

The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 41.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

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It has been well and truly observed that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man, who, with the blessing of God, is enabled, every year of his life, to rescue many thousands of his fellow-creatures from an early grave?

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Might be chalked upon every wall in town or country; but as this Medicine has not attained its celebrity as a remedy of Fifty Years standing, from puffing and any description, so neither does it seek to rest its future fame upon any other basis than the simple fact that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND BOTTLES of it are annually sold in Great Britain.

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The superior excellence of this Medicine, which can be attested by any respectable family in Manchester, has induced several unprincipled persons, in various large towns (particularly at St. Helen, Dudley and Liverpool), to vend a Counterfeit Medicine, with a copy of the Bill of directions, although the Proprietor is happy to say with very little success; yet great injury, no doubt, to the suffering infants, and no less pain to their anxious Parents, have been thus occasioned. To prevent which, and in order to obtain the Genuine Medicine, observe that each Bottle has upon the Stamp affixed, and points out the name of "ROBERT BARKER, No. 1, Market-Place, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favor of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamp Duties.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (nephew and successor to, and formerly partner with Mr. Atkinson), chemist and druggist, No. 1, Market-Place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most respectable druggists in town and country, and may be had wholesale of the Proprietor, and at the usual medicine houses in London.

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TAKEN UP, on STOCKS MOON, on the 18th of August last, A LARGE QUANTITY OF STOCKINGS. Any person laying claim to the above, (proving them by their Description,) may have them, on application to Mr. Jacob Hudson, Constable of Kexbro', after paying all reasonable expenses.

MINERAL TERRA METALLICA.

For filling Decayed Teeth, without heat, pain, or pressure; and Incurable Mineral Teeth, faced without giving the least pain, or showing any fastening whatever.

LEEDS AND HUDDERSFIELD.

MR. ESKELL,

Surgeon Dentist, of No. 124, Park Row, Leeds.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional visit to Huddersfield, and for the better accommodation of his friends, has made arrangements to attend that place, and may be consulted in all the branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further notice:—

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AT MRS. BENNETT'S, YORK PLACE; AND EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, at his Residence, 124, Park Row, Leeds.

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH.

From one to a complete Set, which are not only Indestructible, but also incapable of Discolouration.

Amongst the advantages of Mr. ESKELL'S System, one of the principal is, that it confers the powers of the most distinct articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance; but when it is added the capability of biding the hardest substances without pain, though last, not least, that it gives the appearance of juvenility to countenances otherwise of an aged appearance.

Mr. ESKELL wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Artificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental. His principle is quite different to any other,—it conduces to both beauty and comfort.

A new description of MINERAL TEETH, that closely resembles nature. These Mineral Teeth, eminently possess every superiority, that can be desired, over the various substances offered to the Public for similar purposes. Their colour is unchangeable; and they may be had in every gradation of shade to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy, the Mineral Teeth will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, as in durability.

Mr. ESKELL avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth is liable, according to the principles laid down by the most eminent medical men, convinced that so important a condition as personal appearance cannot fail of being interesting.

SCALING THE TEETH.—This operation, when performed by a skillful Dentist, causes not the least pain; and is effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartarous effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free the breath from any unpleasant odour. This operation should take place occasionally.

CATERIZING THE TEETH.—The operation is had recourse to upon the first symptoms of decay, in order to arrest the progress of disease, and which, provided it be done in due time, prevents that acute pain followed by ultimate extraction.

FILLING THE VACUUM OF DECAYED TEETH.—This process, simple in itself, and easy to endure, preserves the enamel of the Teeth in its primitive state, and entirely prevents any portion of aliment or food from entering the cavities, the general source of offensive effluvia.

SEPARATING OF THE TEETH.—The Teeth, from want of proper attention, are apt in most persons to close and connect themselves with each other, which is generally the chief cause of decay. In such cases, it is particularly advisable to separate them.—Great care is required in this operation.

FASTENING LOOSE TEETH.—Mr. E., during his course of study, has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say, has proved successful to the full extent of his expectations.

REGULATING THE TEETH.—It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes protruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the mouth; under such circumstances, they require regulating, which greatly adds to the agreeable appearance of the countenance, in the laugh, and gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a well-regulated set of Teeth are so generally acknowledged and admired, that to offer further observation on this head would be superfluous.

FIXING ONE OR MORE TEETH.—The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discern the artificial from the natural, without wire spring, or showing any fastening whatever.

EXTRACTION OF THE ROOT, OR THE FANGES OF THE TEETH.—Although this operation is often dreaded by the afflicted, from the facility which characterizes the performance of this operation, Mr. E. has been most successful in removing all fearful apprehensions.

FIXING COMPLETE SETS OF TEETH.—Complete Sets, by the assistance of a newly invented spring, which operates with the action of the jaws in mastication, &c., will be found, in every respect, simply competent to supply the place of their predecessors.

Attendance from Ten till Five, at Mrs. Bennett's, York Place, every Wednesday and Thursday, for a period.

August 13, 1838.

