great attended with greater and that she had left the serimprovement, and much more satisfactory to the more unnecessary expence. vice of Mr. Lomas nine people.

this Bill occasioned with Gilbert's Unions, 200 of which | Great Council Chamber of commit the act ! She said. it would destroy.

Mr. W.ATTWOOD opposed the second reading of the Bill, seeing that nothing in the shape of amelioration thrown open, and the and pay the amount. Mr. in the existing law was to be expected, but that it was counterpane of Queen John Lomas, her late masto be carried out with all the harshness which characterised its provisions. The only alternative, therefore. left to him was to oppose the Bill altogether. After a few observations from Mr. RICE and Sir E.

Mr. LANGDALE gave notice that in Committee he should move a clause to prevent the paupers from alone cost £3,780, was used ways entertained the highbeing confined in the workhouse, so as to prevent them on the occasion. Several est opinion of her honesty. from attending their respective places of worship on costly mementos of this in- The magistrate ordered her Sundays.

Mr. FIELDEN said he should not only oppose the tomary at such events to teen days, and desired the Bill in its present stage, but would take every occasion be presented by the Royal officer to give her a breakto obstruct, and, if possible, defeat it in its various and distinguished spon- fast before she was taken stages in passing through the House. Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, said in reference to by some of the principal

making hard labour a test instead of the workhouse, goldsmiths. The fashionthat it was a matter which could only be judged of able and court modistes at by experience. That was not the time to discuss it, the west end of the town, Payne, in the Fleet Prison, but he would say that, however desirable it might be, are busily engaged in com- on the body of Thomas court of appeal, and here he would retain the same | ment had received despatches from Mr. Fox within the he believed experience was against the efficacy of a pleting the several rick Lloyd, aged 56, a prisoner labour test. There was, he contended, a great fallacy costumes to be worn on the for the costs (£328) of a in speaking of the present law pressing severely on the poor, for, on the contrary, it had effected a material change for the better in their condition since the abuses INC .- This interesting ce-filed a bill in Chancery, of the old law were done away with. With respect to the suggestion of the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir R. Peel), take place on the 10th in- £6,800 left them by will, by the speaker of the House of Commons. He now | gaged in the destruction of the Caroline. With respect | for limiting the power of the Commissioners to a period | stant, being the anniver- and that, having changed came to the question of the franchise. On this subject to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to Mr. of five years, he should be extremely sorry to see it sary of her Majesty's mar- his solicitor, the latter adopted by the House, as while it could confer no riage. The original inten- attached and imprisoned practical benefit, it would tend to weaken the power tion of preparing the cha-him for costs to the amount and authority of the Commissioners. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 201 to 54.

ROYAL ADDRESSES.

Among the numberless ridiculous things that are occasioned by the state and pageantry of a Court, surely nothing can be more exquisitely babyish and nonsensical than the things called addresses. If anything happens in the ordinary way, now-a-days, to the Queen or any of her relations, forthwith we see hundreds of old gentlemen putting themselves into masquerade, Steward to prepare the cery (the suit having lasted suffer, and they are bound by their religion, as well suffer, and they are bound by the suffer and the suffer are bound by the suffer and the suffer are bound by the suffer are bou forcing themselves into red clothes stiff with gold lace, inducting their solid heads into cocked hats, and stick-Mr. Hume asked if no reply had been returned to ing switchy little steel-headed swords between their legs, for no other purpose, that we can see, than in order to throw them down whenever they attempt to of reason," when lighted and to want of proper and cannot go to bed and get up again, she can hardly sneeze, she cannot perform the ordinary functions of a married lady, but out come these gold-lace-bedizened, red-coated, cocked-hatted, small-sword-wearing, pom-

walk. This is getting a public nuisance, and ought to up, displays to great ad- sufficient comforts necessary text for their tyrants more effectually to crush them and be put down by some new Police Act. The Queen pous gentry, and march all through the town in a giugerbread sort of grandeur, intrude themselves into her presence, and there read over to the poor young lady some execrable composition, which is quite unintelligible for any other purpose, except to show the audacity in the presence of the Queen.

For the last week the neighbourhood of St. James's Palace has been quite impassable. The other day we were driving in that neighbourhood, and we ran an imminent danger of life from our horse taking fright at some determination, that as Mr. M'Leod was acting the Lord Mayor. We could hardly blame the animal, himself, he was enough to frighten a much less sensitive animal than a spirited horse. First came a gang an adequate conception of It appeared, from the eviactive and hardy temperament which delights in the introduction of the Noble Lord's Bill, which he PALMERSTON said that the differences between the of shivering footmen, trudging through the snow in their shoes and flesh-coloured silk stockings, with adjusted, nor had the relations between the two quivering calves, unprotected from an atmosphere of about twenty-six; then came a great, lumbering, wooden, gilded, cartlooking machine, all gold and paint. (Ireland) Bill, which was read a first time, and like a wealthy downger, and inside this was a mob of ordered for second reading on Wednesday, the 24th people that seemed as though they had just escaped from some two-and-sixpenny masquerade. Staring through the window, and sitting sideways in the coach, was a man in a horsehair wig, who appeared to us to be sitting upon somebody else's knee, and time that day six months, condemned the Bill as an | behind him was a man with a great square-looking fur cap upon his head; then upon the usual seats which carriages generally contain, there were some human beings singularly disguised in quaint devices; and, we suppose, because the great gilded monstrosity was considerations, and they had the melancholy reflection already so full of civic humanity that it would hold nothing more, there was part of a long sword and the head of a great mace sticking out of one of the windows. windows.

All these people, we learn, were going to St. James's in this curious manner, in order to tell the Queen that not least, the collective that the deceased had been they were very glad that she had got a little girl. and disturbance was made, and this was the cause which drew all the gilt faltherals out of their several receptacles, and brought the worthy Mayor and Alder-

in the West end. * Curiosity has induced us to inquire what the men of Goshen, the inhabitants of the gilded go-cart, and the proprietors of the silken-called shiverers, did really Of course we know that they would vaunt their loyalty very highly upon the very principle laid down by Chesterfield, that when a man tells a whopping lie, he generally accompanies it with all sorts of asseverations. The following sentences are exquisite in their way :--

"Affectionately attached to your Majesty's sacred person, (sacred! what, has our good little Queen alremoved from the alter of fries, who were frozen to of the subjects of your Majesty in devotion to your Majesty's illustrious house, we most unfeignedly rejoice in the recent interposition of Providence on behalf of your Majesty, and in the event which promises that the Crown shall (we trust at a very distant day) devolve upon one lineally descended from your Ma-

jesty.

"We fervently pray that your Majesty may long reign over a Tree, a loyal, and a grateful people, and that the illustrious Princess, on whose birth it is our happiness to felicitate your Majesty, may be spared to be a blessing to your Majesty and your illustrious Consort, and to exemplify the good effects of an education founded on the principles of the Protestant religion, so happily established in this highly favoured country." a married woman giving birth to a child ten months after marriage? Is this intended as a compliment to critically. The word Tory means a thief—bog-trotters to a deputy, or agent, the writing, for which the Clerk couple of bottles of Mansion-house port. But the Queen must have nauseated and despised you for a set Cream is Whigged when it is spoiled. The factions profits average between £4 and £5 per week. He of toad-eating reptiles, when you came to tell her that that govern this nation partake of both these characters, does not do it himself, but gives it to the copyist at her having a child was on account of the interference of and the people are Radicals, because they would root one half-penny per folio. Thus you see that the opening only one ment." In Richard the Second's reign, the people less irequent. The Right Honourable Gentleman excalled them the "unmerciful Parliament," in order plained that it was his intention to propose a licensing to show their dislike of the proceedings of the system. He would propose that no engine-driver be of the Charter. Our Tory-Whigs, or Whigsterference—what did Providence interfere with; Go form of law—they shield themselves from justice by under the agent, to illustrate which, I cannot do bet law—they rob according to law, having made laws for ter than state the following case:—A deputy under the in painted state to insult the Queen to her face, by telling her that having a child was an unnatural event, which required the "interference of Providence?" What mean ye by going up in grand parade to advertise your besotted ignorance to the world? Go to, ye bigotted calves, ye canting ignorants! Who was it that drew up this beautiful production? Was it the knight of the pig-skin, or was it the Lord Mayor's knight of the pig-skin, or was it the Lord Mayor's content with impunity than those that they have hanged time he contracted expences which he has, and always does, make the poor copyist pay for in the following manner. He has a father and two brothers, who depend for their living under him, and leave him for dead. They take his clothes, as well as money and food—they take everything he has, even to his life. Probably they would leave him his life, if he would let them take all the rest quietly, but he cries. knight of the pig-skin, or was it the Lord Mayor's Chaplain? Verily we believe that in writing, or speaking, or knowing anything about English, they are about upon a par. And then what do you mean by the Protestant religion being happily established? Do you mean that it is happy for the Protestant religion that it is established here?—for if you do. you are the protestant to robe and to enjoy that both.

his life. Probably they would leave him his life, if he quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, that is three fartings—folio, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, at one shilling and three-pence per quire, of twenty-four folios, at one shilling and three-pence pe pointment of a select committee to take those Acts into and observed that the Hon. Member for Finsbury might venting an impertinence upon the Protestant religion; unmolested. have addressed his inflammatory speech with equal or do you mean to use "happliy" in its other sense, in effect in reference to those parties suffering under the old law, as he had that night addressed it in reference to those suffering under the altered system. He should be very sorry, after a short experiment of five years to be very sorry, after a short experiment of five years to late the description of the parable was left naked and there was occasioned by the hap of Martin the usual time is past, and yet he comes not. She looks again and again but she cannot see him coming. should you! -- Satirist.

of the commissioners for ten years; indeed, he thought THE LARGEST merchant-vessel in the French sermetatre comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring that destroyer's steps there spring amend the law relating to double costs, notices of action, at the end of five years, the subject must be again amend the Louis XIV., and intended to sail between succour. But he is left alone, the murderous thieves reader, and a Bill to allow a writ of error in all cases of brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Marseilles and the United States. She is built so have gone; he cannot stir from the spot; there is no Right Hon. Baronet also objected to the clause author as to carry a cargo of 2,600 bales of cotton.

THE PEOPLE. AND

THE COURT LOOK ON THIS PICTURE THE ROYAL CHRISTEN- AN UNFORTUNATE CREA-ING.—(From the Observer.) TURE.—Ann Finch, a poor charged, at Bow-street Posented a series of very beau- lice-office, by Mr. T. Wright, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE described the bill as an aggrava- tiful robes, composed of cheese-dealer, with having recherche manufacture, for a half of bacon, and six

tury it has been customary prisoner came to his shop-

ing; but in the expectation that many of the clauses mony to be performed Market, on Friday night, within a month of the and said her master, Mr. princesses. The ceremony observed that she took a captain Pechell objected to the interference which terbury officiated in the and hunger had made her the Palace, the bedcham- if permitted to go away. ber of the Queen was she would pawn her shawl. Charlotte's state bed, on ter, stated that she had the occasion of the chris- lived with him as a cook victim of it. tening of the late Duke of for three years; her con-York, which was com- duct all that time was very posed of entire lace of ini- proper; he had never mitable workmanship, which missed anything, and alteresting ceremony, cus- to be imprisoned for four-

THE LAW'S DELAY .-

sors, are nearly completed away. On Friday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. occasion.

Chancery suit. It appeared THE ROYAL CHRISTEN- that in 1834 deceased had remony will positively with others, to recover for this event has now £966 in the hands of the severity of the weather. obliged to live on the It will, however, now county weekly allowance, take place, we believe, in which was stated to be the private chapel of Buck- only 3s. 6d. A witness ingham-palace. We are attributed deceased's prenow enabled to communi- mature demise to delay in cate that directions have the administration of jusbeen given by the Lord tice by the Court of Changrand bunquet for eighty and not being likely persons. This splendid heard for two years lenger), gallery, in itself "a feast to great mental anxiety, sculpture placed at the 1838, and, in his opinion, small measure, to its ge- and lungs. The Jury regallery has not been appro- deceased died of natural printed for a banquet since causes, accelerated in some the time of the coronation: degree by imprisonment." on the present eccasion the

dinner table will be eighty TION .- On Monday evenfeet in length, the dimen- ing, an inquest was held two feet to each person. Those who, like ourselves, lane, before Mr. Higgs, have seen the gorgeous Coroner for Westminster, display of gold plate at the entire length, and the arstudied advantage the house stated that deceased gems of art, in themselves furniture there was in the a mine of wealth; but when room belonged to deceased. to these are added her Ma- It consisted of a chair, jesty's presence, and that table, and bedstead; but last. of the illustrious and disthere was neither bed, tinguished princes, deco- sheets, or blankets, the rated with their various only covering being part of stars and orders, and last, an old ray. It was evident loveliness of the court, it in the habit of sleeping in must, according to our his clothes, the appearance fancy, bid fair to realise of which bespoke extreme one of the golden dreams poverty. When he died. men from behind their counters, to strut like peacocks tertainment. It is conject Deceased never comof the Arabian Nights' En- he had not even a shirt on! tured that her Majesty's plained, and until his nearest relative will, at death no one knew that he this splendid banquet, was suffering from actual pledge to the health and want. The Jury, after a happiness of the royal in- long investigation, returned

fant, to which appropriate a verdict of "Natural sentiment we may safely death, accelerated by want undertake to say a whole and the state of the weanation will loyally respond. ther." The embroidered velvet THREE labouring men the chapel royal, Saint death during the late severe James's, together with the storm. The poor fellows chairs and cushions, and were discovered together. other articles, to Bucking- in a sitting position, by the

ham-palace.—Court Journ. road side.

