Chartist Entelligence.

society still continues to improve, and the number of being too small to contain the meetings of the mem-bers. We are happy to state that they have succeeded in securing a very suitable building, with a ble the corner of Cheapside, Shambles, which will be past ten; and Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax, in kins." when collections will be made after each meeting, towards fixing up the room, and on Tuesday evencition will take place, when members of every Ward Association are urgently requested to attend, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before them.

REDDITCH.-On Wednesday evening, the 28th and Jones; O'Connor and the other victims of

were enthusiastically applauded. were entrapped, by the cursed spies of Whig tyranny, rational human beings." The system of "kidnapand as much so, as were Guido, Faux, Thistlewood, ping," appears to have been extensively carried on. Despard, Muir, the Scotch martyrs, and others, and it is now pretty well ascertained, that a number the rictims of Tory spite. What is high treason! of agents in the employment of the "leaguers," A thing our forty waggon loads of penal acts cannot scoured the town on Saturday and Sunday nights, law hon, and great political humbug as he is, a imits arrived. this, and acknowledges his ignorance. At all events, and petition, which he read, and which are those this meeting." Mr. Gin seconded the resolution in

Whals took part in the discussion, during which discussion for the last ten years. He thought they would agree with him, that they had been ill-used by the middle classes; levels of the aristocracy, and deceived by the middle classes; it was, therefore, quite clear, that if anything was produced by the morals of the prostitution and misery produced by these conservers of the peace, and the morals of the morals of the peace, and the morals of the peace, and the morals of the morals of the peace, and the morals of th

before upon the Corn and Importation Laws.

Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

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a Joint Stock Printing Establishment, to be divided abroad, namely, the spirit of investigation and enquiry. evening next, at the meeting room, Upperheadin one thousand shares at £1 per share. The Men were not now respected because they were fine row. speaker concluded by shewing the great usefulness coats, big wigs, or gowns; and the knowledge of the of such an establishment in forwarding the movement, by the printing of political tracts, and other works, in a cheap form, &c. Mr. Pattieson delivered an address on the same subject, on the forts which the enlarged means of the country would following evening, in the Infant School Room, Caladmit of He then proceeded to show up the various ton, to the Chartists there, and was well received .-

WALSALL - MORALITY AND PURITY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS ELECTORS .- During Monday afteron the Tory side, and some 50 delegates, with "Slippery Jemmy" at their head, and Mr. "Jaw Bone Smith," at their tail, harangued their friends. The speech of Mr. Wilkins produced an extraor-LEEDS.—NATIONAL |CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—This dinary effect. The learned gentleman's reply to the popular candidate s twaddle on the mighty subject members is weekly increasing. So great has the influx of Corn Law Repeal, caused Mr. Acland and his members been, that the Council have been coadjutors to look somewhat foolish. In addition ander the necessity of looking out for a more com-under the necessity of looking out for a more com-to Mr. Wilkins's eloquence, Acland had to contend modious place of meeting; the one they now have against Mr. Nightingale, of Manchester, a Chartist of great talent, who completely exposed the humbug of the Anti-Corn Law agitation and the execra-ble accompaniments of "Slippery Jommy's" chagood gallery, formerly used as a chapel, situate at racter. At three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a party of drunken ruffians, of the lowest description, opened to-morrow (Sunday) when Mr. John Arran, assembled in front of the New Inn, calling out, of Bradford, will preach in the forenoon at half-Their requests were, of course, not attended the afternoon at half-past two. Mr. John Arran to; wherenoon they commenced breaking the win-will lecture in the evening at half-six; Mr. Rushton dows of the inn, and endeavoured to force the front will also lecture on Monday evening at eight o'clock, gates. The Conservatives inside the house, about 20 in number, armed themselves with weapons of various descriptions, and placed themselves in the gatetowards descriptions, and placed inemselves in the gate-ing a general meeting of the members of the asso-mg a general meeting of the members of the asso-way ready to give the scoundrels a warm reception. Scarcely had they assembled when the large gates were forced, and a most terrific encounter took back into the street, and the gates were again Whiggery; and Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, who able "moral force men" having again assembled, the gates were again forced and broken down. To DEVONPORT.—On Tuesday, the first Chartist describe the scene at this time is impossible. The meeting ever held in this town, was held in Mr. Conservatives were partly driven into the house and morialize the Queen, and petition the Commons for Acland," the ruffians retired, and listened to an the pardon and restoration of the Welch martyrs, harangue. Some person then mounted Mr. Marlow's in the chair. The Chairman, after reading the pla- should go home, they returned to the New Inn, and card for calling the meeting, introduced Mr. E. P. commenced groaning. This midnight howling was Mead, of Birmingham, as the mover of the first continued for some time, when they were pleased to resolution :- "That this meeting is of opinion that depart, threatening to return. They did not fulfil. John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William however, their promise. The landlord and several Jones, were illegally tried and banished from their of his guests were severely injured. Two of them native land; and it hereby pledges itself to use all were carried into the house covered with blood and legal and constitutional means in its power to effect wounds, and almost senseless. It is certain that their restoration to their country and sorrowing many of the other gang were also severely injured, friends and distressed families." My fellow slaves, as the Tories freely used the weapons with which at last, we rely solely upon our own united efforts.

Fustian jackets and hard hands, are the best physical worknen, and they will prove Dr. Franklin's maxim to be correct: "If you want your work done, ask some one to do it, but, if you want it well done, do it for yourselves." We have trusted fine coars, and titles, and what the world calls "respectate, and they world calls "respectate, and hand been 'kidnapped' by the Acland they world calls "respectate, and hard hands, are the best resorted to by the "league" to carry the election:—

physical worknen, and they will prove Dr. Franklin's maxim to be correct: "If you want your work done, ask some one to do it, but, if you want it well done, do it for yourselves." We have trusted fine to think forthemselves, and defined all the sophistries of its bability," too long—we now see our error; we have the following statement of the means to the following statement of the means to the following statement of the means' southwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in question was seconded by Mr. Bouthwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in question was seconded by Mr. Bouthwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in the town, at the ocarry the election:—

Southwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in the town, strongly contested. The following statement of the means' southwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in the town, strongly contested. The following statement of the means' southwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore, the first southwell, of London, who made a very clever and the thore is no real value in the town, strongly contested to by the dealt bound and trampled upon, whilst of London, who made a very clever and the strongly contested to by the dealt bound and the following statement of the means' southwell of London, who made a very clever and the strongly contested to by the view labou tability," too long—we now see our error; we have determined to shew those, who think themselves except and respectable, in the town, and less liable on this account, as I given for the Chairer; Feargus O Connor; and Frost, and many as 661 voters were polled in the content of the Actaural shear and carried to shake their position. The resoluintelligence and industry have been exercised, is possible; as many as 661 voters were polled in the that we have tact, talent, ability, and nerve suffi- imagined, to insult and violence, I proceeded to the Williams, and Jones; after which the meeting separmake the first strength of unity, the effect of permitted with the meeting separ, numbers, the strength of unity, the effect of permitted with the meeting separ, numbers, the strength of unity, the effect of permitted with the meeting separ, numbers, the strength of unity, the effect of permitted with the meeting separ, numbers, the strength of unity, the effect of permitted with the meeting separ, head-quarters of the 'league,' at the 'Dragon,' at the 'Dragon, and forgotten the importunate widow and the unjust and five or six rooms, up stairs; the whole of which that the meeting was a specimen of the good and kind money matters had been settled, a resolution was property of the rich; whilst the rich man has the hour placed Mr. Smythe in a majority of 84. To judge; the degrading epithets of swinish multitude, were crowded with men and women, most of whom feeling which formerly prevailed. The Chartists of passed, that Mr. Vincent be invited to pay a visit to power, and is supported by the myrmidens of the this return the greatest interest was attached, passed, that Mr. Vincent be invited to pay a visit to power, and is supported by the myrmidens of the this return the greatest interest was attached, passed, that Mr. Vincent be invited to pay a visit to power, and is supported by the myrmidens of the this return the greatest interest was attached. brutal rabble, rebellious torch and dagger-men, we were in a beasily state of intoxication, and all were Birmingham are now taking the field in good earnest. throw back in their teeth, and point them to their indulging in the grossest excesses. There seemed Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening, at the given fresh vigour to the movement, as the Associaown menagerie at St. Stephen's, and their house of not the slightest restraint on the morals or decency hall of Science, Lawrence street, and it is confidently tion has added considerably to their numbers since expected that Birmingham will be itself again.

As our brother Smith, of Plymouth, is bet-boasted openly of the money they had received from Arrangements have been entered into, for providing in favour of the suffrage, the working classes, who ter prepared to enter into details of the trial of the the 'Manchester gentlemen,' which I learned had lecturers for every meeting; Mr. Dean of Warwick, Welch Martyrs than I am, and is to second the been freely distributed amongst them, on the plea of resolution, I shall confine myself to the constitut recompensing them for the injury which they would White, of Leeds, on the Tuesday following. Tickets tional right of petitioning; but before I enter upon sustain in voting for Mr. Smith. Being unsuccessful for the soirce in honour of Messrs. Vincent, White, that part of my subject, I would state to this meetin my efforts to find the person of whom I went in and Binns, may be had at any of the booksellers in mg my perfect conviction that these men were select- search, I lost no time in leaving a place which re- Birmingham. ed victims, condemned and doomed before they sembled a pandemonium more than the habitation of

GATESHEAD.—The members of the National Mead continued in a strain of vehement elo- and Binns are expected here to-morrow, to a tea Mead continued in a strain of vehement elo- and Binns are expected here to-morrow, to a tealing inscriptions:—'Remember Frost. Williams, and grence for some time, and was succeeded by meeting. This Association is going on in a very Jones,' and 'The Charter, and No Surrender.' Mr. John Smith, agent, at Plymouth, for the Star, who healthy manner at present. We enrol four or six The Committee recommend all persons favourable to rose to second the resolution, and, in a clever and every week. The members met at six o'clock in the the cause to purchase them and use them generally. talented speech showed, to the perfect satisfaction of evening, when some resolutions were passed, to the The Committees, Associations, and other bodies, the meeting, the perfect innocence of the Welch effect that the present Council remain in office till who have held public meetings in favour of Frost. mirrys, as to any treasonable intentions, and ex- the usual period of three months expire, when a Williams, and Jones, or who may hereafter do so, Posed with much logical skill, the trickery and general election shall take place. Members are are requested to get their memorials or addresses thicknery of the Attorney-General, and the cruel requested to attend the weekly meetings as regularly engrossed, and remit them to Mr. Guest, bookseller, findictiveness of the spy-employing, liberty-hating, as possible. The Committee appointed to enquire mock-reforming Whig-humanity-mongers. Mr. Beer a room, have not met with one convenient, carry out the objects in view.

moved the second resolution, That the memorial as yet.

Notice—The Council of the

BIRMINGHAM. - PUBLIC MEETING. - (From adopted by the Plymouth friends, be also adopted by our own correspondent.)—According to previous ananeat and very pithy little speech. Mr. Horsewill at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, for the purpose moved the third resolution, "That distress and of hearing an address from Mr. George White, of Leeds, misery, resulting from misgovernment and class- who has been appointed the correspondent for the be made for the regular and punctual attendance of legislation, would never be remedied until the Northern Star for this district. At the hour appointed People's Charter became the law of the land." Mr. for the commencement of the business, Mr. White ap- Barratt, Whitehall-street, Birmingham. Petrie seconded the resolution, and, in a speech of peared in the Hall, and was loudly cheered by the the derable length, went into many of the existing assembly. Mr. Dean was called to the chair, and this shewing the law of primogeniture to be the opened the proceedings in a neat and effective address, fruital parent of all aristocratic abuses. Messrs. in the course of which he passed a high enlogium on the evening, as well as on the following day. Mr. heys and Smith then sung a duet, " Down, down, to Mr. White, for his political consistency and sufferings Butterworth will lecture on the 7th. the dark." Three cheers were given for the Charter, in the Chartist cause. He would not trespass further three for the patriot Martyrs and Feargus O'Connor, on their time, but would at once introduce him to the on Monday last, the Association here resolved that with musical honours; three growns for the Whig meeting. Mr. White then stepped forward, and was a memorial should be forwarded to Lord Nor-Tory tyrants, and tremendous, ones too, were cordially greeted by the meeting. He addressed them manby, to try to prevent further prosecution against ben given; a vote of thanks to the Chairman was to the following effect:-Men, women, and fellow Henry Vincent; that a demonstration be got up to arried unanimously, and thus ended our first Char-sufferers of Birmingham, we have met here this even-welcome him, and that the delegates recommend that the country of the said demonstration be got up by the country of Mr. Mead, of Birmingham, delivered an instructive means of removing from the industrious classes of this Wilts, and the Managing Committee of Trowbridge; country, the enormous load of misery and suffering by and that Henry Vincent shall proceed through West-

GLASGOW .- A meeting was held on the night of which they are pressed to the earth, and endeavouring to bening address from Mr. M'Farlane, introductory Tory oppression. He said that Chartism with him to a course of lectures to be delivered weekly in that was a principle which he had imbibed with what durch by qualified persons; and after each lecture might be justly deemed his first thoughts—it was the apportunity will be given for individuals to result of conviction arising from calm and deliberate king forward for discussion any plan or proposal investigation. When he looked at the thousands of etterer delivered an eloquent and interesting ad- same time that those very miserables were they who dress, which was repeatedly cheered by the audience, created all the wealth enjoyed by the voluptuous and both male and female, who had mustered pretty profligate idler, he could not avoid examining into the strong on the occasion. At the conclusion of the causes which had produced such an unjust and unlesture, a gentleman rose and proposed that a school reasonable state of things. Thousands of hand-loom should be opened for the children of Chartists, and weavers in this country and Scotland were obliged to that persons might be found among themselves who subsist on from six to seven shillings weekly, and some would volunteer their services as teachers. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Malcolm, in a petch of considerable length. Mr. Gardner considered that a qualified teacher should be provided economist. He for one would name to seven animals were all that paltry pittance. "Ah! but this is the result of our artificial and commercial arrangements," says the political seconomist. He for one would maintain that every seconomist. and paid for, and that a kind of political catechism, man who was willing to work should be amply provided of Loughborough, said "That out of 7s. per week, after the manner of the religious or shorter cate- for, or else he was robbed of that to which he wasentitled. a man with a family might be will and out of 9s. drawn up by the Assembly of Divines in There was no necessity for him to tell the people of they ought to save sufficient for illness, &c." Need they of Chartist schools. Several other indi
likely of Chartist schools. Several other indi
jected to. This town had been the arena for political are mis-represented by such characters?

people would ultimately remove the barriers that had been erected through ages of misrule and superstition, between the people and the enjoyment of those comvillanies practised on the people, exhorted them to union, energy, and perseverance; and stated that as some important business had to be transacted, and that he should have other opportunities of addressing them,

noon, this borough was in a state of great excitement. Mr. Wilkins, the barrister, Mr. Bassett
ment. Mr. Wilkins, he would conclude by thanking them for the attention Smith, Mr. Charles Brookes, Mr. Bache (of Dudley) the applause of the meeeting. The Chairman then rose, and several other gentlemen, addressed the electors and stated that several resolutions which had been agreed to at the late Council Meeting would be submitted for their approval. He would therefore call upon Mr. T. P. Green, to move the first resolution. The resolutions will be found in the report of the Council Meeting.) Mr. Green went through an account of the various means which had been resorted to in order to place the Chartist principles in a good position in the district, and stated many reasons why Mr. Geo. Binns, of Sunderland, should be invited to Birmingham, as lecturer for the district. Mr. Rouse seconded the resolution. He thought Mr. Binns a very proper person to fill the important office. The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried unanimously; he then of hands. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. parties are admitted gratis. Candy proceeded to point out the enormous sacrifice which Mr. O'Connor had made on behalf of the people. He had travelled thousands of miles in their behalf. place. Atland's ruffians, although five times the sacrificed his money, his health, and ultimately that number, and all armed with bludgeons, were driven which is dearer than life, his liberty! It appeared REDDITCH.—On Wednesday evening, and back into the strees, and the street street street succeeded, and another tremendous fight took place, and the considered it the imperative duty from the Northern Star that their noble friend was length, to a crowded audience. Cheers were given when Acland's party were again defeated, and the of all honest men to insist that such proceedings at the conclusion for the return of Frost, Williams, gates closed. A third attempt immediately comshould be put a stop to; he felt great pleasure in inmenced, and an additional number of the respect- forming them that throughout Staffordshire and other places that he had visited, the same feeling had been evinced as that displayed this evening, namely, the who were then persecuting their friends; and a lively meeting ever held in this town, was held in conservation were then persecuting their iriends; and a lively Trenown's large school rooms, Spiller's Ope, to mediate into the yard. In consequence of a cry of "Hear sense of gratitude to Mr. O'Connor, for the many and great sacrifices he had made on their behalf-he would therefore most cordially propose the resolution.-Mr. and other victims of Whig tyranuy. The room con- steps, whether Acland or one of his hirelings de- Henry Green seconded the resolution. He considered and other victims of Whig tyranny. The room con- step, washing the property, which is the property of the present movement; he expences of a meeting on behalf of that much injured because the industry and skill of the man has important the property of th all ages-and was entiled to the gratitude of the working classes of this country. The resolution was then put and carried amidst loud and repeated cheering. Mr. Smallwood proposed the next resolution. He considered it to be the duty of all true Chartists to do | concert and ball at Mr. Savage's Mechanics' Insti- till now useless stone, through all its various stages, honour to those who had suffered in their cause, tution, Circus-street, New Road, on Thursday, Feb. as it passes through the hands of skilful and inthe Whig dungeons, and he had no doubt that, instead of their imprisonment damping their ardour, it

Summers, Baker, Thomas, Brown, Mrs. Joy, Miss

beautiful structure, calculated to hand down to pos-

given for the Charter; Feargus O'Connor; and Frost, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next, and Mr.

COMMITTEE FOR THE RESTORATION OF FROST, WIL-LIAMS. AND JONES.—The above Committee held their usual weekly meeting at the Hall of Science, at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. Green in the A thing our forty waggon loads of penal acts cannot scoured the town on Saturday and Sunday nights, chair. The minutes of the last weekly meeting define. English law is like the Chinese alphabet—for the purpose of capturing all doubtful voters and were read by Mr. Thompson, one of the Secretaries, herer to be learned. Even big Dan O'Connell, great keeping them in custody till the hour for polling and confirmed. Mr. T. P. Green, as Corresponding Secretary, read the correspondence for the past week. which was very cheering and satisfactory. He stated that memorials had been received from Staf-Steelhouse-lane, and also to assist in raising funds to

Notice.-The Council of the Birmingham Charter Association request the Committees of the various Associations in the district to forward to them, at the missionary for the district. Address to "J.

ROCHDALE -On Sunday last, Mr. Tillman lec tured here in the afternoon, and Mr. Bairstow in

bury, that being the first place of persecution of the lesslay week, in St. Ann's Church, to hear an emancipate ourselves from the trammels of Whig and Chartists. The requisite arrangements were entered into, to carry out the demonstration.

LOUGHBRO'-THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIArion met on Monday, when Messrs. Pratt, Reytown in the District Council. After other observed had been transacted, the wish of Mr. Slee to meet the Chartist cause. On the present occasion, the met with in our large towns, and considered at the Mr. Skevington in the Chartist's room, on the subhad been transacted, the wish of Mr. Slee to meet ject of the Corn Law again, was agreed to. Mr. Slee was then introduced, who stated that his friends considered it would not be well to meet there, as we were not in repute with the middle-class. Mr. Skevington then stated that, if Mr. Slee's friends would give him as many tickets for the poor 13th of this month. The attendance was such as did as he needed, he would meet him any where. So the matter rests at present.

News por the Unrepresented .- An M.P. on a visit to one of his poor tenants, in the neighbourhood

agreed to open one there also. A Committee was he objected to allowing the middle classes to resume their appointed to enter into the necessary arrange-their former position as leaders, he should feel glad if the National Charter Association, it was agreed to then appointed to enter into the necessary arrange—their former position as leaders, he should feel glad II the interior of the wives are held every Sunday night, at six o'clock, in a partition then rose, and in an alcount in attuation of the whole Charter and nothing less." and families of the imprisoned Chartists. As soon School Room, in Salford. ments for carrying into operation so excellent an object. Mr. Pattison then rose, and in an eloquent in struggling for "the whole Charter and nothing less," appeal to the meeting shewed the power of the press; and concluded by bringing forward a plan which has been some time under consideration by which has been some time under consideration by the Canter Committee for Scatland for establishing to the appropriate for Scatland for establishing to the secretary, on Tuesday applying to the secretary, on Tuesday and some time by applying to the secretary, on Tuesday also addressed the meating.

The well disposed amongst them would assist the people in struggling for "the whole Charter and nothing less," and families of the imprisoned Chartists. As soon the second and families of the imprisoned Chartists. As soon and families of the impris

last, Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, lectured most cheering account. in the same place. The room was crowded to excess, and a great number could not get admittance.-On Sunday next, a friend from Ashton-under-Lyne, will five shillings each for Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Vincent. preach in the afternoon, and in the evening a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Lewis, of Oldham.

TURNOUT OF COLLIERS.—The colliers still refuse to resume their work, at the masters' prices. Throughout the neighbourhood of Oldham the inconvenience is already great, and must speedily become very serious. We hope a speedy reconcilia-tion will be effected, or the consequences will be most disastrous, should any stoppage of the factories be occasioned thereby.

BRADFORD .- On Tuesday evening last, a discussion was held at the Hope and Anchor, Marketstreet, between the Chartists and the members of the Parliamentary Reform Association. The subject for debate was—" Whether or no it is good policy on the part of the Chartists opposing every meamention of the person's name in whose behalf he stood son, for the negative of this proposition. The disenthusiastic and long-continued cheers, and clapping place, and commence precisely at eight o'clock. All thought necessary to explain to this meeting his

Association.—At a meeting held at the Marlborough themselves possess sufficient spirit to shew the Coffee House, Great Marlborough-street, Golden Square, on Sunday evening last, it was resolved-That any member of the Association, who shall bring up seven members in one quarter, shall receive avarice of the employers over the property of the an enamelled card of the same kind as those got up for the benefit of the victims." Mr. Wall lec-tured here, according to promise, to the great grati-tured here, according to promise, to the great grati-wages, against the power of capital. 3 rd. Because by whom he was rapturously applauded; after which. Mr. Peat addressed the meeting, when sight which, Mr. Peat addressed the meeting, when eight new members were enrolled. It was then resolved by law. Dr. Adam Smith, in his Wealth of Nations mew members were enroned. It was then resolved by law. Dr. Adam Smith, in his weather, in his subject—"What should the system of education of the working classes embrace?" It was also resolved ous skill of the stone getter has brought it from the That 2s. 6d. be taken from the funds to defray the bed of nature, it then becomes valuable property, parted information to them which would remain through and undaunted friend of the working classes, Feargus O'Connor, and to hear the deputation to whom

the Home Secretary refused an interview." THE INCARCEBATED VICTIMS .- The St. Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee intend having a Now, said Mr. Leech, I would have you follow this

HALIFAX.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.are to carry it, will confirm it by their actions, in supporting the Association.

BARNSLEY.—CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—There was a large meeting of this body on Monday night, at Peter Hoey's; after the receiving of contributions, and the enrolment of members, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—" That it behoves us, as Chartists, to express our determination never. at the same time, we would be glad to see the middle classes come forward and save themselves from inevitable ruin, by co-operating with us for the reliculy plain—viz., when a legal doubt arises upon that the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this associtation are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds adhesive stickers be obtained from Mr. James Carttis has been denied for the Welch victims.

Mead continued in a prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the political rights of all classes of the community." "That the thanks of this associtation are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this associtation are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this associtation are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this association are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the political rights of all classes of the community." "That the thanks of this association are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this association are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds and Prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of the community." "That the thanks of this association has a clear title to the benef fligate persecution of poor Chartists.

> here, on Monday night, in the room in Porter-street, nouncement, a numerous and spirited meeting was held their earliest convenience, an account of the partitle when the sum of 183. was collected for the widow of at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, for the purpose ticular day on which they would wish to hold their the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to and the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to an account of the partition of the partition of the partition of the partition of the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment to an account of the partition of th meetings, in order that a proper arrangement may he endured in Northallerton gaol. Arrangements evenings, and it was agreed to discontinue the Sunday evening meetings.

HALIFAX.-The council of the National Charter Association met here on Sunday afternoon. for the transaction of business, when it was agreed to invite Mr. Vincent to Halifax. The cause is rallying here, as members who were lately flagging, now come forward with increased energy, since the Leeds Demonstration.

STOCKPORT.-On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterworth delivered a lecture in the Association-room, to the transportation of five of its most worthy citizens, late Walsall election three deceased Conservatives as crowded an assembly as we have had since Mr. O'Connor visited us. Mr. B. gave great satisfaction to all present, excepting the police, whom he never consulted about what would meet with a welcome reception. Mr. S-, of this order, who has embraced county of Lanark from strikes which were all as many names, and been connected with as many unsuccessful, amounted to £500,000. The workmen parties as there were colours in "Joseph's coat." nolds, and Jones, were chosen to represent this requested that Mr. B. would please to stay at home, town in the District Council. After other business and not come to Stockport, tormenting his delicate £150,000. The strike of the Leeds mechanics, after and most immaculate conscience !

Concert.—On Tuesday evening, a grand concert was held, for the benefit of Mitchell, Davis, and Wright, and for the purpose of getting up a demonstration to welcome these worthy patriots from the Whig dungeon, on their entering Stockport, on the honour to the people of Stockport. A full band was engaged for the occasion, and a number of professional singers, all of whom acquitted themselves well. The evening's diversion consisted of comic songs, recitations, and patriotic addresses: Mr. Bairstow, Mr. Tillman, and Mr. Doyle rendered every assistance possible. The room was crammed to suffocation. The tickets of admission were fourpence each; and the proceedings were such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the industrious and indefatigable liberty-loving men of the committee. It was conducted entirely enithe Total Abstinence principle.

the plex. They were taught to call their teacher, it appeared to him that the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves, and destroyers of the morals of the peace, and the working men themselves. It appeared to him that the working men themselves, and estroyers of the morals of the peace, and the working men themselves, and estroyers of the morals of the peace, and destroyers of the morals of the peace, and the working men themselves. It appeared to him that and evening, Mr. Leech, of Mauchester, delivered question in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the the working men themselves, showing in those who may be fortunate enough to obtain tickets attention of the congregated thousands; showing in those who may be fortunate enough to obtain tickets attention of the congregated thousands; showing in the working men themselves, the morals of the evening in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the destroyers of the morals of the working men themselves, the morals of the morals of the evening in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the destroyers of the morals of the working men themselves, the working men themselves, the working men themselves, the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the destroyers of the morals of the evening in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working men themselves, the working men themselves, the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the working in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the w RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.-On Sunday, afternoon triend, or brother, any individual, however trial is station in society. Another abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, and a great number of the working men proved to the same kind had been established for a tousiderable time in the village of Patrick. A terms of the meeting at least, so far as preparation, with and other towns, and indeed of the whole country, it was given out that a patriots; and a great number of the provided abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, every Sunday evening. It was given out that a patriots; and a great number of the provided abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the approaching trial is patriots; and a great number of the Chartist Circular labour against the usurious, and unrighteous inroads abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the approaching trial is patriots; and a great number of the constituted, to shield successiuly abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the provided about against the usurious, and unrighteous inroads abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the pariots; and a great number of the Chartist Circular where the representatives of the working men of this patriots; and a great number of the Chartist Circular where the representatives of the working men of this patriots; and a great number of the constituted, to shield successiuly abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the purpose of the working men of this patriots; and a great number of the constituted, to shield successiuly abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, fitting up the House for the purpose of the working men of this patriots; and a great number of the Chartist Circular where the representative of the working men of this patriots; and a great number of the chartist Circular where the representative of the working and unrighteous inroads and unrighteous inroads at the case of the worki

BLACKBURN.-A National Charter Associa-

them by applying to the secretary, on Tuesday evening next, at the meeting room, Upperkead-row.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Leech, the Chartist missionary lectured in the Chartist Association Room, Greaves street, to a numerous audience, on Wednesday week, in the course of which he showed the utter impossibility of stopping the inroads the usurers were making in the value of labour, unless Universal Suffrage became the law of the land.—On Sunday last, Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, lectured

MR. PETER SHORROCKS has received from Perth

MR. ABEL HEYWOOD exhibited a number of figures of the phantasmagoria, in the room, Tib-street, on Tuesday last. The charge of admission was a penny the receipts to be devoted to the Victim Fund. LECTURE BY MR. LEECH ON TRADES' UNIONS .-

On Monday evening, a public meeting was convening in the Carpenters' Hall, for the purpose of hasring our talented friend, Mr. Leech, on this subject, which has caused great excitement among the Chartists, Trades' Unions, and the working men generally. The town was numerously placarded, in meeting on Monday night, at the Llanarth Inn, order to give due publicity of the time and place of when Mr. Williams addressed the assembly at some meeting; and, although 2d. for the gallery, 3.i. for length. A committee (consisting of Messrs. Meaker, the platform, and 1d. for the body of the hall was Greenland, White, and Davies) is formed here to called upon Mr. Candy to move the second resolution.

Mr. Candy, who has been lately lecturing through the Potteries, and other parts of Staffordshire, stood for-Ward, and was loudly cheered. He said that the bare and Messrs. Jackson, Farrar, Wilkinson, and John-do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Whitaker.

White, and Davies) is formed here to charged for admission, the capacious room was prosecute the scoundrel spy Fewin, who perjured has the Pople's Charter." Messrs. Arran, hearly filled by eight o'clock. Mr. Butterworth himself last Monmouth sessions, as was noticed in the Star at the time. Evidence can be adduced that ward, and was loudly cheered. He said that the bare and Messrs. Jackson, Farrar, Wilkinson, and John-do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Whitaker. do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Whitaker. will implicate some of the "heads" of the county, Mr. Doyle took the situation of Chairman, amidst and lay bare one of the basest conspiracies that has before them, would be sufficient to produce the hearty cussion was continued until eleven o'clock, and it the repeated acclamations of the large assembly. Concurrence of the meeting. He meant "Feargns was unanimously agreed that it should be adjourned O'Connor." This announcement was received with to Tuesday evening next, to be held in the same several, minutes rose and said, it would be perhaps Horner, Newport, Monmouthshire." motives for bringing before the public the subject of this lecture. They were as follows: he felt deeply convinced that the Trades' Unions did not in aggressive power of capital over the rights of industry; he would examine the causes which had brought the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, and Trades' Unions into operation. 1st. The grasping DAVID FRANCIS ATCHERLEY, Esq., one of her Majesty's Sergeants at Law, and others, justices assigned parted to it a value which it did not originally possess, which goes to prove that the labour and skill of the man were the property, and not the stone upon which the skill and labour were expended. Mesars. Vincent, White, and Binns had suffered in 18th, for the benefit of the wives and families of the dustrious artisans, till it arrives at its resting place, pursued by both parties towards the independent for by that appellation can the working class be they armed themselves, consisting of pokers, tongs, designated, and this is exclusively a working class fire-snovels, brooms, mop-sticks, &c. There were determined than ever; indeed, they had a proof of it that evening. He went on at great length to denounce the weapons with which such structure, calculated to hand down to post their imprisonment damping their ardour, it possible, they were more determined than ever; indeed, they had a proof of it two parts; the celebrated overture, "Tancredi," by prise of the age in which such structure was reared thirty men, at 15s. and £1 each, to proceed to Wal-structure, calculated to hand down to post the celebrated overture, and that at each stage in its protected; and there i aristocratic or shepocratic classes. We working men of distres ing excitement. A gentleman who visited sity of the people uniting for the attainment of their the concert, sixpence each, to be had at the following to the labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able been no damage done up to the close of the people uniting for the attainment of their the concert, sixpence each, to be had at the following to the labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able been no damage done up to the close of the people uniting for the attainment of their labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able been no damage done up to the close of the people uniting for the attainment of their labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able labour and skill bestowed upon it. have happily taken our affairs into our own hands the town on business from Birmingham on Monday just rights. The resolution was seconded by Mr. places:—Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane; Mag- but ill-used artisan. This proves to demonstration The election was strongly contested. The following

> Halifax. O'Connell's visit to Leeds seems to have law of his own creating, in taking away the wages because a large majority at that hour, it was thought, established, namely, the protection of labour. In 120, 130, and finally to 163. 1810, the spinners of Manchester turned out against a reduction of wages, and, after struggling against the aggressive powers of their employers four long months, were compelled to return to work on the terms of their tyrants, at the enormous sacrifice of £224,000. They again turned out in 1819, which ended in similar results to that of 1810; another turn out of the same body in 1826 ended also in the under any circumstances, to recede from the proud triumph of the masters, and a loss to the working position we occupy as a political body; moreover, people of £200,080. The total loss to the work we shall never suffer ourselves to be led away to people by these strikes, amounted to no less than agitate for anything less than the People's Charter; \$600,000; note, a sum that would have purchased 10,000 acres of good cultivated lands, and left £200,000 to have purchased implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry, or live stock; or, if it had been expended in the furtherance of their political rights, they might at the present hour have been amongst the most potent people of the earth, instead of being as they are, despised and trampled upon; the most degraded profligate trickster, Dan, and likewise to the Chartist Delegates, for the able manner in which they in a strike that will long be remembered, in consedefended the rights and privileges of the industrious quence of the misery it entailed on them and their classes, before some of the present lawmakers, in families, ended in a loss to the working men of Marshall's Mill." It is earnestly hoped that all the £70,013, to which must be added the sum of £40,290, associations throughout the kingdom will rally once given from the funds of the union, making a total of more, knock at the portals of the nick-named con- £74,343, whilst the total loss to the town at large stitution, and pour in their petitions from every town, village, and hamlet in the nation, so as to were not allowed again to resume their employment, disturb that false security which they now enjoy, even on the masters' terms, but were compelled to and which they think they have gained by the pro- travel the country as walking monuments of the fiendish power of capital over those whose sweat and toil had brought it into existence. Others of their fellow SHEFFIELD.—The Chartists had a meeting men were immured in prisons, for that which was called conspiracy and intimidation, whilst numbers of the female sex were driven to prostitution, to save themselves from famishing in the land of their birth; a land teeming and abounding with every are made for holding a discussion class on Friday thing that is calculated to inspire joy and happiness, because of its fertility, and the proverbial industry of its inhabitants. Working men, look at these facts, learn wisdom from the past, and so shape your conduct for the future, as not only to deserve, but immediately to obtain those rights which can alone secure to you the full rewards of your industry, and being removable only upon an address from both so break the binding trammels of monopoly, avarice. Houses of Parliament. He also proposed a court of

graded you below the meanest of God's created revision should establish the right for life, under the SOWERBY.—The Chartists here have taken a creatures. The Glasgow turn-out of the cotton same circumstances as those under which it had spinners which lasted seventeen weeks and five days, been originally conferred. and which, like all the others, ended not only in a for having stood forth in the front of the battle, cheering on the producers of wealth in the arduous names for the Liberal candidate. struggle of virtuous right against the fiendish might of their tyrannical oppressors. The total loss to the unsuccessful, amounted to £500,000. The workmen agreed to. of the Potteries resisted a reduction on a late occasion, which ended in a defeat, and cost them being protracted twelve months, and at a loss to the working men of £187,000, concluded by the men being compelled to surrender to the terms of their months, ended also in the triumph of capital over industry, with a cost of £400,000, besides large sums of money, which were subscribed to support them, from 152 different places. The next strike he would refer them to, was that now pending, between the colliers and the masters, which had already cost, at the least calculation, £50,000. How this strike might end he knew not, but most sincerely wished in the triumph of those meritorious and useful men, who, though they laboured through

ensure till labour was fairly represented in the People's House of Commons, upon the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr. Leach then sat down, amidst the most desfening cheers imag a ble, having made an impression which can never be obliterated. The Chairman then rose and requested, that whoever might have anything to state, in oppo-sition to what the lecturer nad advanced, would come to the platform, when several gentlemen addressed the meeting, confirming the position Mr. Leach had taken. Mr. Tillman then rose, and said he should not detain the meeting many minutes, but he thought it was useless to attend lectures unless the object of the lecture was kept in view; he should therefore submit. with the permission of the chairman, the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a Delegate meeting should be held on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at the National Charter Association Room, Tib-street, Manchester, for the going to break the wires of the cage, and allow the monster to pounce upon the surrounding multitude. But, instead of doing so, he would advise the Trades Unions to maintain their present pecition; at the same time join the Chartists, and assist in obtaining that power which would enable them to furnish the cage with new wires, and keep the tiger (capital) within its own bounds .- Mr. Littler moved three times three cheers for all the incarcerated Chartists (done effectually); three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for Feargus O'Conner and the Northern Star; and three for Leech. Every one was carried with enthusiastic cheering. A vote of

protection of the law-a protection they could never

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thanks was given to the Chairman. NEWPORT.-MONMOUTHSHIRE.-The cause goes on bravely in this town. There was a spirited

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The days appointed for holding the Assizes for the Northern Circuit, before the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY

WESTMORELAND.—Thursday, Feb. 18, at Appleby CUMBERLAND.—Saturday, Feb. 20, at Carlisle. NORTHUMBERLAND. - Wednesday, Feb. 24, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. - The same day, at the Guild-DURHAM -Tuesday, March 2, at Durham.