T. M. BOWEN.

CONSULTING OPTICIAN.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and all whose sight requires the aid of Spectacles, are respectfully cautioned against the use of Spectacles with Glass Eyes. Glass, being a Conductor of Heat, readily becomes warm, and attracts the Damp, as may be observed by wearing a pair of Glass Eyes for half an hour; they become nearly opaque, being covered with Damp, and require to be wiped in Summer, in the open air; they are extremely dangerous to the wearer, as they contract the solar rays into a small focus, which, falling immediately on the pupil of the eye, excites inflammation, and impairs the sight; whereas the Brazilian Pebble, used by Working Opticians, is not only a non-conductor of Heat, but, being a Mineral, at all times retains its natural frigidity, reflects the solar rays, and imparts a refreshing coolness to the Eyes. Squinting scientifically cured.

The body of Mechanic who reside in this District know that the Buyers and Sellers will purchase the best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham Iron Spectacles are usually vended for Steel, and may be detected by expanding the Springs, which will not return. Try my Elastic Steel Spectacles, and the fraud is discovered.

Now ready for Inspection, at his Show Rooms, a large quantity of Lathes, ten inches Back Gearing, and all sizes as low as six inch, made on the very best principle. Water Tube Irons, Anvils, Skew Stocks, and Dies, &c. Iron Safes, superior to any other made, and at the lowest prices.

M. B. Optical, Mathematical, and Mechanical Tool Maker. Made at his Mill, adjoining Mr. Sykes' Coopers, St. Mary's, Manchester; or at his Sale Rooms, 27, Crown and Spectacles, Fish Market.

THE Creditors of EDWARD HARKER, SOLELY formerly of 4, John-Street, Spa Fields, then of 16, Finsbury Place, Goswell Road; then of 3, Upper Ashley Street, Northampton Square; and of 13, Oslington Street, Somers Town, all in Middlesex, clerk to Messrs. Hicks and Dean, of 5, Gray's Inn Square, Middlesex, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors; then of Yarm in the county of York, Clerk to Mr. Garbutt, of Yarm aforesaid, Attorney at Law and Solicitor; then of 5, George's Court, Bridge End, in the West Riding of the said County of York, and during the time last aforesaid of No. 4, Temple Street, then of 21, Bedford Place, afterwards of 14, Bedford Place, then of 7, Camp Place, then of 1, Blenheim Square, and then of 36, Albion Street, all in Leeds aforesaid, and late of Barwick-in-Elmet, in the West Riding of the said County of York, Attorney at Law and Solicitor, late Clerk to the Trustees of the Leeds Corn Exchange Buildings, and late Agent to the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company, an Insolvent Debtor, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, Solicitor, No. 8, Hirst's Yard, Brigsteed, Leeds, on TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock at Noon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing an Assignee or Assignees, of the said Insolvent's Estate and Effects.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF A FREEHOLD ESTATE ANNUITY,

OR SUCH OTHER INVESTMENT AS A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY AND FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS, SHALL DEEM MOST ADVISABLE;

TO BE PRESENTED TO RICHARD OASTLER,

To Enable that Gentleman to Devote Himself Entirely to Public Life, as the Equal Friend of the Rich and Poor, on the Principles of CHRISTIANITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SUBSCRIPTION IS TWOFOLD:—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

"justice," ample "justice" was to be done to Ireland. It was the last trial, the forlorn hope,—denial was to be the signal for revolt, and Mr. O'CONNELL's desertion would have been the destruction of the Cabinet. The Irish leader was naturally supposed to speak the Irish mind. The Catholics had 73 to 32. The church of the few, paid for by the many, was the plague-spot to be removed; and yet we find the leader contending for an instalment, while the brave Irish are declaring against the principle. All the channels of justice are polluted by the corruption of local institutions. Municipal laws, similar to those of England are demanded for Ireland; and yet we find a base subversion upon the part of the Commons, yielding a ready submission to meet the Lords upon the standard of Municipal franchise, which in Ireland would have been higher than the Parliamentary franchise in England. In former Parliaments the wedge of ecclesiastical justice and equality had been got in. The Appropriation Clause was recognised, and with it the principle of the total abolition of tithes, and the right of laymen, whether Catholics or Protestants, to deal with Church property. The Whigs fought a desperate battle over the wedge, which they would not allow Sir T. D. ACLAND to touch or withdraw with his polluted hand, but waited the fitting time to make surrender, with their own hands, of the only triumph ever gained by the Dissenters, for the purpose of conciliating their old and inveterate foes. During the Session, Ireland has got a bad Poor Law Bill, a worse Tithe Bill, no Municipal Bill; but, in lieu thereof, has got an "Arms Bill," and will have a "Trade's Combination Suppression Bill." Had the Imperial Parliament shown any disposition to do justice to Ireland, Irishmen might have seen cause for Mr. O'CONNELL's and the Irish Members' devotion to the Whigs, but now we can but recognize in their disappointment the fable of the dog in the manger; as it did not suit their leader's purpose to raise Ireland to the level of other nations, it seems to be their determination to reduce all others to the degraded level of Ireland. Hence we find the whole phalanx withholding their support from the negroes—we find them sitting tacitly by, while Canada, whose position has been compared to that of Ireland, is being coerced—we find them riveting the chains of the infant factory slave—we find them joining in the Bill for the registration of smithies in Ireland, for fear of the manufacture of implements to punish their treason—we find them joining in a crusade against the trades of the empire, and while they complain of Whig treachery and deceit, they grant Whig supplies, and present the hobgoblin of Toryism as a shroud to cover their cowardice and subservency. While the Irish leader reviles the English Radicals for their lukewarmness toward Ireland, he presumes to judge of every English measure by the necessity of Ministers, and against the united will of the English. Witness the confirmation of his treason against his wards, the infants, whose Lord Chancellor and Guardian he had promised to be. Mark his disregard of public opinion, as respects the Poor Law Amendment Act; but above all, his attack upon the trades, and his treason against the Canadians! Good God! our blood runs cold at the bare consideration of his conduct, from beginning to end, on the Canadian question! We shall now leave the party, after a single observation upon the advocacy of Ireland's rights by Mr. O'CONNELL, in order to consider that gentleman and his Malibonian twin, Slashing HARRY, in their more appropriate characters of agitators. Will any man open the Statute Book, and, reviewing it since the time Mr. O'CONNELL has had more Parliamentary power than man or Ministry ever possessed before, put his finger upon any one act of Mr. O'CONNELL's, conferring a benefit even the most trifling, upon any, even the smallest, section of society. We shall be grateful for the information; but if none can be given, we are entitled to ask, of what benefit Mr. O'CONNELL has been to any one but himself and a few babbling sycophants? We have thus briefly considered Mr. O'CONNELL as a legislator, and now we are to view him in his character of "Pecuniator." Having failed to procure any benefit for Ireland, he returns to that unhappy country, packs a shilling jury of his fashionable constituents, and then, after the manner of Job, indulges in a few lamentations, descriptive of the sorrows which are of his own creation, and, like a humane judge, gives his prisoner, (for Ireland has been his prisoner, not his client) a long day. Another year of trial, another season of agitation, profitable only to himself and the traitors of whom his staff is composed, and whose allegiance is purchased by a division of the funds collected for the purpose of regenerating Ireland. Loyalty to his beloved Queen is upon his lips, while treason to Ireland is rooted in his heart. SHARMAN CRAWFORD well designated the new convention, by the name of the "Humbug Association;" but no wonder that the mainly charge was