SCRIPTURAL CHARTISM. No. IV. 10TH CHAP. OF LUKE, 30TH VERSE.

Jericho,"-most probably a working man returning attention and consideration of the people, I, as one of home with his earnings. His wife and children would the operatives employed in one of the public offices of anxiously expect him, for it was the week's end, and the Court, the Six Clerks office, beg to lay the follow-The "recent interposition of Providence!" What on him they depended for support and comfort. But ing glaring state of facts before your readers. The cant and slavery! What interference of Providence is behold! he falls among they are say among Tories or Clerk in Court, with whom almost all the proceedings. there, we should like to know, in the natural event of Whigs—there is little difference between them, save in a cause are filed, by his business generally clears Prince Albert? It is but a sorry compliment, we are in Ireland were called Tories, and answered to the in Court gets ten-pence for every folio of ninety world. inclined to think. Why, Lord Mayor Johnson, there moss-troopers in Scotland. Irish mothers keep their at three half-pence a folio, by which, and other emolais just as much providence about this matter as there children quiet by telling them that the Tories will ments, he clears between £800 or £1,000 per year; he would be about your feeling fuddled after drinking a come and get them. Whig means something sour, and gives it to his deputies at three farthings per folio, and Providence!" Interference!"—interference with what! them out—Chartists, because the only means of doing rative, who, in fact, does the work, receives only one not; interference with an unnatural order of things Tories plunder the public—they rob us of our rights could not have been required. How, then, was it in they take care, however, to do this injustice under the ambulating ignorance. Ye know not the meaning of that purpose—they do not rob with a pistol, but with agent, and, as such, entitled to give the writing to the language; ye have none among you who can read and an Act of Parliament—the law is at once a weapon for copyist, has been lately, as he has frequently been understand the English dictionary. How dare ye go them, a shield, and a mask—they commit greater rob- before, away a week without leave, and during which in painted state to insult the Queen to her face, by beries with impunity than those that they have hanged time he contracted expences which he has, and always that it is established here?—for if you do, you are they are determined to rob, and to enjoy their booty gives it to an individual who does the work, which

Luther falling in love with a nun, and Henry the again and again, but she cannot see him coming; she and who do it in the time which should be devoted to Eighth falling in love with Anne Boleyn? Was this grows very anxious—she fears something must have their masters' business, for eightpence per quire, thus what you meant? Poor souls you don't know—how happened to him—that he has met with an accident, injuring the fair and houset writer. The above case is happened to him—that he has met with an accident, injuring the fair and honest writer. The above case and instead of bringing support to her, needs her support. She is distressed at the thought of it, and does not know what to do; had she known into what crue! I am ready to wouch. If the above true statement is the control of the shewer true statement is a ready to wouch. vice has just been launched at Bordeaux. She is hands he had fallon, how she would have flown to his should meet with insertion, you will oblige a constant one in sight, he cannot speak; he grouns and casts his

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

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

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

But the priest that passed by the poor sufferer in the parable was but one—he might be an exception to the rest - a solitary disgrace to his order - not another but would have acted differently. Not se !—one would think it was to show that all state-priests are alle that Jesus Christ, who was, certainly, not a priest of the established religion, said, another priest came by chance that way, a Levite, who, when he saw the mu lying on the ground, came up to him, examined his plorable condition, and yet, after all, passed by on the other side. This priest was worse than the other h saw the man's bleeding wounds, he heard his groam, he particularly observed his pitiable condition, and ret he left him to perish miserably. Probably as he went along he would say to himself-poor wretch, he seems in a dying state-I doubt he will die, he cannot had long, it is of no use me doing anything for him, I shall only be put to trouble and expense to no purpose I will leave him alone. I will let him take his change some one else may find him and help him-I trust in God they may. With this piece of pious hypocrist, he would save his priestly conscience. Had the wounded man not been a mere working man, had he borne the appearance of being a rich man, how zealously the Levite would have assisted him; he would have done all he could for him, in the hope of being rewarded for it; but, as he saw he was but a poor man, he left him to perish, and he would have perished, had it not been pel royal of St. James's above-mentioned. He had for the compassion of a working man like himself, that as providence ordered it, came next that way, for most been abandoned solely, we Court, of which it received of the charities that are done in this world are not done hear, on account of the the interest. He was by the rich, but by the poor, who alone have a fellow. feeling for the poor.

The conduct of those two priests resembles that of state priests in all ages, that of the paid priests of the present day, the majority of whom think they have gone through the prescribed forms of religion; at less this is all the duty we see them do. They know what the people are suffering, they know who make then royal picture gallery for a for more than six years, as humanity, to assist the people and denounce their oppressors, but do they? No; they join the oppressors, preach in their favour, they mock the hopes and inch the expectations of the people—they would exaspend the people into rebellion that they might afford a pro grind them to earth. The priests of the Church of vantage the countless trea- for the support of human grind them to earth. The priests of the Church of sures of art which enrich its life! Mr. Cooper, the England are almost all Whigs and Tories—tell med walls, and the three beau- prison surgeon, said de an honest Radical among them. Nor they alone; but tiful groups of Canova's ceased was admitted in the dissenting ministers. The Methodists passed as edict that all Chartists were to be turned out of the entrance, contribute, in no died of disease of the liver connexion. That was worse conduct than the Levits were guilty cf-it was as if those Levites had stopped neral effect. The picture turned a verdict-"That near the wounded man, and, when they saw his friend coming to his succour, had gone to him and prevented him, had punished him, for his humane purpose Why do they, working men, sit under such priests! LAMENTABLE DESTITU. Will they wait till they are discharged for befriending

After the priests had passed by and left the poor man sions allotted by the table at the Half Moon and to his fate, a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came decker being invariably Seven Stars public house, where he was, and when he saw him, he had compas-Stanhope-street, Drury sion on him. Now this good Samaritan would have been scorned by the priests—the priests would not have deigned to notice him, for the Jews thought the Samson view of the body of fitans beneath them and would have no dealing with court banquets, will have Thomas Vaughan, aged 72. them. Yet, how superior was his conduct to their the brilliant effect which dence of the various wit- to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and will be produced on Wed-nesses, that the deceased wine-oil into his stiff wounds and wine into his nesday, not only by the had only earned 3d. all last parched throat—and because he could neither walk nor ornamental table, with its week, and one of the wit- stand, he lifted him up and placed him upon his bast long range of gold epergnes nesses had sent out for a and supported him to an inn; and took eare of him and vases extending the pennyworth of bread, the there. And on the morrow, as he was obliged to leave old man having had no him and go on his own journey, he took out two tificial sideboard, so con- food before during the whole pence, which, in those days, would buy a great structed as to display with day. The landlord of the deal more than it will now, for provisions were much cheaper then he took out twopence, probably all the matchless plate and jewelled had lodged with him some money he had with him, and gave it to the landlerd, cups, but also by the sur- months, and owed him telling him to take care of the poor man-to get him rounding tableaux and fourteen weeks' rent. What all that he needed—to spare no expense; and, when he came next that way, he would pay him. The port man owed his preservation, not to the priests, who came first, but to the fellow-working man, that came

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

Priginal Correspondence.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR-SIR,—As the subject of Reform of the abuses of the certain man went down from Jerusalem to Court of Chancery now occupies a great deal of the halfpenny, where his master and his deputies, who do nothing, receive ten-pence, and, even in this case,

his brothers, and any other writer in the office, having

London, Feb. 7, 1841.

CONNOR UPON THE QUESTION OF EXPE TICAL TRAFFIC AND COMPENSATION.

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

MI DEAR FRIENDS,-I anxiously crave your best stantion to a letter which promises to be very long, as the subjects on which it designs to treat are numerous and complex, yet so minutely dependent one upon the other, as to make them accessories to the facts which I men to charge against misrule; and if my good friend, Mr. Hill, should see a necessity of "peaking" my story in the middle, you will keep both ends so hot in your memory, as to make them strong in the weld, and complete as a whole.

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

Expediency, as you have been often told, and of which dear-bought experience has convinced you, is se tyrunds plea. Walker, in his dictionary, gives us even different meanings for the word: fitness, propriety, suitableness to an end, expedition, adventure, hade, dispatch. Now, suppose we divide those meaning into tyrants, and as their share is generally the biggest mil, we may safely concede to them the four latter solupins: "expedition," "adventure," "haste," "dispatch," while to the vocabulary of just rulers, we should say, the three former properly belong. In fact, one would mppose that, according to the English language, fitness. propriety, and suitableness to an end, were the true matructions of the word, while the four latter, varying, " into cale," in meaning from the former, were added in spendix, since the Reform Bill, as growing out of the ase made of the term by Reformers.

Take these four words, expedition, adventure, haste, mustch, and I ask you, could the mind of all-ingenious man have hit upon a motto more typical of Whig-reformed policy! Have they not proved themselves mere adventurers, relying upon transfer, compromise, polihed trafficand compensation, for the success of their undertakings? Have not expedition, haste, and dispatch, in all things conducing to the adventure, marked their every act? while, in all matters connected with the weithre of the state, a creeping, cringing, moping, beling, groping policy, has marked their every step, as g apprehensive and fearful of meeting an apparition of justice in some part of their piratical course. Have tress, propriety, or suitableness to an end, once enbred into their councils, or governed their actions?

If it is expedient to relieve the estates of the rich polition, haste, and dispatch, the three Devil-kings

pediency forthwith removes the pimple.

view to a suitable end, complain of chronic disease and years at least to perfectly understand the nature of the nationi's complaint, and as many more to decide upon the remedy-witness the hand-loom weaver's com-

If the landlords require a fictitions value to be put upon meir estates, suitable to the end, that they may be expeditionsly made good security for the fund-lords, prudence mys it is just, and expediency cries, expedition, haste, dispatch, and, as if by magic, the thing is

So with the parsons. If an article is to be added to should require a reform, equivalent to all secular reforms, so that the state sword and the church sword ment of tithes from an enlightened to an ignomnt portion of the community, expedition, haste, and dispatch are always at the service of the adventurers; and no Whiz iron ever cools for want of sufficient heat in the political furnace.

As far as expediency goes, then, I claim, for the instead of expeditionaly, hastily, and with dispatch; u, that it shall make taxation and representation coestensive. If this is treason, I am a traitor and glory in the name. Hence, we cut even expediency, the themprop of tyrants, from under them, and claim its just

Let us now consider Transfer. The Reform Bill pro Mid, the Tories rule contrary to the maxims of the Connitrion, in violation of compact, and in opposition to public will. They wage destructive, perpetual, and spensive wars, for the purpose of keeping up their Wapower, and thereby are compelled to levy grinding and upon the subject. We want referm to preserve pace, and, thereby, as war is the most expensive item in mational expenditure, to lighten the public burden, mi make retrenchment in such departments as have hiterio been kept up as mere auxiliaries of political The reform demagogues over and over again said, "we Tani not transfer, we require equal justice for all."

Let me point out a few delusions practised by two of the most prominent reform demagogues. Russell said hat the object of the Reform Bill was, to make repre-

which the Reform Bill was said to hold out for Ireland, med the following words :- " We have abolished tithes for you, and for ever; call you that nothing?" He furpopular vigilant control."

and rule which, though galling, the nation began to ber as a settled wen), to another faction, so destitute d public considence—so wanting in faith, without rule might conspire to uphold." nearure, as to be compelled to manufacture new

brept Administration.

The secresy of Tory Government was a general comder the candid rule of the open and undiaguised Whigs, popular controll?

Are your wars fewer, or more distant from the hearth, e declared upon better pretensions?

Are your taxes less onerous, or more equally laid apon the several parties, according to their ability to

bear them ? No; you have had the two most unjust wars ever Med within the memory of man proclaimed since last

besion of Parliament: -The war against the Chinese, the most peace-loving least civilised nation in all the arts of modern held. You have to pay for Anglo- held. being sungglers' license to enervate, intoxicate, and the morals, and the condition of his subjects; and this commists call free trade, and your capitalists look on

DIENCY_TRANSFER—COMPROMISE—POLI- able, unchristian, and disgraceful. He won his crown utmost of their power. by the sweat of his brow and the exercise of his talent. FOR ALL CLASSES AND ALL SECTS OF ALL and wore it for the good of his people. He was more, much more tolerant to infidels, that is, to those christians. Whom other christians call heretics, than our state church is to a community professing thirty-eight and nineteen-twentieths of their thirty-nine articles of faith. He would not incarcerate a cobbler twenty-two months for non-payment of 5s. 6d.

> Thus we find that, coward-like, the first and the last out-of-the-way Dorchester Labourers; their last has into contempt and disgust. been to insure the co-operation of three other powerful states (the one England's deadly foe and jealous rival) to make war upon almost the only constitutional monarch upon earth, in order that a tottering Government may limp, and hop, and hobble for another bit, upon the prop which their deadly patronge confers upon | Elizabeth in full force, until the people, in their united them, while you will find that no matter what the result, whether, as you will be told, glorious, and as adding brilliancy to our arms—or whether your fathers, husbands, brothers, and friends return with wooden legs, or their lifeless bodies shall be mutilated under the walls of war, -you will pay the whole reckoning, not only for the immediate brush, but for the distinction and emolument which must be permanently conferred upon the victors, that is, upon the officers, not upon

Thus has the Reform Bill transferred the treasury and if I speke for ever, that is what all contend for.) from hands who were well watched, and stoutly opposed, into extravagance, and aided into expence, in order that their recklessness may first disgust the nation, and hereafter furnish a good precedent for the old oppressors, when their turn comes, and which is now, thank God, fast approaching—I say thank God—for the restoration of the Tories to a short-lived ascendancy, will be the watch-word for the establishment of Democratic right

The value of the transfer to you has been an opposition? When, now, do you hear of an objection, we learn from the ruined state of the exchequer, a fresh soul will say NAY. They will give, but who will pay? that's the question.