YORK.—Saturday, March 6, at the Castle of York. City of York.—The same day, at the Guildhall, LANCASHIRE, North Division .- Saturday, March 20, at Lancaster. LANCASHIRE, South Division .- Thursday, March 5, at Liverpool.

WALSALL ELECTION.—Great excitement has prevailed at Walsall during the progress of the election, which has just now concluded; and many are the tales in circulation as to the honourable conduct electors. An agent from Walsall, on the part of the Tory party, attended on Monday night at the Fox

intelligence and industry have been exercised, is possible; as many as 661 voters were polled in the amply protected by law, that would subject the course of that hour, of which Mr. Wilson had a of the poor man, without assigning even a pretext? would prove a decisive one. Every effort was then These were the causes which had brought Trades' used by the Blues to reduce the majority, but with-Unions into existence; let us now see how far they out avail. Mr. Smythe's (the Tory) preponderance have accomplished the objects for which they were on the poll increased each successive hour to 106,

THIRD EDITION.

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.]

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of MINTO moved the thanks of their Lordships to Sir Robert Stopford, Commododore Napier, Admiral Bandeira, and the officers and men comprising the land and sea forces serving under their command, during the recent transactions in Syria. LORD COLCHESTER suggested that, in addition to the thanks of the House, some essential mark of his Sovereign's favour should be presented to Sir R.

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, praying for the abolition of Church Rates; and asked if it was the intention of Government to introduce 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 courts? 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 essential respect, differed from that of last year. He proposed that fifteen revising barristers should be appointed by the Speaker, from forty-five barris-ters nominated by the judges, and that when once appointed they should hold their offices independently, and injustice, which have rendered you dependent appeal, consisting of three barristers; and instead of on the caprice of callous hearted usurers, and de- an annual revision he should propose that the first

Mr. LIDDELL hoped there would be some clause i loss to the town of Glasgow of £200,000, but also in the Bill to prevent the personation of voters. At the were personated by three persons who voted in their

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill. Lord John Russell moved for a select committee on Acts relating to South Australia, which was

Shortly after the House adjourned.

RATHER OMINOUS.—The following circular ha been issued to the supporters of Her Majesty's Ministers:-" Lord J. Russell presents his comemployers. A turn-out, which took place at Bradford pliments to —, and particularly requests his at-and its neighbourhood, and which continued ten tendance at the House of Commons every Monday

that ageneral election is not improbable to take place shortly. An emissary of Government was at Windsor, on Friday morning, sounding certain parties in in the town, known to be the very obedient servants of the castle.

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN. -Orders have life in the regions of death and darkness, received little more than one halfpenny for getting I cwt. of coals, whilst the poor people of Manchester, who consumed the coal, pay 8d per cwt. for the same; nearly the whole amount going into the pockets of the speculators in profit. Mr. Leach went on raising question man question should reasoning upon each use of Peers, and another gallery is to be built made. question upon question, closely reasoning upon each use of Peers, and another gallery is to be built under question in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the the Strangers' Gallery, for the accommodation of

PAISL TY .- Dr. M'Douall recently lectured here. and at the conclusion of the lecture it was agreed that a new Association be formed, to aid the People's Charter.

GLASGOW.—A numerous and spirited meeting was held here on the 22nd ult., consisting of the inhabitants of the Glasgow North West District, at Mr. Walker's room, Garscube-road, when a petition to Parliament and a memorial to the Queen were adopted, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. It was agreed that the memorial be sent to the Birmingham Committee, and be presented by Messra. Moir, Williams, and Lovett; and that the petition its objects and intentions any thing short of our be sent to General Johnson for presentation in the House of Commons, and Mr. Fielding be requested to support the prayer of it. At the conclusion of the meeting, thanks having been voted to the chairman, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and three for the Charter.

ing of the Working Men's Political Association, applause. It was resolved that no agitation should held on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., the following resolution was adopted:—"That the thanks of ter. The Association earnestly call upon their fel-this meeting be given to the Chartist delegates from low workmen of the neighbourhood to join them in various places, and to the men of Leeds and surround- the endeavour to procure Universal Suffrage. ing districts, for their noble and patriotic assertion of the rights of the industrious classes; their energetic advocacy of those rights; and for their bold and manly bearing at the great meeting of the 21 st, held in Marshall's Mill, Leeds."

OLD CUMNICES.—On Saturday night, Dr M'Douall delivered a most powerful lecture on the past and present condition of the people, to an tion, late the East London Democratic Association, excellent meeting. In conclusion, he appealed to held on Sunday last, at the Hit or Miss, 79, Westthe working men to stand for the Charter, and no street, Globe Fields, eleven new members were enless; for in it alone was their political salvation. rolled, and the various officers were appointed. A vote of thanks was passed by a unanimous show of hands, to the lecturer, for his services.

LOUGHBOROUGH.-A discussion was tered into at this place between a Mr. Saxby, on the part of the Corn Law Repealers, and Mr. Skevington, on the 25th ult., when the former sat down confessedly discomfitted, and made such a friends left the room ashamed of their champion. A resolution was adopted to the effect, that it would be no less difficult to obtain a repeal of a political evil like the Corn Laws, than to obtain the Charter; and, therefore, the meeting was determined

TILLICOULTRY .- A soirce was recently held here for the benefit of the wives and families of the he has visited. He also details the circumstances imprisoned Chartists; when various addresses were connected with his recent arrest, but which, from delivered. A surplus of £1 will be transmitted to the many demands on our space, we are compelled, the Victim Fund, and 5s. to Mrs. Peddie, Edinburgh. Cheers were given at the conclusion, for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Mr. O'Connor, and the Northern Star; and for all the incarcerated meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Charter

PAINE'S NATAL DAY, -The above event was cele- stating that several important matters would be brated by a supper on Friday last. The room was brought before the council, to which he entreated tastefully decorated with portraits of Paine, Frost, their serious attention. He then called upon the Collins, M'Donall, Oasiler, &c. The supper was Secretary to read the minutes of the last council well arrended, and several ladies graced the meeting meeting, when a long conversation took place on by their presence. Mr. Jarvis was called to the various subjects connected with the people's cause, chair, and gave "The people, the source of all after which the following resolutions were agreed power." Mr. Stallwood, in an appropriate speech, to :- 1st. That a grand Chartist Soirce be prepared proposed "Thomas Paine—we meet to respect his by the association of Birminghom, to be held in the memory and extend his principles." Mr. Collar Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday, March great Thomas Paine. "The following toasts were cent, to sympathize with them for the sufferings which has been expended by the oppressed:—"Superstition, and may the edifices which they have endured in the people's cause. 2nd. That a petition to the House of Commons be immetation.

The following toasts were cent, to sympathize with them for the sufferings which has been expended by the oppressed which they have endured in the people's cause. 2nd. That a petition to the House of Commons be immetation, the sale of the pills is daily increasing; and vinding influences of accumulated capital.

When we take into our consideration, the vast and our efforts, labour has been forced to succumb to the suffering and our efforts, labour has been forced to succumb to the vast of the pills is daily increasing; and vinding influences of accumulated capital.

When we take into our consideration, the vast and our efforts, labour has been forced to succumb to the vast of the pills is daily increasing; and vinding influences of accumulated capital.

When we take into our consideration, the vast of the pills is daily increasing; the sale of the pills is daily increasing; which has been expended by the spectal capital.

When we take into our consideration, the vast of the pills is anxious to working millions of this country, to sympathize with them for the suffering anxious to working millions of this country, to sympathize the proposed:—

Superstition, and may the edifices which they have endured in the people's cause. 2nd.

The following toasts were cent, to sympathize with them for the sufferings working millions of this country, to sympathize with the legislature ought to have secured to the pills in the proposed of the pills in the proposed in the proposed in the proposed in the pills in the proposed in the pills in the pills in the pi rational and universal," followed by a song, "Edu- injured friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. 3rd. That implies the right of such a representation. not add another word to ensure the same honours considered that paragraph calculated to mislead and glorious movement. to this as had been paid to preceding toasts, and it "Newcastle-under-Line," and stated that Mr. Candy ponded to by Mrs. Ford, who also favoured the company with "Come, arouse! my brave Chartist long and rather warm discussion followed this band:" A speedy return to Frost, Williams, and announcement: it was niged by some that Mr. Jones. and the release of all political prisoners,' followed by "God save John Frost," by Mr., Mrs., was not so understood by other members of the and Miss Ford; "The People's Charter, and may council. It, however, appeared that Mr. Candy it speedily become law," followed by the song, had proceeded on a missionary tour through the dis-"Gilded thing;" and, lastly, "Feargus O'Connor.' The meeting then broke up in good order.

will aid them to enlarge it.

the purpose of delivering lectures to the working feeling seemed to prevail; the whole of the proceedclasses, on moral and religious subjects, to promote kindly and social feelings amongst all seets and Bills have been extensively posted through the parties, and to consider the propriety of opening Sunday and day schools for their children. This is just acting up to the advice of Sir Robert Peel, by taxing their affairs into their own hands. What will the Bishops do with such disorderly members ! We hope our Chartist friends will give these meetings their countenance and support. -- Corres-

CONGLETON .- On the evening of the 29th of January, the Democrats of this town assembled in their room, Moedy-street, when upwards of forty partook of a good supper, to celebrate the birth-day of that great philosopher, the immortal Paine. The walls were decorated with the portraits of their founders, Paine, Hunt, and Cobbett, encircled with laurel. Mr. Naseby, a champion of the olden time, was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Shellew officiated as vice. The Chairman rose and proposed as a toast-" The Sovereignty of the People," which was ably responded to. Toast, by the Chairman-"The immortal memory of that great philanthrapist, Thomas Paine." Drunk in solemn silence. Mr. Dixon responded, and eulogised Paine's efforts and character. The Chairman rose and said he considered Paine was one of the best men that ever lived in this or any other country; he had risen from obscurity, originally was a tailor, but his superior talents had raised him to the French Convention, and also to the American Congress, where he met with those illustrious persons, Franklin and Washington, whose names would be handed down to posterity as long as time had a being. Toast by the Chairman-"Hunt and Cobbett, and all the brave patriots who had suffered for their country." Mr. Thomas Beresford the audience to copy their conduct. Toast by the Chairman-"Feargus O'Conzor, and all the other Chartists who were suffering imprisonment under the despotic tyranny of a Whig Government." This was ably responded to by Mr. R. Jones. Song, by the prisoned chartists. his feilew-countrymen. What a living monument of Northern Star. philanthropy! not excelled upon the habitable globe; but though he (Mr. O.) had been persecuted and abused, (witness the Potteries and Bristol) he was a man of the most sublime Christian principles, who wished to emancipate man, and restore woman to that state of life which her character demanded; and for this he attended at the Brecon County Goal, and specially was called an atheist and an infidel (Cheering.) Song. by Mr. Jackson. Toast, from the chair-"Frost, Williams, and Jones." Drunk in solemn silence. The Chairman said they were not transported for their own srimes, but for those of others. They could not suppress their feelings; but he hoped they would, ere long, be restored to the bosoms of their families. Loud applause.) The worthy Vice begged to propose the bealth of an old, tried, but absent friend, Mr. William Booth. Given with loud bursts of applause. Song, "The Daughters of Judah." Mr. Joseph Beresford mid Mr. Owen was the first founder of Infant Schools, and undoubtedly was the greatest contributor in the of the poor, and he wished to form similar establish selves, and you have conquered.

meeting apparated at rather a late hour.

Bright Strain

Charter was held here on the 25th ult., when a words, and put you on your guard against being led National Charter Association was formed, and the away by the cant of "good and cheap Government," various officers appointed. The memorial to the which is echoed and re-echoed by Mr. Hume, and all of Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was that party. What you want, my friends, is "respon-

also adopted by the meeting. BRADFORD.—Daisy Hill.—The National be obtained by Universal Suffrage. As to the leaders Charter Association held their weekly meeting, at is not to benefit you—" not that they care for the poor." their usual place, the Old Cot, Mr. Thomas Mercer. in the chair. It was resolved "that we take the Fleet Papers and People's Magazine, for the benefit of the Association." The following resolution was also adopted:-" That we, the Chartists of rates. Daisy Hill, denounce all agitation emanating from any party, at the present crisis of affairs, having for inalienable rights, embodied in the People's Charter.'

BERMONDSEY.—The National Charter Association here met at Mr. Wootton's Temperance the plan of organization laid down by the Executive | do yourselves. NEWPORT.-ISLE OF WIGHT.-At a full meet- of Manchester was listened to with attention and be countenanced except that for the People's Char-

LO DON .- Tower HANLETS' NATIONAL CHAR-TER ASSOCIATION.—This body meets on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town. A voluntary subscription has been opened to commence a library. Loans or donations of books are solicited.

AT A MEETING of the National Charter Associa-

MIDDLETON .- A lecture was delivered here on Monday last week, by Mr. Leach, in room of Mr. Bairstow, who had been announced, but could not attend. Mr. Leach improves greatly, as a lecturer; he always appears to be master of his subject, speaking thereon in its general points, with great eloquence, and in detail with much tact, talent, and weak attempt at argument, that several of his plainness. He had a good audience who listened

with much attention. MR. HARNEY AND SCOTCH CHARTISM.—From a Harney, we learn that he has visited the following O'Connor. places during the last fortnight, where meetings have to strive for the Charter, deeming the "cheap been convened for the purpose of promoting the bread" cry a trick to divert their attention from cause of Chartism, namely, Montrose, Luthermure, their main object.

Brechin, Kirkinch, Cupar Angus, St. Andrew's, and Arbroath. Mr. Harney gives a most cheering account of the progress of Chartism in the districts

though reluctantly, to lay aside for the present. BIRMINGHAM. - COUNCIL MEETING. - A special Association, took place at Bill's Temperance Coffee House, Moore-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. KENSINGTON. -- CELEBRATION OF THOMAS Williamson in the chair, who opened the business by

Candy had not been appointed by that council. A announcement; it was preed by some that Mr. Candy had been appointed, and also argued that it trict, with the concurrence of the council, but without any fixed arrangement as to payment, that being

SALFORD -On Sunday evening last, Mr. left to the option of the parties he might visit. A Sheares, from Brown-street, Manchester, lectured. question then arose as to the propriety of handing. The cause is thriving well here. A memorial to over a sum of money in the hands of the treasurer, Lord Normanby, concerning Mr. O'Connor, will be which formed part of the missionary fund, to Mr. forwarded this week. The room of the Association Candy, he not having been appointed a missionary is open every Saturday evening. The Association within the strict meaning of the terms under which here wishes to know from the Executive when the the money had been originally sent. All seemed to National Delegate Meeting will take place; or agree that Mr. Candy was a very honest and upright whether they intend holding office another year. man, and that he had performed his missionary They see no reason why the Executive should not labours with credit to himself and benefit to the cause. have obeyed the rules laid down by the Delegate A letter was signed by several delegates from Meeting that elected them. The Saiford Associa- parts of the Potteries, who assembled at Hanley, tion considers such election of a fresh Executive highly approving of Mr. Candy's services and abiliought not to have been postponed. A vote of thanks ties. It was then agreed that 7s. 6d. be given from was given to Messrs. Markham and Seal, of Lei- the misrionary fund towards the payment of Mr. eester, for refusing the invitation of O'Connell. The Candy; the Council binding themselves, at the same Committee of this Association is now very active: time, to make it good if hereafter objected to. Mr. they have started a library, and hope their friends Barrati, as treasurer of the missionary fund, refused to pay any money entrusted to his care, as he considered he should not be justified in doing so in the BERMONDSEY.-A MOVEMENT AMONG THE present instance. The remainder of the evening Wonking Classes.—We understand that a large was spent in considering the necessary steps which Chapel, at Dock Head, Bermondsey, London, is to should be taken for getting up the seiree, and forbe opened next Sunday evening, the 7th instant, for warding the principles of the Charter. A very good ings were conducted in a business-like manner.

> rence-street, by Mr. George White, of Leeds. CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH.—Sermons were Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn. preached at the Christian Chartist Church. Newhall-street, on Sunday last, by Mr. O'Neil, of

on Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science, Law-

two pounds were collected at the door. BRADFORD.—We understand the members of this association will hold their weekly meeting on dealer, Feb. 9, March 12, at eleven, at the Commis-Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the house of Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmansend. The reason and Bower and Back, Chancery-lane. for changing the time of meeting from Saturday to Monday is, because the room will in future be open every Saturday evening, at six o'clock, for the Att. Lloyd, Cheapside. purpose of reading the Northern Star, and other political periodicals, calculated to instruct the people, as to the best means of promoting their well-being and happiness. On Sunday evening, the room will be open at the same hour for reading and holding discussions. On Sunday, the 7th instant, the sub-ject for debate will be "the most efficient means Birmingham. Atts Stubbs and Rollins, Birmingham; for speedily ameliorating the condition of the working classes.

COUNCIL MEETINGS .- The members of the council hold their weekly meetings on Saturday evenings, in the chapel, Long Croft place. At the three last meetings the following council men have paid in the contributions of their members. Mr. Riley, White Abbey, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Heaton, Little Horton Green, 2s. ld.; Mr. Waddington, Park-lane, 3s. 8d.; Mr. Greenwood, No. 11 Class, 2s. 4d.; Mr. Robineulogised those brave worthics of their day, and pressed son, Little Horton, 3s. 9d.; Mr. Oddy, Dudley Hill, 34. 0d.; Mr. Edward New, Leeds, 4s. 0d.; Mr. Whitehead, No. 1, Class, 1s. 8d.; Mr. Hanson, No. 2, Class, 2s. 7d.; £1 13s. 9d. from the victim fund has been distributed amongst the wives of the im-

Chairman, which was composed for the present CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON .- At the occasion. (Great applause.) Toast, from the chair- weekly meeting of the members of the National "Mr. Owen;" three times three. Mr. Joseph Beres- Charter Association, on Monday evening, thanks ford responded. He said he was scarcely able to were voted to Messrs. Markham and Seal, of Leideliver his sentiments upon a subject so important cester, for their manly refusal to demean themselves, He (Mr. Owen) had sprung up from the lowest class, in not accepting the invitation of the "Big Beggar-but by assiduity, temperance, and a strong natural man," and "Brown Bread Joseph." The secretary genius, aided by a persevering spirit, had realised an was instructed to transmit five shillings to the Frost, immense fortune, £20,000 of which, under a well Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee, Bir
ners of coarse tow yarns.—J. Whitlow and R. Robin.

The sectrolary of the sectrolary in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so it Lincoln:—

the sectrolary of the sectrolary in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so it Lincoln:—

the sectrolary of the se grounded consciousness, he had sacrificed to the good of mingham. Thanks were voted to the editor of the

> RUNOURED RELEASE OF SIX CHARTIST PRISONERS. of Brecon, it is stated that Dr. Bissot Hawkins, one spinners. of the Government Inspectors of prisons, has lately examined the six Chartist prisoners now undergoing their sentence of two years' hard labour each, inflieted at the Spring Assizes, 1840, when they were convicted of a riot and conspiracy on the memorable 3rd of November, 1839, at Llanguinnider, in this county. It has been surmised that this is a preparatory step by the Government, with a view to their early release from prison.

THE LEEDS MEETINGS.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN world to institutions of that kind. He (Mr. O.) had My FRIENDS,—The events of the last fortnight have travelled through Prassia, where his knowledge was placed you in an eminent—in a proud position. Your highly appreciated; and also through Germany, where delegates have met the representatives of the middle he found that lands were appropriated to the education classes in the arens which they had chesen for them-

ments in this country; but it seemed impracticable at It is not, perhaps, while your triumph is still fresh present. Equal rights and equal justice were his lead. upon your minds, and your laurels are yet unwithered ing theries. (Applause.) Mr. Thomas Beresford on your brows, that you may like to hear the words observed, the Star was the only paper extent that of cantion, which may be interpreted as those of disbenefitted the poor; both young and old received trust; but, my friends, the more I am convinced of the instruction from it, and he quoted several instances, solid advantages you have gained by the day of Leeds, At interrols, the company were enlivened by quadrilles, the more anxious I am, as your friend, that you should one in particular, called Feargus O'Connor. A vote of not lose those advantages, or be again made the mere thanks was given to the worthy Chairman, and the instruments of others, to work out their own favourite fordahire. projects.

STAFFORD.—A meeting of the friends of the litis for this reason I wish to address to you a few sible and representative Government," which can only be obtained by Universal Suffrage. As to the leaders is not to benefit you—" not that they care for the poor, but to spare their own pockets; and by good Govern ment they mean a gendurmerie to coerce you, and a Poor Law Amendment Act to keep down the poor-

To illustrate the difference between the cant of "good and cheap Government," and the principle of "representative Government," I would just put it this way. If Mr. Hume, and the pseudo statesmen of his school. were to be offered, to-morrow, what they call " good and cheep Government," though at the expence of even narrowing the present constituency, they would, I am confident, take the offer, under the self-conceited notion Coffee House, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., when that they know better what is good for you than you

> Now, take the other side. Permit me, for a moment, to consider myself as your representative. I admit that I have my own ideas of good Government; but, if it was proposed to me to carry out my views, without be held at the Social Institution, Hornsey's Build. The figure I in the second line having dropped from

the opportunity they had when in Parliament. I do with these men, be assured, the carrying their own

Even with respect to the different points of the 29, Gibson-street, Oakley-street; Mr. Davis, Magnet Charter itself, you see with what different favour Coffee-house, Drury-lane; at the Social Institution. they are looked upon. Thus you will find that those which least concern your interests are dearest in the Williams, 30, Devoushire-street, Vauxhall. eyes of the middle-class leaders. The Ballot will find an advocate in Grete-the Electoral Districts in Roebuck; but the suffrage—Universal Suffrage, never had a sincere friend in any of the M.P.'s or ex-M.P.'s, with very lengthy communication forwarded to us by Mr. the single exception (I repeat it again) of Feargus

Urging you, then, my friends, to keep united, to con solidate, and extend your organisation,

> I remain, Your sincere well-wisher, WILLIAM VILLIERS SANKEY.

THE CORDWAINERS AND TAILORS OF MAN-LAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

class legislation. That you have nobly dared to check Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of the usurious inroads which have been made upon your Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And fully aware; but at the same time we feel ourselves Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and compelled to confess, that, daring has never guaranteed | diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. &c.

temples of reason and science," followed by the song, diately prepared, in accordance with other parts of them, we feel deeply the necessity of securing for "Will you hear reason's voice ?" "Elucation, the country, in behalf of our much persecuted and labour a representation in that house, whose very name

cation forms the man;" The memory of all men, in as Mr. George Binns, of Sunderland, is now free every age and country, who have devoted their from the trammels of Whiggery, this council have, therefore, after mutual and close deliberation, address of persons cured, &c., to any who may require talents to political and mental freedom," followed do request the Secretary to write requesting him to be desired and Mark it. we have by a song from Mrs. Smallwood, "Lo! we have become lecturer for this district. Mr. Barrett then ing this much to be desired end. Mark it! we have scattered to the winds the fetters worn of yore;" arose and called the attention of the council to a enrolled ourselves as members of the National Charter The press," proposed by Mr. Ford, who said when paragraph which appeared in last week's Star, Association of Great Britain, and we hereby formally he named the Northern Star, he was sure he need having reference to Mr. Candy, then present. He invite our brother operatives to join us in this grand We would not be thought dictators, but we feel we

> much desired object. Signed, on behalf of the Association,

SAML PEMBERTON, Sec.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, January 29. BANKRUPTS.

J. A. Chalk, Kennington-place, Vauxball-road, billbroker, February 5, March 12, at half-past twevle, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. James and Graham, J. M. and W. B. Mills, Great Berkhampstead, Hert-

the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Peachey, Salisbury-J. Jones, Staines, linen-draper, Feb. 11, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atta. Jones and Son, Size-lane.

T. Bennett, Copthall-buildings, bookseller, Feb. 11. March 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atta. Fry and Co., Cheapside. W. Morrison, Fenchurch-street, stationer, Feb. 5, at

one, March 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Abbott, Bucklesbury. A. D. Bottomley, Gracechurch-street, tailor, Feb. 9, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Anderson, Cornhill. H. Nottage, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, builder,

Feb. 6. at two, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. Messrs. Robinson, Queen-streetplace, Southwark-bridge. G. Franks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter, February town, announcing that a lecture would be delivered 22, at eleven, March 12, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Atts. Kent and

Chartres, Newcastle-upon Tyne; and Nicholls and Son, J. and C. Townsend, Leeds, Yorkshire, joiners, Feb. 11, at ten, March 12, at eleven, at the Commissioners' and Barlow, Essex street, Strand.

T. Robinson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provisionsioners' Rooms, Manchester. Attys. Harrop, Stockport; W. Latham, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Feb. 4. March 12, at one, at the Shakspere Tavern, Halifax.

T. Lanchester, South Biddick, Durham, ship-builder, Feb. 5, March 12, at twelve, at Horner's Commercial Hotel, Sunderland. Atts. Burn, jun., Sunderland; and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry. W. Bradley, Birmingham, manufacturing chemist,

and Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square. J. Bairstow, Ovenden, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer. Feb. 22, March 12, at ten, at the North-gate Hotel, Halifax. Atts. Mitchell, Halifax; and Jaques and Edwards, Ely-place, Holborn.

J. and J. Norfolk, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, stuffdyers, Feb. 11, March 12, at nine, at the Commisand Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-E. Sergeant, Barrow, Lincolnshire, draper, Feb. 10,

Middle Temple. and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. M. M'Intosh and H. Boden, Manchester, Calicoprinters.—T. Charlesworth and W. Hirst, Wakefield. son, Manchester, dealers in lace.—A. & J. Latham, Balne, taker and W. Whitelegg, Manchester, cotton-dealers .-

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, February 2.

Henry Cunliffe, brewer, Southampton. Thomas Keasley and Joseph Leonard Keasley, tanners, Bermondsey. Thomas Hoskin, jun., horse-dealer, Thorley, Hertfordshire.

George Frederich Kerschner and Joseph Kerschner, victuallers, Great Surrey-street, Southwark. James Field and William Field, wine-brokers, Minsing-lane. James Stanley, brass-founder, Birmingham.

Joseph Shillito, warehouseman, Birmingham, Abraham Lambley, hotel-keeper, Birmingham. John Salter and John Cale, stone-masons, Glou Thomas Trafford, innkeeper, Hatton, Lincolnshire. John and Richard Lawton, drapers, Leigh, Lanca-

William Charles Fairclough, engineer, Liverpool. Josiah Barnett, builder, Sydenham, Kent. John Lewis, draper, Tredegar, Monmonthshire. George Donnelly, hatter, Dudley, Worcestershire. William Blunt Fosbrooke, money-scrivener, Liver-

Lewis Munn, paper manufacturer, Solesbridge, Here-James Goldie, distiller, High-street, Whitechapel.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM BYRNE & Co.

BOOK AND PRINTSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENTS. No. 1, Cloth-Market, St. Nicholas Square.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WM. BYRNE & CO. beg to inform the Public that they will open the above Establishment

on Saturday, 6th February, 1841, with a general and well-arranged Stock of every Article in the Trade, of the best quality, at the Lowest Prices.

W. B. & Co. will supply all Subscribers to the Northern Star, with the Portraits, upon the same Terms as any other Agent of that excellent Journal. grade of society.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC TEA MEETING and BALL, in aid extending the franchise to the full principle of the Charter, I would say "No;" I would say, "It is not to be my wish, or the wish of even thousands, that should direct the legislation of the country; but the will should direct the legislation of the country; but the will Ticket, to Tea and Ball, Is. 6d.; Double Ticket, to VINDICATI of the millions, expressed by their representatives in admit a Lady and Gentleman, 2s. 6d.; Single Tick-Parliament assembled."

With respect to Ball only, 1s. May be obtained at the following Places:—Mr. Rose, 13, Milbank Place, Rus-Parliament, with the sole and single exception of Sell-street, Bermondsey; Mr. James, hair-dresser, Feargus O'Connor, I would have no confidence what
1. Snow's Fields; Mr. French, bookseller, Snow's ever in any one of them, as they never so much as Fields; Mr. Wartlen, Temperance Coffee house, tabled a motion in favour of Universal Suffrage, for all Bormondsey New Road; Mr. Frederick Hinton, 14, Alfred street, Old Kent Road; Mr. J. Moy. 27 not except even Sharman Crawford or Col. Thompson: Edward-street, Blackfriars' Road; Mr. George Sidwell. 9. Eaton-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartling, favourite projects is the primary object, the suffrage only Temperance Coffee-house, Borough Road; Mr. A. Beck, 38, Harlington-street, York Road; Mr. James. Westminster Road; and of the Secretary, John

Tickets being limited, an early application is desirable.

OLD PARR'S PILLS.

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

To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pills. Gentlemen,-Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to CHESTER, TO THEIR FELLOW ARTISANS scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. disease, that many persons who had been quite hope-FELLOW LABOURERS,-We call upon you at this less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and cause mportant crisis to come nobly forward, and assist us in | perfect cure. To particularise, would be useless;

to as a basis of permanent security. Notwithstanding From these facts, more than from any mode of

Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer. 23, Market Place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—It has been discovered that invite our brother operatives to join us in this grand vile attempts have been made to substitute base imitations for the genuine Medicine : in order, therefore, to protect the public from such imitations, the was followed by the song, "The brave free press;" had been lately sent out to lecture, by the council owe to our posterity, the performance of a great moral Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Woman, persecuted woman, and may she speedily and committee of the delegated meeting held in Birand national duty—the calling on the working men of Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp enjoy equal rights and privileges with man," res. mingham; he wished it to be understood that Mr. England generally, to come forward and unite for this attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

> 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 of all agents.

44. ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and fordshire, brewers, February 11, March 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankrunter. Att. Peacher Salisbury Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PUR!FYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of obtain more information, should inclose one shilling each wrapper) which are well known throughout | OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although | when they write to them. Europe and America, to be the most certain and only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, been effected; more than one-half were considered including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and which possess the very opposites as regards outward Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on time, confinement, or hindrance from business, the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly They have effected the most surprising cures, not miraculous; many who have kept their beds for Glasgow, which were well attended. Upwards of Rooms, Leeds. Atts. Middleton, Leeds; and Robinson and all other means have failed; and when an early infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an application is made to these Pills, for the cure of and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurmoment of inebriety, the eradication is generally able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many completed in a few days; and in the more advanced great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrotulonsor Venereal tains: being insilved, muscles, and even some bone; this personal bone; this precious fluid frightful consequences resulting from that destructive 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 tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus show-Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleause the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the busisioners' Rooms, Leeds. Atts. Atkinson and Co., Leeds; noss is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of Hull. Atts. Foden, Beds; or Makinson and Sanders, fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-G. Coles, jun., Portsmouth, coach-maker, Feb. 5, at | guished by attending to the directions fully pointed three, March 12, at one, at the George Inn, Ports- out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to mouth. Atts. Devereux, Portsmouth; and Watson the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a voung man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the pros peets and enjoymetus of life by the consequences of Yorkshire, tailors.—J. Williamson. J. Johnson, E. one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not these invaluable medicines are held in the city of

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim Yorkshire, farmers.—H. Slater and J. Ashworth jun., to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.-W. Whit- illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison -In the Silurian, a paper published in the county J. F. and E. Greenwood, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds. Private Entrance in the Passage; and No. 4. Great Charles street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM
Is now universally established as a remedy of great

efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondrise, consumptive, and female

Observe-No. 44, Ibion-street, Leede. Private Entrance in the Passage. POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841.

MR. RICHARDSON begs to state that the demand for his popular Book sontinues unabated, and has now reached higher in circulation than any are treated by those who plunder them of their hard have brought it in so short a period.

earnings. A spirit of enquiry is on foot: every reader of the Black Book," however bigotted in anti-Radicalism, becomes, either partially or wholly, convinced that there is something "rotten in the state" of England, and never fails to recommend this little Book to the notice of his neighbour. Thus Radicalism, despite of persecution, is infused into every

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

ERRATA in the last Editions:-Page 40, first line,

Just Published. VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON.

Price Twopence. Published by John Duncan, Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

Just Published,

JOHN FROST'S SECOND LETTER TO HIS WIFE; with Notes. By R. J. RICHARDSON. Price One Penny. Heywood, Manchester; Cleave, London: Richardson, Salford.

THE NEW COUGH MEDICINE!!! HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the newly discovered remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Incipient Asthma, and Consumption.

Medical Science is daily producing new wonders, and among the discoveries which take place none are more deserving of public approbation than a remedy for those complaints which, in this variable climate, are so productive of fatal consequences to the comfort and lives of the public as Coughs and

THIS EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY relieves the most distressing symptoms in a few hours, and a little perseverance in its use will, in every case, effect a permanent cure.