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

WHEN we had noticed the Birmingham Meeting more than once, and promised again to serve it up to our readers, were not aware that our friend of the *Weekly Chronicle* would think the subject worthy of so much distinction as to bestow a second article upon its consideration; so it is, however, and a pretty mess our friend has made of his second attempt. After some pining lamentations for the loss of subscribers, to which disinterestedness and love of justice have subjected the "Historian and Politician," he proceeds thus:—"The abolition of the Corn Laws, the protection of those now intrusted with the franchise, the progressive windings of its basis, these are things which we understand and value." So do we, Sir, but we have yet to learn how far "those now intrusted with the franchise have gone to procure repeal of the Corn Law;" "a widening of the basis" of representation; and how they have shown their title to that irrepugnability which the "protection"—that is, the Ballot—would bestow upon them. It has been by a reliance upon the exertions of such brawlers, that the people have allowed so many mortal stabs to be inflicted upon the constitution without resistance. It was because the people were deprived into a reliance upon the sophistry of O'CONNELL, HUME, WARBURTON, WARD, and the rest of the Maliciouses, that the Whig Government has been so often successful in its attacks upon the liberties of the people; and yet we are once more called upon to relinquish the substance for the shadow, and to forget the great principle in the detail absurdity of the crocheted mongers. To show that the people have few helpers in their great struggle, LYCURGUS goes on to say, "Look at the Press, daily and weekly, which of the papers, Liberal or Radical, has ventured to unite with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage?" Why every Radical paper in London has joyously echoed the sentiments proclaimed at Birmingham. However, we can pardon the *Weekly Chronicle* writer for not having read those other papers, as writing is his forte, he having commented upon Mr. ATTWOOD's speech without having read it. We are not, therefore, surprised at his not having read the *Weekly True Sun*, the *Champion*, or the *London Dispatch*: he read those papers, he would have found that they, as well as we, "venture to unite with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage." But suppose that no paper, London or Provincial, had "ventured to join with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage"—what then? If the whole Press turn traitor to the people, is that a reason why the people should turn traitor to themselves? The very fact of a great majority of the Press—the *Weekly Chronicle* among the rest—upholding the partial interests of the factions in preference to the universal interests of the people, makes it so much the more necessary that by the means of Universal Suffrage, the people should be enabled to uphold their own interests.

Our sage of the *Weekly Chronicle* goes on to moralize in the following strain:—

"Most of our daily contemporaries seem to think that the less that is said upon the subject, the better. In short, the only Journal that gives the whole ring (as the Yankees would call it), is the *Northern Star*. This I consider good representative in print, of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. What weight the opinions of Mr. O'Connor may derive from those of the press, or the opinion of the paper from those of the man, we cannot pretend to determine. Like Mr. Whitte Harvey's party in the House of Commons, that never was divided, beyond the opinion of the paper from those of the man, and reaches one another. Yet even here, they naturally respired, and reach one another. Yet even here, they naturally respired, and reach one another. Yet even here, they naturally respired, and reach one another. Yet even here, they naturally respired, and reach one another."