Have not the Corporations been a complete transfer, election profligacy, and party animosity? Yes; but when I come to treat of compensation, I shall have another | Monday, you should be able to have from two to three | rights, duties, and capabilities, as to tamely tolerate word upon these said corporations.

But, after all, what was the greatest of all transfers. that in which all parties most unceremoniously joined—it is merely the shadow,—the might. home mortgage held in trust for the whole people, ex- a transfer whose permanency depends, not like some upon which I have briefly treated, on the contingency gairenture and unjust power, step in; necessity of Whig tenure of office? No; it is a good custom wills, and expediency unceremoniously says, "be it transformed into a bad, oppressive law. I mean the transfer of the parish, unwilling idler, from the tender If a chamorous mob of an exclusive class complain of care and guardianship of the old English gentleman, to a mineiple upon the face of custom, necessity says, if whom he was known, with whom he had laboured, not promptly removed, it may turn to a cancer, and ex- and upon whose estate he drew his first breath, partaker of his childish pranks, of his boyish freaks, his questions, is all moonshine; and by this means we But, if the whole people, fitly, properly, and with a manly sports, his hospitable fare, and his judicial proction—the transfer of his natural client to the iron increasing disorder, expediency requires twenty-five sway, the economising grasp, the licentious control of appliances within our reach. the well-paid economist of the rich man's trust. This was "the unkindest cut of all."

But, besides its physical effects, mark its moral tendency. Few people have as yet weighed this hellish measure in all its bearings. They have not, poor souls, had time to turn from the physical enormity to a con- you have not the power, although you pay all the sideration of the moral consequence.

The Star, three years ago, told you that benceforth that measure would be the basis of every law of mag- of a palace menial, to the shortening of a royal nitude formed under the present system, while, even horse's tail, or to the disbanding of a troop or company worse, it has had the desired effect, breaking up local of soldiers. the state creed, or if one is to be lopped off; if faith society, of setting master against man, party against party, family against family, and interest against interest. It has polluted the streams of that neverceasing current-local justice. And herein consists its required for the purpose of transferring the pay- greatest hideonsness, its potency for evil, and power TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE of mischief; and from this one of its features we may trace every imprisoned Chartist to his weary abode, every local injustice to its source, and every act of illustrations as to the classes into which criminals are foreigners, and our commercial relations so miserably de- your unfortunate class. I shall now publish the whole tyranny to its rise, and, I trust, to its fall.

Observe, then, my friends, that the greatest transfer of which history makes mention, is that transfer of whole people, a chance of fitly, properly, and suitably magisterial appointments, consequent upon the New Poer Law, and the necessity of swamping the little of (and I admit the practice is both wicked and applying the Reform Bill in the spirit in which the vigilant popular controll which the Bill left, by an inpeople risked their lives for its accomplishment—that undation of ignorant, purse-proud, upstart, self-suffici- peace, before whom the offence is proved; and if he ent Justice Shallows. A set of nincompoops, who know as much about law as the horse that carries an indictment for perjury. The law denounces these

Behold, then, the jurisdiction given to these and rightful application to the suitableness of the ends, worthies, with reference, in the first instance, to the enforcement of the measure, which, in direct violation of the original intent, has left them master of all the mised to be the annihilation of Toryism; not for Whig avenues of justice, in their capacity of exoficio best, but for national improvement. The Whigs gendarmes, thus swamping the bench with starvation. And what followed? Why, such beastly decisions as would disgrace a bench of fools; and in nearly all cases where appeals have been made against those decisions. reprimand has followed; but the expence of appeal against unjust magistrates, is an effectual bar to justice, be the poor man's claim never so good. Hence we find a thousand pounds bail for working men, and eighty and sixty for high offences committed by a higher order of beings. And, observe, this very holding to bail is strong presumptive evidence against a working Must, without being at all beneficial to the country, man, thus stamped with the wrath and censure of one set of masters, for the guidance of another set, who

are to sit in judgment, as jurors, upon their oaths. I would not give you a turnip, nay, not a rotten one, for the oaths of a middle class jury, when empannelled to try a working class slave. These men, observe, as Deity are not constantly violated in the most shameless Entire and taxation co-extensive—can words be more; magistrates, have the power of introducing the Rural Fig. and do we, even now, in our strength, ask for Police, of ordering out and paying the special constables and soldiers, with your money, to shoot you, and of Stanley, in a speech commenting upon the little compelling the Government to open the purse-strings of in regard to caths, when we see church livings conthe secret service fund, to furnish their spies with the stantly advertised for sale in the public prints, in the wages of seduction, treachery, and perjury.

This, then, whether considered morally or physically, the mid that, another principle of the Reform Bill, is the greatest, as it is the most destructive, transfer of souls must take before induction to his benefice? Yet state. ** to place all the institutions of the country under all. A dash may annihilate the power of a faction, all this frightful immorality is no crime, for the authors scription of Germany. but the law remains written; and now, before I take of it are respectable. Now, in our most heated imagination, we have asked leave of this question, and as some sugacious booby has In no more; and, let me ask, if it is right that the given birth to the apothegm, that "the great magic in reference to the fourth commandment. If a poor arts of design, and their application to various fabrics, lar way? They cause cottages to be built for his accommendation arts of design, and their application to various fabrics, lar way? They cause cottages to be built for his accommendation. bre which carried the measure should be satisfied with politics is to be right," than which, a more ignorant fellow be caught trying to gain something for wrought and worked; chemical knowledge, in its than pigsties; in general, two small rooms, with cellar-Has not the Reform Bill, then, notwithstanding sentence could not be written; let me council you to do his half-starved family for supplying the destitute in various branches is farther advanced than with us, hole for coals, when he can get any; for which he pays denial of transfer, been the mere transfer of power right. Indeed, you have always been right, and you his neighbourhood who did not receive their scanty Steam engines are formed on all sides, and mechanical from five to six pounds per annum, with, or sometimes one gorged faction, who governed by measure have as yet found but little magic in your rectitude.

The great magic in politics is to have the might, and day night) by Sunday trading, he is liable to served to open a wine new for the current of German intelligence. Our quence, no sumpstone or hole, inside, to take off the the only true title to power is that which right and be pounced upon by some pious advocate of impolicy has contributed much to make Germany dirty water—all is obliged to be thrown upon the sur-

You know that I have no faith in petitions, for any of the law as a most flagrant transgressor; but Government, together with our debt, requires a heavy seasons if the hands only want washing-no waterfor new adherents, in order to furnish a substitute new practical benefit which they are likely to produce. You no wonder, for his crime must be enormous, being produce; the Germans, by the law of retalliation, im- crowded together—an inch to spare for nothing—they for their want of moral courage and common have, however, wisely petitioned for the restoration superinduced in some way or other by the still mere pose heavy duties upon our manufactures; at the same stand back to back, by which streets are formed; and state of human happiness sought by both to be at-Have you fewer placemen, fewer pensioners, of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and upon other subjects, atrocious crime of poverty. To sell a loaf to honest time they foster and encourage their own manuwhen a want of base is the great difficulty with the tained. therefore you still, in some instances, approve of the Mogal's toe aches, is not the chance of a royal farce. Let me, then, advise you to get up petitions in thorised to break the Sabbath by act of Parliament, is an order in Council for the exportation of any particular of the measure; gross immorality, calling for pains and penalties in this piece of machinery, so we have been swindled out of world, with such inhabitants, is a useable privy or ashit will have died a natural death this Session. Do world, and hell fire in the next; but the parties of our political rights, out of the profit of our labour, and place. The consequence of this is as I have before To have had more commissions within five years, not go to any expence. The plan which I propose is pleasure, the drives in the park and the Sunday even now, we are being swindled out of our trade altogether, stated; all is thrown out upon the street, covered by tist brothren in their effort to overthrow the present in fifty years before the Reform Bill; and all to this:—A sheet of long foolscap paper will contain 250 ing parties, for gaming and abominations of every kind, price how many may be most profitably applied for the names, leaving room for a short petition at the head; of the nobility and gentry, are in perfect accordance This of Whig power, and for the preservation of a each page will admit of two columns of signatures, and with the nature of the day of rest; and the saints of the let millions of those be sent to Mr. Fielden. Every 250 Agnew school, who are horrified at the bare idea of a will cost only one penny, the price of the cover. Let Has your secret service fund been diminished the class leaders take them in their pockets; let them be placed in barbers' shops, news-agents' shops, and

> re-enactment of the law. Let your petition run thus :-

Barnsley and its vicinity.

SHRWRTH. That your petitioners look upon the New Poor Law Amendment Act as a robbery of the poor, by the allocation of their trust property, to purposes different

That they consider it as a violation of the laws of the subjects of a monarch, careful of the health, God, and destructive of the very best principles upon which the British Constitution has been based.

the trade, and your capitalists look on a read will give with the remains in their power; they noticipate will introduce your produce into the and that they never will vote for, or support, any and that they never will vote for, or support, any female in humble life, deemed worthy of the severest abortly drive our finer cotton manufactures out of Ger- accumulating; and, with every local disadvantage that accuse a druggist of Westminster, named Cundall, accuse a druggist of the privations, and must be branded with infamy, as the many. All this comes of the accursed system of Eng.

rich, which never can be upheld except by an expensive brute force, and is, above all other measures, cal-MENTS, aided by a griping trading class, have widened, between the upper and lower classes of society.

That in order to render null and void some of the clauses in the Bill, ex-officio Guardians have been appointed, who, in their magisterial capacity, have been act of Whiggery are in perfect keeping. Their first oppressive, ignorant, and tyrannical, and have thereby experiment was to wage domestic war against the poor | brought the laws of England, administered by them,

> For these, and numerous other reasons, your petitioners pray that your Honourable House will order the original Bill to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and abstain from any further legislation upon the measure, leaving the old law of the 43rd of wisdom, shall make such alterations and improvements in all laws for the support, comfort, and proper maintainance of the poor, as shall seem fit, when they are thoroughly represented in their House, which they never yet have been. And your petitioners, as in duty

> Now, let this be done without any man devoting more time to the question than the mere signature of the petition. There need be no meetings; there have already been an abundance, and public opinion has been fully expressed. This will not take an hour from the Charter agitation; but let us test the House in its death throes, because, believe me, that many knaves, who will soon be thrown back upon the people, if not thus tested, will say, "Oh! I never knew your mind.

Let us see if the minority of seventeen has increased anything in three years, and this, above all other means, will put to flight the incomparable felly of these who ask the unrepresented, why they don't use their the result of our imperfect system of education two only the best workmen are selected. In addition to power for practical purposes. It will give us the magic | classes of crimes; the one being those of the poor of being right, while it will show the little value of the which are deemed to deserve punishment; the other amalgamation of the whole squad into a fraternity of magic without the might. A petition should be sent to and most flagrant, are not called crimes, but, at the unopposed plunderers. Where, now, is her Majesty's every Town Council in England, and the names, with utmost, venal errors, and very frequently, by the names the political cognomen of those who sign it, shall be of glory, honour, valour, public virtue; and a hundred in order to reduce public expenditure? Never; and as published, and, lest the petition for you should be too other pretty epithets used to conceal the deformity of strong for them, mix the medicine to the palate of the their real character, and to which, of course, no punish wink at this exportation of machines, in consequence. speal must be made, for give, give, give, and not a patient, make it all honey, and simply pray that the ment or disgrace is legally attached at all. Can it, no doubt, of the Treasury license. In a fit of despera Bill shall not be re-enacted. Don't put one hard word then, be any cause of wonder that, with education in their petitions. You will get one henest Councillor so imperfect, those who claim to be the best inin every corporate town to undertake the charge of it, formed, seem, in many cases, to be incapable of dis-world! Free traders talking of monopoly? This is with an increase of local taxation, of local tyrants, of and, when signed, get it back and transmit it yourselves. | tinguishing right from wrong, and under which the really funny! Now, the great question resolves itself By these means, in three days, Saturday, Sunday, and bulk of the people should be se ignorant of their own into these details:—Can we prevent the exportation of millions of signatures. Here, then, is right with a ven- a system which is grinding them to the earth, crime and commercial enemies. Ought we to prohibit the geance, but its magic consists in the substance of which should be found to exist to a portentous and alarming exportation as far as possible? I say, yes! Reason;

> Let not the sophistry of those who proclaim themselves Chartists, and something more, which means fool, and something less, deter you from this act of expediency, suitable to a just and proper end. By the treatment which your petitions will certainly receive, I want to test a principle. I want to prove to you, and to put you in a position to prove to practical spouters, that devoting your energies to what is called practical

> I find that having already exhausted so much of my space upon the questions of minor importance, that I shall be myself compelled to cut my story short in the always bear in mind that, under the present system, taxes, to effect, by your petitions, any, the slightest change in state affairs; pay, not even to the discharge

> > I am, my friends, Your true and faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

QUEEN.

divided, and the equal justice dealt out to each. And

If a poor ignorant fellow swear a profane oath, disgraceful,) he may be fined by any justice of the swear falsely, he is and very properly, too) liable to acts as crimes, which call for condign punishment; but I pray your Majesty to note well, that there are no crimes in the great, noble, and even clerical portion of the community. Those gentry may insult the heavens with their profanity, and in 999 cases out of 1,000 they are never called to an account at all; or, if perchance, upon the respectable, as well as upon the poor, delinguent, the punishment, in the latter case, is at the best but nominal, for the five shillings may be a serious!

it is absolutely nothing to a rich "respectable." Again, while perjury is considered to be most horrible in a case of petty theft, the wholesale perjury, which is daily committed by the elife of the land, is considered as utterly beneath the notice or the controll of the law. I am withheld by the terrors of the law of libel from being more explicit; but this I will say-Look at the oaths constantly taken by Members of Parliament, by Magistrates, by public officers, by tradesmen, and parties engaged in commerce, and by all orders of the clergy, and then say, if those solemn appeals to the

earnings till too late for the market on the Satur- improvements have made radial strides, and have without, the local rates attached. There is, remember, Sabbath sanctity, and placed within the fangs our most formidable rival. Our extravagant system of face of the street—the door must be thrown open at all poverty, unless the salesman be a buker, duly au- facturers; and from the influence they possess in the pleasant tea meeting, or a country ride, by the working classes on a Sunday, never think that a Sabbath bill is called for to regulate the saloons of my Lord Duke, The wished to submit all and everything to vigilant in the shops and houses of all who are opposed to the or to place under efficient controll the hells in St.