COUGHS AND COLDS, accompanied by a difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest. impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish AND OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND, IRE- Indeed, so aumerous are the testimonials to the vir- impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish tues of "Parr's Pills" in the cure of inveterate symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE gives breaking the fetters which hold the industrious of all the cases are so numerous. One person was cured immediate ease in all asthmatic cases, and particular inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on, denominations, in the miserable bondage of poverty and of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, of larly in hoarseness, wheezings, and obstructions of Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflamthe chest; while those who have laboured for years | mation and thick films, and was declared incurable under the misery of a confirmed asthma, have been at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He only property and possession, viz., your labour, we are numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Liver enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his agent, T. Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by at least one person in every town in the Kingdom. Price ls. ldd. per bottle.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines and Co. Leeds Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Rhodes, Snaith; Brooke and Co., Doncaster : Hargrove, Dennis, York ; Rogerson, Bradford ; Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.

OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE DISCOVERED.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Wm. ARTHER, of East Peckham: it appears to have been written by the celebrated OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred ever since. And, Sir, my youngest daughter Emma rears old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:—

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye nethod of preserving health, which by ye grace of Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraculous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein written."

Here follows the receipt:-"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ve method I employ for preparing ye medica. Your valuable medicines. ment. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of

"THOMAS PARR."

'Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630." This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced: his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according ! to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured himself, and was stronger than most men when he married his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amazrious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens

of England. of our system is built up from the blood-nerves, sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the

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 and effectual Cure, when all other means have will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a failed. return to strong health, namely, 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 nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life searching out and curing disease of however long March 12, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon- miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its 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 To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr'

Life Pills. "REV. SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you, several persons have acknowledged to me they never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particu-

ar. a lady, who said she never knew what it was to

some folk begin now to think they will have no occasion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 vears 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 he Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy.

Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan-15, 1841, says, "The character of the pills stands very high; I am continually hearing of their good effects," &c. &c.

complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, i one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 11s. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three contains.

given with each box.

TESTIMONIALS OF BLINDNESS CURED

MR. BAXTER, For the good of the Public, I ing you that my Eye, of which I was blind, (through other Almanac in the Kingdom, proving that the a violent inflammation, and swelled to a great size.)

People are anxious to see how the Taxes are squand is now quite perfect; and, at the same time, of redered away upon Placemen, splendid Panpers, and turning you my grateful acknowledgments for your Government hangers on; and, also, how the Poer kind attention, and the high perfection to which you Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of

December, 1840, STEPHEN M'DONALD, Blake-street, Copperas-street, Liverpool Sir, Being blind (through inflammation and films) three years previous to placing myself under your care, I feel myself happy in being able to return you my best thanks, for the satisfactory cure

JOSEPH M'DONALD.

Blake-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool Sir.—Being afflicted with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and at intervals blind, for six and eight months together, previous to placing myself under your care; and I feel it my duty, for the good of others (that are blind) to return you my sincere and hearty thanks for the perfect cure you have made of my eyes, in so short a time, after being under advice for so many years. Given in my own handwriting, this 23rd day of

December, 1840, JOHN TOBIN. No. 1. Mill-lane, Hunter-street, Liverpool.

Sir.-With the utmost deference, I address you and am happy to state that my son, John M'Cann after being about nine years ill with bad eyes acknowledges that he cannot describe the very great benefit that he has received since he came under your very diligent care; and I myself feel the greatest comfort imaginable, seeing the very great change for the better in his sight. Therefore, I think it an incumbent duty on me, through this natural life, to be grateful to you. Sir, your already obliged and grateful servant,

> CHARLES M'CANN, Crosbie-street, Liverpool, 29th Dec., 1840.

Sir,—Being blind of one eye (through a thick film. from inflammation,) twelve months previous to the time of placing myself under your care, I feel it my your treatment, I can now see to read; and further, Sir, I must acquaint you that my eye was declared incurable at Manchester.

Given in my own handwriting, this 11th day of January, 1841,

ELLEN JONES. No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool. Sir,—I take the opportunity to write to you, to can now see to read the smallest print, for which I

progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Glasgow. Given in my handwriting, this 2nd day of August, 1840,

feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's

JOHN FRAZER No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland,

Sir.-For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the distressing malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter, Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through Staffordshire Infirmary for a length of time, where she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., until her eyes were sunk in her head; and, after that, golden ointment was applied to her eyes with care, but all to no service. But, hearing of your ability as an oculist, and the cures you had performed, I wrote for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, giving every particular of her case, on the 1st of April, 1840; and, thank God, in one month, she could see to read the smallest print, and has remained perfect had very bad eyes at the time, and they are perfeetly cured by your medicines.

Given in my handwriting, this 14th day of January, 1841,

WILLIAM LEECH, Amicable-street, Tunstall, Staffordshire Potteries.

Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with

Sir,-Being blind (Amaurosis) of the right eye and very deficient of sight of the other, it being gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year, I had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were per-forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place myself under your care, and I can with pleasure inform the public that, after being under your treatment for one month, I can now see to read tolerable

sized print, without the aid of glasses. Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of January, 1841,

FREDERICK HAMILTON, No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool. N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the above patients by a personal visit; but, as they have been both at expence and trouble through numerous letters, it is necessary that those who wish to

Mr. BAXTER may be consulted daily, at No. 37 Warren-street, Liverpool (personally, or by letter pre-paid,) upon all cases of Ophthalmia, or inflammations, specks, &c., Amaurosis, or dimness of sight, without surgical operation, or any restraint of

dict or business.

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON, the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL AVING devoted his Studies for many Years DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the

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 Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

Having successfully acquired a thorough know. ledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs 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 resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful 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 anatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect of

ignorance. Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he

pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fec. "You must, I am sure, from the great demand for the pills at my shop, think they are considered here of great value, and I have no doubt many more will be sold when they are generally known time. For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult. Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Services.

> Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and
> Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds.
> Mr. Habtley, Bookseller, Halifax.
> Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
> Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.
> Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Coney Street, York.
> Messrs, Fox and Son, Booksellers, Ponteiract.
> Harrison, Market all and Son, Booksellers, Ponteiract. Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
> Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate.
> Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield.
> Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Man-

chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshires. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. Huaron, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield.

Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.

And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors. | Full directions are turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted

to the addres , either by initials or name.

you have performed on my eyes in the course of three months, and, I may add, with scarce any pain. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of December, 1840,

Weten.

O'CONNOR-CHARTIST SONG. Air .- "I sing the British seaman's praise." Ye care worn slaves of Briton's Isle, Joint heirs of want and sorrow, Who rise each day to half-paid toil, Nor hope for rest to morrow: O rouse the near extinguish'd flame. Recal your former station. Respond to hear the much lov'd name. Dear to a suffering nation.

CHORUS. Join every heart in unity, To give the patriot bonor, And lift each voice, with three times three. For brave, for bold 9 Connor.

Long in the gloom of Stygian night. The prey of Whig and Tory, Ye lay, without one ray of light, Or thought of ancient glory; Till Feargus rose, that man of men, Who, scorning base detraction . Bearded the lion in his den. And dar'd the pow'r of faction. Join every heart, &c.

For you, he left his native land. Resign'd his rank and station, And join'd the small but honest band. Intent on your salvation. He gave his talent, time, and wealth; Spurn'd pleasure, ease, ambition : And sacrificed both rest and health. To raise your base condition. Join every heart, &c.

In North, in South, our friend was found. The East, the West assembled; While echo caught the cheering sound, And tyrants heard and trembled : The thoughtless mass he taught their right. He taught the coward bravery, And with his eloquence of might, Dispell'd the mists of knavery,

Join every heart, &c. He bid the Northern planet blaze, A Star of matchless beauty, Enlight ning millions with its rays. Diffusing rights and duty : The venal press aghast o'erthrown, Stood trembling, while in wonder. It listen'd to the lofty tone Of truth, in voice of thunder. Join every heart, &c.

Imprison'd by the bloody crew, He stands with firm reliance, Bids every honest heart be true, And keep the grand alliance. But soon revolving time shall free Of truth the noble martyr, And with his aid our land shail see, Triumphant rise "The Charter." Join every heart, &c.

Reviews.

THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY PLAINED. By J. N. Bailer. Leeds: Joshus Hobson, Market-street.

To such, and to all, indeed, a well digested, wellarranged view of the pleasures and advantages of literature and philosophy, will do good; inasmuch as it presents, in all their power, their various bearings, their beauty, and their paramount and immediate importance, the claims of literature and philosophy upon them, which will awaken in the uninformed, and unicken to new life in the partially indifferent and indelent, a strong and fresh love for which sent their victims to the revolutionary scaffold. becrary and scientific pursuits.

The work before us is such a one as we have just sciences - Astronomy, Pneumatics, Chemistry, Electricity, and Geology; a brief, interesting, and suc-

"An acquaintance with philosophy and literature has an obvious tendency to refine the passions, expand the mind, and elevate man in the scale of true dignity and moral worth. The tranquillitas animo, (or tranquil soul,) the animus sine perturbatione, for mind without perturbation,) to which Senecs so repeatedly refers, as the greatest of temporal blessings, can be obtained method. The rational exercise of the faculties is at they happen to be exercised in inquiring into the philosophy of nature. The most minute of natural objects, as well as the most gigantic; the atoms of dust we crush beneath our feet, as well as the ponderous worlds which sparkle on the canopy of Heaven, me multitude, is seldom observable. The true philosopher alone perceives the beauty of physical and moral phenomens, and derives both instruction and delight from the contemplation of their properties, causes, and effects. The earth, the sir, and the ocean, offer to his observance a host of wonders, which serve to excite his admiration and astonishment, and call into a state of healthful activity the loftier powers of his nature. The magnitudes, densities, and velocities, of those mighty worlds which roll through the trackless fields # space; the laws which regulate and govern their varied movements; the numerous continents, kingdoms, rivers, and islands, which diversify the aspect of our planet; the atmosphere, which, like a tenuous garment, surrounds the globe, ministering to the support of animal and vegetable life, and acting as the medium through which we become sensible of the melody of music, and the thunders of heaven; the myriads of living beings that wander over the earth, sport through the air, and inhabit the ocean, along with the curious phenomena of the human organization, are some of the objects to which the philosopher devotes his attention, some interest. and from the contemplation of which he derives his

"The studies of mankind, however, may be infinitely "Merrie England in the Olden Time" exhibits an Works of fiction, will form an agreeable diversion for the mind, in its hours of relaxation from nobler and Passions of which it may be the subject."

that it is almost too scientific for the unlearned, general quality of the matter in the text, aided by Blackwood is scarcely bearable this month. the copious and interesting notes at the end, embracing moral, scientific, mythological, and theo-

parison with any out of the metropolis.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR

FEBRUARY. of 1837, Mr. Cubden says:-

the Sultan was wholly enequal to the task of regenerating his country. Instead of possessing the genius of a Peter, or even a Mehemet Ali, he was weak and vacillating; and the sole act of vigour which characterized his reign, that of the destruction of the janissaries, was tion of the sovereign. That event left him at liberty to pursue an uninterrupted course of change; but instead of applying his mind to such reforms as would essentially alter the character of his people, and prepare them for important modifications of their institutions. he amused himself with more externals—he compelled his courtiers to dispense with the turban, and adopt the costume of Franks-fo substitute English saddles for the old wooden platform of the Turks, with similar

innovations; whilst all beyond the circle in which he immediately moved remained unchanged. "The Sultan was amusing himself with the most childish pursuits, whilst the world was giving him credit for bestowing all his thoughts upon the improvement of his country. One of his propensities was the multiplying of his residencer. Thirty-two palaces and kiosas adorned the shores of the Bosphorus, and whilst I was at Constantinople, he was erecting another which gave rise to the report that the astrologers (in whom he implicitly confided) had predicted, that when he ceased to build he would die. He was passionately addicted to the bottle; and his face, when I saw him, bore the usual evidences of deep potations : yet, whilst violating in this particular, the precepts of his religion, he lent himself to the most rigid enforcement of its and that the same impulse seems to have been given Gallimore. the populace were actually driven to the mosques five times a-day by the police with whips, pursuant to an nearly manned with volunteers. order just before obtained from the Suitan by the ministers of religion."

In connection with his statements on the actual condition of Turkey, and the policy of our fleets, Malta of the 16th ult. The most facts stated in and many being banished and destroyed on the pretext of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, he quietly remarks:-

"It is not a little odd that we think it necessary to dence before legislating upon factories or a constabulary force; but sit down very compiscently to the task of had broken out at Alexandria and Acre-and that "maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," in the absence of any such information. It will be said, probably, that our ambassadors afford sufficient means of supplying the knowledge we stand in need of; but, force of 15,000 men ready to enter the city on its being themselves parties to those diplematic intrigues, being evacuated by the Egyptians. The reports in which passions and prejudices become excited, they alluded to in the letters from Smyrna and Alexanare the very last persons to judge coolly upon the facts dris, of a great victory obtained by Ibrahim over of the case. Although no friend to Commissions in the Syrians, is unfounded. general, let me suggest, that if we are to "maintain the integrity of the Octoman Empire," it would be well to ascertain the nature and extent of the undertaking, and the best mode of doing it; and tais would be known by taking evidence on the spot; or, if that be too great an innovation, let the most intelligent residents in Turkey be brought home to be examined before a Committee of Inquiry; and let one of toess witnesses be our highly respected and experienced Consulgeneral, Mr. Cartwright, who has spent a long life in

Besides this paper, there are in this number a weil enough calculated to excite a laugh in those who can afford one; 'Richard the Reiver' again Visits his triends, and entertains them with sundry teats and frolies; a smart notice of the Romans of Oliver Cromwell; ten pages of the English Opium Enter's riginarole; and several other pieces.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

"French and English Alliance," is continued BRIEFLY ILLUSTRATED AND EX- from the last No., and is, on the whole, not bad. arrangement of the Eastern question. This most Its point of controversy is, that the hostile spirit, supposed to exist in France, is not to be attributed No one of ordinary capacity will call in question the pleasures and advantages of literature and philesplant pleasures that Commodore Napier, who we stated death "was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence us, who we stated yesterday, left Marmorice in the guest, but was prevented in consequence of the invitation on the felling of the people. "Illustrations of Dartmoor," a poem, left Marmorice in the guest, and arrived at Alexandria on the lock. Affairs seem to literature and philesplant plantages of literature and philesplant plantages of literature and philesplant plantages. It is appears that Commodore Napier, who we stated death "was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence us, who we stated death "was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence us, who we stated death "was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence us, the pure motives that influence us, who we stated death "was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence in the guest, but was prevented in consequence of the invitation on the felling of the pure motives that influence us, are always that the pure motives that influence in the guest, but was prevented in consequence of the invitation on the felling of the pure motives that influence in the guest, but was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., and from the pure motives that influence in the guest, but was prevented in consequence of the invitation on the felling of the pure motives that influence in the guest, but was returned. Mr. Hall, jun. It appears that Commodore Napier. Natural death "No on the gues but wanting spirit. "New Zealand" supplies histo. andria on the 10th. Affairs seem to have been so rical information respecting that colony, which will successfully arranged by Commodore Napier, that doubtless be deemed interesting. The following on the 11th the Pacha made his complete submission curious anecdote furnishes fearful evidence of the to the Sultan, and gave up the whole of the state of society under the rule of anarchy in France. Turkish fleet to Admiral Walker. Mehemet and It is from "Inedited Facis respecting the French gaged to send Egyptian officers and men to navigate Revolution of 1789:"-

"Politics and cupidity were not the only evil passions

All the baser feelings of human nature furnished their contingent, 'envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitablenamed. It comprises a survey of several of the ness, jeasousy, sensuality, and even the wounded pride of bad poets and wretched actors. The following January the Sultan sent instructions to his comanecdote is related by Heron, private secretary of Foncinct outline of each of which is given in turn. We quier Tinville, the public accuser. On the sixth or extract the opening passage as a specimen of the style seventh Thermidor (two or three days before the fall of Robespierre) one of Heron's friends called upon him at the bar of the tribunal, for Fonquier had scarcely any other domicile, taking his meals and his rest at the bar, so urgent was the work of destruction; and his secretary was compelled to show as much activity as himself. His college friend, then, came up to Heron, rubbing his hands, and a chuckling smile upon his lina 'Bravo! citizen Heron!' said he, 'bravo! the work goes bravely more easily by studying philosophy, than by any other for to morrow? - Not quite, replied Heron, 'but nearly.'- 'Is your list complete? tell me, is it signed all times a pleasing task; but more especially so, when by citizen Fonquier?'- Not yet; but why do fanatic, or any other to denounce ?- Unfortunately no; but I have a small favour to ask of you, my friend. for you are my friend, are you not? Oblige me by putting my wife's name on the list '- 'Your wife! ridicuare invested with a splendour which, to the unobserv- lous! you are joking!'- Upon my honour, I am in but last Duodi we dined together, and you then seemed delighted with the citoyenne !- Never mind; my opinion of her is altered.'- But she is an excellent sansculotte?'-' Not at ail,' replied the husband, 'she is an aristocrat, and I can prove it'- You are mad,' said Heron; 'she is a good wife, and you would quickly repent it'-' Not at all; listen to me; once. twice. will you guilotine my wife for me ?'- 'Certainly, not,' said Heron; 'Ill have nothing to do with it.'-'Thus it is to place any reliance upon college friends,' exclaimed the visitor as he withdrew, as angry with Heron as if the latter had refused to lend him an assighusband's summary attempt to get rid of her."

There are besides these several minor articles of

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

BLACKWOOD. everyday reader; though even here, the variety and tolerable poem by Mrs. Simmons. On the whole, chairman:

PARISIAN THIRVERY .- A few nights ago, abou logical topics, amply compensates for what may eleven o'clock, a great number of persons were of the African slaves in the Colonies, and subsequently prove beyond the comprehension of the ordinary attracted to the Pont du Carronsel by the excla- for that of the white slaves in our factories at home, mations of a man who said his companion had and the no less strenuous efforts made to prevent the we must not close our notice without bearing testing the fallen into the Seine. He called out, "Edward enforcement of the hideous new Bastile Poor Law, the timony to the great taste and nestness displayed in Edward!" and presently a voice was heard to reply Rural Police, or espionage system, and, in short, the is not drowned, and may yet be saved; but how? murder and oppression; and, having often listened we have no boat. If we had but a rope!" No rope with delight to the persuasive tones of his harmonious being at hand, the man suggested that a communi- voice, which never breathed ought but good-will and cation might be made with his drowning friend by kindness towards us and ours, and imbibed deeply in The best article in Tait this month is, a letter kerchief and his cravat, he tied them together. flowed from that fountain of Christian benevolence—from Mr. Richard Cobden, the Manchester manuThe idea was adopted by the crowd, and in a his heart—and, knewing as we do, his pure independent facturer, on the Eastern Question; which contains minute or two more than thirty handkerchiefs were dence and the disinterestedness of his actions, and much valuable matter of information. Speaking of lent him for the purpose. Having them altogether, philanthropic magnanimity of conduct, his unquestion-his visit to Turkey, Egypt, and Greece, in the spring and with a key at the end to give them weight, the able talents and his sterling worth; knowing as we do, men threw the line of handkerchiefs in the direction all this and more, we have viewed with astonishment. "Ten years had elapsed since the complete destruction which the voice came; it was seized, and all regret, and sympathy, this great, this good and benevotion of the janissaries, during which time the Sultan who were present were waiting with anxiety to see lent man, driven from the happiest of homes by the

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are still occupied have put the Ministerial Journals in better humour have been anticipated.

PORTUGAL -LISBON, JAN. 25. - The "Senate" has at last mustered a sufficient number of Members to form a House. The Douro question was accordingly brought under discussion at that Chamber on Saturday; and as the greatest expedition is used, it is hoped that it will be completely got through to-Portugal, the affair may be considered as settled, by the unreserved concession of the point insisted frontier, and that it is generally reported in that quarter that the 3d of February is the day fixed for under persecution shall never be forgotten or neglected." describe Chelsea as a quiet sachuded will are marching into Portugal. At Ayamonte alone (a Mr. Pitkethly then gat down amidst the most trehostilities is, that the impressment, which had slackened considerably, has within the last few days been renewed and carried on with great activity, become the considerably in great activity. forms upon the people. When I was at Constantinople, to the equipment of the ships of war, which are now almost ready for sea, and, strange to say, are

EGYPT. - The Levant mail has arrived, bringing advices from Constantinople of the 7th, Alexandris of the same date, Athens of the 10th, and them are that Admiral Walker, Commodore Napier, Captain Fanksawe, and a Turkish officer of high rank, were hourly expected to arrive at Alexandria to claim the surrender of the fleet, and to announce send forth Commissioners, in England, to collect evi- to Mehemet Ali his pardon and restoration to the hereditary government of Egypt-that the plague Ibraham Pacha was still at Damascus, awaiting the issue of the negotiations between Mehemet Ali and the Sultas, and watched by a Turkish and Syrian

SWEDEN.-The Constitutional Commattee appointed by the Swedish Diet, made its report to, the States in the early part of last mouth. Our readers are not, perhaps, generally aware that great and sweeping measures of Parliamentary Reform have of late occupied the attention of the Swedish Chambers. The principal changes recommended by the report of the above-named committee are the following :- The national representation is no longer to be denominated the states of the kingdom, but the assembly of the kingdom; the assembly is to meet in future every second year in the month of continuation of the Burschen Melodies, which are November, instead of every fifth year, as has hitherto been the practice; the representatives shall be paid out of the funds of the state, instead of being paid, as hitherto, by their constituents; the Speakers to be elected monthly by the assembly instead of being nominated by the King for the whole session; lastly, the assembly is to be composed of two chambers instead of four.

> SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION. - The public may be at length congratulated upon the important and satisfactory intelligence was received by her Majesty's Government yesterday in despatches the fleet to Marmorice Bay. It further appears that Ibrahim's army was immediately to evacuate missioners in Egypt, to inform Mehemet Ali that his submission being complete, he would grant him hereditary tenure of the Pachalio of Egypt. - Chronicle, Tuesday.

Local and General Entelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.—THE OASTLEE FESTIVAL. you ask? have you any aristocrat, federalist, expected manner, and it was found necessary, with much reluctance, to suspend the sale of them. Some money, however, was taken at the doors. The hall was laid out with six tables, longitudinally placed; but from the vast numbers assembled, it was found necessary that only one portion of the assembly eirnest; and I assure you, it will be doing me a signal could be accommodated at once; it was, therefore, service.'- 'Impossible,' rejeined Heron; why, it was arranged they should take tea in two or three sittings. This gave much satisfaction, as it prevented confusion, and accommodated every one. Upwards of 650 persons assembled on this memorable occasion, fully demonstrating that "King" Richard still lives in the hearts of his subjects at Huddersfield. We were much pleased to observe, that nothing of party feeling was exhibited on the occasion, and among the company we noticed a very fair attendance of blues, all anxious to testify the respect which Mr. Oastler still retains in their minds. On the table in front of the chairman, (Mr. Pitkethly,) was placed a most excellent bust of the "King of the nant for a hundred france, or to sign a certificate of his Factory Children." The most perfect order, decocivism. The cream of the story is, that they continued rum, and good feeling pervaded the company during to live lovingly together for thirty years; and that the the evening's amusements, which consisted of wife never entertained the slightest suspicion of her speeches from Messrs. Stocks, Pitkethly, Shaw, and sougs, written expressly for the occasion. were introduced during the evening. Mr. Bond gave "England's own true Blue," in capital style, and was loudly encored. A most excellent band attended, varied. It is not necessary that they should be con- extraordinary share of pains-taking research and played almost without intermission, culivening fined to those departments of learning, which, for amongst musty records and old archives. The paper the company with overtures, marches, &c. Immethe sake of distinctness, we will term purely scientific abounds with droll anecdotes and quaint humour, diately after tea, the tables were removed, and the The field of philosophic inquiry is as illimitable as both verse and prose. "Guy Fawkes" exhibits saloon cleared for dancing. The orchestra and galthe universe, embracing a boundless range of physical, again, and a precious Guy it is. The "Pop Visit" lery were completely crowded, and it became necesthe soaring flights of poetry; and even the ravings bare subject interesting. "Sydney" is a stupid and numbers. A most judicious resolution had been and wonders of romance, may occupy a measure of our mischievous piece of foolery, evidently written by adopted, that no intoxicating liquors should be inattention, and add to our literary gratifications the adone who knows nothing of what he was writing troduced. This was most praiseworthy. The enterditional charm of variety. The study of poetry and of about. on the light fantastic toe," continued with great spirit till twelve o'clock; when, after a most excel-Errer labours; and will tend to give elevation to the "Ten Thousand a Year" is getting stupidly pro- lent speech and appeal from Mr. Pickethly, the sentiments it may entertain, and refinement to the lix and tiresome. It is very evident that the writer business concluded with a new version of "God Passions of which it may be the subject."

of this endless story is paid by the yard, and we save the Factory King," written for the occaFrom the foregoing passage, the reader may form think it "ten thousand pities" that any publisher sion at the hall, during the proceedings; and the some idea of the general merits of Mr. Bailey's pub. should nauseate the readers of a periodical with company departed, highly gratified with their enheation as regards style. Possessing an extended such a tissue of "stale, flat, and unprofitable stuff" tertainment, and not the less so on the consideraacquaintanceship with science, and the learning of as this fifteenth tuil of Mr. Warren's nondescript. tion that the net proceeds would be appropriated to the scholar, without his pedantry, the writer has "Memoirs of Strombeck" furnish some amusing the assistance of our prisoner "King," We have also the command of a clear, fluent, chaste, and sneedotes of coursly manners under Jeromo of reason to believe, when the accounts are settled, that eloquent style, which confers an agreeable and Westphalia. "Secret Societies of India" is something over £25 will be netted for that friendly pleasing tone to his productions. If we might another hash of Thuggism, which has supplied purpose. A fancy ball also is to take place, for the hint a fault" in the present number, it would be, provender for literary hacks, ad libitum, for the same purpose, on Wednesday next, at the White last four or five years. The "Disinterment" is a Hart. The following address was spoken by the

"There can be no person but must be deeply im pressed with feelings of admiration, at the long and unparalleled arduous struggles, first for the emancipation Thank God," said the man, "he | whole of the Melbourne scheme of legalized, wholesale

whose only feelings ought to have been those of

daring spirits, almost without the personal interven- in answer to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, to every lover of justice and good order from every part several inches. This, it is calculated, will resist the would receive their bail, which was, that Henry with the Government of this country than could worker to every factory child to every factory child's lightful and durable pavement. mother in the empire, we call upon all who have hearts to feel, and gratitude to impel them to action, to come forward, and by their individual and collective he not spent his substance in their defence, and for their Princes-street, Soho, which destroyed the back the post on Saturday evening. redemption, would have been supplied by his own pri-vate fortune, and which, had he been a mercenary or un-the fire-engines, the valuable stock of plate, jewellery, day or to-morrow. Thus, as far as it rests with just steward, he could have amassed in hears. It is and other property in the shop and premises. was with regret I add that promises made to him have saved. been either disavowed or broken; we therefore call upon by Spain. A private letter from Algarve states upon his friends (his real friends) in particular, and that numerous Spanish corps are approaching the on the community at large, to stand forward in generous Chelsea, Arthur street, King's-read, having attained

> Spanish town at the mouth of the Guardiana) three mendous cheering, followed by three loud cheers for battalions of infantry had arrived on the 21-t inst., and more troops were expected. Another circumproposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was stance which strongly indicates the expectation of seconded by Mr. Shaw, and after a few more words seconded by Mr. Shaw, and after a few more words

GOD SAVE OUR FACTORY KING. God save our Fact'ry King. Oastler, the brave, we sing, Long live our King, Send him victorious. Happy and glorious, Long to watch over us.

God save our King. O Lord, our God arise, Scatter his enemies, And make them fall, On him our hopes we fix, Confound their politics. And from their knavish tricks. God save us all

Though in a prison vile, Oastler may dwell awhile, Yet, shall be reign Deep within every breast, Shall his worth be imprest, And by each tongue confest, Free from all stain.

Thy choicest gifts in store,

On him be pleased to pour;

God save our King. Oastler will still despise, Whigs, and their treach rous lies. While all his friends rejoice,-God save our King. Yet, shall we live to see, Oastler, the brave, set free,

Then shall we sing, And our triumphant voice. Shall in loud strains rejoice, While echo loud replies. God save our King.

-The above was written in the Hall during the evening, and saug as a finale.

STOCKTON.-TOKEN OF RESPECT TO MR. J. B. Owen .- Mrs. Palentine and Mrs. Holmes were deputed to wait upon Mr. J. B. Owen at Messieurs France and Turnbull's office, to present him with a silver chain, as a token of respect from the female on the body of an old man, named Hall, who resupposed to exist in France, is not to be attributed by her Majesty's Government yesterday in despatches Reformers of Newca-tle-upon-Tyne, which was to sided at Lambeth, who was found dead in his bed. help thinking that we are all establishing a bond of from Sir Robert Stopford, dated Marmorice Bay, have been given to him at the dinner held in New- have been given to him at the dinner held in New- He was attended by a nurse named Kirkbald, social connexion that will derive more than common January 14. It appears that Commodore Namor.

BRADFORD-THOS. PAINE-On Friday week, a public dinner was held at the house of Mr. Wm. the General Steam Navigation Company's ships, the applause.) He vindicated the admission of females Goldsborough, Goodmansend, in commemoration of James Watt, has been detained at Havre, by the to "equal power and influence in the management of the birth day of Thomas Paine.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Total Abstinence Society held its weekly meeting at Lundy's Coffee House, ship, the Phoenix, for injury done to that vessel by the male portion of the population of this town and No. 17, Little Charles-street, when a discussion took Britannia, another of the company's ships. The neighbourhood; because we consider that we should Syria and to return to Egypt, and arrangements had place on the propriety of establishing co-operative captain and crew have also been detained. A reprebeen made to send transports to Caiffa, to bring stores. A meeting will be held on Thursday, the away the women and children, and sick of the army, if they could get to that port. Intelligence has also treatment of Mr. O'Counor, the well known and properative sentation of the affair has been made to the English continuous women of this town and neighbourhood, if Government, and the Steam Navigation Company we had supposed that they were less capable than protest against the proceedings as illegal and with been received from Paris, that on the 13th of tried friend of the poor. At the conclusion three out precedent. cheers were given for the Charter.

the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, This demonstration of public feeling, in behalf of on a charge of being concerned in the publication of them, a grand line from one extremity of France to The Spectator remarks upon this and other passages on; fifty-four to-day; Eh! Tell me, have you as many that much-injured and persecuted individual, took a pamphlet entitled "Gross Injustice Exposed; or, the other. place on Monday evening week, at the Philosophical a Warning to the Public;" in which unfair dealing Hall, Huddersheld. As the appointed day drew and dishonourable transactions are attributed to the near, the demand for tickets increased in a most un- said Mr. Carrick, coroner, and who is also a solicitor in the said county. How far the statements set forth in the pamphlet are correct, we know not; but it appeared from the cross-examination of the only evidence, (Mr. William Robinson, printer, Wigton,) by Mr. Bowman, that he (Bowman) was engaged by another party to copy the manuscript of the pamphlet and to get it printed. We shall refrain at present entering into any particulars, as the matter is to be endeayouring to effect his purposes, when she awoke brought before a higher tribunal; but we cannot, at and gave the alarm. The prisoner was ordered to the same time, help observing, that the conduct of the magistrates was most extraordinary. Mr. Saul grants a warrant to Mr. Carrick for the apprehension of Messrs Hanson and Bowman, on the plea that Mr. Carrick could not get his evidence ready to prefer a bill of indictment at the sessions, which had | HAM .- Some idea may be formed as to the distress intervened between the time of Mr. Carrick receiving the two copies of the pamphlet, (which it appears petent to the task, that the amount coming into were the only two that have been circulated and the Nottingham from the proceeds of the sale of hosiery were the only two that have been circulated,) and the time of prefering the charge before the magistrates. This appears the more singular, as Mr. Carrick only produces the printer (Robinson) whom he could that many of the frames in the silk cut-up trade determination. On Thursday (says the Bolton Free have commanded at any time. The defendants make three hose at once; which, together with the Press), Peter Simmons and twelve other colliers objected to this mode of procedure as irregular and the evening's amusements, which consisted of objected to this mode of procedure as irregular and speeches from Messrs. Stocks, Pitkethly, Shaw, and many others; of recitations delivered in a most ex. To show the gross partiality of this in a result of amusements, which consisted of objected to this mode of procedure as irregular and likely to lead to the most injurious effects to the incount. Mr. Taylor conducted the prosecution on the many others; of recitations delivered in a most ex. many others; of recitations delivered in a most excellent style by Mr. Green, &c; songs, duets, and
glees, by various persons, male and female; two
songs, written expressly for the occasion, were insongs, written expressly for the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion occasion.

The stated that, about the occasion of the occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion. The occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion occasion. and proprietor of the Carlisle Journal, for a libel on the work amongst a great number of hands for the had ever paid was 6s. 6d. pcr load of three tons, and the (Mr. Arthur's) character as a tradesman, in the work amongst a great number of hands for the so much per yard, which had been reduced to which he denounced Mr. Arthur as a person "not sake of extra frame rent; many houses gaining large 5s. 10d., and was considerably more than some overburthened with this world's goods, man of weekly sums by this pitiful practice. show," &c. Though there is not the slightest doubt of this being a gross and malicious libel, Mr. Saul would not grant a warrant in this case, alleging as of Benjamin Cooper, sawyer, at Ashton-under-Lyne, price, and 3d. per yard, which the men agreed to his reason, that too long a period had elapsed since were brought up at the Court-house in that town accept, and the defendants commenced working at meral, and intellectual phenomena. The manners, is a numorous portrayal of low Cockney life. "Irish customs, history, and antiquities of different nations; Superstitions" is a successful effort to make a thread-the scaring flights of poetry; and even the ravings bare subject interesting. "Sydney" is a sunoid and pears, how partially justice is administered by the Borough Magistrates of Carlisle. Mr. Arthur said Henry and Samuel Hardwick, were charged with

> strange proceeding. THE COAL MINERS OF HEARLEY have recently struck work for an advance of wages of 3s. a score. or thirty baskets, or seven and a half tons, as they have hitherto not earned more on the average than Os. in the Hearley mine. The colliers beg for aid hood, as they will then be certain of success.

THE severe frost in December disabled one hun dred and fifty of the metropolitan police in one night ANOTHER MEMBER of the French National Convention, M. Bouchereau, died on the 26th ult., at Chauny, in the 85th year of his age. ENIGRATION.—The spirit for emigration seems to

be upon the increase, owing no doubt to the want of employment and low rate of wages; on Thursday,

Were going down a coal-pit in the neighbourhood of Llangollen, to their work, the chain broke, precipitating them to the bottom: the shaft being about 80 street, Watford, with four wild rabbits in his hand, ants in the case just disposed of, which he refused to when he met the Reverend Mr. Capel, a county accept. He would "soin his hout to no pappur," and he therefore was committed for one month.—On taking them to the bottom: Chester Chronicle.

of this town, with upwards of £600, is in custody. He was arrested by the French authorities at Tours. for travelling under a feigned name.—Northampton

A New PAYEMENT.—A patent has actually been

before five o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises

Longevity.—A female pauper named Whiffen, £30,000.—Hampshire Independent. expired on Friday, in the Workhouse of St. Luke's, describe Chelsea as a quiet, secluded village.

the Royal Marines-the first to be in the fight, the last to be out of it-will be rendered still more efficient by being armed with the percussion musket, rope to which the sand box was attached. thus making their already destructive fire more rapid and less failing. - Woolwich Gazette.