The above is a specimen of the kind of reasoning which the *Unionist* says is the basis of all cabinet policy, and that the *Northern Star* is the *Monitor*, the *Official Gazette*, of the new cabinet—although we are assured that the *Northern Star* does not take notice of the proceedings of the government, nor open questions—nothing that can impede the most prompt and harmonious action.—we find in the next paragraph, how the *Northern Star* is to be used in the hands of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Attwood differ, and that, in as far as the *Northern Star* is concerned, the currency question is to be thrown overboard. For Mr. Attwood, who is a statesman, will see the danger of doing this, and will not allow himself to be misled by the *Star*. In £1 notes, believes, moves, and has his being. All his politics are concentrated in this one question. Yet Mr. Feargus O'Connor declares that if the progress of the "rag-money note" is to be retarded, it must be done by the aid of the "struggle," and points to the triumph of the people over the non-concurrence in the United States, by the re-establishment of a national bank. He also speaks of the good working of Universal Suffrage! How the united force of the two parties, he says, is a scheme as thin as water between two of its leading members, we cannot conjecture, but we may imagine that want of co-operation which led to the defeat of all cabinets, is a sad and distressing, and ought to be put an end to."

Here we have a portion of the greatest rubbish and nonsense that ever emanated from the head of mortal man. What, in the name of wonder, has the state of America, with little or no debt, to do with the state of England, with her enormous debt, that our sapient friend should so far consider the position of the two countries analogous, as to suppose that we could justify, under present circumstances, a like Currency for both countries. He is raving upon the Ballot and the Corn Laws, and has lost the "appropriation" of his common senses. But then, he wonders how Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. ATTWOOD can so harmonize with the Currency gulph between them! Now, if his common reason had not the power to attach importance to Mr. ATTWOOD, his malicious ingenuity has done it effectually, and established Mr. ATTWOOD'S character for integrity. MR. ATTWOOD MAY, and probably does also, consider

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND THE
BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

WHEN we had noticed the Birmingham Meeting more than once, and promised again to serve it up to our readers, we were not aware that our friend of the *Weekly Chronicle* would think the subject worthy of so much distinction as to bestow a second article upon its consideration; so it is, however, and a pretty mess our friend has made of his second attempt. After some pulling lamentations for the loss of subscribers, to which disinterestedness and love of justice have subjected the "Historian and Politician," he objects thus:—"The abolition of the Corn Laws, the protection of those now intrusted with the franchise, the progressive widenings of its basis, these are things which we understand and value." So do we, Sir, but we have yet to learn how far "those now intrusted with the franchise" have gone to procure a repeal of the Corn Laws, and a widening of the basis' of representation; and show they have shown their title to that irresponsibility which the "protection"—that is, the Ballot—would bestow upon them. It has been by a reliance upon the exertions of such brawlers, that the people have allowed so many mortal stabs to be inflicted upon the constitution without resistance. It was because the people were deceived into a reliance upon the sophistry of O'CONNELL, HUME, WARBURTON, WARD, and the rest of the Mulattoes, that the Whig Government has been so often successful in its attacks upon the liberties of the people; and yet we are once more called upon to relinquish the substance for the shadow, and to forget the great principle in the detail absurdity of the chetier mongers. To show that the people have no other protectors in their greatness, LYCURGUS goes on to say, "Look at the Press, daily and weekly, prohibition of the papers, Liberal or Radical, has ventured to unite with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage?" Why every Radical paper in London has joyously received the sentiments proclaimed at Birmingham. However, we can pardon the *Weekly Chronicle* writer for not having read those other papers, as writing is his forte, he having commented upon Mr. ATTWOOD'S speech without having read it. We are not, therefore, surprised at his not having read the *Weekly True Sun*, the *Champion*, or the *London Dispatch*: had he read those papers, he would have found that they, as well as we, "venture to unite with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage." But suppose that no paper, London or Provincial, had "ventured to join with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suffrage"—what then? If the whole Press turn traitor to the people, is that a reason why the people should turn traitor to themselves? The very fact of a great majority of the Press—the *Weekly Chronicle* among the rest—upholding the partial interests of the factions in preference to the universal interests of the people, makes of Universal Suffrage, more necessary than what by the means of Universal Suffrage, the people should be enabled to uphold their own interests.

Our rage of the *Weekly Chronicle* goes on to moralize in the following strain:—

"Most of our daily contemporaries seem to think that the *Chronicle* is a mere newspaper, and, as such, its motto is, 'What you journal that goes the whole hog (as the 'antiquary' would call it) is the Northern Star, which is the other ego,' the representative spirit in print, of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. What weight does the opinion of Mr. O'Connor may derive from those of the people, or the opinions of the people from those of Mr. O'Connor, we cannot pretend to determine. Like Mr. Whittle Harvey's *Review* of the late House of Commons, for in the same divided, independent consisted only of himself, they naturally respond to each other and echo one another. Yet even here the demon of discord has found a home. Mr. O'Connor may deem that the *Chronicle* is a body of men, which announces in the most grandiloquent tone, that the Union is now the Government of the country, de jure et de facto, and that the House of Commons is the Government of the Gazette, of the new cabinet,—although we are assured that the executive is cordially united—that they have no differences—no dissensions—no quarrels—no divisions—no schisms—no heresies, and harmonious action,—we find in the next paragraph headed 'The American Struggle,' that Mr. Feargus O'Connor has found a home in the House of Commons, and there is a man who is concerned, the currency question is to be thrown overboard. Poor Mr. Attwood! This is the unkindliest cut of all. He has found a home in the House of Commons, and there is a man who is concerned in this one question. Yet Mr. Feargus O'Connor does not take of the progress of the 'rag-money' party, and the triumph of the people over the aristocracy, in the United States, as a proof of the establishment of a metallic currency, as a proof of the good working of Universal Suffrage, and as a proof of the success of the system of non-resistance; but between two of its least important members, can cast a malicious conjecture, that these symptoms of that want of co-operation which exists amongst all cabinets, are very distressing, and ought to be put an end to."