James's-street. We find that, in accordance with the supposed To the Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament | requirements of God's precepts, the man who whom a righteous vengeance suffers not to live; but hired miscreants shall be sent to kill them, in the most | ring's report.") from those for which it was originally granted and approved fashion of improved military butchery,—then it is no crime at all, but on the contrary, is most tinguished themselves in the work of blood, are set up as idols, and the wreath of what is called honour, with other things more substantial, must be bestowed upon

A decline from the paths of virtue is, in the

The war against Mehemet Ali was unjust, dishonour measure; but, on the contrary, will oppose him to the New Poor Law affords ample evidence; but let the lish Government coupled with free trade humbug. cover an apathy and indifference, even for themselves same declension be found in the privileged ranks, and That it is a robbery of the poor for the benefit of the behold the change!. Every palliative that cunning can devise is brought to cover, or to excuse the deed; the fair frail one is to be soothed with the tenderest care. culated to widen that breach which FORMER PARLIA- while the foundling hospital opens its doors to receive the proofs of her shame, or some connection, useful to the minister of the day, secures for it a comfortable provision out of the labour of those who cannot find bread for their virtueus wives and legitimate offspring. Once more, the thief who steals to satisfy his hunger,

or to provide a morsel for those who are to him far more precious than his own life, is doomed to stand at his country's bar ;- (I beg pardon, Madam, at what should be his country's bar,) and is, as an execrable | sent to the same party within the last three months rascal, sent to explate his crime on the tread-wheel, or in the dreary exile of a penal settlement. But the respectable robber-he who by his trading and commercial speculations goes beyond his own means, and by his failure involves numerous families in ruin, escapes without punishment, and can come forth to the world as an honourable man. A still higher class of machinery." Here is another blow at the "great thieves, or rather swindlers, are they who receive large amounts of money out of the public purse, for work which they have never done nor intended to do. Such are public officers, who are of no use; such are those, who, because they happen to be the husbands, wives children, or other relatives of kings, claim a right of taking extravagant salaries on the score of their royal blood; and such are all those who hold church preferment without cure, or who holding livings with some few to France. * A considerable number cure, devolve the sacred duties they have sworn to perform upon others, taking almost the whole fleece to themselves. All these parties are guilty shipments. No less than twenty-seven plain frames of crimes of the deepest dye; but then such men were exported at one shipment about a month since must not be styled "criminals," they must not be held amenable to the law, because they are ROYAL, NOBLE, CLERICAL, or, at least, RESPECTABLE.

Thus, Madam, have I laid before you some portion of the evidence which goes to prove that we have, as abroad; and so numerous are the applications, that

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

happy for the world if mankind had learnt long ago, hat is, to call things by their right names, and to test their merit or demerit, not by the appearance they Mark Phillips, to allow free exportation of machinery; of every school—the politicians of every class—and all assume, but by the truth or falsehood of the principle it will be supported by all the political philosophers the ites of every creed and kind-feel that something is they involve. So far as the public are concerned, the more "respectable" the criminal, the more beinous is Now, ponder over what I have said, and the offence, and in public equity the more severe they will see the class of fellows who would sell the should be the punishment.

> Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant, London, January 27th, 1841. ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT.

> > LETTER XI.

To such a state have we been brought by our system of political economy, that it is difficult to see a clear way out of our embarrassments. If we were to prohibit entirely the exportation of machinery, and the MADAN,-We will now, if you please, resume our emigration of artisans, I fear we are so far sold to pendent upon their breath, that they would still suck of the letters in a cheap form, and take care that our vitals and laugh at us. Whilst we have a court copies are forwarded to every Member of Parliament, here I must beg your attention to the third precept of filled with foreigners, an aristocracy patronizing them, that they do not plead ignorance of your condition. I a government depending upon foreign loan mongers, a canot do otherwise than express my thanks to the race of imbecile merchants and manufacturers courting Editor of the Northern Star, for opening his columns them, and a whole nation apeing their follies and vices, to my Analysis, whereby, at least, thirty thousand

couraging improvements and innovations, and an office libellers and seditionists. where drawings and specifications are deposited, describing such inventions and improvements most ninutely. Foreigners, by this means, can steal the brains of Englishmen as quietly as possible, copy drawings and specifications, carry them over to the Continent, and manufacture machinery as perfect as our own. We have also numbers of scientific works. full of plates, describing every invention, and a host of foolish scribes and talkers boasting of our genius, as in the case of a magistrate the other day, somebody and holding up to the admiration of foreigners our is honest enough to call for the infliction of the penalty most profitable inventions. Poor fools! The Ursa and ponder upon the state of things; let us also awake Major of the Hanchester Guardian foolishly imagines up to a sense of our real position, and, with our eyes than in those of the plebeian? Certainly it would trade (machine making) will be monopolised by apply the funds contributed, by all, for the equal use well the old fellow provides for the breeding and rearfine to a poor mechanic, or agricultural labourer, whilst foreigners." We cannot prevent foreigners becoming of all. And now let us see how the working classes, active rivals, we ought never to have been exporting with all their "ignorance" and "imbecility," act | their mission to the palace would be as fruitless as it being denied one in their own. Foreigners laugh at what capital houses they rear on every handus. Dr. Bowring, in his Report on the Prussian Com- they are complete in every particular-not an out-

mercial Union, page 55, says :chines, but how can you stop the exportation of the

heads and hands that make them?" and unblushing manner. Has not "O! it is only a plan to get the "heads and hands;" the political ground, and here and there is exhibited a miniature Custom House oath!" passed into a proverb? And what economists have been weighed in the balance, and the country forming the centre of a square—trees in rich effect of their surplus population doctrines is recorded the "surplus population," and the Germans get beauty of flowers may be perceived in all their infini-"heads and hande" to make their machinery, and tude of variety. And the working classes glory to teeth of the solemn oath against simony, inscribed in very shortly we shall have more "heads and hands," do all this for them; although, should they desire to the canons, and which, every person having cure of tospare. A surplus population of weavers, dyers, spin- go occasionally to snuff the air in such a neighbourhood ners, printers, &c. We are already in a declining Coupare our condition with the Doctor's de-

"In some respects Germany may boast of superiority We find the same broad distinction drawn in to Great Britain in her means for manufactures. The are better understood. Metals are more successfully modation, which, in some respects, are little better warfure. served to open a wide field for the charac- in the first place, no common sewer, and, in consean order in Council for the exportation of any particular ther in the pile above : but the rarest thing in the

the Poor Law Bastiles. In Saxony, one of the German Union, with an area houses, inducing fevers and death. of 5,748 square miles, and a population of 1,595,608; When surveying the East Ward, we found, at least assembled.

imbues his hands in the blood of his fellow, is worthy
The humble Petition of the industrious classes of of the punishment of death, for he is a murderer said to be in a flourishing state. Other similar establishing, in another part of the town, a small batch of said to be in a flourishing state. when a Queen and Government resolve to commit countries, and English artisans have been engaged to similar instances; and when the people are all at home. murders by the thousand,—when, because a people regive instructions to the Germans, and to undertake the which only happens on the Sabbath-day, half their fuse to let merchants poison them, it is resolved that superintendence of their werks."—(See page 57. Bow- time is employed in watching each other in and out, or

> ignorant dullard that the trade of England is declining conveniences exists. glorious and honourable; and those who have most dis- the hands, the machines, the models, and the instructural wants than the upper classes. Their tors, they make their own machines, and manufacture kind of employment requires more labour and more extheir own goods. The report upon Leipzig fair states, pence in washing, whether in linen, person, or abode; British printed calicoes have been exceedingly re-

Free trade, forsooth, with fifty million of taxation on and their families' welfare, by quietly submitting to our shoulders! Our trade to Germany is doomed to perdition. Our export trade to that country in 1800, amounted to £9,485,366 and now, after forty years of families: if she be thrifty and as good a housewife as one inventions and trading speculations, we do not export | may expect now-a-days, should it be rainy weather, one half of that amount. So much for Germany.

In Belgium, we are no less opposed by native enterprise; there is a joint stock machine maker's company, called, "The Societe du Phonix," at Ghant, employing the elder branches, all covered over with mud. The about 750 men (sixty of whom are English) in the manufacture of cotton and flax machinery; they not only make for themselves, but for exportation, as the following extract from a London paper will shew:-

"A large ship, freighted with machinery, recently sailed from Ghent for Vera Cruz, on account of a Mexican merchant. This is said to be the second similar cargo The whole of the machinery was manufactured in Bel-

In Hamburgh, says the report, "there is a very large establishment belonging to 'essra. Ghrisman and Bussee; they have expended above £30,000 in the erection of the buildings, and the purchase of English tools, also patterns of the most approved English workshop of the world." Now, let us examine our own position ! Our weavers complain that the exportation of machinery is injurious to their trade. I fear that complaining is useless, for I find the following passage in the Nottingham Journal:-"HOSIERY AND LACE TRADES .- A practice has

commenced, within these few weeks, which, if not prevented in time, will tend to depopulate the midland counties; namely, an extensive exportation of Englishbuilt stocking frames to Belgium and Holland, and have been shipped from Liverpool to the United States, which has been a sort of free port for such traffic, as the custom-house officers take little notice of such [June last) to Antwerp, whether by Treasury license one place:or otherwise, remains to be seen. Foreign agents are extensively engaged in purchasing more frames, and engaging hands to work them. A sert of half fever prevails among the unemployed to get situations which considerable numbers of frame smiths have been seduced to leave this vicinity for Antwerp, Ostend Ath, and Calais." After reading such a paragraph, it appears almost

useless to cry out; our mechanics sell their ingenuity

and their labour to foreigners, who openly seduce them

from their father-land to minister to their designs against their country; the Government officers, too, tion, our political economists cry out, let us have a free trade in machinery, otherwise our machine makers will lose the monopoly of machine-making for all the machinery? I say, emphatically, no! Reason; because we have gone too far in encouraging our political because, by radically reforming the representative system. we might improve our country so as to turn the use of machinery into a more profitable channel, to go to the good of the commonwealth; besides, those operatives, who depend upon machine-making in England, are numerically small compared with those who depend on manufacturing by machinery; consequently, therefore, the interests of the many ought not to be sacrificed to those of the few; and if we do not oppose the exportation of machinery, we should tacitly allow a band of speculators and dissatisfied manufacturers to We are learning a lesson which it would have been enrich themselves at the expense of the downfall of the staple manufactures of England, and the consequent ruin of the people.

No doubt, a bill will be brought into Parliament by of the free-trade school; of course, the people have no out of order. say in the matter, but it will not pass; nevertheless, the people must keep a look out for the debates, and more proofs of the necessity of a Radical Reform of that House which wields the destinies of the people in so reckless a manner.

I now conclude these series of ten letters upon the hand-loom weavers' case; nine of them were written in Lancaster and Kirkdale gaols; and I must say, in justice to the Governors of those gaols, that they are in no wise blameable, though it was contrary to the to get them out without inculpating the Governors, whose duties would have prompted them to prohibit their transmission, had they passed into their hands. I do not know what were the facilities for prisoners in other gaols; but Lancaster and Kirkdale are very liberal towards political prisoners.

Men of Colne, so far have I discharged my duty to how can we expect to be otherwise than pusillanimous copies of each letter have been circulated weekly in the of their numbers that, like comets, they are rarely remotest parts of these kingdoms; yes, even to the desk We have a villanous system of Patent Laws, en- of Fox Maule, the whipper-in of the Government

> R. J. RICHARDSON. February 8th, 1841.

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

[Concluded from our last.]