Normal Schools.-Every Protestant canton in in England?

THE NATIONAL DEBT has been increased about £7,000,000 since the accession oof the Whigs to office, and this without taking into account the West India several millions more.—Newcastle Journal.

" PHYSICAL FORCE."-NEW WAR STRAMERS.-Of the five new war steamers of a large class, which but one accident; attributed entirely to the recklesshave been built in her Majesty's dock yards, and are ness of the individual, who brought it on himself has arrived in the river. She is a most majestic full speed. vessel. of the same class as the Cyclops and Gorgon, lately found so effective in active service. She is to be fitted with two engines of 140 horse power each. and her tonage is about 1.400.

FIRE. On Thursday morning, about three, a fire frames, calendars, directories, army and navy lists, of most destructive character broke out on the pre- casks, and bottles for holding ink, pens, and penmises of Mr. Bundy, trunk-maker, adjoining the knives, &c., should be gathered together, that some Weekly Disputch office, Fleet-street. The fire was may be sold, and others used again, in order that first discovered by the policeman on duty, who waste may be avoided, and due economy introduced observed smoke issuing from behind the shutters; he into the public expenditure! Is this extraordinary lost no time in arousing the inmates, who all escaped | saving upon old pens and almanack frames instiwith safety. We are happy to say that, owing to | tuted to buy the little Princess some baby linen. or ceased - Weekly Chronicle.

A FIRE.—About four o'clock, on Friday morning, the 29th ult., a fire broke out in the extensive tool manufactory of Mr. Rowland Amens, situated in the Almonry, near Westminster Abbey. By the prompt arrival of the engines, the saw-mills, engine-house, and timber yard adjoining were saved, but the manufactory was destroyed. The damage is estimated at upwards of £1,500. During the fire the "frail fair" who reside near the spot, assisted at the engines, and exerted themselves to the utmost to extinguish the flames.

French authorities, as security for the amount of the institution with males—"We propose that the loss that may be awarded to the owners of a French institution shall be open to the female as well as the

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—New efforts are making CARLISLE. — Unjust Arrest of Joseph to raise France from its sad inferiority in railroad Broom Hanson, and Henry Bowman, (two of enterprise. A considerable number of deputies of THE LEADING CHARTISTS,) FOR AN ALLEGED LIBEL. the departments of the north, cast, and south-east, and equal influence in the management of this -On Tuesday, the 26th instant, the above-named propose to have a meeting, in order to concert defini- institution with others; being well assured that the individuals were arrested by Mr. Graham, superin- tively in favour of a system of railways, respecting influence which a virtuous woman can hold (if it be tendant of police, on a warrant granted by George which the chamber will be consequently called upon necessary to call it into action) will always be Saul, Esq., one of the borough magistrates, at the by some of its members to declare itself. It is proinstance of Mr. William Carrick, Whig coroner for posed to form several lines, composing by their able in respect to knowledge, and whatever is junction, or by the aid of rivers connected with decorous and exemplary in respect to conduct."-

OUTRAGE BY A MARRIED MAN ON HIS FEMALE SERVANT .- A master tailor, named Hawthorn, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields, was brought up to Worshipstreet Police Office, lately, for an outrage upon his female servant. It appeared in evidence, that the advocating à Universal Suffrage beyond what is prosecutrix, a comely, modest looking girl of seventeen, slept with another female servant, in a separate bed, but in the same room with the prisoner and his wife and children! The prisoner got into bed to her at midnight, a few evenings ago, and was enter into his own recognizances in £40; and to find two sureties of £30 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES AT NOTTINGin this town, when it is computed by persons comand lace is little short of a million and a half less in 1840 than in 1836. The Nottingham Review adds, that many of the frames in the silk cut-up trade determination. On Thursday (says the Bolton Free

Ashton Turn-Out .- On Friday, four sawyers he would still be at liberty to prefer a bill of indict-ment at the Sessions. We shall have a more fitting opportunity of exposing the whole of this most liberated from Kirkdale on bail, but afterwards rebeing accessories before the fact. The principal witness was Edward Davies, one of the prisoners liberated from Kirkdale on bail, but afterwards recommitted. His appearance, as a witness, produced a great sensation in court. He related what occurred at various meetings of the parties. The magistrates at various meetings of the parties. The magistrates determined on committing Williams for trial for the and 6d. per yard, which demand Messrs. Dorning murder and two attempts at murder, and remanded from all friends of humanity, and invite the co-operation of the coal-miners generally in their neighbourand for the murder itself. Davies and the two decided upon that we, as workmen, are solely demurder nas also been committed.]

him with offering them for sale, and laid hold of him, JOHN HASLOCK, the clerk who recently absconded and called for a constable and ordered him to take from his employers, Messrs. Whitworth, the bankers of this town, with upwards of £800, is in custody, did so, and he remained all night in the cage, with hed been, according to popular belief, industriously the conversal properties of the collision of the collis Pugh, where the Reverend Mr. Capel attended, and,

BOW STREET, SATURDAY .- HENRY VINCENT .- John taken out for paving the streets of London with Minikin, the keeper of a coffee-house in Great Hus-"And now we most earnestly implore that the Ten India-rubber, and many scientific persons are san- sell-street, Covent-garden, and Richard Cameron, Hour Bill Committees, of Yorkshire and Lancashire in guine as to its success. There is to be a substratum a brace-maker, in Clerkenwell, offered themselves as his reign, that of the destruction of the janissaries, was with no topic but the fortification question. The particular, and throughout Great Britain in general, of wood, ou which is to be put a facing of caoutehous bail for three years for Henry Vincent, the Chartist, planned and executed by Hussein Pasha, and a few debates in both Houses of Parliament on the Address may be immediately re-organized; and we also appeal mixed with iron filings and sawdust to a depth of now in prison in Oakham Gaol. Mr. Hall said he may be immediately re-organized; and we also appeal mixed with iron filings and sawdust to a depth of now in prison in Oakham Gaol. Mr. Hall said he of the whole country—we appeal to every factory ill influence of all weathers, and make the most deappear at the sessions to answer such charge as shall be brought against him. A certificate of the Fire On Monday morning, a few minutes bail having been put in was forwarded to the Homeoffice, and it was expected that the Secretary of exertions, to supply those means of comfort, which, had of Mr. Bartram, pawnbroker and silversmith, State would send down the prisoner's discharge by

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.-If anything were wanting to prove the rapidly growing trade of this port, we need only state that the increase of the Customs duties for the last two years has been upwards of

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY .- On Saturday last, a boy who was driving the horses employed to wind up the excavated earth, at Clayton Tunnel shaft No. 6, was so injured by the shifting of the Physical Force.-It is currently reported that drum, or revelving cylinder round which the rope passes, that his case is deemed hopeless. The drum was thrown out of its position by the breaking of the

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY .- The halfyearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company was held on Wednesday week, at Switzerland has a Normal school; Prussia has 45; Liverpool. The average traffic for the last six Germany, 50; France, 76. In Holland, the schools months has been less by £4,400 in the merchandise of every large town are so organised, with respect to than the previous half year, yet the net profits have the instruction of young teachers, as almost to form increased £7,600. The total receipts for the last a Normal school in each town. What have we done half-year amount to £139,323; and, after deducting all disbursements, there is a net profit to the shareholders of £70,629. This affords a dividend of £3 per share, being to the full extent of ten per cent. per annum, as allowed by Act of Parliament, and £2 per share on the half-year, by way of bonus. Load of £20,000,000, or the war expences in China, After payment of the dividends, there will remain Aftghanistan, and Syria, which must amount to £8 772 between of profit to be carried to the payment. £8,772 basance of profit to be carried to the next account. During the last twelve months, 1,052,000 persons have been conveyed on this line, and with to be immediately fitted for active service, the first by jumping out of a second-class carriage when as

Beggarly Economy.—A letter has been addressed to the officers of the different courts of law, by " J. R. M'Culloch, Controller," stating that the Lords of the Treasury are desirous that the almanack the speedy arrival of the engines and a a plentiful is it to enable the Government to make up Prince supply of water, at four o'clock all danger had Albert's £30,000 with? It's pitiful economy, after

SIR ROBERT PEEL IN A NEW CHARACTER.-SIR

Robert Peel is now trying a new part, which, so far as he has gone, he performs tolerably well; it is that of popular lecturer. In his inaugural address, at the opening of the Tamworth Library and Reading Room, he took advantage of the admission of some working men into the Committee of Management. to say—"I cannot help thinking, that by bringing together, in an institution of this kind, intelligent men of all classes and all conditions in life by uniting together, as we have united, in the Committee of this institution, the gentlemen of ancient GOOD FORTUNE .- An inquest was held last week family and great landed possessions, with the skilful mechanic and artificer of good character-I cannot DETERTION OF AN ENGLISH STEAM-SHIP.—One of account of the object which unites us." (Loud before, will have more than ordinary strength on instruction which we hope to give, or if we had supposed that they were less interested in the cause of rational recreation and intellectual improvement. We propose, also, that they shall have equal power exercised in favour of whatever is sound and profitas follows:-" And all the while he was advising his auditors to keep a jealous eye upon ecclesiastical functionaries (for a majority of three-fifths of the people would be entitled, according to his principle, to prevent clergymen taking part in public business); demanded by the Chartist (admitting females, and all above fourteen years of age, to participate in the franchise); declaring that the advanced state of society demands a higher education for all; expatiating upon the advantages of arithmetic, in a way that would charm Mr. Hume himself; in short, doing everything in his power to sap and undermine the glorious structure of Church and State."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Soon after eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th, Thomas Walsh, late bookkeeper and cashier to T. Cotton, Esq., committed suicide, by shooting himself at his house. Bowstreet, Bolton. Some discrepancy in his accounts was the cause of his removal from his office. and this led to the committal of suicide.

THE COLLIERS' TURN-OUT. BOLTON.-The turn-

out has been renewed with increased vigour and extension of the practice to the silk-glove trade, is were brought before the Magistrates at the borough employers were paying. The men gave notice, with the rest of the colliers, for an advance, and Mesers. charged with being concerned in the murder Dorning agreed to give them 64. 6d., the original been to the works since. They alleged as a reason being accessories before the fact. The principal for it, that some strange men had been to their had refused to comply with. A paper, of which the the other prisoners to a future day. [Hulme has following is a copy, had been sent in to Messra. Hardwicks have also been committed. William pending upon the decision of you, as good masters, Shaw, another prisoner, charged with attempt at tons to the load, and 6d. per yard. When you will JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—We hope, if the following and all, on every condition of obedience."—The unanimously say this is done, we go to work, one JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—We hope, it the ionowing case comes under the notice of Lord Normanby, that he will at once dismiss the Honourable and Reverend William Capel from the commission of the peace. He has clearly acted arbitrarily and illegally, and in direct opposition to the precepts inculcated by the lowly Jesus, his acknowledged to work, and pay the expences. One of the defendance to work, and pay the expences. One of the defendance to work, and pay the expences. master. If the act of this Reverend Divine be a ants caused much laughter by asking, with simtingham as emigrants to Australia.

Morpeth.—It is currently reported that the Hon.

Captain Howard is to be appointed to the command of a ship of war almost immediately, and will consequently be accorded by asking, with simple tingham as emigrants to Australia.

It the 28th ult., as many as twenty families left Not-specimen of Church Christianity, we can only say plicity, and in a rueful tone, if they "must put up the submissions theirsels!"—John Thornley, collier, Darcy Lever, was also brought up for breach of a labouring man, was placed in the stocks at Watford, under rather peculiar circumstances.

It appears under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears of coal for Messrs. John Knowles and partners. The sequently be compelled to resign the representation of the borough of Morpeth.—Newcastle Journal.

Fatal Accident.—Last week, as six young men street, Watford, with four wild rabbits in his hand, ants in the case just disposed of, which he refused to paraphyr. ton, &c., discontinued working in consequence of their employers declining to advance their wages sixpence, and at some places tenpence per quarter, on the amount of coal wrought. On Monday and Tuesday, the turn-out miners might be seen loitering in the streets, but on Wednesday, our correspondnothing but some straw to lie upon. The next in the streets, but on Wednesday, our correspond-morning he was taken to the private office of Mr. ent informs us, the hands at most of the collection commenced working at the advanced prices. In this

FRANCE. - The Paris papers of Sunday have arrived. Gen. Schneider's amendment on the project of a law for fortifying Paris, and proposing to limit the works to detached forts, placed at 5,000 yards distance from the present wall, was rejected late on Saturday, by 236 votes against 175. This is decisive of the law, which will no doubt pass, and M. car ied their point, of encircling Paris within a entrenched wall. - Chronicle, Saturday.

New York.-The favourable winds have passed and gone without bringing any Colonial papers. It is the first time within our remembrance that a week has elapsed without a single paper being reseived. At second-hand we have a scrap of intelligence from Newfoundland; and one of the packetships has brought some news from New York. The latter, though scanty, is not unimportant. A panic had been caused in the money-market, by the publication of a return which exhibited the affairs of the a vote of confidence was passed unanimously, "in that United States' Bank in a worse light than ever; but the accounts which have reached this country are from a quarter hostile to the Bank.-Colonial Ga-

THE New York Herald of the 8th of January contains an account of the wreck of the fine packet-ship Garrick. She sailed from Liverpool for New York in December, with a valuable cargo of manufactured goods. On the night of the 6th, or the morning of the 7th January, she got aground about twenty-five miles south of Sandy Hook, on the New Jersey shore; but how she got into that unfortunate situstion had not been ascertained. When first seen, she lay about a quarter of a mile from the shore; the sea was making a breach over her midships; and the crew and passengers were collected on the quarterdeck. The master of the vessel which saw them was of opinion that all might land. That all did land, was deemed extremely probable, from the fact that two or three hours after the first vessel had passed the wreck, a second also passed, when. though near enough to read her name, not a soul was seen on board. And a passenger by the Cambridge has stated positively that the greater number of the passengers had been saved. Four steamers left New York on the 8th, to offer assistance in recovering the cargo.

RELEASE OF MR. H. VINCENT .- On Sunday, at two o'clock, Mr. Vincent was discharged from Uakham Gaol, by an order from the Home-office, and was informed at the same time, that the indictments by the Wiltshire magistrates were entirely set

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.-The committee appointed to make arrangements for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan met again Tuesday, in the Conference Chamber. The noble Earl has retained Sir William Foilett, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, and Mr. Adolphus to conduct his defence. The Attorney and Solicitor General will appear as counsel for the

O'CONNELL IN BELFAST.—A member of the Mechanies' Union in Belfast writes us as follows:-" The mechanics of Belfast, having seen in the Belfast Vindicator an account of a deputation of various this evening." On the removal of the cloth, and prior trades waiting upon Daniel O'Connell, at the Royal to the proposal of the first toast, Mr. C. Keen sang the Hotel in Beliast, to tender to him the thanks of Marseillaise Hymn with much taste, and was loudly their respective trades, beg leave to state, that the applauded. individual who performed this ceremony on behalf of the Mechanics' Society, had no authority to do so. The mechanics and engineers of Belfast owe Daniel O'Connell no thanks; for, if he could prevent it, universal right—the advocates of the fatherless, the there would not now be a trade society in exist-

Colonial and Provincial.

CANADA.-The detention of Mr. M'Leod. Canadian, on the charge of having aided in the destruction of the Caroline, had given rise to various reports; it was said that the British Government had demanded his release, and had been "positively' refused by the American Government. No weight. however, can be attached to these reports, until they are confirmed on more explicit authority.

NEWPOUNDLAND .- The Governor's speech, on opening the Legislature of New oundland, represents that island as torn by electioneering dissensions. It is to be regretted that accounts from Newfoundland are frequently so imperfect, or so strongly tinged with party feeling, that the real merits of the case are difficult to be distinguished. The Governor intimates, that if the colonists persist in their violences, silence, to testify our respect to the objects of it; and they will prove themselves to be still unprepared for the self-government which has been prematurely submitted to them. But we have as yet only the silence, the company upstanding. accusation, without the defence which the colonists may have made to the Governor's aspersions.

A Subscription has been commenced for the purpose of relieving the poor of Stafford, many of whom hearts; and that though its noble eriginator, was as a about £125.

RICHARD GODSON, Esq., M.P., has remitted the sum of 100 guineas to William Boycott, Esq., solicitor, of Kidderminster, for the relief of the poor of that borough during the present inclement sea-

THE QUEEN DOWAGER has forwarded, through Lord Howe, £20 towards the fund for rebuilding the parish church of Boylstone, Derbyshire.

tution, in the chair. The report of the progress and of his imprisonment shall have expired. state of the Institution, and the whole of the proceedin addition to his usual annual subscription.

THE SOUTH SHESPSHIRE YEOMANEY CAVALRY are expected to meet in Shrewsbury on the 4th of May next, and will be trained and exercised on the new

THE DUKE of Satherland and the Hon. Colonel Anson were, on Tuesday evening, elected Fellows of the Royal Botanical Society of London.

Miscellaneous.

TURN-OUT.—The colliers of Alkrington and Tongue have turned out for more wages, their masters having reduced them to the point of starvation. It is raid that the colliers of Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, and Hyde have also left off work, and are for standing true one to another, until their wages expected to come forward and support them.

IMPARTIAL BENEVOLENCE-Much distress prevailing among the pour in the neighbourhood of Burslem, a public subscription was recently sec on Ellis. A correspondent writes us that, on the application of one poor man for his due portion of this miserable substitute for more just arrangements of society, a book was referred to, in which denomination "Church") be said to combine the glers,) for the use of the Dissenters. the word "Wesleyan" was found written opposite to the applicant's name; whereupon the man of God exclaimed, "I cannot do anything for you, I two flocks; open the door, and let him out !"

-On Tuesday, information was received by the police of the commission of a most daring robbery of notes and securities, to the value of between £1,500 and £1,600. The robbery, it appears, occurred on the evening of Saturday last, about seven o'clock, when, as a gentleman, whose name has men, of whom he is unable to give a description, less lucky accident. who knocked him down, and, while on the ground, robbed him of an old red pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes of the value of £750, with may be fairly dated from 1688, when the church securities to the value of about £800 more, with which they got clear off before he could raise an outory or procure assistance. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of then the exercise of state rights depended much more the thieves, and recovery of the property.

women converts to the ridiculous doctrines of the new sect, called Latter-day Saints, suffered them: selves to be baptised, in a pool of water, near Werneth Hall, Oldham; their persons were entirely immersed, in the presence of a preacher of the section and a few individuals.

speculation is likely to answer well in this town, as Church bind all; not only of their own creed, but far as the making of proselytes goes. A number of the nation.

weak-minded females were "dipped" in the tide,

"The Church" is ignorantly annually and the interest of the nation. according to the dictum of the officiating Saint, on Thursday last, near the Poor-house Slip, about the time of high-water; and in the evening of the same day, we believe, some of the rougher sex were soused all over head and ears in the same element. The imposition of hands is to follow; and each cupe, after paying the fee, can then lay claim to inspiration.

Address prophets are becoming as numerous in the days of and sands is to follow; and each dupe, after Douglas as the prophets of Baal were in the days of Elijah; and the former are as great impostures as the latter were besides, the Mormon seers are patronage, whether lay or clerical. greater knaves. We should not be surprised to hear of some of the fanatics paying the forfeit of their lives, for being guilty of such presumptuous folly as plunging into cold water at the present inclement 30000 - The Mans Liberal.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY .- GREAT CATHOLIC MEET-ING. IN PAYOUR OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE -- On Monday evening, a great meeting was held in the spacious theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southamptonbuildings, Chancery-lane, in favour of the above principle or pursuit; at which the various sectional societies attended, and the building was crammed to overflowing. Six or seven priests were present, and a considerable Thiers and the King of the French will both have number of the influential members of the Catholic body. The speakers were the Reverends, J. Hearne, Janch. circle of about twenty fortresses, connected by an M'Auila, and Telford; Messieurs John Giles, M. P. Haynes, W. Waddick, J. Corkran, W. Buckley. J. Callinane, and J. F. O'Leary, (the Dake of Norfolk's steward.) Resolutions were passed approbatory of total abstinence, and from the known influence of the parties in attendance, much good may be anticipated to result among the Irish part of the population of the

FOURTH CLASS, NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. at Mr. Hill's Coffee-rooms, Horner-street, Marylebone, invincible champion of Universal Suffrage, Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting pledged themselves to use their best endeavours to carry on the glorious work of

political redemption in his absence." CO-OPERATION .- On Monday evening, Mr. Cameron delivered his promised lecture, at the rosms of the Finsbury Working Men's Association. No. 9. Little White Lion-street, Long Acre, Mr. Davis in the chair. The lecturer showed, that, if labour were properly represented in this country, we should have one of the best practical houses of legislature in Europe; and that, whatever evils exist in America, may be all traced to the competitive system; as, notwithstanding the federal constitution, the rights of labour, as compared with those of capital, are not appreciated; he then showed the benefit to be derived from a system of cooperation. In Clerkenwell they have been trying the plan on a small scale, which has answered beyond expectation; they have dealt in beef, mutton, pork, bacon, butter, &c., &c.; the system is being taken up in the provinces very generally, and it will doubtless have. as it has already had, the effect of bringing some of the shopocrocy to their senses. At the conclusion of the lecture, a committee was appointed for the purpose of furthering the plan laid down; a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cameron for his address, which being or burst. duly acknowledged, the meeting adjourned till Monday next, at the same hour and place.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. SOCIAL MEETING FOR THE BENEFIT OF MESSES

CARRIER AND PEDDIE. place at the Disputch Coffee House. Bride Lane. Fleet Street; the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the wives and families of the above-named victims. The room was neatly decorated with evergreens and banners, as also with portraits of Frost, O'Connor, Oastler, Collins, &c. &c. At eight o'clock, about fifty persons sat down to a substantial meal; and on the conclusion of the repast, the following grace was said by Mr. Parker, the Chairman: - 'Grant, Q Lord, that the sons and daughters of toil may be speedily put in possession of their rights, in order that they may daily partake of as good fare as thou hast been pleased to bestow on us

The Chairman then rose to propose the first toast -'The People—the only source of all legitimate power.' They had met on this occasion as the advocates of poor, and the oppressed—and though giving up an hour or two to harmony, they would keep in view, that there were several hundreds of their brethren now pining in dungeons, or eating the bread of bitterness in exile (Hear.) Were the people in possession of their political rights-were the Charter carried, there would be found sufficient intelligence among the industrious classes of this country to operate on all the other classes, for the advancement of their social position, and the establishment of the true prosperity of the country. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by calling on them to respond to the teast, which was received with

Song, by Mr. Rainsley, "A man's a man for a' that" Citizen George, in an animated address, proposed the next toast:-"Frost, Williams, and Jones; and the speedy return of all political exiles and prisoners to the bosoms of

their homes and families." (Loud cheering.) No cheering, my friends, said Mr. George; we must bury our feelings in our own breasts for the present. This toast must be drunk in solemn we'll have the cheers when they are amongst us. The toast was accordingly received with an audible

Song, by Mr. Tipper, "The Exile of Erin." The Chairman called for a bumper to the next toast, which was, "The Northern Star, and the rest of the Chartist press." (Long continued cheering.) The applanse showed that the Northern Star was near to their

are in distressed circumstances, owing to a scarcity caged lion at York, he was here spiritually present of work. The subscription on Friday amounted to smong them to night. (Applause.) In an apposite and perspicuous address, the Chairman dilated on the various topics comprehended in the scope of the toast he proposed, and the company simultaneously rose to respond to it, by three times three. The Correspondent of the Northern Star, briefly

acknowledged the mark of respect to the proprietor and conductor of that paper, and expressed much pleasure in observing the lively and heart-stirring enthusiasm with which the name of Mr. O'Connor was hailed, by those for whom he had dared and endured the loss of THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Stourbridge liberty, fortune, and caste; it was the knowledge Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated of thus living in their memories that would cheer proved style for the palate of faction? Is theirs ought net, and if I could prevent it, should not take on Wednesday se'nnight, by a public dinner at the him in the dungeons of York Castle, and invigorate Vine Inn; J. H. H. Foley, Esq., president of the Insti- him to a fresh deploy of his powers, when the period Song by Mr. Hodgins-" With Charter flags in all

ings on the occasion, were most satisfactory. The our hands, to meet him we will go." (This song was President has given a donation of £20 to the funds, very much applauded, as being in anticipation of Mr. O'Connor's liberation in November next, and taken from Mr. Hick's book.)

become the law of the land." Drunk with considerable

A liberal collection was made for the victims and their families: the chairman formally resigned the chair. but was unanimously re-instated, for the purpose of harmony only," and conviviality was maintained with had tolled twelve."

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

THE QUESTION OF DISSENT.

As often as we find ourselves called upon to open are raised. The mechanics of Manchester have out a great question to the public view, so often do promised them their assistance, and other trades are we feel the inadequacy of our space, and the unfrequency of our visits. If the question of the Suffrage, the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the Corn Laws, which are foot in a village near that town, for the relief of but units of the great whole, have been so comthe distressed, and the apportionment entrusted to plicated as to make us devote much space to their the priest, a curate, who rejoices in the name of developement, how much more at a loss must we be, in thus undertaking, in a weekly paper, a dissection of that question, which may (under the

We head our article " DISSENT," because that is the must consider my own flock, I cannot be a father to name of the new hobby-horse; but our object is to consider the question of "the Church" at large, not a EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. Protestant Church, but any Church which is the landlord of the State.

whole material of political warfare?

The Protestant Church is an accidental Church; for, had the Romish Church allowed HENRY the Eighth, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, not transpired, was proceeding along Gill-street, to commit lewdness, incest, and adultery, without in the town of Liverpoel, he was accosted by two censure, the Reformation might have waited upon a

The Protestant Church, as by law established became the feudal lord, and the state the vassal They had, of course, their respective rights, but upon clerical pleasure, than did the exercise of STRANGE SCENE On Sunday re'nnight, five Church rights upon States' will, or any secular rule. The Church was the active, the State the passive.

"The Church,"-that is, let it always be understood, a Church as by law established, and by force maintained-means nothing more por less than a MORNOMISM.—We understand the latter-day Saint strong political fetter, by which the party of that

organ of the whole.

"The Church" is ignorantly supposed to mean the congregation of those professing its tenets; but it is, in fact, no such simple or isolated thing. cases, or it ceases to be "the Church." It is satisfied to derive its influence from the state, provided that influence extends to a legalised monopoly of all

the enormities of the Church, and especially of the moment! Irish Church, so shook the whole framework of society, as to call for the reform of 1832.

about him to strengthen different portions of the help them to find out the raw. outworks, yet he convinced the people that the At the weekly meeting of this class, on Sunday last, abuses of the Church would be corrected along with of this unnatural union. The Ministers refuse even all other abuses, but not those Church abuses which to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill; appertain to lay, or secular sections, and hence the | while the hacks declare for H-o-u-s-c-hold Suffrage. trap into which the Noble Lord has fallen. He the Universality of the Suffrage, or any Suffrage. falsely imagined that he could let the Dissent! The Ministers consider a seven years' tenure of a Church loose, and set its forces in full cry upon fertile and productive Parliament too short: while State Church abuses, while he acted the part of the hacks are for triennial, biennial, or any other them afterwards, and with all the gain which would whipper-in, and drove the hounds from the scent of duration that will do to fish with. his own family possessions, as whippers drive them The Ministers won't hear of even doubtful from other game than that in chase. He thought qualification for members; the hacks are for abolishthat "ware Woburn," and "go hark to Church ing of qualifications. rates," would intimidate the pack. But he began to learn, as early as the first session of the Reformed are, above all, for "the honest Ballot." Parliament, that there was no means of considering the pence without lugging in some thought of the and rotten colleges, and give their representation to pounds; and then Russell turns his back upon the large districts; while the hacks are for equalising of old sayings, apothegms, and maxims, sets all, other working man, in the chair, in spite of the Dissenters and says, the Reform Bill was in-electoral districts. tended as a Landlord's Bill; and every one knowing that the Landlord's Church is five points, and now for minor differences. the Protestant Church, the new-light expectants took fire, and, for several years, dissenters' wrath corn, while the hacks are for a total repeal of the has been bottled, till now it is up, and must get vent, corn duty.

Religionists never yet were satisfied, nor ever will be with equality. The most oppressed commence with begging for toleration, go on struggling for equality, and, at length, for ascendancy. From the declaration of Russell, of the backs makes it a hustings sine qua non. On Monday evening, a social entertainment took we may date the decline and fall of Whig power. The large newly-enfranchised towns, presented bellow "peace." yearly, aye, daily, the increasing signs of dissent, by the stupendous places of worship built for the accommodation of increasing proselytes: while stoves, to supply the places of the absent, were in demand, to keep old Mother Church warm, in the latter end of her days. The old sentinels slept on their posts, and were seldom visited by the officer of the guard, while the new army of martyrs were ever on the alert, among their flocks, always at hand, and ever ready for attack or defence, and selling, juggling, humbugging rascals go about. comfort, and said to the travellers. "Behold what the evening, as the only administration ever in and disbanding the Chartist army, he could not. we have done! is it not sinful that you should be clined to do justice. journeying on this new, luxuriant, cheap and pleasant thoroughfare, and yet compelled to pay toll upon, and keep in repair, those old, desolate, and unhealthy byeways, which you use not?"

> taken political root, then would the dissent tree like cat and dog? would she look for her army, her navy, her land, to the end. her patronage, and, in fact, for the fruits of her political ascendancy. Having blocked up the old road, and driven the opposition coach off, she would then say. "O, but we can't keep this road in repair "without tolls," and tolls as heavy as the old company ever charged would be put on.

Does any working man in England suppose that those who now so valiantly fight for the religious freedom of dissenters, would as valiantly (had they once the power) confer that freedom! No: the facility with which men reconcile these things is wonderful. Those who have been longest slaves are freedom; and abuses, which they kicked against when subject to them, are easily reconciled when they come to administer them to others.

Let us first test the value of the present feint made | port of the Chartists." by the old praise God-bare-bones faction in favour tence. Had I done so, the Chartists would have of dissenters. Does any man suppose, for a moment, immediately disclaimed such a sentiment. You will that Messrs. Hume, O'Connell, Easthope, W. Ellis, and others, care two-pence if Baines and Thorogood were made into a Christmas pie, if such cooking every man of mature age, and sound mind, etc., who gery better than dressing in a newer and more ap- and further, that unless upon such terms, a union a love of justice! If so, why not devote their overboiling patriotism to a redress of the more would oblige, extensive abuses complained of by the Chartists, who are in truth suffering for conscience sake? Is there not a more noble spirit manifested by the poor working man, who, in defiance of all opposition Mr. Scott prorosed, "The Charter, and may it soon to tyranny, refuses, without a struggle, to pay unjust taxes upon every mouthful he eats, and who even after all, cannot get justice, than can be discovered in the refusal of a person to pay 5s. 6d. church-rates, well knowing that he will be well strict good order, till "the iron tongue of midnight backed in his obstinacy, and that his martyrdom will be converted into subsequent ease and affluence? In the war of the Chartists there is all honour and consistency, while in the case of John Tho-ROGOOD we discover this striking inconsistency: he denied the authority and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, while he appealed to the jurisdiction of that very Court.

freshness to fading Whig power, why were so many mansion? No, no. poor Irish Catholics allowed to pine in gaol for sums varying from 4d. to two or three shillings, and heated agitation, upon so tender a point, should not capitalist makes his all-labour. be as easily checked as roused, without producing some fruits, (which is not the intention of the jug-

We must never lose sight of the startling fact. that, at the period of the Reformation, out of nearly ten thousand ecclesiastics, not more than fourteen bishops, twelve archdeacons, fifty canons, and about eighty of the inferior clergy, held to the faith, and refused to barter the spirit for the flesh. And, in those days, the consciences of the churchmen were neither so fashionable nor so politicallypliant as they are now.

There is a great difference between men were looked upon as guardian angels, while in the latter, they have been the blackest devils.

It is, then, because we are not for another transfer from the gorged leech (who should get his sop of residence. compensation to quit his grasp more gently) to the hungry slugs, who, though angels to follow, would be devils to meet—that we say to the Chartists—to those who look for the universality of civil liberty, the very definition of Mr. STANSPELD, with this sinin order to ensure the universality of religious freedom, stir not in the new crusade. It is humbug. of residence; and this is the very principle which The eighth humbug within a very short period.

Better keep the ills we have. Than fly to those we know not of.

We have met and conquered the H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage mongers, the legality-mongers, the education-mongers, the emigration-mongers, the Corn Law-mongers, the white slave-mongers, and all the mongers; and now we meet the monster under his (by himself, or with his consent by his representa- for Whiggery to float a little longer on the stream; obliged to incur. Their balance-sheet will short The Church must have its army, its navy, its new and more seductive mask of a church-abuselanded influence, its ascendant secular power, in all menger, con to try the last prank upon the political

> If the old l'tacks of Whiggery could have succeeded with any of their former professions, this new effort would h we been wanting: and, if they

dom over the destinies of Europe. The Dis- Government hacks, are not agreed upon any one document, entitled "The People's Charter." Is it doubt, some stray pence would be flying. Another senters, as they were called—that is, those who question, but that the one party is base enough to not "passing strange" that the very march-of-intelfound it impossible to hold political power with- hold office upon the support of those who absolutely lect-progression gentlemen should be the very staff national bank, or Dan, "pro" the national, might out a splice of religious fanaticism,—the dissen- denounce them upon the public stage, as the best, and selected to strangle their own bantling, when it be treasurer, and a few of the "cocktailed gingent tients-made many onslaughts upon the mo- indeed the only way to court popular favour and nopolising Church; but never did any party ven- preserve patronage for themselves. There never was ture upon a purely political contest. Thus matters such a union of LAMBS and tigers as that which our went on; the scenes now and then varied by the rulers and their bottle-holders present. If they proshedding of much human blood, and by cruelties fessed agreement upon any one question, it would and barbarisms the most revolting; until at length, inevitably prove their ruin; they could not stand a

Our Ministers are a set of jaded old beasts, whom the hustings' old hacks, as drivers, promise (to the RUSSELL, it appears, had enough of the Churchman passengers) that they will make step out, if we only

Let us instance the terms, and show the features

The Ministers won't hear of the Ballot; the hacks The Ministers won't disfranchise three corrup

So much for coincidence of opinion upon the

State, and God only knows what else.