Here we have a portion of the greatest rubbish and nonsense that ever emanated from the head of an immortal man. What, in the name of wonder, has the State of America, with little or no debt, to do with the state of England, with her enormous debt, that our sapient friend should so far consider the position of the two countries analogous, as to suppose that we could justify, under present circumstances, a like Currency for both countries. He is raising upon the Ballot and the Corn Laws, and has lost the "appropriation" of his common senses. But then, he wonders how Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. ATTWOOD can so harmonize with the Currency gulph between them! Now, if his common reason had not the power to attach importance to Mr. ATTWOOD, his mischievous ignorance has done it effectually, and established Mr. ATTWOOD'S character for integrity.

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PHYSICAL FORCE.

The bare mention of physical force seems to have excited so much alarm of late among the nestlings of Whiggery and "Reform," that we deem it not amiss to quote a few recent authorities upon the subject.

He-editory bondsman, know ye not
They who would sue, themselves must strike the blow.
O'Connell's Motto.

"Sooner than see the grievances of my country continue, I would see her streams running blood, and her green fields crimsoned with gore; and, though my arm is old, yet is it not too withered to draw a sword in my country's cause."—*O'Connell at the Drogheda Dinner.*

"What use are your petitions; let me have petitions that will run thus :—'We, 500,000 fighting men, do most humbly petition your Honourable House.' Let the House know, that you are ready to fight, and then your petitions will be listened to."—*O'Connell at the Dinner at White Conduit House.* We heard him.

"Oh! If we had a Parliament in College Green, would't the Kildare boys march in, some fine morning, with their short sticks, to teach their Members how to vote."—*O'Connell.*

"I hope the day is not far distant when all King's heads will be footballs for the boys to kick in the gutter."—*Slashing Harry.*

"Should the Duke of WELLINGTON attempt to force a BOURBON upon the French throne, in opposition to the will of the French people, it would justify a revolt upon the part of the people of England."—*Slashing Harry.*

"We are ready to lead you, or to follow you to the death, in obtaining Universal Suffrage."—*T. Attwood at Glasgow.*

"The time may not yet have arrived when we can repel force by force."—*John Fielden.*

"We will resist the repeal of the Union EVEN TO THE DEATH."—*Lord Stanley.*

*Then onward, the green banner rearing,
Go forth, my sword to the aid;
On our side is virtue and kin,
On theirs is the parson and guilt.*

Moore.

"They that be slain with the sword, are better than they that be slain with hunger; for these pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field."—*Lamentations, fourth chapter, ninth verse.*

"I declare the man who attempts to marshal physical force, to be a coward and a traitor. In every instance where it has been resorted to, it dupes always consider the last shot and murder as the completion of their object; whereas, it is the commencement of misery. Moral power is the deliberative reasoning quality in man's mind, which teaches him how to hear, and when forbearance becomes a crime. Never will I acknowledge that you have used your full moral power, till every man works as I have done, and has the vanity to consider that himself, and himself alone, can gain the point; and then, should moral power fail, I will lead you on to death or glory."—*Feargus O'Connor.*

We give these extracts for the especial benefit of the *Weekly Dispatch*, who has called Mr. O'CONNOR's speech at Birmingham atrocious, because he quoted a stanza from MOORE.

THE PLEASURES OF CARRYING OUT
THE NEW POOR LAW.

LORD SPENCER, then LORD ALTHORP, one of the fathers of the New Poor Law, once observed in the House of Commons, that the unpopularity of a law was a sufficient reason for its repeal. Very different is the opinion, on the same subject, of Mr. INGHAM. He feels, in popular discontent, a noble goading to high deeds of daring enterprise, and heroically stakes his own efforts, supported by those of any two individuals, who will join him in the "forlorn hope," against the determination of the

THE FORTY-NINE

There is no subject of more vital importance at this moment to the people of these realms than a judicious selection of persons to represent their interests in the National Convention, which will sit during the approaching session of Parliament. On the choice of these men the salvation of our fatherland greatly hinges. If men of courage and integrity are chosen as members of the convention, this salvation will shortly be consummated. If, on the contrary, sham-patriots of any description, should be entrusted with the confidence of the people, all will be lost, or, at least, the attainment of our rights indefinitely postponed. Let the people, therefore, look round them cautiously—let them select with judgment, and support with firmness, their representatives.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, August 22nd, 1838.