Let us now take a still closer view of the subject. that if Parliament does not allow free trade in ma- open, commence an immediate struggle to escape. I But then, the prince would whisper to them the chinery "a most extensive and lucrative branch of have already shewn how unfairly the upper classes bounty of good John Bull-he would tell them how machinery or tools, until we had radically reformed towards their richer brethren; and if I do not prove is, and ever will be, to the dwelling of the sons of the representation of the people, which, had it been that, in this at least, they fulfil more than the golden toil ione fifty years ago, would have prevented England rule requires, namely, "to do as they would be done from falling into her present degraded and humbled unte," I shall be greatly mistaken. What a beautiful position, and her people from seeking a fair market steeple-house they are just finishing, at the bottom for their labour in other countries, in consequence of of Kirkgate, for the upper and middle classes house is wanting-a plentiful supply of water-not "I have often heard the observation in Germany, one without a privy, ash-holes, extra water closets, You may try to stop the exportation of your ma- grates, and sumpholes-good spouting-top and common sewerage, with other means to take off all bad smells and prevent nuisance-well-flagged causeways, The Doctor's favourite emigration scheme is a capital and beautifully paved streets—sweet plots of garden blossoms, grass waving-yez, in the midst of a popuin the above quotation. Yes, yes, we rid ourselves of lous and manufacturing town the luxurious odour and to catch a glance, they have to do it at the risk of being sent to prison for peeping over the walls or through the paling.

Let us see, then, what return is made-what the upper and middle classes do for the labourer in a simiwithout any apparent resources to fall back upon, save ashes, or carried off by the rain as it is exhaled in vapours; and the stench wafted back again into the

there were, in the year 1836, 229 factories, (116 woollen) five hundred inhabitants, in one locality, entirely desti-113 cotton,) 38 bleaching establishments, 30 dying es- tute of one useable privy. There were three in an entablishments, 1,559 manufacturing establishments, 278 try, but the soil had not been removed of so long that hosiery establishments, 125 ribbon establishments, 45 they literally ran over-down the passage and out at printing establishments, 322 lace, blonde, &c. estab- each end: the ash-holes were also tilled to overflowing. lishments, 25 chemical works, 48 iron works, 18 ma- And here, in summer time, the inhabitants, who are chine-making establishments, with many others, making chiefly Irish, empty their beds, consisting of chaff, 2,899 in all. Much attention has been paid of late to shavings, &c., to get rid of the filth which, certainly, the manufactures of machinery in Saxony, "the Sachu- makes the ash-place a moving concern. The surface of schen Maschinenbau Compagnie, (Saxon Machine-making | these streets, as a matter of course, is covered and imlishments have been formed; machines and models property where, at least, one hundred people had but have been imported, both from England and other the use of one small privy. But there are scores of they slip down behind walls or corners, or else annoy There needs no logical tact to convince the most some other person's property where a better supply of

in Germany. Now, the Germans have got the heads, The working classes have fewer artificial and more and, as if hell had been raked to find means for their

things as they are, rather than make, as they sav. a bother about it. Just look at the mother of one of these her young brood are kept within doors; if moderately fine, it is impossible to confine them, and out they go: in a few minutes little Dick is brought in by some of fact is, he pitched head foremost into the gutter about a yard from the door, and was almost suffocated. Tom, who is bigger, comes in a few minutes later, holding up his sludgy hands, his brat besmeared with the same composition, believing like a bear; he, too, has tumbled, or been pushed down by Billy Sauce 'em; and thus, the poor mother has her hands full; perhaps, no money, no water, no soap; what is she to do? Oh, these dirty streets! she cries; God help poor people? we shall all be lost! The father, too, who has hard to toll all day, and then to tramp a mile, or so, to his home, is ill clad and ill ahod, through such streets, such broken and bad causeways, in worse than the dark, past projecting steps, perhaps, is tripped up. tumbles down some unprotected cellar steps, with which the town abounds, breaks an arm or a leg, if not his neck, is picked up by a saucy police or watchman, who swears he was drunk, or he would not have been there; he is taken to the lock-up, thence to the infirmary or the charnel house, and his family, poor things, to the bastile, there to be separated from their mother! and then, and then, and then-God knows what next. Some may say that this is over ira wnmere fiction; but, had I space, I could give facts, and

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

"The river looks on Marathon, And Marathon looks on the sea; And musing there an hour sione. I dreamt that Greece might still be free

We do not dream, however, we know it; and I wish that working men would "muse an hour alone" over what I have written for their benefit; for I flitter myself facts like these, which come home to their abodes may stir them up to look further still; and, by a ceaseless agitation, and determination never to lend helping hand to any farther scheme of class legislation, they will nail their colours to the mast head, and let the cry be. "Universal Sufferm, and No Surrender." Let them consider who are the owners of cottage property, and they will find the vast majority to consist of those who are new seeking a brick and mortar franchise, for more effectually serving their own ends. Is not the 'sincerity' of their professions seen in the present condition of cottage property? Let them wipe away this stain from their escutches before they are entrusted with farther power.

I am, dear Sir, Yours respectfully, WILLIAM HARR. Superintendent of the statistical survey lately made in Leeds. Leeds, Feb. 5, 1841.

> UNION IS STRENGTH. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-We read, that when the First Great Cause, by His all-powerful flat, called all nature from the womb of nonentity, and had given each component part of the system its place, office, or function, he pronounced all things "GOOD," yes, VERY GOOD; but, somehow or other, things have become VERY BAD. This latter fact is too well known to require the trouble of much close investigation.

Well, what is it? Why the canting barrel-bellied

hypocrite who says he is "the Legate of the Skies." while enacting the tragedy of Rathcormac-and who trade of England to foreigners; it will also furnish declares his office "sacred," while fleecing the flock, devouring the fat, and "robbing the widows' houses," would fain have us give credence to his tub-droppings and become mute, seeing that our woes are only the chastisements of the Lord, for our individual sins of omission and commission.

Query. How is it that the black wolves in sheep's clothing, and their whelps, don't get a slice of the chastisement? Is honest industry more deserving of the prison rules to write for the press; for I found means rod than those who have converted the temple into a den of thieves," and who have carried desolation and misery to every cotter's hearth? No, no, the blasphemy of these sanctimonious crutches of corruption is too glaring to arrest popular attention, further than to be condemned. Were the poor, the needy, the insulted and suffering millions to be taciturn at the command of this God-dishonouring gang of sable-coated and blackhearted dissemblers, the stones beneath our feet would upbraid us for our infatuation, and curse us for our guilty silence.

Don't think, Sir, that I have stepped out to fire upon the whole crowd of parsons, en musse, for I am certain there are some among them yet untouched by "the leaven of unrighteousness," though such is the paucity seen, and the blessings attendant on their visits " Few, and far between."

The philosophers of the Malthusian school, unable to disprove the existence of wide-spread misery, would have us subscribe to the doctrine of " redundant population," and would, of course, have the poor, the working man, to disobey the command of his Creator, and counteract the dictates of nature. But this benstly parson, and his brutal gang, have yet to demonstrate that God has made more mouths than he has created food to fill, and they also forget to propound their doctrine to the wealthy idlers. Would it not be far better to carry their dogmas to the palace rather than to the cot, and thunder them in the ears of the prince rather ing of dogs, horses, monkeys, and brats, and, therefore.

There is another race of philosophers in this country, which ought not to be passed by without notice-I mean the Owenites, who are the antipodes of the Malthusian sect. Although I differ, in toto, from these men on points of theology, yet their views of the present position of society, and the remedial measures they propound for its reorganization, are such as demand the attention of every friend to his kind. The order of society is completely inverted: the circumstarces surrounding us, and with which we are brought into frequent contact, are such as, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, militate against our individual interest, or are inimical to the general weal. Society indubitably requires a remodelling: a different system of training must be adopted; in short, "old things must pass away, and all things become new."

It would be well if the Chartists and Socialists, generally, would think upon the admirable saying of Bronterre-" Every rational Socialist must be a Chartist, and every rational Chartist must be a Socialist." Allow me, Sir, to express my surprise that both parties do not act more in concert; both have one object in view, namely, the happiness of the human race-both war against existing evils, and both ought to work together, leaving religious matters at home for more private use, as they are not weapons meet for political

The Socialists and the Chartists have both to combat the same enemy; the objects of both are alike bostile to the views, objects, and designs of those, who, for well-known reasons, love things as they are. The annihilation of Chartism, and the destruction of Socialism, is the desire of "the powers that be"-both are marked out as victims; therefore, let us aid each other, which may be done without the least compromise on either hand. Separate from points of theological disputation, the two systems must be amaignmated to effectuate and give permanency to that

schemes, tricks, and subterfuges of the itinerating crotchet-mongers and pioneers of faction; but I fear that my thread will be too long, and shall, therefore, conclude by exhorting the Socialists to aid their Charcannibal system, and establish freedom, and, consequently, happiness, on a firm and durable foundation.

Let the Chartists beware of crotchet-mongers and unprincipled agitators; and, should a few unstable individuals in our own ranks, from motives yet unknown, assail our organ, the Star, and its conductor, heed them not-tares are yet among the wheat, and we must not be discomfited at the spostacy of a few, even though they have made a trade of Chartism, and

Something mysterious hangs over us, but a little time will give a solution to the paradoxical conduct of certain parties. But let the Charter, the whole Charter. and nothing less than the Charter, be our motto. Yours, truly,

WM. RIDER. Leeds, Feb. 10th, 1841.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST, Robert Hume, James Farrar, and James Clifford, all attached to a theatrical company, lately performing at Whitehaven, were, after a long emmination before the magistrates of Workington, committed to our goal for trial at the ensuing assizes, on a charge of committing a violent assault, with intent to murder, on Robert Archibald, master mariner, and George Thomlinson, farmer, both of Flimby.—Carlisle Journal.

INFAMOUS CHARGE. - William Fletcher, aged 21. duced by native competition," and "the low German degradation and misery, every thing with which they and James Chittern, 24, both described as grooms, cotton manufacturers have driven those of England out have to do, only contributes to their oppression. Wages | were sentenced to fifteen years' transportation, at of the market." More improved machinery will very are reduced to the starving point, feed dear, and taxes the Central Criminal Court, for threatening to

Emperial Barliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, February 9. Viscount MRLBOURNE called the attention of the House to her Majesty's message respecting her wish to confer some signal mark of favour on Lord Keane, by making a provision for that Noble Lord and his two next male heirs; and after adverting to the services of Lord Keans in India, for which he had on a former occasion received the thanks of their Lordships, the Noble Viscount moved an address to her Majesty in accordance with the tenor of her most gracious

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, Feb. 9. In reply to a question from Mr. O'CONNELL, Lord PALMERSTON said that he could not lay before the House the treaty between this country and Texas

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

Lord PALMERSTON said that upon that very day

Lord STANLEY desired to learn whether any prewhous instructions had been sent out on the subject. Lord PALMERSION replied that the despatches from Mr. Fix had only been received on Saturday, and that day (Tuesday) was the first upon which the final instructions could be sent out. A former case, however, upon which Mr. Fox had been fully instructed, was precisely similar in principle to the present. Mr. HUMB quoted an order of the day of the Lieu-

gium on the conduct of the parties engaged in the desof by them? Lord J. RUSSELL replied that the document had

been communicated, and the views of the Government spon the subject had been; represented to the Government of America Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked, whether the British Government had approved or disapproved of the destruc-

tion of the Caroline! Lord PALMERSTON replied that her Majesty's Gofrom all parts of the House.

In answer to another question from Mr. HUME, Lord PALHERSTON stated that the opinion of her Majesty's rican Minister in London, and to the American Government by Mr. Fox. The cheering was again renewed on hearing this declaration from the Noble

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

Mr. F. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abilition of the punishment of death in certain cases. The bill was nearly the same as the one he had unsuccessfully introduced to the House last session of Parliament, but he had arranged it so that each instance in which the punishment of death was proposed to be abolished was made the subject of a separate clause. He confined the operation of the present Bill to England and Wales, but he pledged himself, if successful in carrying this Bill through Parliament, that he would bring in similar bills for Ireland He was glad to find that Ministers intended at length to bring in a Bill for the purpose of abolishing the punishment of death in some cases; and If any disclosure had been made to him as to the extent introduction. As, however, he could not hope that it would go to the extent he thought necessary, he then moved for leave to bring in his Bill, which, however, he would not carry into committee until he should have an opportunity of seeing the Ministerial measure. Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

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

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

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

Mr. EWART observed, that Ireland also had a similar benefit, in her institution of assistant barristers. They, however, were permitted to practise at the bar; plan which has for its object the advancement of the and this had its advantage, in keeping the judges familiar with the law. He wished to carry the principle of the measure yet farther than the Government and permanent basis, as well as the upholding of the had proposed, by substituting throughout the king- character and honour of our nation. dom stipendiary magistrates for the present justices of

the peace. the civil administration of justice.

Mr. HUME agreed in the views of Mr. Ewart. He these salaries, but he wished the limit of the jurisdiction extended to £100.

Mr. Hawes concurred in this wish. It was so important to vest judicial appointment in the Crown, the duties of my profession, and serve a locality—the cellor or the Lord Chief Justice.

of the Lord Chief Justice.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT objected to the notion of substituting stipendiary magistrates for the present unpaid I purpose to establish immediately in Glasgow, shall magistracy, and would feel great jealousy of any measure know no medium policy, worship no party, but serve having that tendency.

Mr. VILLIERS thought there was nothing in the pre-

sent proposal to excite either jealousy or alarm. Mr. CRESSWELL apprehended great dissatisfaction to suitors if they were forced into a court from which there would be no appeal; and great expence to har from the imputation that they would be corrupted revising barristers, but no decline of independence had followed.