The Ministers declare war, while the hacks

The Ministers cry, "give, oh, give;" while the

hacks bawl out for retrenchment.

complain of a standing army. The Ministers imprison Chartists for conscience "scratch me and I'll scratch you," are the hacks and their Ministry agreed; and yet these libertywithal well sustained by that all powerful auxiliary | denouncing the Ministers in the morning, and drinkcalled novelty. They opened new roads to spiritual | ing their health and lauding them to the skies in

had an inclination to do justice, but that their good which were to be the "worst coming to the worst," intentions have been frustrated by the vampires who by the Chartists being again—as they have always to triumph over prudence, and he has fallen a vitig live upon abuse and fatten on the State's misfor- been before-" CHEATED." Let us ask the Colonel to his folly. The prostitute press of Ireland would But when the new Reform, which was to repretunes. Don't our Ministers and their hacks, then, who, after that, would again undertake to restore endeavour to hold his head above water in the how sent these large towns in Parliament, had sufficiently agree like Darby and Joan? like fire and water? them to the confident and commanding position of bringing him safe to shore; and would foolist

throw its fruits and foliage over all that great and | Perfect civil equality alone can insure perfect relimighty space which has been rendered sterile by gious freedom. Let the Chartists, then, stick to the the blighting influence of Mother Church. Then means, while the backs and their Ministers ride on

> It is because we are for the abolition of Churchabuses, and all other abuses, that we look for the Charter as the only means of their correction. No more humbug.

WHO CAN TOUCH PITCH WITHOUT

BEING DEFILED! WE find that COLLINS complains of being misreported in Mether Goose, and writes the following letter in explanation of what he did say:-

To the Editor of the Leeds Times. SIR.—I have observed with some regret that an error ever the greatest tyrants, when they achieve their has been made by your reporter, or some other person connected with your paper, and inserted in your supplement of Saturday last, in which I am reported to have said, "Let the middle classes PROPOSE ANY MEA-

I entertain no such idea, nor did I utter such a senrecollect that I concluded my remarks by observing, that "no union would be effected without such a defini nition of the term Household Suffrage, as should include By correcting this error, as soon as possible, you

Sir, yours, &c.,

Birmingham, January 25, 1841. As to this letter, we can only assure our good friend Collins that no definition which he or the most ingenious architect in Europe can give of the term H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage, will ever take ten supporters from the ranks of the "mental qualification" Chartists.

We have as great an objection to hut, shed, or tent qualification, as we have to castle qualification; and, upon the whole, as regards the social comfort and very shelter of the poor, apart from its political sig- such a Household Suffrage to be set on foot. nification, a greater objection.

Again, we ask those who have been all their lives struggling for mere toleration, if they imagine that should be got over to the aid of the rational reformers contributions by the smell! Well; even in that the old enemy,—the long-possessed faction, who so He urged the necessity of some central body being case we should have no fear of our olfactory nerve well know the value of the Suffrage,—will put a established in London, for the diffusion of knowledge suffering any inconvenience from Whig munificence Again, if the object just now was not to give a Parliamentary hut upon an equality with a lordly saturated with facts bearing on the present gross defects for any but Whig purposes. The question with us

Again, we say, so long as one man's property constitutes another man's title to vote, so long will increased to scores of pounds by costs? These poor the owner of that property have rent and vote, or it fellows were, in truth, martyrs to the political and will remain untenanted; being, even in that conreligious aggrandisement of others, and yet we dition, more profitable than if occupied by a man heard but little about their sufferings, lest over- who used it to protect the one thing of which the

Does the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders not furnish precedent sufficiently strong; ciples upon which they were associated, for any clap- bricks. However, it is only fair. A beaten foe, and or must we turn to the present debate, now pending trap which Mr. Hume or any other person might upon STANLEY'S Bill, which has for its object a recommend "to carry on the movement" and for trying every expedient, whereby to diminish the further disfranchisement of even those who hold a "effect a union of the middle and working classes:" "beneficial interest?" And yet, a few hacks would and Mr. Hume tells them that the first and most persuade the people that a House of Commons necessary thing, was to agree among themselves as which can carry such a sweeping measure of dis- to the meaning and definition of Household Suffrage; but add to the importance of our triumph, of which franchisement, can, with their assistance, be forced to as, at present, few were agreed upon the question, Mother Geose, in a lucid interval, is compelled to speak put a hut upon a political equality with the most and he submitted a plan of his Parliamentary thus, and with which we close our observations. She splendid mansion!

ter friends, that if such a measure were to pass. hope his electoral qualification is of as low a stan- tied; they lacked utterance; and even those whom struggling for power, and men using that power. leaving the landlords the "right to do what they dard.) The Association promised to take Joe's they put forth to advocate their principles, consideration. What an escape we had When the Whigs were in the former situation they please with their own," there would be an end plan into consideration. What an escape we had nents." to their trades for many years to come; as the poor from these blind leaders! They would have upset would be all huddled into stables, in which, like us in the very first ditch, and a wet one too we travellers' horses, they could only claim a baiting fear!

COLLINS. We are sure, will, upon consideration. retract his hasty concurrence in a definition of Household Suffrage, which is precisely, totidem verhis gle exception, that Mr. STANSPELD requires no proof Mr. Collins was deputed, by the Chartists of Birmingham, to resist.

Birmingham is not going to relapse. Birmingsubstituted the untainted adult.

tive) of his life, his liberty and his property.

From the "Reformation" to the "glorious revolu- could have sufficiently relied upon passive obedience consign them to their political tomb; and, we are saw the full value of our triumph at Leeds. tion" of 1688, the Church was struggling for an en- and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, The Beggarman follows; and he who has made much from their own friends as they can, and should be the struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality not a little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and the little struck with the fact, that O'Connell, and the liberality not a little struck with the little struck with the little struck with the little struck with the litt

began to develope a mind of its own? Is it not mar- might be thus knowingly provided for, by it vellous that these very heroes, who complain of the Humane Humbug Tract Society for the diffusion stand-still pelicy of the head of their party, should | blarney and Whig clap-trap. attempt such a retrogade movement themselves in the age of quick-step policy!

COLONEL THOMPSON AND OURSELVES.

WE give the following extract from a letter of Colonel Thompson's, purporting to be a comment upon a portion of one of our leaders, in which we set in operation, so as to act in concert with the last questioned the prudence of some of his observations | Association." in a former epistle. The Colonel says :-

"There is no doubt of there being everywhere the danger of being cheated. But everybody is not always us, that the very moment such an auxiliary branch cheated; careful and intelligent men sometimes avoid menagerie shows its nose into London our Metropo. it. And even if cheated, the Chartists would be no worse than before. What they are determined to do without the middle classes now, and in some sort in served the parent stock at Leeds; and upon a second defiance of them, they would only have to do without attempt perhaps not altogether so unceremoniously arise from the compunction of the honester portions of them. Supposing the cheat to be ever so boldly attempted, there can be no doubt that a portion of some kind or other would be inclined to stick to the compact; and by all these the Chartists would be the better. It seems impossible to defend the policy of refusing to try, when all that can be said is, if the NELL, HUME, WAKLEY, LEADER, WARBURTON, and worst comes to the worst, we shall only be where we

In this paragraph the Gallant Colonel, so fond even "Poor Richard," to one side. He appears to and carry every one of our resolutions in spite of the forget, when he speaks of only the "danger of teeth; and, upon the following week, we will show being cheated," that past experience leads to a fair to those who are sceptical about the existence of a The Ministers wont hear of even a fixed duty upon presumption of the CERTAINTY; and "a burnt child "fly horse," a correct representation of a flying dreads the fire." But this is not the portion of the H-o-u-s-e, as we faithfully represented the routed paragraph with which we quarrel. What we object menagerie. The Ministers wont relieve the Dissenters from to is the provision against the "worst coming to Now, this is bold. We challenge them—we do payment of Church rates, while the hacks are for a the worst." Now, as the Colonel is a military man, them-we defy them, and we give them every man total abolition of Tithes, separation of Church and and fond of military phrase, let us suppose the they can crimp—every bit of "ginger" they can pur. position of two armies, and the Colonel to be the chase, and our provincial delegates shall outnumbe The Ministers are determined to oppose a Repeal of historian. We give the following extract from the H-o-u-s-ehold ambassadors. when they get strong enough, are ready to fight the Union, to the death; while the great rough-rider his account of the middle class and Chartist cam- No, no; we were not caught napping; nor will paign :-

> inferior to that of the Chartists in point of humbug, reconcile the troops to one single move of a pin's this disadvantage was more than counterbalanced by recent success; while the Chartists, broken down by defeat, and weakened by dissension, become panic The ministers augment the army, while the hacks stricken and fell an easy prey to their less numerous, but better disciplined and more united assailants. The effect of the victory is prodigious, and has so scattered and distributed the chartist army as to render it next 100 idle to work and too poor to do without it sake; while the hacks cry "shame ! give to all liberty to impossible to inspire them with any confidence in So much for the Rotunda meeting, projected alliance of speech." In fact, upon no other question except their own officers, to whose want of prudence they

Now, we shall say not another word upon the subject, further than to observe, that if the most wily politician was paid for recommending the most effectual means of completely annihilating Chartism have hit upon any means more certain that We sincerely believe that some of the Ministers that of recommending a union, the fruits of they now occupy ?

> own sentiments alone on this matter. The letter of his best to be in time. Let us just contest this latter the people's friend, O'Connor, given elsewhere, and point. He had finished, and been finished, at Bellist numerous resolutions of the people, recorded amongst on Tuesday night; and as we have a map before our Chartist Intelligence of the week, cheer and let us see the insurmountable obstacles which invigorate us with the knowledge that the people are presented themselves to prevent his punctual armid awake, and that their eyes need no rubbing.

THE TRIUMPH.

THE enemy is vastly mistaken if he magines that than was at his disposal. we intended such a dish-"a dish fit for the Gods" -to serve but for one repast. No. no: it was too sweet: and, as "the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." we mean to pick it to the very bone.

Last week, in a summary of facts, till then unknown to the public, we exposed the trick and in the usual course at Liverpool at seven on Thurs chicane practised by Fox STANSFELD and his party; but since then we have arrived at the knowsure of popular benefit, and it should receive the sup- ledge of more facts, which we now proceed to lay scratch at twelve o'clock on Thursday, without the before our readers, from the columns of Mother slightest fatigue; allowing him seven hours' sleet

The following confab took place upon the Saturday | night. after the battle, as it appears, at a "senatus consultum" of such fragments of the routed forces as could be got together. We give the thing as we know it. They'll hug him to death at last, por of them would serve the political purposes of Whig- had a residence in a house, or any part of a house;" find it. It is headed, "The Rotunda Meeting;"

"A meeting of leading reformers, friends, and members of the Leeds Reform Association, took place yesterday week, at two o'clock, in the Rotunda of the Cloth Hall, for the purpose of devising the best means of carrying on the movement for further reform.

state his opinions on what he considered to be the best she, last week, made the notable discovery that the means of producing a union of the middle and working classes, and carrying on the mevement. Mr. Hume remarked that one of the first things the Association we regret being compelled to contradict. The post ought to do, was, to put out their definition of House- Chartists never have the good luck to be able to hold Suffrage, as few were at present agreed upon what that ought to be. Mr. Hume submitted a definition of what he considered Household Suffrage ought to be, have much more pleasure in avowing the fact that which was to be taken into consideration by the Asso- in being constrained to make an appeal to the ciation. He stated that the leading men of the working country for supplies to meet the expences of the late classes generally concurred in the definition, and had promised to give their assistance, were an agitation for

"Mr. O'Connell cordially concurred in the suggestions of Mr. Hume. He considered it as of the first importance, that the reasonable portion of the Chartists in the representation of the people.

Mr. Roebuck said that such a body was at present in applied; and if £5,000 had been contributed by contemplation in London, and he trusted that it would Tories, and applied in furthering the projects of the very speedi y be set in operation, so as to act in con- Fox and Goose Club, would the worshipful Se

From this bit we learn much. We learn the disgrace, the weakness, the duplicity and knavery of and so will the Committee, if Whig, Tory, the Fox and Goose Club, who, it now appears, were or "Radical" (!) will send anything towards ready to abandon "the fixed, the immutable" printhe expences of the battle of brains against H-o-u-s-e. (Joe had a plan of Parliamentary bread says, in talking of the mill fight:-We beg leave to assure all our mason and carpen- for the Spitalfield weavers-it was brown bread. We

> But let us have the marrow of Joe's bone: he said, "that the leading men of the working classes generally concurred in the definition, and had promised to give their assistance, were an agitation to buy, and by the very brokers who came to rain for such a H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage to be set on foot."

curred." What, then, have the river pirates and the save and except "six omnibuses full." cocktailed gingers" of the old rump been at work? Have there been hole and corner meetings upon this now "comprehensibly" contain the scattered fre subject ! and who are the "working classes gene- ments of the defunct geese, and what sized pie would ham has already struck the chimney-pot, and rally"! Aye, aye; we were aware that the scouts the giblets make ! were on the look-out for fragments from the wreck Again, then, we say, that, henceforth, man's of the good ship, Charter, out of which they had in "Chartist Committee of Management," that the person must be man's title-deed to the representation their fanciful imaginations built a tight little bark funds fall much short of the expence they but they have been mistaken. We were not asleep; be published—with an appeal to those of their To go back, for a moment, "to the working men we knew what was to have been the sequal of a brethren who have not yet sent their mite in aid of who generally concur in Hume's definition," we have Whig triumph at Leeds. We told the people that "Dan's Chartist Welcome," to do so forthwith. this one powerful guarantee, that not one of those who it was to have been followed by a similar side blow will anticipate them a week or so. We make that were instrumental in drawing up the Charter can be at Chartism, at Leicester, Manchester, and Bir- appeal for them now, and we call upon the Chartism meant, as such a backward move would inevitably mingham; and by a whip in London. Hence, we to respond.

tirety of dominion, as well secular as ecclesiastical; would have been 1 tade. Let the Chartists, then, Hume, and Williams, with Crawpord, Rorbuck, so much of Irish ignorance, recommends, of all there still be a deficit,) to wait upon "the Doctor" and from 1688 till 1881 she held a complete master- bear in mind that the Government, and the supporting, are appended to the original things, a knowledge "depot" in London; as, no with their bills, and request him to put them in complete master-

Well, "leetle" Robbuck comes next, and as hi speech is very "leetle" we give it twice over. I says, in speaking of an association in London co-operate with the ghost of the defunct Fox Goose Club,

"That such a body was at present in contemplation in London, and he trusted it would very speedily

We will trust ROEBUCK, and give him long tiek for the fulfilment of his promise, provided he true litan Chartist Brigade will serve it just as we have

We threw down the gauntlet at Leeds, and now to get up a single meeting for the adoption of any definition of H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage-nay, we gin them every Leader, and Lord BROUGHAM, O'COM the rest to select a chairman from, and we will place our 4th-of-January carpenter, who took the chair at White Conduit House, or NEESOM, SPURR, OF SOR

we be so now! London is garrisoned; and no make "Although the force of the middle class was far service, even though it were half hanging on point from the thing-the" Charter."

We have long since said that agitation is now to cheap and unfashionable, in its new form, to are the attention and command the services of gentlement and new definition of H-o-u-s-chold Suffrage.

TOO FAR NORTH.

DIPLOMATISTS SAY that Napoleon's greatest blue. der was in going over far north. His faithful minister CARNOT. endeavoured to dissuade him from hi Russian trip, but he was positive. We, also, and Dan's friends in Ireland, endeavoured to dissued him from his Belfast and Leeds trip, as being ore far north: but, like Napoleon, he permitted vanish persuade their dupes that he was well received at We are happy to perceive that we speak not our Leeds: while his friends here swear that he tried in Leeds. We shall chalk out his journey, mi shew that he might, without losing an hour rest, have performed it in a much shorter tim

> Suppose he started from Belfast at six o'clock a Wednesday morning to Dublin, eighty miles; would, without killing a poor horse, arrive there two-that is, in eight hours. Three hours would then be allowed for rest and refreshment. He could step on board the Liverpool packet at five, arriv day morning; one hour to Manchester, and four thence to Leeds, would have brought him to the on Tuesday night, and twelve hours on Wednesday

But Dan would not have shewn his face in Leed on Thursday for a year's "rint;" and the Irish pres

MOTHER GOOSE'S LAST ADDLED EGG.

In her endeavour to account for the phenomenon of Chartist triumph, in their first single-handed struggle, Mother Goose discovered a mare's nest, is "Mr. Hume was called upon by the Chairman to the fact that O'Connor had done all. That failing, Tories supplied the sinews of war. This assertion draw from any secret-service fund. We should war. We should have felt no delicacy whatever is being able to meet every twenty shillings of Fox Marshall's money by a Tory pound. Mayhap, har addle-headed ladyship would have us receive our is, not whence the funds come, but how they are cretary have cried "Shame! shame!" of "Bravo! bravo!" We shall feel much obliged, especially a "captured garrison," may be excused ignominy of diminishing defeat, disaster, and disgrace, by magnifying the power of the enemy.

Thus does each new fact intended for detraction

"The believers in Household Suffrage were tongue

Now, can language furnish stronger terms proof of the inefficiency of a body who were to have kicked the world before them, and who neveribe less, and upon the very first struggle, remain in the passive and humiliating position of seeing them selves sold to the parties whom they had assemble the goods and strike the bargain; and above Here Joe uses a sweeping term, "generally con- while their party consisted of the whole population,

Apropo, talking of omnibuses how many would

Since the above was in type we learn fromth

The Committee also purpose, (after collecting

munication with his "money finder." They say he seems to know all about that sort of thing : for he not only knows where his own comes from, but pretends also to a knowledge of who lends a helping hand to other people. They allege, moreover, that they have great claims upon " the Doctor" and his "backers;" for, say they, had it not been for their exertions, the "GREAT Demonstration" would have been a much GREATER failure than it was! They seem to think that, as it was the Chartists alone who imparted what little of life and interest there was to the Mill Gathering, "the Doctor" cannot object to pay something towards the expense, especially as he seems to know where the money is!!

THERE IS NOT ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR

LORD CARDIGAN, accused of felony-of shooting with intent to murder—is admitted to bail in a comparatively trifling amount. GEORGE WHITE and JOHN WILSON, accused of asking sundry middle class foxes to subscribe to the cause of justice, were absoluicly denied the benefit of bail by the Leeds Justices under the instruction of Government. There is not one law for the rich and another for the poor !

MIDDLE CLASS LEGISLATION.

OUR readers will of course have perceived that one of the first acts of the present Session has been the granting of leave to Lord John Russell to bring in a Bill for continuing and extending the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners. Upon this iniquity. we have much to say, for which we have neither time nor space at present; but we cannot allow the debate to pass without presenting to our readers the honest declaration by Brown Bread Joseph-the fatherthat-is-to-be of the newly begotten but yet unformed Suffrage bastard, of his attachment to, and determination to abide by, the fell principle and infernal operation of these devil laws. Here is the precious

"Mr. HIME could not allow the honourable baronet to my that the whole bill was erroneous in principle. and ought to be abolished, without expressing his dissent from such a sentiment. He had seen much of the working of the law, though, perhaps, not so much as his honourable friend near him (Mr. Wakley.) He was sware that hardship had resulted from the working of the present system; but it had been introduced to remedy far greater evils. No one could recollect the evidence that had been brought before the house without being convinced of the necessity of a reform of the old system. He protested against the assertion of the honourable baronet, that the bill had indiscriminately punished all kinds of poverty. The intention of the bill was to distinguish between poverty that was unundeserved, and that which arose from vice."

Let the Chartists read that, and then, if they like it, his political puddlehole, so cunningly called ah-o-u-s-e!

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

- MR. DEEGAN AND THE NORTHERN STAR .- We have received a letter, dated "Bishopwearmouth. unday evening, January, 1840," of which the
- the post, and then you will only need to scan it over, and then if it is no better worth, you can toss it amongst rubbish, or light your pipe with it. Sir. I have been in the habit of purchasing the Northern R.
- Star from one of your agents, for the last three years, and therefore it is that I feel grieved that R. GRIFFITHS.-Received. Mr. Deegan, the Durham missionary, should have A BRITTLE-LANE CHARTIST is very desirous to see thought it his duty to attack, and hold up to public reprobation, the Star, and its editor, Mr. Hill.
- The following took place this evening, in the Co-operthe Northern Star had done Mr. Lowery, of Newcastle, and himself, great injustice, in placing their names nearly at the bottom of the list of those who were appointed to speak on Holbeck Moor. But, Sir, that is not your only crime; you strove hard they had nothing to do with the Fox and Goose meeting, at Marshall's mill. You did not give a WILLIAM THOMAS.—Because the Agent has not setfull report of Mr. Deegan's speech at the meeting the the account.

 of the Geese. And Mr. Deegan further states, J. Millar.—Send what you think proper. that you have alleged in the Star, that the con- T. Smith, Plymouth.—Four Shillings. ductors of the Times promised you a report of the John Seal .- We have not a copy containing a list of
- meeting, which he says they never did. which is not correct, or you publish that which is not true.
- and held up to scorn and ridicule, the Northern Star and its editor, Mr. Hill. In conclusion, I have had no quarrel with Mr. Deegan;
- and of the editor of the Star, I know nothing; but of this I am sure, that whatever reasons Mr. J. Deegan may have for his conduct towards the the people's paper, he will not rise much in my esteem by it; yet I think it may on the whole be J. injurious to the circulation of the Star." We thank the writer, (who gives his name and ad-
- dress,) very cordially, for this piece of informathe people to understand each other. It would: he was at Leeds, than to have done it in the way stated by the writer; more especially business, but failed to do so, though he was waited for by our book-keeper till eleven o'clock at night. It seems, however, that Mr. Deegan's notions of honesty and propriety in such things differ from ours; and hence we must be content to reply to his allegations as we happen to hear of them. This we shall do, seriatim. First, then, for the "injustice" of placing his name and that of Mr. Lowery" nearly at the bottom of the list of speakers for the Holbeck Moor meeting." It might be quite sufficient, even if the Editor of the Northern Star had perpetrated this liberty. to plead that somebody must occupy that post. and that it was scarcely to be expected that Chartist delegates, contending for equality, would be the very first to fight and snart for pre-eminence on the aristocratic principle. But the arrangement of speakers for the Holbeck Moor meting happened to be made by a
- committee appointed for the purpose, and not by the Editor of the Northern Star. * We insisted that the delegates had nothing to do with the Mill Meeting." We did so; and we do so still. We admitted their right to attend it, if they could get tickets, in their individual capacity; but not as delegates.
- "We did not fully report Mr. Deegan's speech." We did not. We did not fully report any speaker. we went to press at five in the morning to save afternoon. the post. That to any but Mr. Deegan will be = reason sufficiently satisfactory. Every other speaker was abridged, but no other complained: though several others were more abridged than
- "Mr. Deegan denies that the conductors of the Leeds Times broke farth with us in the matter of the report." We do not think Mr. Deegan knows have instructed Mr. Deegan to deny it for them;
- absence:-

Staley Bridge, February 3rd 1841.

will stop the papers. He is at liberty to stop them injury. Sir, you will please to send me the balance

P. DEEGAN.

Upon this letter we have merely to remark that the reoutring of a "balance-sheet" is a subterfuce; becale," and then fally refuse to pay.

WILLIAMS says that Mr. Richardson's statement, in his Rights of Woman, about women being employed in coal mines, is incorrect so far as Durham and Northumberland are concerned. and that the wives and daughters of the pitmen in these districts are employed as women ought to be, in making the homes of their husbands and fathers comfortable. We know nothing of Durham and Northumberland, but we do know from personal observation as to the pits in some other parts of the country. Mr. Richardson is right, and has not at all over drawn his picture.

GOAT, NORWICH .- We have no recollection of any letter from him having reached our hands till the present one-nor did we receive the report which he states to have been sent by Mr. Clancy. We have received many letters from Mr. Clancy but not that one.

TODD, NEWCASTLE, has sent us some resolutions purporting to have been passed by some " Operative Chartists," thanking Messrs. Ayre, Blakey, &c. for subscribing to send Mr. Lowery to the Great Demonstration at Leeds, as a Delegate from Newcastle; the Council of the Charter Association not having done so,—and censuring the Council in very severe terms. We have no means of knowing what sort of a " meeting" this was at which these resolutions were adopted, or how many individuals constituted it, and therefore shall not insert the resolutions.

DELEGATE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.-We are February, upon matters of the greatest importbe laid before the Delegates, previous to being dismissed instanter!! published. Further particulars in our next. HARRWAY.—His letter is inadmissible.

ERRATUM.—In our last paper but one, in the Balancepaid Printing Ribbons for Committee, TEN-

TEMPERANCE.—The following persons wish to have their names appended to the Total Abstinence Address: -Mr. Littler, member of the Provisional Executive, an abstainer for six years; William Smith, member of the Executive; and William Griffin, reporter, an abstainer and advocate for umrards of six veurs. H. O. must excuse us this week.

W. FULLER, JUN., Arbroath.—His request is attended

"THE CHARTIST" will not do for publication. FRANCIS LEE.—The verses are not so good as the writer's intention, or we might insert them. JAMES VERNON .- His sonnels are received. OASTLER'S "FLEET PAPERS," No. 6, received. R. E., Newcastle, has our thanks. We will watch

trust Brown Bread Joseph to guide them safely into E. P. MEAD .- His song next week. His lecture we have not room for. W. TUCKER.- His acrostic won't do. JOHN FISHERWICK.-His communication is an ad-

> vertisement. C. H.-His song won't do. JOHN COLLINS AND ABTHUB O'NEILL - Their address is received.

R. Lowery.-His letter was accidentally laid aside until too late for this week: it shall appear in DUNDER YOUTHS' UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIA-

reached him. . ARBAN.—Next week.

M. HOLMES recommends temperance and study to the youthful Chartist public.

his neighbours bestir themselves more energetifor the Charter. JOHN KIRKWOOD.—His letter is sent to Mr. O'Connor.

"Money" won't do. ative Hall Mr. Deeran said, that the editor of T. M. SHAW. - Thanks for his communication. We shall be always glad to hear from him

ALEXANDER FINLAY .- Cannot be sure about the letter enclosing 1s.; but if it was received, the plates were sent. and long to persuade the Chartist delegates that GEORGE RUDGE.-We have not a copy of the 23rd left.

Agents. Now, Sir, I think Mr. Deegan must either state that JOHN BUITERY.-The first letter he sent wanting Stars for January 23rd was answered by return

of post. This is the second time that Mr. Deegan has attacked WM. IRELAND, hatter, Dublin .- The individual inquired after resides at Manchester: don't know the address. WM. HATWOOD has got all that have been given in

the time he mentions. Houlder, Liverpool, can be supplied from Mr. Stewart, Whitechapel. The plate will be sent there. M'CUBBY.—The report was in a part of our impression of last week but one; but was taken, out along

with other matter, to make soom for the Leeds Demonstration. tion. It is both well and necessary for us and WE DID NOI UNDERSTAND the order from Mr. France on the 23d was to be continued. have been, in our opinion, more honest and THE 5s. from Liverpool last week, for Mr. Marsden,

Chartist-like for Mr. Deegan to have made should have been for Mr. Murden of Bollon.
any statement of complaint to us, while THOMAS DUNNING.—Apply to S. Deacon and Co., 3. ment appeared, as near as possible. as he promised to visit the Star Office, on other POR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S Here is a copy of one:—

CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS. £ 8. d. From James Anderson, Cross-ford... 0 1 0 FOR THE WIVES AND PANILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS. From the Lambeth Joint Stock co-Operative Store ... 0 5 0 FROM THE CHARTISTS OF SALTCOATS, AYRSHIRE For Mr. Peddie ... 0 5 0 ... Mr. Vincent... ... 0 3 0 ... Mr. O'Brien ... 0 3 0 .. Mrs. Frost ... 0 3 0 POR J. B. O'BRIEN.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

... Hugh M'Inarney, do.

From D. Ireland, Dunfermline ... 0 1 0

... 0 1 0

DURHAM COUNTY MISSIONARY,-Mr. J. Deegan, and the punishment which no doubt will be the Chartist Missionary, will lecture at the following awarded. places in the ensuing week:-Harrlepool, Monday, Wednesday, 10th; Darlington, Thursday, 11th; Kelloe, Friday, 12th; West Auckland, Sunday, 14th, It was impossible. The speaking commenced at at half-past ten in the morning; and Bishop Auckfire, and Mr. Deegan did not commence till ten : land Batts, same day, at half-past two in the

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS .- A RASCALLY CASE .- A poor man has and as a proof that they did so, the Leeds Times George-street, and accused by her with stealing her that no action for libel would be brought. It is well but are at present doing well. of last Saturday does not renture to impugn potatoes. Upon this I remonstrated with her, and known, Sir, that that the lawyers hold that the greater our statement; we know not whether they may told her that she was mistaken in the man, and she the truth the greater the libel.—Correspondent. but we believe that, if it be even so, this second- Policeman Fitzpatrick, No. 18, coming up at the hand denial will not be so likely to be believed as time, Mrs. Fullon told him she had paid me to carry if it had come from the dirty Doctor himself. the potatoes into Georges'-street, but I was stealing We know not why Mr. Deegan should attack the them and taking them elsewhere. After receiving Northern Star and its Editor. The Editor is some rough usuage and bad language from the not aware of having ever done anything either policeman, I was taken into custody, my potatoes to injure or effend Mr. Deegan; and certainly taken from me, and escorted down to the Warehouse the Northern Star has not deserved ill treatment Hill, where the woman had purchased her potatoes, from him. Mr. Deegan has been an agent for when she was informed I was not the person she had the Star from its commencement—in that capacity he has contracted a debt to the office of a and the woman then went down to her house, where somewhat serious amount. He has often been they found the man waiting at her house with her applied to for payment, but has never found it convenient to pay. On that business he promised I had been badly used, I went down to the police to call and see the Clerk, when at Leeds, as above effice to lodge a complant against Fitzpatrick. stated; but forfeited his word. Last week, our Having stated my case, Fitspatrick was desired by Clerk again wrote, pressing for a settlement, Child to prefer a charge of assault against me, and intimating that unless some arrangement which was done; they then ransacked my pockets was made, the papers would be discontinued. and took my watch and money from me, and locked The following is the answer received from Mr. me up for upwards of four hours, when they took Deegan's father, who manages his business in his me before the magistrates, and I was fined 2s. 6d. and 5s. costs, as the policeman swore that I had knocked him down twice. I being in confinement. Will stop the papers. He is at liberty to stop them in the manner I have described. By inserting this any time he thinks proper. I have paid for the in your valuable paper on Saturday next, you will justice to all.

cause Mr. Desgan, some time ago, sent into the the manufacturers being reducing their hands more office a balance sheet drawn up by himself, from than one half; add to that the inclemency of the was held was decorated with flags, evergreens, porwhich it appeared that he was owing eight shillings weather, which renders it doubly painful to poor traits. &c. In the course of the evening numerous more than we have charged to him. This is the men, who have to leave the town and go seek work traits, &c. In the course of the evening numerous way that men of Mr. Deegan's kidney " push the elsewhere; indeed, the wonder to us is, how they patriotic toasts and sentiments were given, and ably Star." They first get into arrears at the office, then find men to work for them, when we contemplate and eloquently responded to; in addition to which, hold up the paper and its editor to "scorn and rids. that there is never more than four or five months various appropriate songs were sung. Some of the partial work.

BURTON.-On Thursday night week, Mr. Day's house, of Burton, was broken into by some thieves, and a large quantity of bacon, butter, and cheese taken therefrom, together with a vast deal of linen, and wearing apparel, and also some geese from an outhouse. If the times continue as they are, without a remedy, for any length of time, the working classes will be converted into a body of thieves

HUDDERSPIELD .- MIDDLE CLASS JUSTICE .-Hear this, oh! ye pretended followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, but in reality the worshippers of Mammon.—A manufacturer, residing at Mold Green, one of the cheap bread men, and what is worse, a "pillar" of a certain religious body in this town, a few weeks since received his account for gas supplied during the last winter, which account amounted to rather more than he expected. what of that? You shall hear; this "Pillar," this 'Cheap Bread' man, immediately sets to work, and calling his workmen together informed them that each of them owes him for what-gas, the sum of nine shillings and sixpence! Oh! sixpence per week for the last nineseen weeks past.-Of course the poor workmen, whose wages are small enough, God knows, remonstrated, but it was of no avail; they must either submit to the impost or quit, and several who would not submit to be robbed were turned to the wide world, in the midst of a hard winter, to starve, for having the impudence, as it was termed, to resist the tyranny of this tyrant. One of his men, more determined than the rest of of Foresters, attended the funeral of a young man desired by the Secretary of the Executive to con- his fellow-workmen, being also a member of the named David Hall, who had been a member of that take his trial at the Sessions order. Being aware of the dislike of the church parts of the country to be holden on the 20th of the unchristian principle of such conduct. Thereupon the noble minded pillar flew into a terrible ance relative to the present crisis; the books are rage, and the poor man who thus had the honesty ready. The balance sheet of the Executive will and firmness to reason with this pretty tyrant, was

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.-Last week, a poor woman from Bayhall, was brought to the parish church for interment, and being ten minutes too late, the humsheet of the St. Pancras Festival and Ball, in- ble minister of the church would not inter her until stead of TEN SHILLINGS for ribbons for Committhe extra sum of 4s. 6d. was paid, and that first, again cautioned him against injuring himself, and the tee men, it should have appeared-Amount too, which had to be collected from the people there man again gave him the quaker-like answer of "never subscription!