MY DEAR SIRS,—Our cause will gain nothing by deluding ourselves or others. Why do I make this observation? Because I have seen a eulogium of LAFAYETTE in one of your recent editorial articles, and because your paper of last week contains the following remarks, which I was sorry to see. Commenting on certain misstatements in the *Weekly Chronicle*, touching Mr. ATTWOOD and the great Birmingham meeting, you go on to say—“So much for the charge of dotard folly. Now for the wholossal: bad principle of which Mr. ATTWOOD is accused: and for on a more blow while we have LYCURGUS upon his back. The *Chronicle* goes on—‘Then a man, what man in his senses ever thought of alluding to ROBESPIERRE as a fit type for an English Reformer? Mr. ATTWOOD desires to resemble him.’ Who, indeed, ever thought of such a thing, but the writer in the *Chronicle*? Not ATTWOOD, as we shall prove by giving his own words from the very back of the ‘History and Politics.’ Here they are—‘He would never be a Robespierre in his country. There should be no blood shed with his concurrence.’ Now, need we say one other word, further than to tell the *Chronicle*’s scribe to read the speech of Mr. ATTWOOD, which he has not done?”

As a mere matter-of-fact refutation of the *Chronicle*’s misstatements, these are very just and proper remarks. When a journalist is guilty of palpable misrepresentations, it is the duty of other and honestest journalists to set him right, or rather to set the public right in respect of his misstatements. But it is not their duty, while removing one delusion, to propagate or countenance other delusions, as bad or worse than the one removed. You will pardon me, Gentlemen, for saying that the above paragraph appears to me to have this tendency. You will pardon me for observing, that LAFAYETTE was not the exalted patriot which you and Mr. ATTWOOD would make it appear, (for Mr. ATTWOOD reiterated your praise of LAFAYETTE at the Birmingham meeting,) and that ROBESPIERRE, so far from meriting the character insinuated by Mr. ATTWOOD, and propagated by you, was one of the purest, one of the most humane, (aye, humane!) and one of the most enlightened Reformers that ever existed in the world. These, I know, are only assertions; but they are assertions which I am prepared to prove by a thousand indisputable facts. Nay, I will go further. I will undertake to prove that LAFAYETTE was a cheat, a tyrant, a traitor, and a scoundrel; and that ROBESPIERRE was not only the opposite of all these, but that he actually *did* and *suffered* more for the cause of humanity, during his brief career, than any other statesman, legislator, orator, or public character, to be found in the whole circle of history. I care not with whom the comparison is instituted. I will give my adversary his choice of all: PLUTARCH’S

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heroes and statesmen. I will give him a *carte blanche* to ransack the historic stores of HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES, POLYBIUS, JOSEPHUS, LIVY, TACITUS, and as many more of the ancients as he likes, or those of ROLLIN, RAPIN, VOLTAIRE, GIBSON, HUME, ROBERTSON, and as many more of the moderns as he likes; or, coming to our own immediate times, I will allow him to select, out of all the public characters that have figured within the last fifty years in France, England, and the United States, the MAN who, he supposes, has done most for the human race, and I will undertake to prove that ROBESPIERRE was superior to that man, as a benefactor to the human race. I do not say that ROBESPIERRE was at once the wisest, the most intellectual, the most upright, the most disinterested, the most courageous, the most eloquent, the most humane, and the most benevolent man of whom history makes mention, but I do say I will undertake to prove that he possessed a larger proportion of these several qualities, (taken conjointly,) than any other public man, of ancient or modern times, known to history. This, I am aware, is saying a great deal, but let my adversary only name his time and place, giving me a month's notice, and I will engage to meet him on the subject.

I will only stipulate that, in case my challenge be accepted, the discussion shall take place publicly, in a building capable of holding five thousand persons; that there shall be no charge for admission; and that I shall be put to no expense whatever, beyond my travelling or other personal expenses. That will be more than enough of expense for me, for I cannot well afford even that. Should any friends or agents of the present Whig Government honour our proceedings with their presence, I should like them to be accommodated with seats in the most conspicuous part of the building, so that their countenances, (supposing them to be able to keep their countenance,) might be visible to the whole of the assembly, during the whole of the discussion.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will do me more justice than to suppose, that the foregoing challenge is but so much idle vapouring on my part. What I have said, I have said deliberately, and what I have engaged to do, I will do, to the best of my ability, in case the opportunity be afforded me. I do not say, that I will prove this or I will prove that. I only say that I will undertake to prove. Of the weight and value of my proofs, it will be for the audience, not for me, to judge. I will undertake to prove that ROBESPIERRE was as nearly as possible the opposite of what history has represented him. I will undertake to prove that he was an immeasurably superior man to THOMAS ATTWOOD, or to DANIEL O'CONNELL, or to FEARGUS O'CONNOR, or to CARTWRIGHT, HUNT, or CUBBERT, or to WASHINGTON, ADAMS, MADDISON, J. C. SPOONER, PAINE, or even JEFFERSON; or to BURKE, FOX, PITT, or CHATHAM, or to any Member of the present House of Commons, or to any Member of the House of Lords, or to any other public character now living, or now dead. I will undertake to prove that he was, in a pre-eminent degree, patriotic, benevolent, humane, eloquent, courageous, well-informed, magnanimous, incorruptible, and laborious. I will undertake to prove that he made greater, wiser, and more successful efforts for humanity in five years, than any of the great names above cited made in fifty. I will undertake to prove that if justice were done to ROBESPIERRE, instead of being calumniated and execrated as he has been by knaves and fools of all descriptions, monuments would be erected to him in every civilised country on earth. I will undertake to prove not only that he was not the author of all, or any, of the horrors committed in the French Revolution, but that he laboured harder than any other Frenchman of his day to prevent such horrors; that throughout the whole of that eventful period, he laboured with consummate ability, and with Godlike perseverance, amidst the most bitter and discouraging circumstances, to reconcile the various conflicting factions, one to another, and to reconcile all of them, with reason and with justice; and that if he ultimately perished in the attempt, it was not in consequence of any crime he had himself committed, but through his incapacity of committing even one crime, and of making head against the crimes of his destroyers. I will prove that all the crimes and horrors falsely attributed to him by history, were, in reality, committed or caused by the inhuman tyranny of the base Aristocracy, and of the baser middle classes of France, in whose interests all the histories, hitherto published, have been written; and, finally, I will prove that it is all but certain that ROBESPIERRE would have ultimately succeeded in regenerating France, in spite of all the factions, had he not been assassinated through the fondest conspiracy that ever disgraced the annals of political crime.