Mr. Fox MAULE deemed it best to abstain for the present from giving compulsory jurisdiction for a higher amount than £20. The County Courts had already, and Caledonia is to possess no national press? It is true, would still possess, power to decide upon larger amounts. where both the parties consented. Leave having been given for this Bill,

the reserves to County Courts of that business in hand pig which, in the country, is now devolved cause demands it. The wants of the times cry aloud manufacturers.—W. Walker, and G. Walker, Horbury, to local Commissioners. The same sort of reference for it; da might in country cases of insolvency. And the our path.

Commissioners in the same sort of reference for it; da might also with advantage take the busiling regist nest of huntar in the country. The number of Judges

increasing their number.

Mr. HAWRS was sure the measure would give great given to introduce the Bill. On the motion of Mr. EMERSON TENNENT, the House

of designs; and he then proposed an extension of the raise 800 shares at ten shillings each, payable on the term of three months, the present limit of protection, 20th of February, to James Moir, George Ross, and meeting. to a term of twelve months. Mr. M. PHILIPS was unfavourable to the change.

Mr. LABOUCHERE doubted the expediency of exending the term beyond half a year. Mr. COLQUHOUN supported the motion. Mr. MORRISON thought six months sufficient.

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to all change. Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD continued to desire protecection for works of invention. Mr. O'CONNELL was an advocate for the twelve months term.

Mr. HUME said, this was going a great deal too far; indeed, he and Mr. BROTHERTON, who fellowed him, saw no necessity for any protection at all. Mr. WARBURTON thought it hazardous to take so long a term as twelve months.

Mr. E. TENNENT replied; and the Chairman was instructed to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill field and a free start for The National. in accordance with Mr. E. Tennent's proposal; which was done, and leave granted. Mr. O'CONNELL moved for various returns relating

to licensed victuallers; after which, Mr. DIVETT asked leave to bring in a Bill for allowing Jews to make the declaration contained in the instructions of the Government had been sent to the Acts 1 and 2 Victoria, chap. 5 and 15, on ad-Mr. Fox, but neither the Noble Lord nor the House mission to corporate offices. He thought it but just to would expect him to state what those instructions put the Jews on the same footing with the Quakers and the Moravians.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS resisted this motion. He believed there was only one individual whom such a Bill would munications should have immediate attention at all benefit—namely, Mr. David Salomons, who had times. petitioned the House upon the subject. His own objection was, that this concession would be used as an argument for ulterior measures. The Jews were not to be considered as a peculiar sect but as a separate nation; and they had, therefore, no claim to municipal or political franchises in England.

Mr. WARBURTON said, that Sir Robert Inglis, if he tenant-Governor of Upper Canada, passing a high eulotreated them as aliens, ought to bring in a Bill for ment, rights and wrongs of labour, &c. &c.; in short, excluding them from property in land. No evil was give familiar and clear illustrations of every tyrannical this document had ever been transmitted to her Ma- stated which their admission would involve. Gentle- system or juggling humbug, all of which writings I ings, as the admission is but one penny, and plenty jesty's Government, and whether it had been ap roved men had complained last year of Mehemet Ali for his alleged persecution of the Jews, but really their own civil persecution of that people was just as bad.

Mr. GLADSTONE said Mr. Warburton had illustrated Sir R. Inglis's objection, in arguing that because Jews are permitted to enjoy the privilege of holding land, therefore Jews must be admitted to ulterior privileges. He would not, however, resist, the introduction

of the Bill. Mr. HAWES asserted the right of every subject of vernment thought, under the peculiar circumstances of the Crown to partake all political privileges, without the case, that the capture of the Caroline was justifiable. respect to his religious opinions. He hoped the Bill This announcement was received with loud cheering would lead to a full discussion of the whole subject in some of the further stages.

Mr. A. WHITE said that a respectable constituent of his own at Sunderland had been excluded by the exist-Government had been communicated to the Ame- ing law from a corporate office to which he had been elected. If we wished to convert the Jews, we ought to act on the christian principle of doing to them as we would that they should do to us. Mr. DIVETT said a few words in reply, and leave was given to introduce the Bill.

> The House then adjourned till Thursday. ACCIDENT AT CASTLE DOUGLAS.

BREAKING DOWN OF A CHARTIST MEETING ROOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-It is a painful task, at any time, to announce accidents, and to appeal to the public in vance; 4th, their name and place of abode, clearly behalf of the sufferers. On the present occasion, I written, not only so as to be read, but in such a regret to state, that a very severe accident occurred at | manner that a letter may reach the parties through the Castle Douglas, on Friday, the 5th of February, Post-Office. through which a number of working men have suffered severe injuries, and some of them, I fear, may be disabled for life.

I shall state the simple facts of the case, and leave | Pills, thus showing that what have been considered the subject with my brother Chartists, who have, on different disorders, and requiring different treatall occasions, so nobly aided the imprisoned, supported ment, all originated in the same cause, and can be to which that Bill would go, he would have waited its the unfortunate, and upheld their character for cured by one uniform treatment. Parr's Life Pills, generosity and justice.

On my arrival at Castle Douglas, according to previous appointment, I learned that Mr. Maitland, of Gelston Castie, and other scrubs in the neighbourhood, had rattled in their carriages, and calling some of the magistrates together, as well as visiting the tradesmen who had the letting of the Mason's Lodge, prohibited my proposed meeting in any of the public rooms in the

I resided, in my boyhood, many years in Castle Douglas. I have not been there since I was publicly of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowengaged in the political movement; therefore there was an unusual arxiety to hear my proposed lecture. A workroom belonging to Mr. Inglia, coach builder was, at length, procured, and long before the hour of meeting the working men flocked in from all the surrounding villages. The room was packed full, but the joists were never intended to carry such an unusual burden, and the consequence was that the greater part of the flooring gave way, and some 500 people were cust down with dreadful force on the top of each other and into the apartment beneath, where a scene of confusion ensued which totally baffles all description.

I was detained in conversation by one of the magistrates, who, together with a great number of the middle-class, were bending their steps to the meeting room, and but for that fortunate circumstance, every one is of opinion that a difference of two minutes or less, would have settled all matters of dispute between the Government and the "little Doctor." As it was, many of the shopkeepers, and one or two medical men went down in the melee-however, with their usual good fortune, they escaped scot free. The whole mischief fell upon a number of unlucky working men, and God knows, their weakened frames, stinted in nourishment, contributed much to their helplessnesss, and adds | New Broad-street.

to their misfortunes. sustained, from a compound fracture in the leg to a Falcon square. simple bruise on the head-fortunately, no lives were lost. A number of working men are, consequently so seriously injured as to be utterly unable to pursue their usual trades, and, I imagine, it is only necessary to street, Red Lion-square. mention this to secure a public subscription from the people-from all, at least, whose means will enable them to soothe the sufferings of the poor and put a balm upon the wounds of the injured. Mr. Aitken, bookseller, and Mr. Blair, butcher. Castle Douglas, will be happy to receive and distribute

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

TO THE WORKING MEN OF SCOTLAND. MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYHEN!-In addressing you at this time I need not make any lengthened apology, especially when I consider that I am about to lay before you, for your consideration, a great cause in which we are engaged-the establishment of the Chartist movement in Scotland on a secure

At all times, whether lecturing in public or conversing in private, it has been my study and endeavour to Mr. WOOD (of Middlesex) deprecated this last sug- add more to your stock of knowledge—to discover gestion, and while he approved the present measure, your wants—to listen to the story of your wrongs, and yet he cautioned the House against allowing this new to lay bare the robbery of your masters—the cruelty class of magistrates to absorb the criminal as well as of your tyrants! I sincerely hope, my friends, that I have succeeded in securing at least a share of your confidence; and if so, it shall be my future labour to prove. did not think the money would be badiy laid out in by my exertion, that I deserved it. I have lectured as Sheffield. Atts. Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. Soie, long as my health will permit, and as often as my strength would allow.

Two courses lay before me: one was to descend to that he trusted the patronage would not be an object other was to devote time and talent to the cause, and tion. It might safely be exercised by the Lord Chan- become the servant of a nation—the friend of the work- J. and T. Bury, Liverpool, feather merchants.—T. man-the advocate of the rights of labour. I have Haigh and E. Franceys, Liverpool .- T. Procter and J. Mr. O'CONNELL considered the chief defect of the chosen the latter course; voluntarily have I adopted it, Edwards, Liverpool, dyers.—W. Wisher and Thomas bill to be, that it did not combine the criminal with and I am now about to launch my bark upon the Colbeck, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners.-P. Berry, J the civil jurisdiction. It constituted a paralytic judge, waters of political agitation, trusting that principle Hitchen, G. Dixon, and J. Wood, Halifax, tool makers, alive on the civil side, but dead on the criminal. The will be supported, consistency respected, and the just J. Knight and J. A. Forrest, Liverpool, lead merchants. courts of the present magistrates were certainly not provisions of the Charter more securely implanted in R. Harrison, and R. Knowles, Billinge, Lancashire, the courts of the poor man. He should be very sorry the bosoms and affections of the people, through the timber-dealers. to see any of the paironage given to judges, except the advocacy of a national paper, which shall not bend to a Chancellor, who was a responsible Minister of the time-serving policy, kneel to the enemies of the people, Crown It would destroy the political independence or lose sight, for one moment, of the prize which is gazed of the junior bar to put their promotion in the hands at and longed to be grasped by millions of panting and impatient slaves

My friends, this Chartist organ, The National, which as a sincere Chartist organ the great mass of the oppressed workmen of this land; be devoted to the worker, not the eater-to the slave, not to the master. Two things please me in deliberating upon this project. First-There is an urgent necessity for creating a national Chartist organ in Scotland, which shall them, if appeals were allowed, into which they could fearlessly advocate the rights, and openly reflect the be inveigied by low practitioners. He vindicated the wrongs of the labourer; which shall speak alone to the workman-which shall place a mirror before his eyes, by patronage, in the hands of the Judges. The Judges and a weapon in his hands, by which the deepest had now for some years had the appointment of the roguery may be seen, and the most formidable enemy overthrown. Secondly-There is a national duty to be performed at this momentous period, which every Chartist ought to aim at, and every Scotchman glory in. Is it to be said, fellow-countrymen, that Old Perth and Dandes have their Chronicles-they are excellent in their localities; Glasgow has its Circular, a publication which must be as often praised as it is Mr. Fox MAULE moved the introduction of another read. Why should not Scotland have her national connected with it, and enabling the Chancellor to direct organ of Chartism as well as England have her farspread and ably conducted Star? Nay, more, the

> I registered a solemn promise in a court of justice, as regards E. Nanson, sen.-W. Slater, and J. Parry, cuted you, and imprisened your leaders; or of any and W. Hollins, Manchester, commission merchants; consternation by an alarm of fire. The engines of

> I propose to edit this projected paper, and to devote Forthcoming Charlist Meetings. satisfaction to the mercantile interests; and leave was my whole energy in conducting it, for the benefit solely of the working men.

How is it to be started? You, my friends, must went into committee on the laws affecting the copyright answer me that, by your subscriptions. I propose to William Thompson, who have agreed to act as treasurers conjointly for the paper.

I would pay interest on each share, not less than five per cent. nor mere than ten per cent. per annum. I would issue the first No. of the paper on Saturday, the 20th of March, 1841, continuing it weekly as long as 17th, at Mottram; and on Saturday evening, 19th, the people considered that it went the whole length in Chartist politics, and, therefore, was deserving of support. I would admit of payments by instalments at the rate of two shillings weekly up to the 20th of March, so as to enable working men to become shareholders; I would suggest that all shareholders to the amount of ten shares, or representatives of ten shares, do meet in Glasgow on the 20th of February, to enter into all necessary arrangements for the starting of the paper; and I call upon all Chartists to subscribe, as readers, one quarter in advance, so as to give a fair

As proprietor of the paper, I would be, of course, amenable to the shareholders; but, as editor, I would admit of no controul in my writings from companies

or individuals. Those trades which desired a direct interest in the paper, could not do better than take ten shares at once, although I shall pledge myself to admit all official statements sent to me by authorised individuals belonging to the various trades, whether they become subscribers or not; and I can assure there that I have their several interests so much at heart that their com-

In conducting the paper, I may say, in the words of a vulcar, but yet expressive phrase, I would go the whole hog in Chartism, and you know it Independent of the editorial articles, I would every week give my views clearly and fearlessly upon the factory system, rural police, currency, banking, and paper money, Scottish Poor Law, Philosophy of Aristocratic Governwould endeavour to present each quarter in a clear

copy to each subscriber who paid in advance. Finally, I would record the movements of the Chartists in every town throughout Scotland, and make the paper a source of continued interest, information, and pleasure to every hard-handed son of toil. If I have neglected to notice anything of importance

in this address, I will supply the deficiency to any cor- Buildings School Room, Ouseburn, on Sunday, the respondent, or to the board of £10 shareholders, on the 14th, at ten o'clock in the morning; and in the 20th of February.

recruit for the patriotic service of the press? Decide at once for the cause—for yourselves—for the honour of our native land. The press you must havewhether you accept of me or not is another question. Serve your cause, serve your country, I have sworn to serve both. Therefore, anxiously looking to the 20th of February to know whether I must stand by the press, and thenceferward to the 20th of March to see whether you stand by the cause, I am, dear friends.

Your devoted advocate.