NEW BASTILE PRACTICE, BY A FEMALE AT HUD-DERSFIELD.—When the present overseers of Hudgave up possession of the workhouse, to the Guarians, they expelled Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, who, for humanity and good order, were unsurpassed in their office of master and mistress of the house, and put in their stead a lunatio of the name of Mr. W. Taylor, from Sheffield, with his aunt, a widow named Ainsworth, who had been expelled for conduct which cannot be named here. The insane nephew, who was placed there in order that the woman might have the sole command, was, within a fortnight, sent back to Sheffleld, wrapped in blankets. &c. to his mother : he returned, and was soon packed to Blackpool, and on his return (after being repeatedly told that the order of things was reversed by placing a madman over the sane inmates of the workhouse) was dismissed, and again sent back to his mother at Sheffield, and his aunt (Jezebel, as she is commonly called) left in possession. This termagant has had the execrations of 99 out of every 100 rate-payers : she has only the support of the screwgut Guardians, as she is so well fitted to their purposes of oppression, supplying small quantities of coarse food, and flogging. A widow, who had been an inmate of the said workhouse, left it to be married, leaving a child in the house, she having no means by which to support it. Shortly after the following is a copy:—

mother had left, the Jezebel of a mistress engaged read was prought performed from this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding the child that he (the child) had no strength, returned him, Howson; fined 5s. and costs. William Mattinson that he (the child) had no strength, returned him, Howson; fined 5s. and costs. William Daimer that he (the child) had no strength, returned him, Howson; fined 5s. and costs. William Daimer that he (the child) had no strength, returned him, Howson; fined 5s. and costs. William Daimer that he (the child) had no strength time aco; but it seems that the letter has not a the workhouse from which he took him, but was charged with an assault on William Peirse— luckily there they had their trouble for their pains to the mother. This woman (the workhouse mistorest) if she deserves the name of woman, took upon moned Themas Metcalfe, for cruelty to his cow. Banbury, was coming home, and when within a few herself thus to dispose of the child without the Complainant not appearing, he was ordered to pay yards of Hopcroft's Holt, on the Oxford Road, was knowledge of the overseers of the poor, or the poor costs. Mary Allison was fined 5s. and costs for stopped by four men, and robbed of about twenty house committee, so that no human being is safe in assaulting Ann Allison-on non-payment a fort- shillings in silver, and also his watch, worth £4, with her custody. Now, mark! The child is seven years night's imprisonment. Joseph Bates, Ellen Bates, which they got safe off. Such is the pastime—I beg old: he weighs 42 pounds, and measures 411 inches and Samuel Bates fined 5s. each, and costs, for pardon—the wickedness which our legislators, aristoin height. What will the mothers of Englandsay abusive language; for non-payment, a fortnight's crats, and bull-headed frog farmers, the fifty pound infancy driven to labour in a coal pit by a barren termagant—a fiend like this—a tool of the tools and Hurworth. John Pattison, Thomas Pattison, John Life in London. Could a Parliament of Chartists act tyrants at Somerset House! The case of this child has been twice before the Board of Guardians, a number of whom attempted to put down the enquiry William White, were fined 10s. each and costs, for Woolwich, Febru. by clamour, but, it would not do, they were compelled to acknowledge the crime of their protegée and the 24th ult., or three week's imprisonment to hard that she had done wrong, and imagined that this would get her out of the scrape; but it is intended to make a motion that she be called before the board, reprimanded, and dismissed. On Friday last, one of the Guardians took this poor unfortunate child into the Board-room, lifted him upon a chair, and told them to behold an independent British labourer;

and even this "cut" did not produce a single blush | was soon bought up at 9d. per lb. upon their brazen fronts!! A NEW (BUT UNLAWFUL) WAY TO PAY OLD DEBIS .- After an experiment of four years, and with all the poasted blessings which were promised, and all the curses "loud and deep" against the opponents of the New Poor Law; after having London police, local police, constables, and military, to subjugate the rabble to submission to it, what has it produced? Why, nothing less than a complete revolution in the minds of the very individuals, who were mainly instrumental in so far introducing "the accursed thing" amongst us! They are now sick and sorry that they should have been so mad as to bring upon themselves (not minding the poor) so heavy an infliction. Such has been the increase of the rates, that they are truly alarmed at the ruinous addition. And what have the present Whig majority of the guardians been driven to ! Those props of it have actually commenced a regular course of law-breaking; they began some time ago to give Walbrook, London, giving the time the advertise- what they call cheques, but really a nondescript sort of payment, purely illegal. These are passed through their hands, thus defrauding the revenue.

> Huddersfield, 8th Jan. 1841. To the Treasurer of the Huddersfield Union. Pay to Mr. Samuel Drake, or bearer, two hundred and forty three pounds five shillings.

J. M. MAXFIELD, Presiding Chairman. HENRY BROOK, Guardians. WM. BUTBY, C. S. FLOYD, Clerk.

Payable twenty-eight days after date.

J. M. MAXFIELD. to about six hundred pounds. "Necessity is the mother of invention." Those boasters and denouncers have invented this scheme, and broken the law, in order to save themselves a little longer from dis-

ANOTHER SHILOH COME.—Very recently the vil-February 8th; Middlesbro', Tuesday, 9th; Stockton, lage doctor of Houley was called to attend a young woman, not fifty miles from the workhouse. The mother and daughter held one opinion, the doctor expressed another. The women persisted, and lee hes and blisters were applied, but lo ! in a few, a very few days, the younger brought forth a living soul, but insisted that it had no father. Oh, this New Poor Law, which drags poor rates, instead of supplying them to, from the poor, in order that the placemen and understrappers may riot in luxury,

> to Lord Normanby before the petition was sent for morning of Friday. presentation. The Anti-petition has only got about 200 signatures, while that for the Charter of incorpation has above 3,000, all inhabitant ratepayers.

ANTI-CORN LAW ASSOCIATION. - The Operative again appear before the public. The meetings are now very thinly attended, and members are not to be found since the discussion at the Philosophical Hall. The Chartists have declared their intention to meet them at all times where they appear in public, either by lectures or discussion. If the operatives of the association be sincere, they will either call upon the people to discuss the question, or abandon it. It is said that petitions are to be got up, but surely the operatives will not demean themselves to do the dirty work of a few in a hole and corner, but take the opinion of the public, as to the best means of obtaining total and efficient repeal.

Too thick on the Ground.—In a place in Bux ton Road, Huddersfield, known by the name of mjury. Sir, you will please to send me the balance sheet from the commencement te the closing of the account in July, 1839, showing the debit and seed the same number as last week.

Send the same number as last week.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

P. Deform the commencement to the closing of the parties of the account in July, 1839, who will please to send me the balance sheet from the commencement te the closing of the police force of they are most disgraceful to the police force of the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the debit and took possession of a portion of the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the debit and by the debit and took possession of a portion of the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid two, the poor cobbler has kept to his last.

BARNSLEY. TRADE. This town is now in a NOTTINGHAM. On Monday last, a meeting distressed state, owing to the want of employment, was held at the house of Mr. Gibson, the King the manufacturers being reducing their hands more George on Horseback, to commemorate the birthday speakers took occasion to repudiate the theological opinions of Paine; although highly eulogising his political sentiments.

BRADFORD .- CHURCH RATE. - The church party have had in contemplation the possibility of Hanson went out to procure change, and returned and forcing that obnoxious import. We are informed gave it to him. Shortly after, Mr. Nathaniel Peck that a vestry meeting on the subject, has been held, come into his shop. Hanson told Peck that he had when, after some sharp firing on both sides, it was been robbed of a comb and a razor, and that no one

BISHOP BLAIZE.—On Wednesday last, the members of the Universal Society of Woolcombers, celebrated the anniversary of Bishop Blaize, by dining together, at the house of Mr. John Forrest, was informed that he was asleep in bed. A topthe Unicorn Inn, Ivegate; after the dinner the coat hung in the room, and Hanson asked the business of the society was transacted, which was of woman with whom M'Clough was lodging, whether a most satisfactory nature; the remainder of the day he might be allowed to search the pockets: was spent in the greatest harmony. Same day, a permission was given, and the result was, that he drew large number of the friends of the Patron Society out the comb and razor now produced from the pockets sat down to dinner at the house of Mr. Mills, Odd of the policeman. Mr. Maude asked the prisoner what Fellows' Arms, where ample justice was done to the he had to say for himself Prisoner said he went to good things set before them. Another party of about the shep to be shaved; and as the barber had been in orty, honoured the friends of the Patron of the the habit of cutting hair for the force, and as he had Staple Trade, by dining together at the Nelson Inn. no comb, he thought he might get one from the harber, Several other small parties dined together at the various inns in commemoration of the old Bishop. Excise Seizure.-We have just been informed, that the Excise have made a seizure of a quantity of malt, the property of a maltster at Eccles-KEIGHLLY.-On Sunday last, a very numerous

parsons to any service being read at the grave besides their own, the ceremony was gone through before the procession commenced. On arriving at the church yard the curate discovered one of the party carrying a large book, and imagining that he was going to act in opposition to him, told him very significantly that he had best take care and not do himself an injury, The man replied, do "not be alarmed; whether I injure myself or not, I shall not injure thee." The curate on the spot; the poor woman having been buried by mind, I shall not injure thee," when proceeding to place his book in order, with the apparent intention of reading, the curate took the alarm, and sent the clerk post-baste to inform the churchwardens, who came running to prevent the mischief. The man. however, not wanting to make a riot in the church yard, closed his objectionable book, and allowed the church to continue triumphant and finish the burial service in their own favourite way.

> FAT Pio.—On Wednesday, the 2nd. inst., a sow, the property of Thomas Rushworth, Esq. of Thwaits, day did not prove so fortunate for their nefarious near Keighley, was slaughtered by Edward Hartley, practices as they wished, they were determined to make pork butcher, weighing 40st. 3lb., 16lb. to the stone. The animal was only a year and a half old, and was from the brutal place, they robbed all they fell in with; considered one of the finest of the kind ever seen in and since I have begun writing these few lines, three this part of the country.

> ASHTON.—THE SAINT PAUL'S MASONIC LODGE held their first festival on Saturday, January 23rd, 1841, at the house of Mr. John Glover, Theatre and Concert Tavern, Oldham Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, where the Lodge is held. At seven o'clock in the evening, the members of the Lodge, along with the took him, stopped, and asked him to ride. He replied officers from the Saint John's Lodge, sat down to the best festive entertainment that any of the company present had ever seen; for which, after the cloth was withdrawn, and in the course of the evening's enjoyments, the host and hostess received the on his stomach. It was about six o'clock in the even unanimous thanks of the company.

labour.

of the pure short-horn, bred and fed by Mr. Thomas has since been made to recapture him, he has sluded Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, was slaugh. the vigilance of the police. tered by Mr. Ralph Fenwick, of Gayles, and exposed for sale in Richmond market, on Saturday Dissenting meeting house, in the City, the minister last, which weighed 121 stone, 7lbs. The whole interrupted the singing of the hymn, previous to the

DUNDEE.—State Churuh Tactics.—A meeting of the members and friends of the Church of Scotland was called by land bill. Scotland was called by hand-bill, on Tuesday Destructive Fire in London.—On Tuesday evening week—admission by tickets; to which morning, at ten o'clock, a fire originated on the for the new tickets could be made. This was a complete trick upon the people, and a regular scheme to make the meeting a "hole and corner" affair. Our correspondent states that he had his coat torn

seek redress in the Sheriffs' Court. BIRMINGHAM .- PUBLIC OFFICE.-THE CRIME OF POVERTY.-Mr. Johnson was charged by go to prison for it, and thereupon thrust his hand through a square of glass. The policeman imme-There are six cheques dated the 8th, and twelve diately took him into the shop, in order that the questioned him, and finding that the man was in extreme distress, immediately supplied him with necessary refreshments, and wished him to be set at grace; but the silly abject tools of the Somerset to have an asylum to protect him from hunger, he House triumvirate, have lost sight of the tenfold disgrace they fall into, the crime they commit, This statement was corroborated by Mr. Showell, who did not seem inclined to injure the prisoner. numerous were the offences committed for the purpose of being sent to prison, that the magistrates were compelled to order that they should be kept the first month on bread and water. Mr. Lawrence. the sitting magistrate, then ordered that the prisoner admiration of the world."

MANCHESTER .- MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. lewdness, and debauchery. Those poor houses under the Oldham Gas Works were suffocated by the gas, on produce any effect upon the building, the men exsent the following communication to our office. We the new system are no better, it would seem, than pulling out a plg from the gasometer, whilst they were erted themselves to arrest the progress of the give it as received :- "On last Monday week, as I brothels; and the writer, Mr. Editor, would be glad in the well. Taylor (one of the men) has not recovered, flames from causing further damage to the adjoining anything about it. We say they did promise potatoes, I was overtook by Mrs. Fullon, of No. 7, certain relieving officer would give you a guarantee out of the well had a narrow escape with their lives, under Inspectors Robinson and Slacket, were pre-

> Johnson was committed for trial at Manchester Borough several letters were received from different members attempted to rifle his pockets, in Oldham-street,

> > Messrs. Fletcher and Moss, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, SEIZURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY. -The house of a

Haslam Moor, near Bolton, was searched on Thursday, the 28th ult., when 640lbs of indigo, and a box containing a large quantity of jewellery and cutlery, the value of the whole of the property being £300, were found upon the premises. A day or two preceding the search, indigo, corresponding in quantity and quality to that of the way, but his wife is in custody.

Stockport.

ROBBERY OF A BARBER'S SHOP BY A POLICE-MAN .- MANCHESTER, FEB. 4 .- On Thursday morning, Mitchell M'Clough was brought before Mr. Maude, at the Borough Police Court, Manchester, on a charge of having stolen a razor and comb, under the following ciacumstances:-Mr. Peirse, Police Inspector, said that Mr. Hanson, hair-dresser, of Great Ancost'sstreet, came to the office, and stated that he had been robbed of a comb and razor, and that the same had been found in the prisoner's coat pocket. Mr. Hanson, prosecutor, was then sworn. He said that the prisoner, M'Clough, came to his shop to be shaved, and when he (Hanson) had shaved him, the prisoner gave him a shilling to get changed, so that he might pay him. been robbed of a comb and a razor, and that no one resolved to support the old edifice by voluntary sub-but he was sure that Peck had not taken them. Mr. Peck, who is a respectable man, replied "No; it must be the policeman." Hanson immediately went to the polloeman's lodgings, and inquired for him. He but it was his intention to have returned it. Mr. Maude-Why did you not ask for it? Prisoner answered-Because, being a policeman, he though he might take it without asking. The Superintendent. Cochrene, merely corroborated the evidence of Hanson and Peirse. Mr. Maude to Hanson-Are you sure those articles are yours? Hanson-Yes: he could swear to and respectable procession of the Independent Order them, because his name was upon them. Mr. Maude, without further hesitation, committed the prisoner to

HALIFAX.-FATAL ACCIDENT.-CHILD BURNT. On Sunday morning last, a little girl, named Wilson, aged fourteen years, residing with her father in King-cross-lane, in this town, (who had gone to Leeds in search of work,) had got up to light the fire, and, by some means or other, her linen in Leeds aforesaid, on Wednesday, the Fifth Day of got ignited, which caused her death in a few hours. DEWSBURY .- TEETOTALISM .- A Rechabites' tent. denominated the Rock of Horeb, was lately opened at Mr. Brown's Temperance Hotel, by the officers of the Wakefield district, which no doubt will be the Purposes now required by Law, and whether productive of much good.

ADDERBURY.-Within about fourteen miles

of the writer's residence, there has been another of our wealthy and aristocratical displays of brutality, and man-debasing exhibitions, a prize fight; and never, in the remembrance, of the oldest inhabitant in this part of the country, was there known to have been collected together such a mass of blackguardism, thimblerigging, thievish set. If New South Wales had been cuiled, and the scrapings of all hell collected together, it could not have overmatched it; and whether the it out by their evening's maraudings. On their return daring robberies have been committed in the broad light. A person of the name of Loftus, (Banbury) a teacher of French and drawing, had been the same afternoon receiving his pay, and on his return home, when about one hundred yards from the Adderbury Turnpike Gate, a cart with five or six fellows in it overin the negative, when he was knocked down, and robbed to the amount of thirty pounds in money, and checks, and also his watch, with which they decamped He was bruised very much by the monsters kneeling ing, and the Sovereign coach, from London to Learnington, was at the bar at the same time, and a BICHMOND. —POLICE OFFICE.—Thomas shepherd was not fifty yards from the place; but the

WOOLWICH, FEBRUARY 1 .- ESCAPE OF A CONVICT. -About half-past six o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, one of the convicts belonging to the War-riar convict ship, moored off the Dockyard, Wool-FAT Ox.-A remarkably fine three years' old ox. wich, made his escape, and although every exertion

LAST SUNDAY evening, during divine service, at a

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON .- On Tuesday meeting many of the working people obtained premises of Messre. Painter and Co., the extensive tickets of admission; but, no sooner was it known cabinet-manufacturers, Finsbury-pavement, Moorthat this was the case, than a new bill was issued, fields, which has involved the total destruction of at the request of individuals entirely unknown to that spacious building. The area occupied by it was the public, headed "A New Issue of Tickets," and almost an acre in extent, and the top of it was surpresuming to have the power of calling in the first mounted by a dome. The fire, it is supposed, arose tickets, without saying when an exchange of the old from the boiling over of some varnish in one of the off his back, and his papers taken from him, by properties of the varnish, however, soon communiparties in this disorderly meeting; and that he shall cated to the other materials in the room, when it nor is!" became soon evident that no effort could arrest the progress of the devouring element. The flames Linden, was duly registered on the 18th of January raged with fury, and rushed from floor to floor with last, in respect to the oppressed and ill-treated John amazing rapidity, and passing out at the windows, Frost. a policeman with breaking a square of glass in the shop window of Mr. Showell, bookseller, New-street.

The case excited great attention, and show up the stations of the London Fire Brigade quickly arrived, mouthshire, was duly registered Ann Frost Vincent condition of the industrious population of this but water was not supplied with sufficient promptibut water was not supplied with sufficient promptibut water was not supplied with sufficient promptibute. Long before eleven o'clock the whole of the of the policeman, that the prisoner came up to him Messrs. Painter's premises were in one solid flame: gill, of Illingworth, was safely delivered of two sons, in the street, and asked him where he was to apply they presented an awful sight; and such was its one of whom has been named Feargus O'Connor, and for relief, as he had been a day without food. The power, that many persons in Chiswell-street the other Wm. Vincent. policeman advised him to go to the workhouse. were unable to remain there. At the houses on the son of William I The prisoner answered that he had been there, and the opposite side of the pavement, the shutters of Regent-street, Westminster, on the 15th of October was refused relief; that he did not want to steal, as of the shops of which were put, the shopmen that would cause him to lose his character; but that he must have something to eat, if he was forced to buckets of water upon them. The engines also played above, the effect of which was to prevent their ignition. By this time, however, the house delivered of a daughter, who was duly registered, in adjoining the Messrs. Painter's, which was occupied dated the 15th of last month, amounting in the whole owner should be satisfied. Mr. Showell having by a medical man, at the corner of Finsbury-stone. square, caught fire. The rear of the houses to the south, also, in Cross-street, belonging to Massrs, first child of Silvester and Frances Booth, and grandson Baker and Co., importers of foreign wines, of Mr. to Mr. John Booth, the much respected treasurer to liberty; but understanding that he was determined Everest, a wine merchant, and of Messrs. Ballard the Radical Association, was christened in Saint Mary's and Co., paper hanging manufacturers, were in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. Charles same situation, and unfortunately the wind was blowing in that direction. During the progress child in this town bearing the name of that unfinching of destruction carried on by the devouring element, (though persecuted) champion of the people, the associ-Mr. George Redfearn, prison keeper, stated that so occasional explusions were heard, which were ation presented him with an enamelled card, on which supposed to proceed from different inflammable his name is inserted in full in gilt letters by his father, bodies, while large burning masses of turniture on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed, for the were frequently driven among the crowd. At selection of sponsors, who were Mr. Edward and Miss eleven o'clock, a large portion of the front wall of the premises fell down. Fortunately it descended should be confined to hard labour for six weeks, the first four on bread and water. This is a picture of England, "the envy of surrounding nations, and the had a terrific appearance. As soon as it passed had a terrific appearance. away the whole interior of the premises presented a dreadful scene, while the heat was much more having objected on account of the name. On Saturday last, two of the workmen employed at intense. As it was impossible for the engines to sent to keep off the immense crowd assembled together. other Wm. Vincent Sommersgill. AUDACIOUS STREET ROBBERY. — A man named No portion of Mess's Painter and Co.'s premises and Thomas Clarke, stonemason, Lancaster, was duly manufactory are remaining; the whole are burnt to registered Thomas Feargus O'Connor Clarke, being the

AT A MEETING of the committee for petitioning Court, on Saturday, for being one of a party who the ground. The firm are insured in the Phoenix first child in that district named after any of the Charher Majesty in council to incorporate our borough, threw Mr. Kenlock, bookseller, upon his back, and Fire Office, but, Mr. Painter states, far below the extent of property consumed. The premises of Dr. of the council, with their opinions on the subject. whilst scores of persons were passing along the street Shoveller, No. 50, adjoining, and at the corner of Church, Warrington, Simeon Frost Richardson, son o After a long discussion, it was agreed to write again at the time. It was about eleven o'clock in the Finsbury-square, are completely gutted. He is insured in the Protestants' and Dissenters' Fire IMPUDENT ROBBERT.—On Thursday afternoon, the Office. No. 49, Finsbury-square, belonging to Mr. 28th ult., a man was observed to enter the cellar of Gregorie, professor, seriously damaged by water insured. Houses on the west side of the Pavement. and take a cask of butter therefsom. A porter opposite the premises burned down, No. 1, belonging Anti-Corn Law Association of this town, has fallen on the premises saw him commit the theft. The to Messrs Cater and Wood, part damaged by fire into insignificance, and in all probability will not prisoner whose pame is Wright has been considered. No 2 Mr. Reymond. No 4 5 prisoner, whose name is Wright, has been committed No. 2, Mr. Evans; No. 3, Mr. Reymond; No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, similarly damaged. Several houses in Cross-street have sustained damage. Most of the person named Andrew, otherwise Roscoe, a butcher, of be learnt. An accident occurred during the raging of the fire to a man in working one of the engines. He had the ends of his fingers jammed off, and is now at St. Bartholemew's Hospital. Nearly the whole of the premises now destroyed formerly belonged to the far-famed bookseller, Mr. Lackington, street, Manchester, were broken into, and a quantity of indigo, corresponding in quantity and quality to that found in Andrew's house, was stolen. Andrew is out of the way house, was stolen. Andrew is out of the way house, was stolen. seller, and, in the result, realised an immense for- came a supernumerary in 1834. Mr. Stephens was FATAL ACCIDENT. — THREE LIVES LOST. — Two ouths named Butterworth (brothers) and a third and third and third are supported by and amongst the numerous body rising generation the way in which he had from the of which he was a minister. papers he has sent me. It will not do me the least injury. Sir, you will please to send me the balance ware not in pour valuable paper on Saturday next, you will ton Road, Huddersfield, known by the name of rising generation the way in which he has reparently injury. Sir, you will please to send me the balance ware not in possession of, were killed by his prudence and economy, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wild, his prudence and economy, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wild, his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of, were killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of were killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of were killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by his prudence and economy, the ware not in possession of ware killed by hatter. whose name we are not in possession of, were killed by his prudence and economy, the eminence which he aged 49, Mary, the wife of Mr. Somuel Wild,

BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.—NOTICE is hereby Given, That 11105. FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, RECORDER, and one of the Justices of the Peace, of the said Borough of Leeds, by Certificate in Writing, under his Hand, dated the Fifth Day of January last, has only certified that it is expedient and necessary to erect and provide a New and more convenient GAOL for the said

and inadequate for the proper and legitimate Purposes of a Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds. And Notice is hereby further given,

Borough of Leeds, the present Gaol of and for the

said Borough being wholly insufficient, inconvenient,

That William Saith, James Williamson, David William Nell. Darnton Lupton, Hamer Stansfeld Thomas Hebden, Edward Grace, William Williams Brown, Edward Baines, John Clapham, James Musgrave. Thomas Benyon. George Goodman. James Holdforth, William Cadman, and William Pawson, Esquires, Sixteen of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the said Borough of Leeds, have, by a Presentment in Writing, made under their Hands and Seals, dated the Seventh Day of January last, duly presented that the Common Gaol in and for the said Borough of Leeds is insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate; and that the same cannot be conveniently enlarged and made efficient for the several purposes for which a Gaol and House of Correction are required for the said Borough; and that, by reason of the Premises aforesaid, a New Gaol and House of Correction for the said Borough are indispensably necessary, and that the same should be forthwith built and provided pursuant to the Statutes in such case made and provided; and further, that the said Presentment and Certificate were laid before a Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the said Borough of Leeds, duly held on the Third Day of February instant, and that the said Council, at such last-mentioned Quarterly Meeting, received and ordered the same to be acted upon.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Council of and for the said Borough of Leeds do intend to take such Certificate and Presentment into their Consideration at their next Quarterly Meeting. to be held at the Council Room, in the Court House, May, 1841, at Eleven o'C ock in the Forencon. And the said Council will then and there consider and determine whether the present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, or otherwise inadequate for or not there is a necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough, with suitable Dwelling Houses, Buildings, Tenements, Offices, and Appurtenances, for the Gaoler, Chaplain, and other Officers.

And Notice is hereby further given,

That if the said Council at such last-mentioned Quarterly meeting shall finally determine and resolve that such Certificate and Presentment are well founded, and that there is a Necessity for a New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough. with such other Buildings and Premises as aforesaid, then that such Orders will be made, and such Powers and Authorities will be given as shall appear to the said Council requisite and proper for the purchase of a suitable quantity of Land, and for Erecting, Building, and Completing such Gaol, House of Correction, and other Buildings as aforesaid, for the Purposes, and according to the Powers and Provisions of the Statutes which may then be in force in relation to Gaols and Houses of Correction. Dated this Fourth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

By Order, EDWIN EDDISON. Town Clerk.

More Poung Patriots.

Christened at Rook-street Roman Catholic Chapel. Manchester, the son of John and Sarah Millington, named Feargus O'Connor John Millington. Also, at the Old Church, Manchester, another child called Feargus O'Connor Becket.

Born on the 24th of December last, and christened on the 24th of last month, at St. Peter's Church, Walworth, Henry Vincent Terry. A few days ago, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wood, of Clayton, was delivered of a fine boy, who has since been registered Feargus O'Connor Wood.

Harriet Icome, wife of John Icome, was safely delivered of a daughter on the 14th of October last, and has since had it christened and duly registered by the name of Harriet Frost Vincent. Mr. Thomas Pickering Cavill, of Melton Mowbray had two fine boys (twins) christened at the Independent

Chapel, on the 3d of last month, by the Rev. James Roberts; the eldest, by the name of John Frost Cavill, the other, Henry Vincent Cavill. Mr. R. W. E Standeven, of Dale-Hall, near Burs-

lem, potter; has had a daughter duly registered Grace O'Connor. Christened, on the 14th November last, at the Catholic Chapel, Granby-row, Munchester, by the Rev. Mr.

M'Cormick, John Feargus Clark, the son of James and Martha Clark. On Saturday last, a young stranger was registered at one of the offices in Bath, as follows: - Samuel Feargus Bronterre Vincent Charter Debbage, being the son of Mr. Miles Debbage, of St. Gregory, Norwich.

Richard Wade, of Read, duly registered his son on Saturday, January 23d, John Frost Wade. James Anderton, of Padiham, duly registered his son Feargus Anderton.

On Saturday, the 17th of October last, Martha, the wife of Daniel Bamford, of Bridge-mill, near Whitworth, was safely delivered of a son, who has been christened by the name of James Feargus, at St. Mary's Church, Bacup. The clerk asked the mother a second time if it was Firgus, or Feargus? The parson said "it was Feargus;" and after a pause said, "well. I hope he will be a much better man than Feargus O Con-

Emma Frost, daughter of Leah and John Frederick

Thomas. On Saturday last, Jane, the wife of Nathan Somers

The son of William Henry and Mary Ann Weston. last, was duly registered and baptised at the Church, in Vincent-square, as John Frost Weston. Barbara, the wife of James Livingstone, joiner, of No. 4, Picton-place, Newcastle, was, last week. safely

the parish of All Saints, Eleanor O'Connor Frost Living-

On Monday, February 1st, Feargus O'Connor Booth, Mary Leach, brother and sister to Mr. James Leach.

South Lancashire Chartist Missionary. On Tuesday, the 26th January, was baptised. John Feargus O Connor, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wakefield, of Belton; the ceremony took place in the Catholic Chapel, Gracedieu, the minister at Belton Harding Lately registered at Loughborough, Emma O'Connor.

daughter of Wm. and Harriet Smith.

Sommersgill, of Illingworth, near Halifax, was safely On Monday last, the infant son of Mary, the wife of

TWO YOUNG PATRIOTS .- Jane, the wife of Nathan

On the 24th January, was baptised, at the Parish

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, at Barnsley, Mr. Samuel Stones, corn miller, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter el Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, flax dresser, all of Leeds. On Monday last, at Norton Church, near Malton, by the Rev. Wm. Carter, M.A., Mr. John Avison, cattle dealer, to Miss Emms Pickering, both of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Brixton-hill. near London, after a short illness, aged 69, the Rev. John Stephens, Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Stephens travelled in this circuit in 1815, 1816, and 1817. He itinerated for the space of forty-one years,

Varieties.

JOHN BULL's idea of his Queen's partiality to foreigners is not likely to be removed by the speech. The Royal lady slightly alludes to attacks upon other nations, and directly threatens a tax upon her

"I'm going to open Parliament," quoth Victoria held—one that cannot safely be withheld much longer; to pretty Poll. "Parliament is like an oyster, then and we consider the question with regard to it to be

shells for the people !" A DAILY contemporary says, "the appearance of Prince Albert, dressed as he was in a field-marshal's uniform, with the collar and star of the most noble order of the garter, was most imposing." There mannot be a doubt, we think, about the matter:

MELBOURNE AND WELLINGTON have become friends and allies. Righteousness and peace have kissed

PRINCE ALBERT has appointed four chaplains this is as it should be—the provision for the soul should be upon a scale with that of the body. A Prince could not possibly do with less than four chaplains, when we reflect that four chaplains

forty thousand ordinary people! "SHOULD you not like to see all that's going on !" asked Victoria of the learned parrot, just before setting out to open Parliament. "No," replied setting out to open Parliament. Poll, "I am tired of puppet shows!" JOE HUME, on hearing "the people" given at a

Reform feast, is said to have declined drinking it on the score of its being a "foolish toast," and yet one minute before he had drank the Royal family! THE PULLOWING advertisement is copied from a Kew Jersey paper:-" To be Sold, one hundred and thirty-one suits at law, the property of an eminent

ONE OF OUR jokers, the other day, on reading the deaths in a down-east paper, and seeing the ages of many on the list to be eighty and upwards, said he taunting the gentlemen with whom the Leeds movecouldn't see how people afforded to live so long at the north-he was but thirty, and hadn't money enough to hold out much longer. - Jonathan.

The clients are rich and obstinate."

FANOUS SHOEMAKERS-A correct catalogue of shoemakers who have in any one way or other made themselves remarkable, would be a curious thing. It is yet among the nudiscoverable mysteries why dustmen should wear red plush breeches, and as Ensuccessful have been all attempts to account for those very peculiar reflective habits to which the eraft of Crispin are notoriously addicted. The mere circumstance of the reflecting turn presents no diffiouty; more or less it is incident to all sedentary to place themselves at their head. Both have been pursuits; its especial tendencies in the case of the shoemaker are the great marvel. From the turbu- he speaks the sentiments of his "order," and those lent days of Quaker Fox, and reformers Hans Sachs who cling to it—that he "will not march through and Jacob Bohmen, to the scarcely less unruly 'imes Coventry with them." If the Leeds Association is of radicals Holcroft and Hardy, we note, in this to go honestly and firmly on with the work it has most respectable trade, such a long list of religion- taken in hand, it must make up its mind to break ism-, radicalisms, jacobinisms, and every variety of with Ministers. Again, not one Chartist has been some, as we find in no other class of men. It was induced to say that he will postpone his claim of against this tendency, indeed, the old proverb was Universal Suffrage if the instalment of Household launched, as far back as the age of Appelles. Why Suffrage be paid in the mean time. The Leeds is this? Can any one explain it? Fitness is the Association, taking upon itself to speak in the object and endeavour of the trade. Is there of ne- name of the advocates of Household Suffrage, eessity associated with it the restless impulse to dis- has met the Chartist Delegates, speaking in the cover in everything else an eternal unfitness! We name of the advocates of Universal Suffrage; wish we could consult Philosopher Square. - En and the two parties have agreed, that the change miner.

Wages of Menbers of Parliament.—It appears that the custom of beroughs maintaining their representatives in Parliament had not ceased in the early portion of last century. Hall, whose collections were brought down to about 1739, speaking of Helstone, says, "This place and others in Cornwall are not able to maintain their burgesses in London, during the Sessions, at their own proper costs and charges (as of old was accustomed) in any tolerable post or grandeur; but have found that profitable of the limited suffrage proposed, while the advocates of Household Suffrage admitted the superiority of expedient (as many others, of making country gentlemen free of their town, who bear the burden and heat of the day for the honour of their corporations, discress their paternal estates to exalt the reputation and perpetuate the privileges of a petty society. made up of mechanics, tradesmen, and inferior practitioners of the law." The same author states that "Padstow, Lelent, and Marszion, formerly sent Members to Parliament, but were excused upon their petition on the score of poverty."

car:ous record of pardon in the Tower of London, granted to Cecily Ridgway who, refusing to plead guilty of murdering her husband at Nottingham which miraculous preservation she obtained this par-

one of the party that fired upon, and wounded, Mr. form and substance. Synge. It so happened that John Casev's trial, for This result will not, as has already been observed. the latter offence, was to come on the day his bro- be immediate. Where there is co-operation there must thers paid the penalty of their lives for their offences be mutual confidence, and that does not at present -a matter which seemed little, if at all, to affect the exist : confidence is a plant of slew growth. The disprisoner in the dock. He was asked by the clerk of trust of Mr. O'Connell, which the outspoken Colonel the crown, in the usual manner, if he was ready for Napier expressed aloud, was shared by many who did his trial. "E'then no I'm not, sir," was the reply. not give it voice. We do not inquire as to the grounds trates be memorialised. (Cries of "What for?") Will or justice of his distrust; we merely advert to it as a any one second it? (A voice in the body of the meetdy'e hear?" returned the "gentleman in difficulties." fact, the existence of which is acknowledged. The ing "me.", Stott continued "It's moved and seconded Don't I tell ye, I'm not ready at all, at all." middle-class politicians distrust each other, and the that the magistrates be memorialised, those that think But, prisoner, why not !" reiterated the man of working classes distrust all of them. This is the ne so will"—The speaker was here told that this duty tion," replied Mr. Casey, and he grinned a ghasily the Whigs" for faith in principle. The gullible and smile, "because my witnesses, an' d-l take their the interested supporters of the Whigs are necessarily curiosity, went off wid themselves to see the execu- confounded in the popular estimation, for there is no I think that it is incumbent upon persons who move

A DUTCHMAN'S DEPENCE.-A Variety-loving Hollander, who had married some dozen wives, was tried in England for bigamy. "You say," said the Judge, "that the priest who married you to the first wife, authorised you to take sixteen. What do you mean by that? "Well," said Hans, "he dold me dat I should have four better, four vorser, four richer, four boorer; and in my country four dimes be established; and until it be, there can be little profour always makes sisteen." APOLOGY POB TOBACCO -In the "Marrew of

Compliment" (London, 1654), we met with a song in praise of tobacco, which contains as much, perbeps, as can be said in its defence:—

Much mest doth gluttony procure To feed men sa fat as swine; But he is a frugal man, indeed That with a LEAP can dine. He needs no napkin for his hands, His finger ends to wipe, Test bath a kitchen in his box, His roast meat in a pipe.

A PLEASANT VIEW OF THE TWELVE MONTHS .-

lands; June, for green peas and mackrel, beans and

bacon; July, for hay in the country; August, for and the passages which the Jury found to be blas-corn; September, for oysters; October, for brewing phemons libels, good beer; November for drinking it. After all these have passed, some for work, but all for meat and drink—after all, comes December, with the barns full of corn, the larders full of beef, the ovens full of Christmas pies, the pockets full of money, offence laid in the indictment referred only to that part the masters and mistresses full of charity, and the young men and maids full of play. - Old Almanack. THE DEATH-WOUND OF HAMPDEN,-The first acchampion's recovery:—"His wound was more likely case, he would remind the Court of the observation to be a badge of honour than any danger of life." made by the defendant at the trial, that the doctrine therefore, he rode back in the way to Thame. When in the case of the four witches who had been hanged he came to a brook which divides the plain, he in the reign of James the First, that Learned Judge paused a while; but it was impossible for him, in asserting that there was no doubt of their existence. was, to all appearance, declining—the army weakened, and commanded by a cold and vacillating indictable at common law, because the libel denied the (Hear, hear, hear.) They have appealed to the partiesn; the enemy victorious, and every day authority of the Holy Scriptures, and that the Christian public, and to the public they ought not to fear appear. partisan; the enemy victorious, and every day gathering new strength; the Parliament rapidly sentient nerve of traedom, the toughtest ninew in submitted that where the Old Testament only was called ested; the liberty, at whose shrine he had sacrificed sure, distinct from the Christian religion. Bishop so much, besides what was his own; or even a free Taylor also said that there were so many errors, mis-

breathed his last.