You, Gentlemen, profess to be lovers of fair play and free discussion. You do more than profess; you prove it, by throwing your columns open to the advocates of opinions different from, and, sometimes, the opposite of your own. Now it is in the spirit of fair play and free discussion, and in that spirit only, I have ventured the preceding remarks, which, I am aware, will appear to most people to be, in the last degree, extravagant. No matter for that, they are my honest, well matured convictions. I do not ask you, or anybody else to hold my opinions without being similarly convinced of their truth, but I do ask, for the sake of the eternal interests of justice, that you will not propagate one set of opinions, even though you should happen to hold them yourselves, without giving the lovers of fair play, holding opposite opinions, an opportunity of answering and refuting them, if they can. That you will do this in the present instance, I need no other guarantee than your past conduct.

If I believed ROBESPIERRE to have been the blood-thirsty monster, he has been depicted in history, I would not be his eulogist. If I thought, with you and Mr. ATTWOOD, that LAFAYETTE was a brave and virtuous patriot, I would not be an enemy of his fame. But, I believe neither the one nor the other. On the contrary, I believe, that ROBESPIERRE was the best friend that France ever had, and that LAFAYETTE was one of her worst enemies.

Mr. ATTWOOD says "I will never be the ROBESPIERRE of my country." In that Mr. A. is perfectly correct, but when he coupled that asseveration with another about "shedding blood," he ought to have applied the latter to LAFAYETTE and not to ROBESPIERRE. ROBESPIERRE never did shed innocent blood. LAFAYETTE did. LAFAYETTE was the author of the horrible massacre of 1791, in the Champ-de-Mars—a massacre in which a multitude of persons were cruelly and without cause put to death. ROBESPIERRE, not only had no share in the massacre, but had his advice been followed it would not have taken place. If LAFAYETTE professed the same power in England now, which he did in France in the years 1790 and 1791, Mr. ATTWOOD and his brother Unionists would, to a certainty, have been cannonaded at Holloway-head. LAFAYETTE destroyed hundreds of persons, during the Revolution, for language not the hundredth part so Radical or so violent as Mr. ATT-

and had it not been for the brave resistance of the Parisians, he would have destroyed the Jacobin Club, broken up all the popular societies, and annihilated the popular press. He made the attempt—he made it with an armed force—and he made it under the authority of a Martial Law of which he was the principal author, and which he alone ever dared to execute against the armed people. Talk of LAFAYETTE as a patriot. He was an execrable tyrant. He voted for giving LOUIS XVI. an absolute veto on the laws—of giving him the power of war and peace—of giving him an enormous Civil List, and for reinstating him on the throne after his abdication. He voted for Martial Law—he voted against the independence of Belgium—he advocated every legislative measure for excluding the working classes from the National Guards—for excluding them from every public and municipal trust and franchise, for robbing them of the right of petition—in short, for every measure the Constituent Assembly decreed, with the view of making them abject slaves. He did more, he repeatedly tried to leave them without a single political chief or defender, by openly attempting the lives of every honest patriot that raised a voice in their favour. And this is the way Mr. ATTWOOD praises! while he excites horror against ROBESPIERRE, who laboured to prevent all LAFAYETTE'S tyrannies. But after all Mr. ATTWOOD is not to blame—he has been imposed upon by living historians and lying journalists. When he comes to know the truth he will think differently. He will thank his stars that there are no LAFAYETTES in England, to proclaim and execute Martial Law against the honest Unionists of "Brummagum."

Having said so much of ROBESPIERRE and LAFAYETTE let me conclude with two paragraphs which exactly illustrate their respective acts and principles. Mr. ATTWOOD will recognise one of them at any rate.

LAFAYETTE'S PRINCIPLES.

"MURDER DEMANDS JUSTICE.

"Brother Radicals.—The memorable 16th of Angost, that never-to-be-forgotten day when Robespierre in mortal danger, and we call upon you once more to assemble on the plain of Pétrole, and there prove to the perpetrators of that inhuman deed that you have not forgotten, nor will you ever forgive, until 'Justice' has been obtained for the outrage that was committed on that day. Shall the shrieks of the butchered children—the piercing cries of the slaughtered women, and the groans of the murdered men be forgotten by the Radical Reformers of Manchester, for peaceably and legally meeting to petition for a repeal of the infamous Corn Laws, and a Radical Reform in the constitution of the People in the Commons' House of Parliament?