P.S.-All communications to be addressed, (postpaid,) to William Thompson, Princes Street, Glasgow, the writers stating clearly, 1st, that they are shareholders in the National; 2nd, what amount of shares they will take; 3rd, what instalments they will ad-

have been cured simply by the use of Parr's Life although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy hose delightful symptoms of a return to strong health. viz., good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing discase of however long standing, exhibits on the part legde of his subject.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, February 5. BANKRUPIS.

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

Duckham, W. J. Little Love-lane, Cheapside, hosier. Feb. 17, at two, March 19, at eleven. Att. Lewis, Arundel-street, Strand. Kemp, W. R. Eastcheap, wholesale grocer, Feb. 16,

at two, March 19, at one. Atta. Templer and Co.. Great Tower-street. Lewis, G. Mile-end-road, licensed victualler, Feb. 16, at one, March 19, at twelve. Atta Lucas and Parkinson, Argyll-street, Regent-street

Freshney, S. Bond-street, Chelses, grocer, Feb. 19, at two, March 19, at one. Att. May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Watling, L. Upper-street, Islington, butcher. Feb. 16. at two, March 19, at eleven. Atta Aston and Wallis,

Jennings, W. Gloucester, tailor, Feb. 9, March 19, at I regret to say that some very severe injuries were eleven, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. Att. Watson, Jenkins, J. Haverfordwest, auctioneer, Feb. 24. March 19, at one, at the Mariner's Hotel, Haverfordwest. Atts. Rees, Haverfordwest; and Hastings, Harpur-

> Todd, T. Birmingham, factor, Feb. 24, March 19, at eleven, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atta. Messra. Ryland, Birmingham; and Taylor and Co., Bedford-row. Robson, J. and W. K. Newcastle-upen-Tyne, grocers, Feb. 24, at eleven, March 19, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Atts. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

Cooke, G. Northampton, scrivener, Feb. 22, March 19, at twelve, at the Peacock Inn, Northampton. Atta. Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Inner Mayor, E. L. Northampton, innkeeper, Feb. 23,

March 19, at one, at the Peacock Inn, Northampton. Atts. Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench-walk, Temple. Pearson, J. Lockwood, Almondbury, Yerkshire, draper, Feb. 11, March 19, at one, at the White Swan

Inn, Huddersfield. Atts. Barker and England, Huddersfield; and Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row. Clay, R. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, merchant, Feb. 26, March 19, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Huddersfield. Atts. Sykes, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield; and Edye, Clement's-inn. Bridgewater, E. Birmingham, victualler, Feb. 24

March 10, at one, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atts. Greatwood, Birmingham; Harrison, Birmingham; and Smith and Atkins, Gray's-inn. Davis, J. S. Sheffield, Yorkshire, furniture dealer, Feb. 16, March 19, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Aldermanbury. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

chester, bankers; as far as regards W. R. Ravenscroft.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, February 9. BANKRUPTS. Thomas Proctor, merchant, Fenchurch.

Charles Bertram, wine-merchant, Bury-street, St. James Startin, ship-owner, Winchester-street. Timothy Abraham Curtis, merchant, Tokenhouse-John Oliver York, iron-founder, Duke-street, West

minater. Samuel Peace Ward, common brewer. Liverpool. John Ackerson Erredge, bookseller, Brighton. Henry Wheeler, innkeeper, Chester. Benjamin Coles, grocer, Olney, Buckinghamshire. John Carter, corn miller, Eiland, Yorkshire. William Bridge, shoemaker, Deritend, Warwickshire John Appleton, ironmonger, Hounglow. Charles Joseph Carttar, banker, Greenwich George Johnson, fruiterer, Leeds. George Blamy, baker, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, John Naylor, wire-drawer, Manchester. John Egiington, builder, Walsall, Staffordshire. James Sharp and Robert Pearson, machine makers,

Bradford, Yorkshire. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. J. Diggle and W. Barlow, Heywood, Lancashire,

joiners.-H. Booth and G. Booth, Manchester, hat for it; danger lies in delay, and defeat frowns upon Yorkshire, dyers.—E. Nanson, sen., E. Nanson, jun., and J. S. Nanson, Sheffield, common brewers; as far

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.-Mr. Leech will lecture at the following places during the next week:—On Sunday evening, the 14th, at Salford; on Tuesday evening, the 16th, at Ashton; on Wed-

at Stockport. THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE delegate meeting will the skirts of his gown. He was accordingly escorted be held on Sunday, the 21st, at the National Charter to Leeds, and given into custody. We understand Association, Brown-street, contiguous to St. Anhe has since confessed that he belongs to Killingdrew's Church, Travis's-street, Manchester. The
worth, Warwickshire, and that he had been in cus3 4 5 1 14 4 1 8 10 1 16 0 2 1 9 1 16

to send delegates.

lows:-South Shields, Tuesday, 16th; Sunderland, Wednesday, 17th; Swalwell, Thursday, 18th; Win- been attending his final examination, and immelaton, Sunday, 21st, half-past ten in the morning; diately put on his mother's apparel, and set off to Blaydon, same day, three in the afternoon. Blaydon, same day, three in the afternoon. SHEFFIELD .- A meeting of shareholders in

the projected building for the public purposes of working men, for agreeing to rules, and paying deposits, is to be held on Monday, in the Association Room, Porter-street, at seven o'clock .- Mr. R. Olby will deliver a lecture in the Association Room. Porter-street, on Sunday evening, concerning the death of John Clayton.

MANCHESTER .- Mr. Abel Heywood will give a second lecture on phantasmagoria, for the benefit of the Manchester Local Victim Fund; when he will shew a great variety of figures, and pledges himself to amuse all parties. Mr. Buchanan, the Social Missionary, will give a new phantasmagoria. in the Tib-stre t Room, on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd, for the benefit of the wives and families of the Manchester imprisoned Chartists. It is hoped that all who wish to lend their aid in behalf of these persecuted individuals, will attend on the above even-

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.-Dr. P. M. M'Douall, the people's friend, will deliver two lec-tures on the "Rights of Labour," in the Joiners Hall, on Friday evening, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th, at half-past seven o'clock each night. Dr. M'Douall will likewise deliver a discourse in Byker Joiners' Hall, Newcastle, at two o'clock in the after-Now, my friends, I have made you a fair offer of noon of the same day. All members of Trades' my continued services; will you enlist me in the grand Unions are respectfully requested to attend. The army as an eld soldier in the cause, although a new sum of twopence each will be taken at the door, to defray expences.

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

BRADFORD. - CHARTIST SERMON. - Mr. John Arran will preach a sermon, to the inhabitants of Daisy Hill, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, in the Old Cat Inn; and on the Wednesday evening he will deliver a lecture, in the same place, at eight o'clock. On the 22nd instant he has engaged to deliver a lecture to the Chartists of Wapping. at the house of Mr. Carrodus, North Tavern, to commence and capitalists find some difficulty in pro- obtain. The demand for Cats and Catment at eight o'clock in the evening. A public meeting curing their usual supply of "stiff." Conse- languid, but prices were supported. There was

James Greaves, of Austerlands; and in the evening, the value of money after its present state of relaxa-A Boon! A Boon!—Cases of every description Ashton-under-Lyne, in the Chartist Association that trade at present is dull, and that the "medium" ley. At to-day's market there was a good showed

BATH .- On Sunday evening next, Mr. C. Bolwell will lecture in the Chartist Room, on "The Science of Government." LOUGHBOROUGH .- A Council Meeting is to be holden to-morrow. The attention of Hathern, Mountsorrel, Sheepshead, Leake, &c. is directed to this meeting.

THE PROTECTED CAPITALIST AND HIS CA-LABOURER AND HIS LABOUR.

manufactory, but finding it impossible to bring the men hands, they (the masters) made great promises, and localities. held out great hopes to the work people, which had the desired effect in procuring them. People came thither day last; and has published an address "To the from almost every town and village in Lancashire Chartists of Great Britain" in the English Chartist day as has not been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently the consequently there has been known since the introduction of the consequently the cons and Cheshire. But, mark the sequel! No sooner had they got them there, than the masters began to practice all sorts of tyranny, making good the old adage, degenerate into mere "talking clubs," but to render refuse of this and Manchester market last week "we have you fast now, and we can do what we like them "Normal Schools for the education of political to number, being principally from Scotland; how notice of an abatement, to the tune of five shillings, Irish that were there were left over from the late." with you." About three weeks since, the masters gave teachers." notice of an abatement, to the tune of five shillings, from every four loom weaver. The hands whispered out, which the masters got wind of, but took no notice until a few hours before the expiration of the notice, when the hands were surprised by the sudden stoppage of the engine; and, upon inquiry, they were told something was amiss with it. This is a trick which has been repeatedly resorted to, under similar circumstances; the main and sole object of which was to prevent the weavers from getting in their cuts, and in the event of their not returning to their work at the reduced price, to cheat the hands out of some two, some three, and some four each, which according to Cotton Law would be forfeited. The masters, in order to carry out their robbery and villany, sent for a band of blue bottle police, to guard, to be sure, the master's property, and intimidate the turn-outs; overlookers, lickspittles, and understrappers, were sent to scour the surrounding towns for the surplus people, who were out of employment, to bring in as knobsticks. Not satisfied even with that, they used their influence on every occasion, where they had any, in preventing the turnouts from procuring work at other mills. In one justance, two young women went to Ashton, and got a shop, but no sooner did the masters hear of this than they sent one of their tools in the shape of a man, but who is certainly a disgrace to human nature, to Ashton, who saw the females, and promised them if they would but return, the condition would be, that they would have their looms again, and should, in adtions, and returned to Droylsden with the full expectation of having their looms again according to promise, but alas! it was all delusion! On approaching their old masters, they were told to go about their business: after persuading them to lcave the place they were then at, and not only so, but they have forfeited what work they had done at the Ashton shop, and rendered | courts? themselves less liable to procure work any where else; being, no doubt, set down in the black book, with a full description of their persons, names, and ages. This is a species of superlative rascality, treachery, and black-hearted deception. By the exertion of the tools. nearly the number of hands have been procured to supply the places of those who turned out, and the consequence is, that the rest are now walking the lanes, not knowing what to do. The masters have declared never to have them again, and what aggravates the thing more is, the whole families worked at this mill, and, of course, they have all met the same fate. The spinners

and dressers were compelled by the masters to send their wives and children into the factory; all who were able, till others could be fetched, or otherwise they must likewise be discharged. Those overlookers and lickspittles, who could and did practise most spite and malignity towards the turn-outs, were best received by the masters; while, on the contrary, those who had hearts and could feel for their fellow-creatures, and could not act the rogue, fool, and knave, late Walsall election three deceased Conservatives value. Fine Beans were more inquired for and were sent about their business—humanity and sym. were personated by three persons who voted in their turn dearer. Peas were taken off slowly without pathy being commodities unknown to these factory tyrannical cotton lerds. The work, before the abatement, was very bad, and the poor people were only able to get as much as kept them living from hand to mouth, at this very inclement season of the agreed to. year, and what they will do now, God only knows. The heads of the families will have to wander up and down the country, in search of work, leaving their poor wives and children at the mercy of providence and chance, and perhaps for months before they will succeed, to say nothing of the expence of removing their goods. Will it be believed, that these masters are celebrated as promoters of religion, temperance. and morality; subscribe to the various charitable institutions; and that their names are blazed about in the different reports, as though they were the most immaculate saints in Christendom? These greedy, grasping, grinding, robbing, plundering villaius, are as mealymouthed, and make as much profession as though they were the most pure, virtuous, and harmless creatures in the world; but, by their conduct, they prove themselves the most odious wretches, and are guilty of cant, hypocrisy, brutality, hard-heartedness, cruelty, and blasphemy. They laugh, jeer, sneer, and exult at the triumph they have achieved over their helpless dependants-a disgrace to religion, to humanity, to society, and to every thing virtuous, honourable, and praiseworthy. The hatters and colliers are yet out, and are no nearer coming to a settlement.

A Suspicious Character.—On Saturday night, a man who gave his name George Southam, about twenty-one years of age, was received into custody Brunswick-street, on Monday evening, at seven, to receive the report of the West Riding delegate with a black beaver bonnet and cap. It seems that the prisoner had come down by the railway train money, and a fair demand for other descriptions at the prisoner had come down by the railway train money, and a rair demand to be the controlled the prisoner had come down by the railway train last week's prices. There has been very list as far as Oakenshaw, when he got out and went into last week's prices. There has been very list as far as Oakenshaw, when he got out and went into last week's prices. There has been very list as a last rain of the ladies' alteration in Barley. Oats have been dull alteration in Barley. the gentlemen's retiring-room instead of the ladies' room. On reseating himself he was told that he had Beans much the same. The canals both above got upon the train for York instead of that for below here are closed with ice.

Leeds, and in changing his seat he demeaned himself nesday evening, at Heywood; Thursday evening, so unseemly that his sex and disguise were sus-17th, at Mottram; and on Saturday evening, 19th, peoted; and one of the policemen, and peote below closely, observed his trousers and heavy boots below Associations in the county are particularly requested tody at Rugby on several charges of horse-stealing, to send delegates. and that he had been committed for trial at the from the United States of America has had a warwickshire Assizes, but that before his removal Mr. Deegan will lecture the ensuing week as folhe effected his escape and ran home, where he arrived even before his father and mother, who had been attending his final examination, and immebeen attending his final examination, and immerited even before his father and mother, who had trade with that country have been induced by the been attending his final examination, and immerited even before his father and mother, who had trade with that country have been induced by the been attending his final examination, and immerited even before his father and mother, who had trade with that country have been induced by the been attending his final examination, and immerited even before his father and mother, who had trade with that country have been induced by the latest of t be established.

> FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

> > PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 4. THE MONEY MARKET, THE CORN LAWS, AND

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS, &c. - Anxious to ascertain

the effect which the recent Ministerial exposition of affairs might have produced, upon that index of mercantile feeling, the "long heads upon 'Change," we this morning paid a long-deferred visit to the vicinity of the Old Lady's mansion, in Threadneedlestreet; and the "notes" we picked up, are hereby street; and the "notes" we picked up, are hereby heavy sale, at some reduction in price, especially presented for circulation. In the first place, the Beans, which fell nearly a shilling a bushel. God league," and its semi-Ministerial countenance, has operated in a remarkable manner upon one section of operated in a remarkable manner upon one section of to 7s. 9d.; Beans 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. On investment-makers, (that is, men who "invest" other 16s. to 21s.; Barley 28s. to 32s. per quarter. people's money in the various stocks, composing the national debt : taking the profit themselves, if the transaction prove lucky, and leaving all losses to in Wheat during the week have not been extensive fall upon the dolts who entrust their cash to the but full prices have been obtained, and, in some keeping of these "investers,")-these, believing that stances, rather more money was paid; in oh, the repeal of the Corn Laws would totally destroy articles of the trade little or nothing has been put the landed interest, and subvert the whole condition of British property, by rendering the produce this day's market we had a fair supply of English of the land actually valueless, have refrained from Wheat, and the samples being in pretty good encabinet weathercock should have been the qr.; foreign Wheat was also in better demand, and roughly stationary on that point. A second must be noted is per qr dearer. Barley maintained party, relying confidently on the strength its price, but there was not much business doing of the landed and Conservative party, to resist the "repeal," even should Ministers "come out" on that subject with all their strength, have taken that subject with all their strength, have taken times dull and in a that subject with all their strength, have taken times dull and in a that have taken times dull and in the times dull and the times dull and the times dull and times advantage of the unwonted supineness of their tinues dull and is rather lower. brother jobbers, to "do a little flimsy" on the strength of it. The result is, that what is termed "money"—i. e., bank rags and bullion—has never healthy character, and as the bakers and delease been remembered so "easy" as at the present time; were desirons or getting into stock, there was afree as, notwithstanding that the rate of discount has enquiry for good and choice qualities of English fallen even as low as four per cent., the bankers Flour, at prices which it was difficult previously to will also be held, on Shrove Tuesday, to adopt memorials to be presented to Lord Normanby, on behalf of Mr. Peddie and Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Notice fixed period. A change of this state of things, must, will be given previously, by placard, of the hour and place.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday next (to-morrow), a lecture will be delivered in the afternoon, by Mr. lecture will be delivered in the afternoon, by Mr. demand for capital, as to cause a total re-action in is going a-begging; and when trade becomes brisk, farmers' wheat, the condition of which being generthe jugglers will take care to have their own price ally better, it was bought up readily of an advance for the temporary use of some of their rag and dross of ls. per qr. counters.

a fire broke out in the engine department of the week, to be unusually light. The demand hathus Standard newspaper, which was providentially disco- been thrown almost entirely upon the granafied vered by a female servant belonging to the dwelling- stocks, and although it has been much confined to house: the machinists, having quitted the premises the town and immediate neighbourhood, holden of PITAL, AGAINST THE UNPROTECTED for the night. An alarm was immediately raised, for the night. An alarm was immediately raised, Wheat have been enabled to realise ld. to 2d. per abundant aid was speedily at hand, (the Norwich bushel over the rates of this day se might. Flor Union Office being nearly next door, all the appara- has also sold on rather better terms; some chain Droylsden is at this time one scene of poverty, tas for extinguishing fire were promptly applied,) United States has brought 36s. 6d. to 37s, and misery, distress, starvation, and want, in consequence and the element was subdued after doing some com- Canada 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel. In the entry of the late turn-out of the power-loom weavers. A few paratively inconsiderable damage. It is a remarkable part of the week, several parcels of Oats found years ago, several gentlemen (save the mark !) from the circumstance, that fires have broken out in twelve buyers for the country, and the few cargoes retown of Stockport, built a large factory in this village; different London newspaper offices, within a period maining have since been held for somewhat higher their original intention was to have made it into a hat of as many months; in consequence of which, the prices; the best mealing at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per offices have unanimously raised the premiums on 45lbs. Oatmeal has brought an advance of 3d to into so close a compass as that, they thought they such policies from double to treble hazardous. 6d. per load. Barley, Beans, and Peas, as has might just do as they thought proper with them; they There were, as we heard, several other fires raging noted. took a second consideration, and converted it into a last night, in various parts of the metropolis; but Liverpool Cattle Market, Feb. 8.—In consecution hell, to fill which, with a sufficient number of our informant was unable to direct us to the precise quence of the long prevailing easterly gales for the

Circular of this week, in which he exhorts his steam-vessels-that of only 160 Beasts, and those brother Chartists not to allow their societies to saving and except a few from Scotland, were the

ANOTHER TORY TRIUMPH .- Lord Eastnor has market. There was a good attendance of buyer, among themselves, and resolved to resist it by turning been returned for Reigate without opposition. A but not stock to purchase, not half of the butches Dr. Bedford, (a Whig) was proposed, but met with

LORD HENLEY died at his residence Whitehallplace, on Tuesday.

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.]

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of tively superior quality, more particularly as related Minto moved the thanks of their Lordships to Sir to the Devons and Scots. Although the weather Robert Stopford, Commododore Napier, Admiral was, on the whole, favourable to slaughtering, and Bandeira, and the officers and men comprising the the attendance of dealers numerous, there was land and sea forces serving under their command, decided falling-off in the demand for beef, and in during the recent transactions in Syria. LORD COLCHESTER suggested that, in addition to

The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord HILL, severally bore testimony to the gallantry of the recent achievements in the Levant; after which the motion was unanimously agreed

Lord Brougham presented a petition from Leicester. dition to that, have the best work. The unsuspecting praying for the abolition of Church Rates; and lasses took them at their word, and left their situa- asked if it was the intention of Government to in- Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was extremely limited, troduce a measure upon the subject this session ! Lord Melbourne said that it was not in his power

> to make any such announcement. Lord Brougham asked if his Noble and Learned Friend on the Woolsack intended to bring in any bill for the improvement of the ecclesiastical The LORD CHANCELLOR replied in the affirmative

Their Lordships then adjourned. In the House of Commons, last night, Lord J.

Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill for the registration of parliamentary electors, which in no registration of parliamentary electors, which in no what impeded again by ice, rendering it unsafe for essential respect, differed from that of last year. He proposed that difference revising barristers should be appointed by the Speaker, from forty-five barristers to work grain out of vessels lying at their usual moorings; but a slight rain this morning, with the barometer steadily going down, gives indicated by the suppose of their usual moorings; but a slight rain this morning. ters nominated by the judges, and that when once cation of a favourable change, although a withering appointed they should hold their offices independently, easterly wind has blown since Friday, and still con-

being removable only upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. He also proposed a court of Houses of Parliament. He also proposed a court of confined to samples in granary, mostly consisting appeal, consisting of three barristers; and instead of foreign, and such brought fully as much money; by an annual revision he should propose that the first the millers only bought in small quantities to supply revision should establish the right for life, under the their immediate wants. Flour on shore was in fall their immediate wants. same circumstances as those under which it had demand, at rather improving prices. There w been originally conferred. Mr. LIDDELL hoped there would be some clause in to the vessels to take away their purchases, the Bill to prevent the personation of voters. At the article therefore must be considered unaltered

names for the Liberal candidate. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved for a select commit-

RATHER On INOUS .- The following circular ha

that a general election is not improbable to take place the previous week, and fine samples of Red we shortly. An emissary of Government was at Wind- somewhat dearer in consequence. sor, on Friday morning, sounding certain parties in n the town, known to be the very obedient servants of the castle.

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, Orders have

been issued from the office of Woods and Forests to make preparations in the House of Lords for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan, and on Thursday morning workmen were busily engaged in taking the necessary measurements. Additional galleries are to be erected on each side of the House for the use of Peers, and another gallery is to be built under the Strangers' Gallery, for the accommodation of FIRE. -On Tuesday afternoon, the banking house those who may be fortunate enough to obtain tickets and in a prison, that I should strive through life to be jun., Liverpeol, timber merchants.—E. Horsey and J. of Messrs. Weston and Young, Wollington-street, of admission from the Lord Great Chamberlain, the to be present in the former Bill, which would probably a thorn in the side of that Government which persent Wright, Manchester, packers.—T. Hollins, S. Hollins, in the Borough, was thrown into a state of great applications for which, it is said, are extremely brainess committed to them by both Eills: Government which withheld the sacred rights of a as far as regards S. Hollins.—A. M'Carter, and R. the Southwark-bridge-road, Morgan's-lane, and the fitting up the House for the approaching trial is Government which withheld the sacred rights of a last last legands of they should be unable to transact it all, he had people. I wish to fulfil my promise. Let me have the means, then, of serving you, and of opposing the common enemy.

Sharples committed to them by both Eils: Government which withheld the sacred rights of a last last legands of the manual interpretation, and in the southwark-ortigo-road, morgan s-lane, and in people. I wish to fulfil my promise. Let me have sharples or a last last legands of the means, then, of serving you, and of opposing the common enemy.

Sharples or a last last legands of the morgan s-lane, and in the southwark-ortigo-road, morg

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARRET, TURSDAY, FEB. 9.--

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WAR ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1841. Oats. Rys. Beans. Barley. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 768 5

States to suspend, in some degree, their purchase see a relative near Hunslet; but on his way was but there has, notwithstanding, been a fair demanded. He stands remanded until his identity for domestic consumption. HUDDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, PA 9.—It is difficult to ascertain the real state of the in this district, owing to the severe weather, which

prevents new goods from coming to the mutal Besides this, the commercial relations with America have produced some alarm, so that for a time check will be put on the ample preparations the were making for a good Spring trade. ROTHERMAM MARKET, FEB. 8.—We had a good supply of stock of both kinds at our market today, but the sales were not so brisk, and the inferior

qualities of Mutton were rather cheaper than he week. Beef, 7s to 7s 6d per st.; Mutton, 63d to 7d THIRSK CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 878. A good supply of all sorts of Grain, which met with Wheat alone maintained its price. Wheat 74.34

HULL CORN MARKET, FEB. 9.—The transicion "operations" of consequence, until the dition, met tolerably free sale at an advance have

Conse- languid, but prices were supported. There was

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, FEB. 6 .- Owing to a change of wind we have a fair supply of soush counley. At to-day's market there was a good showed

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 814-FIRE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.—Last night, The prevalence of easterly winds has caused our just as my letter was posted, (i. e. half-past seven), imports of Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, for the past

> last eight days, the vessels from the other side, being able to secure one Beast. With regard to the price of Beef, we can scarcely or fairly judge, as any price was given that was asked for good Bests. Good Sheep were readily sold at 8d. per lb. with the ordinary qualities at a shade less, and no good stock of either description was left in the marketal a very early hour. Number of Cattle at market:-

LONDON, SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, FED. 9.-The supply of beasts offering in our market of today was somewhat on the increase, and of comparorder to effect a clearance a decline of 2d. per 810s was submitted to on the currencies noted in our last, the thanks of the House, some essential mark of his Sovereign's favour should be presented to Sir R. Stopford.

Stopford. beyond, last week's quotations. Scarcely any lambs were offering, and so inanimate was the trade, that the prices were almost nominal. The late improve ment in the value of yeal was well maintained, but n pigs exceedingly little was doing.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY FEB. 8.-The

supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, from

Beasts, 160; Sheep, 1,684.

owing, probably, to many factors considering useless to show any samples sent up by land in the present state of the rivers; and the fresh arrivals of Oats, as well from our own coast as from Ireland and Scotland, were very trifling indeed. The imports of Foreign Grain have been unimportant consisting only of 1,500 grs of Wheat, from Odessa, and from the same port there have been also 2000 grs. of linseed. The weather has been very severe tinues. The business transacted in Wheat wa little passing in Barley, as the maltsters could not g any change in price. The great brewers complete of limited deliveries of beer during the cold weather and buy Malt very sparingly, and the prices of the tee of Acts relating to South Australia, which was agreed to.

Shortly after the House adjourned.

and buy Mait very sparingly, and the prices of article were barely supported; but so little is passed therein that the quotations cannot be altered gost rally, only in some few instances, were sales in pressed, ls. per qr. decline was submitted to b secondary descriptions. The sales of Oats were cal to a moderate extent, being principally limited been issued to the supporters of Her Majesty's Ministers:—"Lord J. Russell presents his compliments to —, and particularly requests his attendance at the House of Commons every Monday and Friday, at a quarter before four o'clock president to not the Speaker in the chair?"

to a moderate extent, being principally limited bulks in granary; fine Corn was quite as dear as this day se'nnight, and other sorts were held rather more firmly. There was nothing of moment passing in either Linseed or Rapeseed; both articles were held as scarce on the Corn Exchange. Tares were held as scarce on the Corn Exchange. Tares were held as scarce on the Corn Exchange. Secrets of Government.—There is a rumour near counties have not been so extensive as during that a general election is not improbable to take plant

> LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, Con Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Pri ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13. Market-street, gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBS (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Di ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate! internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 121 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting whole of the said Printing and Publishing one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-Pall J. Houson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, February, 13, 1841-)