Spirit of the Press.

FURTHER REFORM: MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT LEEDS. (From the Spectator.)

"We look upon Universal Suffrage as a right withand we consider the question with regard to it to be -you open it first, and swallow it after, leaving the rapidly narrowing itself to the consideration of these two points-how! and when?"

Since the 27th October, 1838, when we expressed the above opinion, nothing has occurred to shake, and much to strengthen it. Every folly or outrage of a Chartist has been dwelt upon by the Whigs and Tories as a proof of the badness of the cause: every imprisonment or banishment of a Chartist has been announced as the extinction of Chartism. Still the stupid Chartists could not or would not understand that in propriety they ought to cease to exist, and continued stubbornly to live on. Till at last it has come to this, that a tolerably numerous body of the middle classes, having at their head some men of would not more than supply the spiritual wants of Parliament, have invited Chartists to appear on forty thousand ordinary people! the same hustings with them for the purpose of expressing their common opinions; and have most sedulously avoided the expression of any sentiment or opinion that might hurt the feelings of their Chartist allies. The Leeds meeting has materially changed the position and prospects of Chartism. The existence of the Chartist body as an influential portion of public opinion has been solemnly recognised: the assistance of the Chartists has been invoked by portion of the enfranchised reformers, and only granted in consequence of important concessions. The difference between the position of the Chartists before and after the Leeds meeting, is the difference attorney, about to retire from business. Note .between the position of Texas or the South American

republics before and after their recognition as independent states by the European Powers. The Ministerial and the Tory journals concur in ment originated, as having intended a demonstration in favour of Household Suffrage only, yet having been drawn into a demonstration in favour of Universal Suffrage. It cannot be denied, that many of those who had a share in originating the proceedings, have been carried much further than they intended Some of them believed that by setting up Household in opposition to Universal Suffrage, they would lure away the followers of the Chartist leaders. Some of them goodnaturedly clung to the vain belief, that if they could muster a strong enough body of supporters, they might induce the Whig Ministers disappointed. Earl Fitzwilliam tells them flat-and effected upon our representative system by the Reform Bill has been found inadequate to insure good legislation, and that further constitutional changes are necessary. The two parties have not yet come to the discussion whose plan is to be tried first, or what modification of both, or of either. It is as likely (for any thing that has been said or done) that the first move will be for Universal, as that it will be for Household Suffrage: nay, inasmuch as all the advocates of Universal Suffrage expressed distaste the other abstractedly considered, the probability is, if any thing, in favour of unrestricted, unqualified

Suffrage. Much has been gained by the mere fact that mem bers of the middle and working classes have again in compliance with a requisition, signed by forty rateco-operated at a great public meeting. Men who have stood side by side on the same hustings, striving for a principal ones, among both Tories, Whigs, and Radicommon object, however unimportant, have already begun to be acquaintances. The majority of the middle | January 29th, 1841, in one of the large rooms of the class men at the Leeds meeting will henceforth view PARDON UNDER THE GREAT SEAL. -" There is a any unqualified attack upon the Chartists as personal to Greenfield, Shaw. The meeting was chiefly composed themselves; and the Chartists, who took part in that me-ting, will, in like manner, feel themselves called the requisitionists, chiefly consisting of the supporters upon to patronise their associates of the middle classes. Assizes, A.D. 1357, was remanded back to prison The partition-wall, which circumstances had run up and remained forty days without sustenance, for between Reformers of the middle and working classes, which supposition having been seconded, was caris already begun to be pulled down. A vigorous meve- ried. don under the Great Seal of England. - Vide Ast.e's ment party is in the course of being formed, at the very moment that the various fractions of the drop party, Going to see an Execution. - During the dis- (for, properly spraking, there is not, and cannot be, a their opinion of the Rural Police, now amongst them. turbances in Clare, in the winter of 1831-2, three positively stationary party,) seem on the eve of being brothers, named Casey, from the neighbourhood of re-combined. The shades of difference between Tories, Corofin, in that county, figured prominently in the Whigs, and Parliamentary Radicals, are daily becoming arsons and onslaughts of that eventful period. Two more imperceptible; and much-decried Chartism is in of them were concerned in the brutal murder of the fair way of becoming the nucleus around which the the county of so expensive an establishment. He Mr. Blood, of Applevale, and the other (John) was scattered elements of a popular party are to gather into asked for a patient hearing for all the persons who

I'll tell you that, thin, as you ax the quest cessary consequence of the substitution of "faith in devolved upon the Chairman, he sat down, and external distinguishing mark whereby to know the one resolutions at public meetings to state their nature from the other; and even men who have had the mo- and purport, and I call upon the last speaker to ral courage to separate themselves from both, are, in do so. the unreasoning anger of the working men, jealously watched, for no other reason than that they do not belong to their class. It is only by men's advance in knowledge of their common interests, and by perseverance in an independent course of policy, that confidence can

> * Some ingenious arguments have been used to show that we are all working men; but there is an essential difference between head-work-which is education, and hand-work-which impedes education. The working classes feel this, and will not, on the strength of a play upon words, admit a man to the privileges of their order." They don't understand "metaphysics."

THE QUEEN versus HETHERINGTON.

JUDGMENT. The ATTERNEY-GENERAL prayed the judgment of the Court upon Henry Hetherington, who had been January, for new year's gifts; February, for pan- convicted during the sittings of the last term of selling cakes and valentines; March, for leeks in Wales; a blasphemous publication, entitled "Haslam's Letters April, for fools; May, for milkmaids and their gar- to the Clergy of all Denominations." Lord DENMAN having read the minutes of the trial.

> Mr. THOMAS, on behalf of the defendant, was instructed to move the Court in arrest of judgment, or for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial. The ground on which he moved was, that the of the Scriptures called the Old Testament, and there never was a case of an indictment against a publication which discussed matters relative to the Old Testament

Whitehall, defiled by the blood of a king and the of the Christian religion. He would now refer the stand before this meeting, and say they did not connive

proceeded on the ground that the obligations of civil motions are carried.] society were injured and loosened by bringing the Mr. Ward here sat sworn upon the New Testament, any controversy upon matters contained in the Old Testament, which had no reference whatever to Christ the Christian religion being altogether independent of the Old Testament),

these cases. The COURT did not think there was any ground for the rule. There was that connection between the Old tianity generally. It was their duty to take the law as it was laid down in the statute-book, and there was nothing in these statutes to take the case before them out of the ordinary rule. It had always been considered an offence of the highest magnitude to make attacks of that sort upon the Christian religion, and the Jury had found that the publication in question was a libel of that nature.

Affidavits, in mitigation, having been put in and Mr. HETHERINGTON applied to the Court for leave to address it in mitigation, which being assented to, he said he could first rely upon the fact set forth in the affidavits, namely, that it was a common practice in the trade to insert on the title page the name of a publisher like himself for the purpose of serving him, that had been done in the present case—his name had been put to the title-page without his knowledge or consent, and libellous passage. It was clear from that, that there could be no criminal intent in selling the book, as he had merely done so in the usual course of his business. When truth was the object in discussions of this sort. he fully agreed that decorum and respect for the feelings of others should be observed, and he avowed that he did not stand there as the apologist of the passages contained in that publication. Nay, the author had given a candid admission of his error, in having withdrawn these offensive passages in a recent edition. How, then, could the Court punish him for the sale of a work of the contents of which he was ignorant? He admitted that legally he was the publisher of the work,

left the case in their hands. ought to have been instituted. It was only necessary to show their mischievous and blasphemous tendency. Mr. Hetherington had not in his affidavit stated that when he ascertained the libelious nature of the publicaof Mr. Heywood was no precedent for their Lordships; they were to judge of the facts which came before

The COURT having consulted for some time together. Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE prenounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for the space of four months.

tion which had been laid before them.

TRATES TO EXEMPT THE TOWNSHIP FROM THE ASSISTANCE OF THE RURAL POLICE, OR COUNTY CONSTABULARY FORCE.

The constables of the township called the meeting payers, among which were the names of some of the cals. The meeting was held on Friday evening, New Mill, belonging to Anne Milne and Sons, of of working people. On the platform were some of of Messrs. Fielden and Johnson. Mr. John Hamer supposed that Joshua Milne, Esq., took the Chair,

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings by ob-He took the chair without any objection, because he considered it to be his duty to do all he could to rid would address them, and requested that the speakers would confine themselves entirely to the object of the meeting, and not allow the feelings of abhorrence and disgnst which such a subject was likely to create, to lead them astray. He would call upon

Mr. NATHAN STOTT, who said, Gentlemen, it devolves upon me, I suppose, to move that the magis-Mr. BARNARD WARD, an active man among the Chartists, rose and said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

Mr. NATHAN STOTT again rose, somewhat excited, and said that he did not think it was at all necessary to waste the time of the meeting, by saying anything. They all knew what they were collected together for, and he would not waste their time by saying anything

mere than what he had done. The CHAIRMAN explained the nature of the resoluconsiderable length and energy.

Mr. BARNARD WARD said, Fellow-men, I congratulate you-yes, I congratulate you that you have our Chairman and Mr. William Taylor once more in the field. Yes, I congratulate you on having these men once more in the field. (Hear.) Had they done their duty we should have had no occasion to meet here. The working men, the poer working men did all they could to prevent this county having a rural police established. The working men had called meeting upon meeting-had printed bills-had waited time upon time upon Messrs. Milne and Taylor, whom they had been led to believe were their friends, but all to no use. No. They like others said, "The police are required, you wish to rob us-you want to divide property. We must have the police, or our persons and property will not be safe." (The Chairman denied this.) Why not assist us to prevent their introduction? One ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The manufacturers have introduced the police, and now they want to entrap the public into the belief that they were wishful to do away with them. Let the public be aware, it was a clap-trap; all they wanted was to throw the expence off the county-rate into the general taxes. In the county-rate, property paid its quota: but let these men succeed in getting the expence of the police thrown into the general taxes, and, then, every counts of this eventful day, published by the Paronly; it was not an offence which was punishable at man would have to pay, not according to the amount liamentarians, spoke with confidence of their great common law. Although not exactly bearing on the of his property, but according to their consumption of taxed articles. Now, then, (continued made by the defendant at the trial, that the doctrine Mr. Ward,) let the police be paid as at But these hopes were quickly dissipated. On of Christianity being parcel of the law of the land ori- present, for if the amount of their burden had been moving from the scene of conflict, Hampden was ginated in a mistranslation of a case in the Year Book on the backs of the working classes, we should never first observed to make for the house of a relation in the 3d and 4th Henry VI., and that error had been have heard of this meeting from the parties who had in the neighbourhood. But Rupert's cavalry were copied into all the succeeding cases. He would now got it up. The police had been introduced by them to covering the plain between. Turning his horse, refer the Court to the judgment of Chief Justice Hale, put us agitators down—to protect property—and let them pay. One object had been attained, for which these buttoned-up blue vagabonds were brought here for, namely, to awe the people into a quiet submission his wounded state, to remount, if he had alighted, The Court was aware that during the reign of James of a reduction of wages; and, having effected this, they to turn his horse over, he suddenly summoned his the First, when the law originated, there was no end now wanted to turn their backs upon their friends. strength, clapped spurs, and cleared the leap. of the legal murders that took place under the charges. This was ungenerous.—[The speaker was here interprough such particulars the recent biographer of of witcherst and blasphemy. The law certainly could rupted by the Chairman and Mr. Taylor, both of whom this eminent person naturally delights to carry his not be traced further back, and had its origin in denied that the remarks were applicable to them.] reader. But what must have been Hampuen's religious or political animosities, when Judges were Mr. Ward continued—Gentlemen, as a working man, both missing. The woman made her case known to thoughts, as he crossed the field of his youthful found to carry into effect the wishes of persons in I have not had a chance of a College education; and remembrances, staining the green blades that power or authority. In the case of the King v. Wool- though having had no education, only what could be Station-house, to make a sham show of investigating remembrances, staming the green blades that power of authority. In the case of no ignoble blood? There he had first practised his con- miracles of Jesus Christ, the objection was taken that when they spoke. The moment I begin to speak, they could not be expected to come without searching fiding neighbours, and his admiring tenants and it was not an offence indictable at common law, but continue to interrupt me. Is this fair! If these for, charged the poor woman os. 6d. for walking a serving-men, in the use of those pikes which they the objection was overruled by the Court, on the ground remarks are not applicable to these gentlemen, let them few yards through the streets. The poor confiding were to level at the Crown and the Mitres of Eng- that the Christian religion was part of the law of the state to his meeting that they neither connived at, lrnd; and there the avenging ball of the royalist land. The Learned Counsel then referred to the cases or encouraged the introduction of the Rural Police had shivered his vigorous right arm! The cause of Jacob, Peter Annett, Wilks, and the King and Wil- into this county, and I will believe them, and apologise

religion was part and parcel of the law of the land. In ing, and have their conduct investigated. I am a poor trous occurrence was continued on Wednesday week, losing the confidence of the people; Pym, his great all these cases the divinity of Christ, and the authority man, but shall not shrink from my duty, though my only and a number of witnesses were called. who deposed fellow-champion, lying on his deathbed, the most of the Scriptures generally, were questioned; but he grammar be that of Shore-edge, [Mr. B.'s residence.] to the various circumstances which had come under [Interruption followed from Mesers. Milne and Taylor, their notice. The only important point, however, not be reinstated a sure and certain sign that the the scroll! Yet, could be have looked further, and into question, the rule laid down in these cases did and some few others, the bulk of the meeting remaining which has not been already several times before the with prophetic eyes beheld Naseby, Carisbrook, not apply, as it did not call in question the great truths neutral.] Again, continued the speaker, I my let them public, was, that a breach had taken place in the commence some other line of business than that of whitehall, defiled by the blood of a king and the of the Christian religion. He would now refer the residence of an usurper, more appalling would have Court to the able work of the Archbishop of Dublin on the subject, in which he referred to the Old Testament boon that contemplation of its triumph. Where the subject, in which he referred to the Old Testament body of water was poured into the Brent. The reworld have discovered the laws he had vindian as a great measurement of the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire know their rights; and, knowing, dare ahrunk from their duty, we should not have had the 140 acres of ground, and the walls by which it was maintain them police. [Uproar, in the midst of which Mr. Milne said, enclosed being insufficient to resist so immense a Sixth—That the contract of the c field for that sly but strong ambition, which, more, it may be, than he was himself aware, directed the it was open to the discussion of any party. The Court plicable to him, he was unfit to ait in that chair. He the consequent influx of water from the country, the movements of his life! In great pain, and nearly would see, from these authorities, that there was a should like to know the opinion of the meeting. Mr. flood both overtopped the walls and forced a passage exhansted, Hampden reached Thame. The surgeons license given to persons to discuss matters contained in Nathan Stott again came forward and said, without through one part, by which a considerable volume can, with the greatest facility, vanquish their oppowho dressed his wounds encouraged his fellowthe Old Testament; and to that portion of the Scripany motion being made, "Those who think Mr. Milne reached the Brent, and, as it is supposed, tended in nents, even upon their own dunghill, and in spite of patriots and brothers in arms with hopes of his re- tures only did the libel of the defendant refer. He is not guilty of what Barnard Ward charges him with, great measure to produce the calamity at Brentford.

sovery; but his own impression from the first was, believed there was no case on record where a party had will hold up their hands. (A number of hands were The inquiry continued until nearly eight o'clock, that his hurt was mortal. It was too true an one, been tried in that Court for a matter which had no held up.) Stott then said, "Those who think that and the Jury being then bound over in the usual

which was declared to be carried. different parties, were then read, after which

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOB, of Vale Mill, rose and could not be said to come within the rule laid down in said—Fellow-townsmen,—Are there any of the police of his claim. So much for the "glorious uncertainty vel'not, should be affirm, in his next lucubration, to here! Will any one inform me whether there are any of the law!" in this room? (No answer.) Because if there be. I shall be guarded in what I say. It affords me considerand the New Testament that one part of is could not able pleasure, after what has been done, to be allowed be assailed and vilified without reflecting upon Christo address you. I am sorry that Barnard Ward has taken the steps he has done. (Uproar.)

if I must not reply, I will not be attacked. (Considerable uproar.) Mr. TAYLOR continued—I am not going to attack

anybody if you will only be quiet. (Hear, hear.) troduction of the police than Mr. Milne and myself. nor has any man done more to render their situation more uncomfortable after they did come than myself. Previous to their introduction, I had two interviews with Mr. Hordern, our resident magistrate, one of them of an hour's length; I did more good by that hour's conversation than Ward could have done with all his Shore-edge grammar in six months. I found, hewever. that Mr. Hordern was like nineteen out of every twenty who are placed in his situation; he had made up his mind to go with the stream. He said to me, "The he could safely assert that he had never read a line of it police will be introduced into Lancashire, and this until he had been informed that the book contained a township will have to pay its quota; would you prefer paying, and not have the men?" I answered (continued Mr. T.) "Decidedly so. If you are determined to rob us, do it fairly; but do not insult us in the bargain." I know that the police dread me-that they have their eye on me. I know that they have said. We can associate with all parties, but William Taylor: we cannot tell what to make of him. His looks are so forbidding, that we are afraid to meet him." This has been brought to my own house. I have made some calculations, and as you know I am so fond of office, I have had a chance of making them accurately. One year I was overseer, another year surveyor of the highways, another year I was Boroughreeve-(laughbut the statement that his name was to the book went ter) - and several years one of the select vestry. In to the Jury unaccompanied by the explanation that he 1837 we had a great deal better opportunity of paying was not the original publisher. Mr. Heywood had, at the rates than now—last quarter of a year we have to a trial in Manchester, pleaded guilty to being the original publisher, and had been discharged, after giving of the county rate amounted to in 1837. The county ball to appear when called upon. All he asked was, rate was then one-third of what it now is, or two-thirds that the same punishment might be imposed upon him, less than now. If this state of things is to go on, you and he felt confident they would never have to call will never have the collector off your door. We are all upon him. He humbly trusted the Court would not agreed, both Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, rich and poor take him from his home and his family in a case where | -ne matter whether a man has his six mills or his six there was in absence of all criminal intention, and he landed estates—no matter whether he is in receipt of six pounds per week, or six shillings, whether a The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was for the Court | pauper, or an able labourer, there is but one mind and to say whether the prosecution was not one which one voice, viz.—"We will not be strutted over with these idle vagabonds." I congratulate you that this is the for him to refer to some of the passages in the libel first time in this township that there ever was an appearance of unanimity amongst us. Let us not spoil it. Why object to the police? not so much on account of the expense as on other grounds. They are an untion he had withdrawn it from publication, and had English, anti-christian force—but not only are they unceased to sell it. Whatever had been done in the case | English, but at strict variance with the constitutional laws of England. If there be one thing more conducive to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the them, and it was for them to say what punishment people than another, it is the rural police. The expense ought to be inflicted on the defendant for the publica- of maintaining this force cannot cust the country less than £30,000. a-year. In a short space of time it has cost this township no less than £187 17s. 4d.this would amount to 1,502 half-crowns; supposing we had 1,502 half-crowns at our vostry meetings, how would it look if, instead of bantering the poor old people down to an odd sixpence, we threw 1,502 halfcrowns to them? Weuld it not do more good than keeping an irresponsible and unconstitutional force to MEETING AT SHAW, IN THE BOROUGH OF spy our every action? Who sent these men amongst OLDHAM, TO MEMORIALISE THE MAGIS. us? (Mr. Ward—"The £10 voters.") It is true the lady is reduced to the necessity of telling a palpable arch-impostor, or to chronicle one-half of the black Legislature passed a law, but threw the responsibility on the county magistrates. The introduction of this lie to screen a piracy from a halfpenny Chartist deeds within the limits of a theusand posters, and it police is only the forerunner of another devil-begotten

law-the New Poor Law. I know from hints that have been thrown out to me from head-quarters, that it is probable that an attempt will be made to introduce it bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inacamong us before March is over. These vagabond police tive liver, and are procurable at all druggists, and are the spies—the traitors—the vassals of the Government. No man would accept the office of a county constabulary policeman who has a drop of English blood in his veins. I hope none of them are natives of let no one put you off with any other pills. Lancashire: I hope they come from China, or Syria, where we have been knocking out their brains. I would advise you not to dirty your hands by touching such degraded beings. So far as I am concerned, I would see the man who has the baseness to become one of this force starve, and not give him a bit of bread; or thirst, and give him nothing to drink. I abhor

them from my heart. The speaker then aliuded to the memorials, and thought one drawn up by Smith was serving that the inhabitants were called upon to express the best. He continued-I conclude by calling upon you to keep up the present good feeling, and He was glad that the requisitionists consisted of men let no petty jealousy mar our proceedings, but among all parties and professions in the township. let us do our utmost to rid our country of a set of Russell-espionage-men, whose duties are not so much to look after crime, as to act the base and disgusting characters of spies and traitors.

On the recommendation of the chairman, a committee was appointed to choose out the best portions of both memorials, which was agreed to by the meeting. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated, having occupied about one hour and a half. One singular part of the proceedings, was that the whole of the Chartists stood aloof from taking any active part in the proceedings, and appeared to be mere spectators, excepting Mr. Barnard Ward, who it was ex-

the Charter. have established so tyrannical and despotic a precedent as to move, second, and put a resolution debarring a person from speaking at a public meeting to one of the resolutions.

pected intended moving an amendment to petition for

The meeting was ridiculously conducted. Had a ductors, and asked "are these men fit to have a voice Parliament." Still all these men were the voters of a with "Wha wants me?" inscribed on their foreheads. classes we ever attended cut so truly ridiculous a figure | hood, but the loss of such will be the gain of our tion, and Mr. John Smith supported it in a speech of as this one. Mr. Taylor spoke last, but his feeling often cause, and such an accession to the club (if it can boast ran away with his discretion.

> ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE PROM GOAL.—Four prisoners in Kirkdale gaol, made an attempt to escape on Thursday night or Friday morning, the 29th. One of them named Mitchell, managed to saw a hole in his cell door, and make a lead key, by which he let himself and comrades out of their cells; but being baffled in their attempt to escape, by want of means, they agreed to try their scheme again next night, and Mitchell was proceeding to act the turnkey, and lock the others up again, when his lead key broke. They were of course found by the turnkeys out of their cells, and thus their plot was detected.

ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS.—Caroline Clitheroe, an actress, was charged, as Lambeth police office, with stealing from her ready-furnished lodgings a large quantity of bed-clothing and other articles, value £7, the property of Agnes Kerr. The prisoner had been cast off by her connections, who were said to be of the highest respectability, on account of her predilection for the stage. Want of the means of living, was said to be the cause. The his stuff, a bottle of smoke, impregnated with a few prisoner was fully committed for trial, and was

aken out of court in strong convulsions. THE LONDON POLICE.—SHAMEPUL CASE OF EXTOR-TION.—A townsman from Bury St. Edmonds, who now resides in New Leeds, Bradford, Yorkshire, sent for his wife, by way of London to Bradford, the parish of Bury St. Edmond's having agreed to give her £4 towards defraying her expenses on the own cobweb brain as the veritable "lessons taught" ourney. On arriving in London, a porter very accommodatingly offered his services, and kindly took her box, to relieve the poor woman of such a burden; she, thinking it would safely arrive at the place it was intended to go to. The porter, under the pretence of decently stepping aside to attend to a call of nature, told the woman to walk forward whilst he made water, as he politely termed it; she, of course, thinking him an honest man, moved forward, and the porter not returning as soon as she thought he might have done, modestly turned round the police, and the blue bottle imp took her to the creature lost her box containing wearing apparel and other articles, as also the 5s. 6d., which those

villains extorted from her. THE LATE INUNDATION AT BRENTFORD .- The adjourned inquest on one of the sufferers by this disaser six days of intense suffering, Hampden reference to the Christian religion. Another objection Barnard Ward should not speak in this meeting, again recognizances, the inquest was adjourned until Wedwas, that the Learned Judge had put is to the Jury to will show the same by holding up their hands." nesday last.

may whether the publication was a libel upon the A number of hands were again held up; Stott The Law!—In the Court of Queen's Now, Sir, the chagrined Doctor is aware of in a contrary; no Bench, last week, Stone Mann, formerly a purser in whatever to that matter. Now, inasmuch as the law hands held up. He then said, Mr. Chairman, both the navy, obtained a mandamus to compel the Com- for his now unmasked coadjutors; and what is missioners of the Navy to pay him the sum of £500, covering? Why, one of the most flimsy things society were injured and loosened by bringing the Mr. Ward here sat down on his seat on the platform, being due to him as wages and emoluments. It apginable—it has neither warp nor woof—it has not scriptures into contempt, jurors and witnesses being and the Chairman put the resolution moved by Stott, pears Mann had been a purser in 1824—5; but had the shadow of a shade of substance. He has labour the shadow of a shade of substance. been dashiered in the latter year. Since that time, but in vain, to identify the foxes and good, and Two memorials, which had been proposed by two litigation as to the validity of the Court Martial, the Anti-Corn Law agitators, with the Chartista and with Lords of the Admiralty as to the sum he help the peor fellow! he must be hard up, when det claimed, had prevented him obtaining a settlement to attempt the amalgamation of such opposites.

> ANOTHER SAMPLE. In the same Court as the above, an individual, who was indicted for periury. and who was acquitted, because the tenth of ten counts, and an immaterial one, too, in the indictment, broke down, obtained a verdict for defama-Mr. WARD-You deny to me the right to speak, and tion of character, with £800 damages. A rule was, however, applied for to set aside the verdict, which course of proceeding led the Judges and applicant to fix the damages at £250. The case now again came before the Court, on the ground that the Master, in I can say that ne man more strenuously opposed the in- taxing the costs, had disallowed the plaintiff's expences for all those parts of the declaration in which he had failed; and, after a long and able discussion of the matter, in which all the Judges took a very carnest interest, the Court took time to consider

A SILESIAN CHRONICLE states that the winter of 1740 was so severe in that part of Europe, that and inscribed Household Suffrage upon their being whilst the stove in one part of a room was red hot, water placed near the window was frozen, and water thrown from a third floor became ice before it reached the ground! It was impossible, says the chronicler, to walk a hundred yards in the open air against the wind without the face being frozen. in Bohemia and Moravia all the ponds were frozen to the bottom, and the fish died; domestic animals were frezen to death in their stables, as were the birds in the woods and the game in the forests. Three thousand persons are said to have died of cold labour," and to abrogate those despotic laws while in Sweden, and 80,000 head of horned cattle were militate against the accomplishment of such objects frozen to death in Hungary. GRANDMANA "AT IT" AGAIN !- A few weeks ago,

Times appeared, pretended to have received an merchants, or slaughter-house gents to compete with express also, and out came a second edition !! The the foreign manufacturer, which they find they came trick. however, was too scapy; the merchants and do without reducing their profits, or the wages of the business-men generally, saw through the unworthy labourer. The former they cannot brook, and the artifice, and the Herald caught nothing but odium latter is impracticable, being already screwed down in for its dexterity. On Monday last, Grandmams the starvation point; therefore, their scheme is tried her hand at a similar game with the Chartists reduce the price of bread, that the "workey" may get and their late "demonstration" at Leeds. In an his morsel at a cheaper rate, and the grinder be the article, professing to be furnished from Leeds by its enabled to turn the wage screw a little lower. own correspondent, the following passage occurs :-At this most stale and unprofitable muster, a new Doctor must be either ignorant, completely ignorant, publication, called the English Chartist Circular, the principles of Chartism—subject to fits of mental was put forward, in which was given a list of the patriots,' now, or lately, in durance vile. Making in all 443-among whom there is one surgeon the tuition of some fustian jacket, and vacate he (Peter Murray M'Douali), one barrister (Feargus Editorial chair, until better qualified to give "lenor" O'Connor), one schoolmaster, one magistrate (John on politics. If the second, I would give his come. Frost), and about half a dozen licensed victuallers, tions the hint to place him in some lunatic asylung the remainder are, with very few exceptions, all and, if the latter, I would suggest to him the propriet ignorant and uneducated men." All this would doubtless have been very passable to the readers of Grandmama; but, unfortunately for its Leeds correspondent, the publication which is stated to have been "put forward" at the "gathering" there, the Chartists were supplied with money, during the was not put into "chase" till four o'clock in the recent demonstration, by the Tories, which is a Like afternoon of Friday, twenty-four hours afterwards; The lists of subscribers will settle that point. and the printer is ready to testify, on oath, that it was not composed, even in "slips," till after the which portrayed the character of his fallen friend Da. meeting must have separated. Clever Grandmama! as being slanderous and false, yet he has forget in to keep Leeds correspondents, who rusticate in the show wherein the slander and falsehood consist "Old Globe Hotel," Shoe-lane, and to call foreign This he could not do, as every reader of the placets. expresses from over the channel whenever a con- knews that not a twentieth part of Dan's treacher, temporary gets a "fat bit" worth filching. But profligacy, deceit and fraud, was hinted at. It would "what a falling off is there," when the poor old be impossible to depict the true character of the

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended. as an anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pill" engraved on it in white letters, and to N. B.—The boxes in marbled paper, and marked

B., are a more active preparation than the others, and are particularly and universally praised. They are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, men of business, naval and military men; as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house nor restraint in diet.

Priginal Correspondence.

THE WISHED FOR UNION OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-A very sensible, pithy and opportune letter appeared in your invaluable paper of Saturday last, from the pen of my friend, William Hick. He not only depicts therein the true character of the gentocracy, distinguished in the political arena by the soubriquet of The Fox and Goose Club," but very cogently points out the interminable mischief with which an amalgamation of Chartism with the sophisms of these pseudo-Liberals will be fraught. The propriety of Mr. Hick's warning none can dispute, yet his fears may have taken too wide a range. The principles of Chartism are not Another remarkable feature was, that Stott, who was only invulnerable to the attacks of the already vanalways wishful to be considered an active radical, should | quished troops of the "household" army, but they are made of materials which will stand unimpaired amid the wreck of nature and the crush of worlds"-they have their foundation in truth which endureth for ever, and there is not one fustian jacket, blistered hand, or unshorn chin, connected with a heart on which those meeting conducted by working men been so badly principles are impressed, that can abandon the sacred arranged—the speakers committing so many glaring and | cause, and fight under the banner or in anywise counabsurd errors, the whole of the Whig-radical press tenance, the movements, of this doubly base, doubly would have pointed the finger of scorn at the con- brutal, and doubly bloody fragment of a faction. Political adventurers, trading politicians, the Jim in choosing a representative in the Commons' House of Crowfraternity, and a few soft-handed political spouters, Whig-radical parliament. No meeting of the working may form an alliance with the crack-skulled brotherof entity) will be like the Irishman's victory—they

will win a defeat. The Chartists of Great Britain know full well the incalculable benefits the cause has derived from the almost superhuman exertions, and the peerless powers of mind, evinced by their now cell-bound chieftain, Fenrgus O'Connor; and they never can abandon their leader to follow in the train of a disguised foe. The Northern Star has guided their footsteps, and led them into the pathway of pure political truth, and they will not now follow the ignis futuus generated either in the ogs of Ireland or the marshes of Water-lane.

Yet still an attempt will be made-yea, and now is making, to seduce and bewilder the unwary, and no exertion ought to be spared to frustrate the insidious designs of the execrable squad who coil round the Big Beggarman, and sustain an ephemeral existence by licking up his stereotyped venom, and vomiting it upon the uncompromising advocates of equal rights. On Saturday last, the pigmy Doctor who compounds the ingredients for that weekly dose of delusion, yeleped

the Leeds Times, has administered to his spongy-brained patients (for, God knows, they are patient to endure drops of humbug, a little fulsome, soft soap, and a few lumps of speedily-dissolved falsehood. He has labelled his phial thus:-" The Lessons taught by the Great Leeds Meeting." The Leeds Meeting certainly taught some very salutary lessons, which the concoctors of the "Festival" will not soon forget; but Mother Goose should not palm the nonsense and fictions of her at Marshall's new school. Teachers of a superior order took their station on that evening, and scholars from a higher academy made their appearance, consequently, Mother Goose's horn-book was thrown under the desk a different system of teaching was propounded; and the whole of the originally intended process of tuition was arranged.

As Mother Goose pens the "lessons" which she dreamed were "taught by the Great Leeds Meeting," in the form of verses, in order, I suppose, that her visions of the night may pass as gospel, her errors by the same method. By that meeting we are taught,

First-That Mother Goose has no power in her tail. and no more influence over the people than she ought, which is just none at all. Second-That the Fox and Goose Club are powerless and insignificant. They are like burning and crackling thorns under a pot-then make a momentary blaze and a discordant noise—they vanish in smoke, leaving only a few worthless ashes behind, which the most gentle breeze of Chartism may scatter into oblivion's tomb. Third—That the mighty one of Erin has fallen from

his once proud eminence—that his "occupation's gone."

He is irreclaimably lost; and cannot even serve the

purposes of Mother Goose, the last of faction's dying

Fourth-That King Humbug is dethroned, and can-Messrs. Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co., must speedily walls of the Kingsbury reservoir, belonging to the twaddle-spinning-such stuff being too fragile to hold

> Sixth—That the Chartists are proof against the cant, sophistry, jugglery, craft, deceit, and fraud of the whole tribe of associated hypocrites. Seventh-That the Chartists are all-potent, and

their best-contrived stratagems. And Eighth-The "lessons" teach that the Chartists have attained that elevated position, from which no power on earth can dislodge them, save intestine

Now, Sir, the chagrined Doctor is aware of all a ginable—it has neither warp nor woof—it has not the arms of her "most Christian" Majesty, Que Victoria, and those of the Celestial Emperor, and employed against each other, but that they are employed as "a new manifestation" of peace and amity. The Doctor's extraordinary discoveries are annual to the little world to which is oracle speaks, in the lowing conundrum-like manner :--

"What is the Leeds Association but a new manie ation of Chartism ?" And, again, "What are the Anti-Corn Law agitators but Char under another name !"

I shall not trespass upon your space, or on the tience of your readers, by any prolix commenter, the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary and the Doctor's new discoveries and the Doctor's frage as its fundamental principle, and, if my eye ceived me not, the organs of the association have the emanations of their master-minds, declared University sal Suffrage "impracticable;" they have repudited Now, what affinity there exists between animata, n tional, reflecting, and feeling man and inanimate brief mute mortar, and unfeeling stone, is a problem I lea for the Doctor's solution, which I opine will be a line manifestation" of his inventive faculty.