ROBESPIERRE'S PRINCIPLES.

(From Robespierre's Report to the Convention on the 18th *Pic-verso* of the 10th year of the Republic.)

"We desire an order of things, in which all the mean and cruel passions shall be chained and kept by the benevolent and generous passions awakened by the laws; in which ambition shall consist in the desire of meriting glory and serving our country; in which distinctions shall spring from equal merit; in which the individual shall enjoy with pride the prosperity and glory of his country; in which every soul shall be aggrandized by the continual intercommunication of Republican sentiments, and in which to merit the esteem of a great people; in which the arts shall flourish as the decorations of the liberty that ennoble them; and in which conscience will be the source of public riches, and not of an avaricious avarice of a few great houses only.

"We desire to substitute in our country morality for egoism, the principles of justice for intrigues, duties for courtesies, the empire of reason for the tyranny of fashion, contempt of vice for contempt of misfortune, manly pride for the mean greatness of the aristocracy, love of glory for an love of money, honesty for respectability, good people for good company, merit for intrigue, genius for wit, truth for flattery, the greatness of the Republic for the greatness of a peasant, the greatness of man for the littleness of the great, a people magnanimous, powerful, and happy, for a people amiable, invidious, and miserable; in a word we desire to substitute all the virtues of the Republic for all the vices and all the ridiculous fopperies of the monarchy. We desire, in short, to fulfil the vows of nature, to accomplish the doctrine of Rousseau, to abolish providence from the long reign of error and tyranny—that France heretofore illustrious amongst enslaved countries, may, by eclipsing all the free states at present, become a model for the nations, the terror of oppressors, the consolation of the oppressed, the ornament of the world—and that in sealing our work with our blood, we may at least witness the breaking down of universal felicity."

Such were the respective principles of LAFAYETTE and ROBESPIERRE! It is for Radical Reformers and honest men to say which they prefer. My life to a bauble that Mr. ATTWOOD, himself, will give the preference to ROBESPIERRE.

Yours, &c.
 BRONTERRE.

A
SPLENDID PORTRAIT
 (FROM A STEEL PLATE,)

OF
SIR W. MOLESWORTH,
BART., M. P. FOR LEEDS,

Will be presented to our SCOTCH and other NORTHERN PURCHASERS of the 'STAR' of this Day, Aug. 25.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Brooke.—I should be most happy to defend the Anti-Poor Law men and the poor insane woman, at Wakefield, but I cannot. Let those who told you plead for them, by making the grave ground at the door of the cemetery. Do not be frightened by any non-surrender. You were right not to attend the meeting on the day of battle; for if you had, they would have shot you and a number of the poor people. I blamed you at first; but, upon consideration, you were right.

Yours most faithfully,
 FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P. S. If starvation is to be the order of the day it will starve Government and all out.
 To Mr. Titus Brooke, Dewsbury.

Mr. O'Connor will have much pleasure in attending the Nottingham Meeting, and will see the Birmingham Council on Monday the 31st, and mention the circumstance required to be stated in them, and also to those other friends mentioned.

Mr. O'Connor will be at Birmingham on the 29th, and, consequently, must regret his inability to attend the Stockport meeting.

Mr. O'Connor will shortly reply to his good friends at Colne, and will comply with their request. He will give them sufficient notice, but his time will be fully occupied for some time.

R. Nash.—The Portraits will be given at Stockport.

Kennedy, Ripon.—His Letter is not suitable for our columns. We have handed it to the Society here, who will, doubtless, make good use of it.

John Ambler.—We cannot insert his communication. Polemics are altogether out of our sphere.

Philo—Amicus—Verax—W. W. K. and Peter.—Their verses are consigned to the dead file.

S. Swift.—It went do.

George Julian Harney.—We do not think it advisable to point out individuals whom the people should elect. He will see that we have adopted part of his letter under a different form.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of 17s. from Rochdale towards the Clapham Fund.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

INQUEST.—On Thursday, an inquest was held at the Court House, on view of the body of a woman, named Maria Mallinson, resident in Marsh Lane, who is suspected to have poisoned herself by taking arsenic. In consequence of the absence of a material witness, the inquest was adjourned to yesterday evening.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL.—We understand that another of those pleasing and rational entertainments is to take place on Monday week. We are glad of this because we think that the providing of such an opportunity for innocent amusement for the people will do much to ameliorate the character of the working classes, and wean them from those mischievous and degrading habits which are at present too common among them. Mr. Fleming, of Birmingham, is expected to lecture on the Sunday preceding the festival, and to be present at the festival.

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P. S. If starvation is to be the order of the day it will starve Government and all out.
To Mr. Titus Brooke, Deansbury.

Mr. O'Connor will have much pleasure in attending the Nottingham Meeting, and will see the Birmingham Council on Monday the 27th, and mention the circumstance required to be stated to them, and also to those other friends mentioned.

Mr. O'Connor will be at Birmingham on the 29th, and, consequently, will regret his inability to attend the Stockport meeting.

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On Saturday last, Mary, wife of Mr. John Smithworth, of Clayton, aged 60.