As to the Anti-Corn Law agitators being "Charing under another name," allow me, in a word or two, point out the objects of each. That of the Charilet to obtain the enactment of such laws as shall guarant to the working man "a fair day's wage for a fair day;

The object of the Anti-Corn Law agitators is, (when bared of all the rubbish they rake into the question the Times received an extraordinary foreign express, to obtain a Repeal of the Corn Laws, that the price which caused the publication of that morning's bread may be reduced; and for what purpose! paper to be late; whereupon the Morning Herald, increase the comforts of the operative? No; at having published at its usual time, as soon as The leaf of that tree. It is to enable the millous And this is "Chartism under another name?" To

aberration, or ambitious of aping the "thievish God" If the first, I would advise him to place himself under of throwing away his mask, and openly avoing himself the rival of "the Great Liar of the North" In another part of his dirty rag, is a paragraph replete with falsehood and scurrillity. He states that

is not in the power of the Doctor to cleanse that miltical leper, as well might he essay to change the viper into a "sucking dove." He concludes the paragraph I allude to, by sosping Messrs. Moir. Colling, and Deegan; but I mittake

these men if they place any value on the congrable tions of this unfledged plural-unit, since the Chartier full well know that his praise is censure, and his censure praise. This, in part, verifies the opinion of Mr. Hick, yet, depend upon it, the eld birds are not to be caught by such worthless chaff. Chartists! beware-keep your "eyes open."

Yours, truly, WILLIAM RIDER

Leeds, Feb. 2nd, 1841.

WAKEFIELD HELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR SIR,—I think my last letter will satisfy your readen

as to the cleanliness of the pest-house I am endeavouring to show up in these letters. I might cite seven other instances of the extreme filthiness of the place did I not think them too disgusting for publication is the "People's Paper." I will, therefore, proceed to that part of the "Rules," which orders scales and weights to be kept for the purpose of weighing in prisoners' bread.

The prisoners are served with a half-pound los three times a-day, in the following manner; -A power called Thomas, (one of the most overbearing tyrani in the place,) who has the management of the bread and skilly." places a large basket, full of loaves, in the hands of one of the prisoners, who walks backwards, between the forms on which the prisoners are seated, at a smart pace, whilst Thomas, with a scornful gin is throwing the morsels, right and left, to the bill starved wretches who are anxiously awaiting them, heedless whether they fall on the dirty floor, or into the hands of the prisoners. A goodly portion of the loaves thus thrown about are badly baked, and seven of them are not above six ounces in weight. Well, let us see how the "Rules" are carried out. I have seen several men stand up in their places with a little ill shapen thing like a cinder between their fingers, which had been given to them as eight ounces of good bread they have stood in this manner for an hour or more, and were then compelled, through intense hunger, to sit down and eat it. I have watched a man, whom number was 345, stand up for an hour and a half, in order that his bread might be weighed, and nebody went near him until the prisoners were marched off k bed, when he received another in exchange, which emed no larger than the first. I have several times taken notice of the manner in which a foppish " officer" treated an idiot, No. 289, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. One morning, in particular, he stood up, with his bread in his hand, which is the signal that they required it to be weighed the above mentioned fop went to the basket and sought out the smallest loaf he could find, and gare it to the poor idiot; after which he ordered him to m down, and then turned round and laughed heartily a his humane exploit. This will sufficiently prove the value of that part of the rules concerning "scales and weights," and fully bear me out in my former assertion "That the whole is a brutal mockery and farce with regard to the prisoners, and a gross imposition on the public." I could give scores of instances of the tyranny and brutality, to which the prisoners in that filthy dea are subjected; but, as I intend attaching hereto balance sheet of the money received for supplying the Chartist prisoners with flannel, I must conclude for the present, and subscribe myself,

> Yours, truly, GEORGE WHITE

P.S.-I understand that my esteemed friend, William Ashton, of Barnsley, has written his last monthly letter to me, but that the humane Governor has detained it don't know by what authority. We shall see!

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st 1s. 1d. per of Flannels do, Night Car orthallerton To Cash noticed in the St.
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LABOUR OF OTHERS.

" As well may the lamb with the tiger unite, The mouse with the eat, or the lark with the kita."

national mill, to you I address my thoughts.

h not that the labourers, upon their own part, look for better remuneration for their labour; while, upon the part of their employers, they look for a greater profit you were to join; for you have two at daggers drawnon that very labour? Nothing can be more clear than this and nothing, therefore, can be more clear than selves. that magic alone can effect the double object.

you that your condition alone is the great and governing object of their new enterprise. Let me test this. They say the repeal of the Corn Laws will accomplish the desired end; while I have proved, over and over again, that it would but multiply ruin. But, if their diject was solely one of consideration for you, how happens it that they never try any scheme, for your pelief, save and except such plans as those in the mocess of which they themselves have the greatest inprest. Substantial comfort of your order forms no part of their plan, and for this reason—they have so completely turned nature "topsy turvy" that they, living an artificial life themselves, propose that you also shall embrace the same. It appears, however, that the stificial market is already overstocked and will not admit of such an addition as the proposed union and roon the proposed principles. This is quite clear: stificial society presses too hardly upon man's natural resources, amusements (pardon me for mentioning the ward ammement in connection with slavery) and disposition. In this state of things, I may, let the portion d sciety who wish to live more in accordance with mure's laws, checked by man's artificial and proper miere, for a time, the press on artificial society.

the means of supporting seven millions of the "surplus population" in comfort, peace, affluence and contentmen; and thus harmonise, and something equalise, the grificial portion of society relieved by so large an enignition to port Nature. By this means you insure a recordity of interest and dependency, and without an somi dependency you can have neither justice nor even mercy. Until the master is as much dependant upon the workman, for an augmentation of his capital, as the man is upon the master for employment in the result no union can be formed upon anything like equality.

Having thus proved that the masters will not join in. st even countenance, any measure which has your good only for its object, let me now shew you the comthere and utter hopelessness of ever accomplishing what is alled a union between masters and men, upon terms of equality, or even upon terms which can have ary other effect than a further prostration of the la-DOCTOR

Take acciety as at present constituted, and I will at one prove to you that an union cannot exist. Let us take, as an example, the middle-class society in any manufacturing town in England. This society is subciviled into sections and classes, having either identical or antagonistic interests. The manufacturers, mercanta, bankers, abopkeepers, lawyers, and tradesmen at the higher order, may be said to represent the middle-class interest; while overseers, shopmen, clerks, and all subordinates and dependants, compose the working staff, as a political body. Well, then, mark -and mark well-the impediments to any union with my of these classes.

Suppose the manufacturing portion to consist of on, two, or three hundred of masters. They are firstly

he nd il social exclusion over all who shall politithe to be brayed, as you have been, in the mortar of

Bay in mind that necessity has been your drill ser- others. firm and that until a majority of the labouring became panpers, you and your trades' unions hi jour clubs, your orders and your associations, each this rouning, under existing circumstances, to pull a oliez, until, at length, that fellow-feeling, which

the dismited ranks of the people; a good crotchet in many instances, the zorse than useless, education of Engateck with him a whole section to the enemy; our people. be new revolt is but as the sloughing off of the proud

one you must expect some desertions.

perion of such casualties, and I have so far succeeded ist me to eternal infamy and disgrace.

The leader, who is in a state of probation or a change of political faith, will be always known The following marks and tokens:—He will, in the

the enemy, and taken them all prisoners. Such men irresistibly remind me in their newly-inflamed, excited, and cock-tailed state, of a "garron" of a horse at a fair figged up for the occasion, and, like the ignorant bumpkin, who, not knowing the real cause of uneasiness MY DEAR FRIENDS,-You, over whose every inter- of the burning beast, takes his writhing for high spirits, at I have watched with a fond, a parental care, while and very often gives twenty pounds for the horse flesh you have been hard at work, or, in broken alumbers, and thirty for the ginger; and when he finds that the begins to think he has " paid too dear for his whiatle." You will do me the justice to say that, five years ago, just as the purchasers of one of our cocked-tails, who, being the case. I used the motto which I now place at the head of this instead of finding that a whole section of the Chartists letter, to prove the impossibility of any beneficial constitutes a part of the terms of the bargain and sale, thou that fails to impress upon the mind of the mion being formed between those who live by their discover, to their mortification, that they have purown labour, and those who live upon the profits of chased a "garron" with a piece of ginger under his tail. there labour. Let me make this as plain to every man I think we cannot do better, then, than to christen all deserters "cocked-tail gingers;" and thus, as we have always sailed with our colours at the mast head, let ven the enemy know what they purchase.

> I saked you, in July, which of the middle classes Whigs and Tories-and neither united among them-

Have the Tory middle classes, either as magistrates, prosecutors, or jurors, been more hostile to Chartists than the Whigs? Have they made worse Guardians, or ex-oficio Guardians, of the poor? Have they made worse Visiting Magistrates of prisons? Have they, in short, in aught oppressed you more than the very vagaclean thing, and then ask you to join them. You may join them; but I'll be d--d if ever I do, or if ever the Star shall. I began the battle with you: I'll fight it out with you; and we'll die, or conquer, together; but from our colours we move not an hair's breadth: from our principles we budge not a pin's point-though thousands rot in prisons, die on the scaffold, or work in the colonies.

We will this time prove, in fact, what has been a mockery for ages, that the people are "the legitimate source of all power," and that Great Britain and Ireland shall be the envy and admiration of surrounding na-

If the object of the enemy be to desert us, we well know how to receive them and will place them under a strong guard, lest they come as spies to our camp. In our own union we are invincible and omnipotent, while a union with them would make us the laughingrecaints, return to the bosom of nature and thereby stock of the whole world. I tell you that the union only means the power of keeping the iron hoof of Toryism from our necks in order that the iron hoof of Whiggery may have an undisputed possession of the resting-

> Have you not had enough of middle-class union in 1831-2, or do you want to be sold again? The very hacks, to whose leadership you are designed to be transferred, are the men who have allowed the Government to commit wholesale plunder and injustice, in order that they may be allowed the profit upon

thousand times, rather be governed by Melbourne, shall show, to a demonstration, the imperfect state exported to America-Normanby and Russell, than by O'Connell, Wakley of education amongst those who claim to have it in and Co.

stone cell, and listen to reason, or, at least, reason the matter with yourselves.

alliance with you when they are strong enough to hold promote the well-being of society, that a vast their ground without you? No; they trample upon you!

Secondly-What has ruined the Whig cause; which, by observance of honourable conduct, might have been made the rallying point for all Europe? Yes, had the Whigs played the Reform game fairly, they were masters of the world, and England was the nation of nations—Ireland the gem of Isles, and Scotland the land of freedom, science, and the arts. By Heaven we could have beaten the world; because Reform principles would have given us friends in every foe's camp. Well, what has dashed them, or rather rolled them by degrees, from this proud eminence? Why compromise; union with the Tories, the very weakness of which they now ask you to be guilty.

Thirdly-If you are disunited, deceived, and scatdried into Whig and Tory; and secondly, the social tered once more, who again will rally you, and when dixinction, claimed by the ruling, the governing, and again will you be in a position to make your party the leading members of poth parties, are much more dear terror of all evil-doers? Hear, then, my last words to them than your political rights. The large capital. for to-night. Let us stick together like men-like the its are perfectly satisfied with things as they are, or bundle of sticks, and I promise you that we will beat niter they prefer them to the risk of change, and they all before us. "United we stand, divided we fall."

the prefer their social distinction (which they think constitutional minerity, and then we'll make the they best preserve by being at the wrong end of the galled jades put their sore necks to the collar, and pull Examinates; to even the risk of contending for the Chartist waggon up Constitution Hill; but well Exemina of political rights, at the expense of the work them in wrinkles lest they start, and jib, and

Let our motto then be-No Union with the enemy Take the shorkeeping class. As yet they are only is no surrender! Onward, and we conquer, backward, the position in which you were when you were led and we full. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for our side; contact-mongers and wasted by every political and three groams for the raffians who imprisoned the hard. Three-fifths, at least, are satisfied with things officers that they may seduce the soldiers from their they are; and they, from superior property, hold duty. But, thank God, not a deserter-not one "cocked-tail ginger," and woe be with the first and the old faith. All these classes have unfortunate "garron," he will pay too dear for his fig. Again, hurran for the dungeon, the people, and the Mirrity, before a perfect union can be hoped for. Charter. Down with the temple of corruption, and up Try must, as the apothecaries have it, be pounded with the imperishable monument of freedom—the Ter the, mitallissime trite, before the bolus is ready freedom of thought, and freedom of action, where it trenches not upon the covenant, natural rights of of the best society; and if, as is the case with one of the Whigs of White Hall. This triumvirate of

Your friend.

Freshood for their own order, at the expence of all TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE

is dien times a few deserters very much weakened evils which overspread our land, is the imperfect, and, idolatry are in this man no crime.

1-2 from the sore, leaving it cleaner and more easy little learning is a dangerous thing;" and it is a lamentable fact, that of this "dangerous thing," we have much more than enough in this misgoverned land. Indeed, In the food faith of their party? Why the very felken the have, over and over again, sold the people's not far behind the most uncivilised nations of Europe.

Give Recollect that the literal massing of the terms. I know that we have schools of every kind and charac-Recollect that the literal meaning of the term ter, except that of usefulness. I am sensible, that if Tith the middle classes, is, you working men, the boasted systems of Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster, the ject of all subjects, the most important for the consideration of this vast "workshop of the the boasted systems of Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster, the ject of all subjects, the most important for the consicult pieces of machinery; thus furnished with the most pieces of the British and deration of the people of this vast "workshop of the necessary means for the manufacturing of machinery, to the which a few tr. fficking politicians shall Foreign School Society, did what they profess World."

The The exportation of machinery, though pieced and a specific to make of you for our sole use, behoof to do; we should have some right to call the list of allegations by the Hand-loon Weavers' Comourselves an educated people; and if the mittee of Manchester, is by no means last to be con-Universities were really seminaries of sound sidered, inasmuch as it is the last blow aimed at the met (m.) Propose to agitate, or to take any trouble; learning and religious education, the upper and middle very existence of the manufacturing operatives of this bonour they intend for you, when, like good classes might, with some shew of reason, put forth a country. We have been familiarised with the cry of the "Church in danger!" I now proclaim, and with sporting, they will come in at the heel of the hunt, similar claim. But, as I can prove that neither the and the pup the game from the exhausted pack. Of one nor the other do, nor are anything like what they this, my final letter, upon this subject, shall be devoted profess to do and be, I am compelled to maintain that to warn my countrymen of their threatened anni-

theology—mis-stated, perverted, or falsely reasoned; union of machinery and wealth; their connection is prowriter, and for that of genuine liberty, these papers may the great moment to you, while it would con- upon scraps of history (and we have scarcely any history ductive of great mischief to the labourers of this country. l bow tell you how to know a chap who is preparing discussing the disputed cavils of chronology—the acquimarks and tokens:—He will, in the polite and fashionable accomplishments—education; proper person, a set of disciples upon some new faith, liberal character. As well might we call a jung at the shadow of a shade, from the Charter, mass of stone, timber, and other building major, and other building major, and other building major, and other building major, and other building major. the bissenters differ one from the other about terials, a stately palace, or a magnificent cathedral. the best differ one from the other about terials, a stately palace, or a magnificent cathedral over our imports; but the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post should unite their energies to make class-legislation, in Madam, real and genuine education consists in the time for boasting is drawing rights of the post shoul These disciples constitute No, Madam, real and genuine education consists in the to a close; our own merchants and manufacturers have the work a good advertising medium. If a sufficient beyond state corruption and power part which working men for some time back been traitorously encouraging, and number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men for some time back been traitorously encouraging, and number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and poisons the very air which working men number of advertisements and number of advertisements and number of advertisements are not always and number of advertisements and number of advertisements are not always and number of advertisements and number of advertisements and number of advertisements are not always and number of advertiseme He begins his course by picking holes knowledge of the means of practically applying all these for some time back been traitorously encouraging, and number of advertisements could be obtained to cover to, and possons the registrar for the North our Whig Government facilitating by Orders in Council, the expense of printing and paper of four additional breathe. Let the returns of the worst parts the experisation of machinery to foreign countries. con- pages, it may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which extends over some of the worst parts more violent, and, at length, he begins to thing to find it stated by the press, (the conductors of

those who have not these acquirements; and by inference, that to teach children to read and write, is the best and most certain preventative of crime. If this statement were correct, then those who have been favoured with all the other matters which I have onumerated, and which are totally out of the reach of all but the opulent classes, ought to be the we pass along, that this is as far as possible from I contend that nothing is worth the name of educa-

student the necessity of his so acting as to secure his terially assists foreigners in perfecting their manufacown interest, not as an isolated being, living only for himself, but in accordance with the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of that community of which he forms a part. Anything contrary to this, or any- of the United States, who met at Harrisburgh, 1827. to an unknown extent, to increase the black catalogue of crime, which presents so hideous a picture to the bonds, who quote Scripture, while they defile every various acquirements we may poss as to the purposes it that the most flagrant crimes are frequently perpe- by oppressive laws and their corrupt administration, enumerate, and which is considered honourable and

I will mention a few of each, in order that your Majesty may perfectly comprehend my meaning; and, as you are head of the Church, you cannot object to my citing the commandments of the decalogue as the laws which are the most binding authority upon a Christian people.

Now, if I prove that while we pretend to when the laws regarding the exportation of machinery honour the laws of God, we punish a small breach were rigidly enforced by the Tories, under Lord Liver of these laws with severity, and count a large pool's, Canning's, and Goderich's Administrations. If I had a choice, I would a thousand, aye, ten breach of them as honourable and praiseworthy, I Since that time, there were machinery and mill-work the highest perfection—the legislature, and the Now, just attend, for one moment, to a voice which upper classes—and the inference will be inevitable. comes from a most infernal place-a felon's solitary that, while so lamentably uninformed, or uninstructed themselves, all their public measures will be remote from the requirements of truth and justice, Firstly, then-Do those demagagnes ever court an and so ill calculated to remove the evils, and to amount of criminal acts must be the necessary re. and we are still going on exporting machinery in the ment and reform. To the following evidence, then. and candid attention :--

Look at the contrast. Yonder is a rich landholder, or mill-owner. He has acquired thousands by rapine and extortion. Money is his God; no matter how he gets it, have it he will. He has ground the faces of the poor; his workmen have toiled themselves into a premature grave, to increase his gold; and the blood of helpless babes cries against him; yet he still cries "Give, give." He is so comagistrate, or his voice may be heard in the delibera- and the Manchester Guardian (the cousin German of tions of the senate: he is a most honourable member | the "Great Linr of the North"; is the accredited oracle gentleman whose image is now before me, he can take the patriots, under the guidance of the Guardian, which chair at religious meetings, and may give liberally from his ill-gotten gains to what is most impiously called the cause of charity, or the cause of God, he is held the slang, to have free trade in machinery. Mark up as a paragon of excellence, and all men are expected Phillips gave notice last session that he would move

I have one of these saints now in my recollection—a flaming religionist, and late a member of the senate. who robs the public annually to the tune of £150,000, fering betwixt the employer and the weaver, he (Mr. and to an unknown extent, in the less of comfort | P.) was connected with a large manufacturing estabrespectabilty, and temporal and eternal happiness, by Progressed," and assuch I have ever since dealt principles, which so loudly call for corrective and the sale of intoxicating drinks, and returns them their capital abroad, where it would not be interfered remedial measures. The third source of the frightful £6,000 in what the world calls charity. Robbery and with." His colleague, Mr. Greg, I believe, has been,

I am, Madam, Your Majesty's faithful and obedient subject and servant. London, January 25th, 1840. ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM

the "Church in danger!" I now proclaim, and with

Machinery and wealth are co-existent, and if there be one greater ill than another, it is in this accursed I sincerely hope that, both for the sake of the venerable or manual labourers, will be the greatest sufferers, in fact, the only sufferers. Machinery is the natural have heard of some persons who think they have not class be employed in machine making, for the supersed- done.

because, it being the duty of our Government to afford protection to the people, more especially to the la- to help them. bourers whose bread depends upon the labour of their hands, it is, therefore, irrational in the extreme for the Government to allow machinery to be experted, or, in plainer English, to take the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of thousands who now depend upon ma-

The hand-loom weavers justly complain of the tion of machinery to their business has been injurious to them: they complain of the exportation of carding engines, roving and spinning machinery—well knowing that every onnce weight of machinery leaving this country for the Continent or the United States, maturing establishments.

I will refer you to an extract from a Parliamentary paper, No. 578, 1828, containing a report of a committee of manufacturers, merchants, and agriculturists to consider the commercial state of England and America. After speaking of our cotton manufactures. they say, "This is a difference of 10 per cent in favour of American cotton yarn! With this plain exhibit, tion of internal selfishness, is striving to secure its own it may be certainly expected, that we shall export annually, millions on millions of pounds of cotton of mankind. This pretended education, I grieve to yarn, and rival the British in that business, as we do in goods made out of it, as soon as the capacity of our manufacturers shall pass beyond the demand for cotton cloths, of which last there is a scarcity, because of the export, though not much advanced in price. The home demand is extending, and the foreign one increasing faster than more perfect machinery (and more of it) can supply. But the domestic competition will scon regulate this. We have water power, iron and coal, inge-British monopoly in the manufacture of our own raw is a species of canopy, and before which is material are numbered !"

What do the Americans want more but the newest purposes of life, as to make it conducive to, and pro- expires, such arrangements will be made as to almost pass a law to prevent certain descriptions of cotton markets, where America will compete with us.

What has been the effect of American rivalry occasioned by the wicked policy of our rulers, in driving, trated by those who have had what is generally, though our best artisans to that country, and exporting our best machinery under the sanction of Orders in Council? Why. a considerable decrease in our exports to that flourishing country.

Witness the following statement of exports from

	1815. Yards.	1828. Yards.	Decrease. Yards.
White or plain			
per yard Printed calicoes	19,207,928	10,359,707	8,848,221
at 18d. per			
yard White or plain	32,542,408	25,840,720	6,708,688
muslins at 20d			
per yard Fustians jeans,	13,763,082	698,368	13,004,714
velvets, &e. at		•	
2s 6d per yard	1,629,115	185,630	1,443,655
Mark! this gre	dual decreas	e took place	at a time

Amberca-	•		
Year.		£.	
In 1828	*********	4,917	
1829		7,715	
1830		10,913	
1831		8,637	
1832	,.,	6,883	
1833		8,828	
1834	*********	28,699	
1835	******	45,706	
1836		24,081	

sult of even their most laboured attempts at improve. same ratio of increase; and our export trade in cotton manufactures still progressively decreasing. [See the "Black Book," 1841, page 69, for similar I respectfully solicit your Majesty's most serious statements respecting Russia, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France.]

Well may the hand-loom weavers complain now, for this system of exporting machinery has been a source of complaint for the last twenty years, and we have machinery exported to the Continent; also the plans to manufacture machinery and imitate English goods. Evidence is also given, showing the impolicy of prohibiting the exportation of machinery, but it is of an interested nature, and unworthy of notice. Last Ses- and parts of the North and West Wards. sion. Mr. Emerson Tennent moved for returns of the during the last ten years, which was as follows:-

1-Steam engines and parts of Steam Engines. First five years, declared value, £265,947; second five years, £772,512.

2-Millwork, of all sorts, allowed by law to be exported. First five years, do., £106,054; second five years,

£157,626. 3-Machinery of all other kinds allowed by law to First five years, do., £821,790; second five years,

£1.307.624. 4-Machinery exported under license from the Treasury or Privy Council. First five years, do., £34,877; second five years,

5-Machinery and millwork, of all sorts, (aggregate.) First five years, do., £746,019; second five years, £2.414.226.

Total in the ten years ending 1840, £3,150,245. What think you is the avowed object of this return !- To put a stop to this selling of our trade and pauperising our labourers? O, no! Mr. Tennent (the Historian of Modern Greece) is the representative of vetous, that he would not give a shilling to save a fellow- the machine makers and millowners of Belfast, (the creature from starvation, and yet, wholesale robber as Irish Manchester.) Mr. Mark Phillips and R. H. Greg he is, no law can touch him. He may fill the chair of the are the representatives of the machine makers and means the Ministry, are concecting a Bill to bring before the Talkers, to repeal all the laws affecting or restricting the exportation of machinery; or, to use for leave, early next session, to bring in such a bill. This is the same Mark Phillips, who declared that "he would resist all legislation in favour of the hand loom weavers;" and, if Parliament insisted in interlishment, and he should feel it his duty te navise his partner to break up their establishment, and employ MIDDLING. or is connected with, an establishment at Geneva in Switzerland. So, as soon as these worthles get "Free trade in machinery," they will sell up their establishments in this over-taxed country, employ their capital abroad, and leave the starving, disaffected people, and the landed aristocracy to settle the interest of the National Debt, and the "ways and means," among themselves. Glorious prospect! If the machinery exported was of a perfect kind the evil would have been bad enough, but the great bulk of what has hitherto been exported consisted of lathes, planing machines, drilling machines, cutting

engines, and other tools used in the manufacture of they are enabled to mannfacture for themselves as well as for others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR .- I have been much gratified recently in looking over the "Fleet Papers," and should not envy much the feelings of the man who could read the statements of the good old " King," with

would also promote the comfort of him who, though of food and clothing, to produce this difference in the ostensibly in the Fleet for debt, is in truth in the Fleet bills of mortality: yet, it will not be denied that the for advocating the cause of those who have few or none unwholesome exhalations from the streets, &c. con-

Yours, faithfully, A. B. Loods, February 1st, 1841. THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. EDITOR,—As some sapient persons are so fond of endeavouring to throw ridicule on the past Convention of the nation, or on the fature Parliament, as it may be, when the people are fully represented, it perhans will not be without interest or amusement to give some slight account of the British Senate, as it is at present constituted.

On January 26th, 1841, the day of the opening of Parliament, having obtained a Members' order for the gallery of the House of Commons, I found myself in that assembly, after having been nearly aqueezed to death by a crewd of fools, who flocked to see the young Lady, Queen Victoria.

Well, Sir, I was in the gallery, and as before the Members arrived, I attentively viewed the building proper persons to register the names of all who really taelf, I may as well give you an account of it, before proceed to its immates. The present place, where the Imperial Parliament" meet, until the new House on neither with awa nor admiration; it is, in truth, as mitteee. shabby a dwelling, as any shabby tenants could desire. it is of an oblong form, and divided into the body and the pallery of the House. The flour is covered with matting and with benches, which latter possess green leather cushions and high backs. At one end (the western) nious artisans and industrious people, and the days of is the Speaker's chair, or throne, over which a large table, containing the mace, so essential to a debate, and a few old books. The walls are of

to us—nay, will be a positive evil—unless it be cen- inventions from England? improved machinery from white painted wood, and look very bare and desolate. joined with an earnest desire so to apply it to the this country; then, like France, as soon as the tariff The gallery has benches of rather a less comfortable appearance than those in the body, and one part of it the Queen, and there in a "peaceful, legal, and constiis given up to the Members, who may find it too tutional" mode to demand the Charter. ourselves, and, as far as possible, in all over whom we wool (of course the best) from being exported, thus is assigned to the Speaker's orders, a third to the crowded, or too hot, or too busy below; another part have any influence. It is for want of this governing forcing England to manufacture from inferior raw mate. Members ditto, and a fourth to the Reporters. From and ruling principle, that we so often apply the rial, which will lower the quality of their goods in the the roof hang four lamps, two very insignificant, and two very incomprehensible.

Learned Members, flocked in. The Ministerial benches (which are to the right of the Speaker) boasted of about six occupants, who talked and laughed with great noise and glee, as if pleased and surprised to find themselves still in so happy a situation. At length the benches on both sides of the House were filled, particularly the Conservative side, which mustered very strong. Among the Ministerial party might be seen the big and burly "Dan O'Connell," with his broad brimmed hat, and long frock coat. He assumed a jovial look, but seemed to be writhing under his recent defeat in the "Fox and Goose C'ub." As usual, whenever he opens his mouth, he was called to order by the Speaker, and laughed at by the Members. Here was little Lord John, like a bantam-cock, swelling out his throat, and standing on tiptoe. order to be heard and seen. him was Sir Robert Peel, looking great things, but doing little. Around these, Sir, were unfledged boys, fit for school; old men, fit for hed; and the like. As for the debate, the opener spoke so low no one could hear him; the seconder read his speech; others

shouted or whispered; the Members not speaking to the Speaker spoke among themselves so lendly as to drown almost every sound. In the course of two hours after the debate had begun, some dozen of the Representatives of Great Britain might be seen fast asleep, and stretched at full length, on the benches in the callery, in positions neither elegant nor becoming I left the place, Sir, with a resolution not to ever enter it again in its present state.

> Believe me. Yours, faithfully, AN OBSERVER OF MEN AND MANNERS.

THE WORKING CLASSES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.—The statistical accounts of the large towns of England and Scotland furnish us with many sad pictures of human wretchedness, and some few are even worse than Leeds. But as I am in possession working men.

And, first, let us examine the condition of streets, East Ward, as compared with the Mill Hill Ward. the East Ward and those of the North East, South.

The following table will show the comparative state

the careful examination of working men.								
	Condtn. of Surface.							
WARDS.	Population of the Wards.	Population of the Working Class	Total Numbor of Streets.	Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Very bad.	Paved by the Town.
EAST WARD.	14,271	13,261	122	35	17	28	42	7
Mill Hill.	5,167	1,566	48	35		4	4	19

From this will be seen the great advantage of being gentleman shopkeeper, or, one of the enfranchised upper, middle, or buy-cheap-and-sell-dear classes. The comforts arising from local as well as state legislation ought to be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants; and if this were the case, the East Ward would have 24 streets paved by the town instead

for reform ! reform ! ! reform ! !! of streets. But now. since an alteration would confor little personal benefit upon these gentry, it is scarcely ever mentioned. Let us next consider the difference in the meaning of the words employed to describe the condition of atreets, as they refer to each Ward; for having myself superintended this statistical survey, I may at least be sup-

posed to possess some knowledge of their meaning.

MILL HILL WARD.

Meaning. Beautifully paved; clean, swept, and dry, GOOD. Paved, but not very well; dry. Partly paved and partly not. BAD. Not paved or swept; dirty only is some VERY BAD. places.

EAST WARD. Terma. Meaning. Wholly or partly paved; M'Adamised, or possessing a hard level cinder surface, and tolerably clean and dry. As above with portions had.

Not over shoe tops in mud, but wet and deep in mud, cut up, and in some instances impassable, at times, to ievel of the ground-floor of the houses by the accumulation of ashes and

Such is the difference in the meaning of those terms, which it was necessary to apply slike to all, when the survey was made; but which, as will now be seen. differs materially when compared with the separate of the working classes are se surrounded with filth :-

Amount of Public Sewers Wholly Partly.

Not Rewered Not Resert'd.
Total No. of Dwelles Poor Rate Wards. to be collected on Property. 13 69 27 3,461 11,504 17 East Ward. Mill Hill

From this table, the wet condition of the streets and cellars in the East Ward may be accounted for. Now, if we are not to be allowed an equal distribution of the comforts, alinded to before, according to they would desire them to take to their bosom! They the number of inhabitants, surely we ought to claim liave calculated, however, without their host. They for the working classes an equivalent for the money My reason for troubling you with this note is, that I paid by them in support of the whole

It will be observed, above, I have given the amount labouring class. As ten men manufacture as much twopence. Still, I admit that if four pages more could whole of its streets "very bad," while Mill Hill machinery as will displace one kundred manual labour- be given in each number, it would be desirable; has only one-twelfth. How is this? It is because out of working classes, while out of 14,271 in the East-Ward, ing of manual labourers throughout the country. Time I see the "Papers" are stitched in a wrapper, and 13,261 are the enclaved, wealth-dreating, unrepresented, was when we could boast of our excess of exports I suggest that all the friends of this champion of the but industrious classes. Is it not plain, then, that the exportation of machinery to foreign countries, con- pages, it may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which extends over some of the worst parts

This plan would serve the cause of the people, and inhabitants. There may be other causes, such as want tribute their share.-[We must here break off our friend's discussion, and give the remainder of the letter next week-EDS.]

SUBSTITUTE FOR PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"Petitioning for pity is most weak, The sovereign people ought to demand justice." SIR.—This letter is to explain the principle of the

olan which I propose, as a substitute for petitioning, which appeared in the Star of last week. My plan, then, was to register the whole Chartisty names, trades, and places of shode, once a year; to publish the same, with the Charter, and a short account of the movement: to call it the Chartist Register. under the superintendance of the National Executive Committee for England and Scotland.

My explanation now is, the leading Chartists in every city, town, village, and hamlet, from "John of Groat's to the Land's End." should call a public meeting of the inhabitants, and these should choose fit and Want the Charter Each place to report the number registered, in each

trade or occupation, to the Executive, with an account the banks of the Thames is built, strikes the spectator of the proceedings, signed by the Registration Com-Every association to report its name, and number of

members, signed by its committee. The Executive to publish the whole reports. signed by the respective committees, together with the Charter, and the state of Chartism, as cheap as possible, so as to bring it within the reach of the poorest in

the land. With regard to ulterier measures, let the registrations be proceeded with, till there is a clear majority of the people on the list, and then elect delegates to carry the original copies before the Commons, the Lords, and

This. Sir. is the plan which I propose as a substitute for petitioning. I think it "is most weak" to petition for the Charter, so long as the Chartists have no party in the House which is called the Commons; if there was, I would petition; as it is, I would register, form unions, and act as circumstances might determine

JAS. B. CRAWFORD. Old Cumnock, Jan. 30; 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-Having been honoured by the general meeting f delegates with an appointment as one of the eight Chartists to speak at Marshall's will, on the evening of the 21st, and, as the meeting was concluded without my sanction, perhaps you will permit me to occupy a corner of your valuable paper, to give a sketch of what

intended to say on that occasion. I intended to expose the conduct of the vaccillating and traitorous Whig faction, and particularly that portion of it evinced during the Reform mania. While that deceptive bill was in progress, they courted the support of the people; but no sooner had it become law, than they immediately turned round upon the people, and assailed them with the most opprobium pithets: such as "dirty ragged rascals, without a shilling of their own," and, in the teeth of their of repeated pledges, refused to aid the people in the acquisition of their inalienable rights. The people are well aware of the cajolery practised at that time, and it is evident that the new scheme of

agitation, now mooted, is the counterpart of the former imposition. The middle class desire to obtain a tenfold influence over the working classes. They do not ish them to vote for their own bricks and mortar, bu that the landlord may have an unjust power vested in him, and may command the tenant to vote for his favourite, or quit. WE contend for the franchise being vested in animate.

not in inanimate matter. The Household Suffrageites would have us support their plan, yet they leave their plan undefined. Mr. Hume would say that if ten THE EFFECTS OF CLASS LEGISLATION AS families enter by one door to their several compartments, SEEN IN THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF only one shall vote. Mr. Roebuck. Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Williams, would let every one of them vote; and Mr. Marshall would define a house under such a height, breadth, and length, to be only a cot, a hut, or a shed, and the people must be able to read and write; be of religious habits, and be united to some society, to come up to the standard of intelligence, and must also have resided in the house three years, and have paid of a greater number of facts, and, above all, a greater all the poor rates and taxes of every description, or have personal acquaintance with this town than any other, as no vote. And as to that important act which was lately well as the varied details of the late survey, I shall passed namely thelaw of bastiles, coarserfood, and starvaconfine my remarks entirely to it, while endeavouring tion, commonly called the New Poer Law Amendment Act. to sketch in undentable characters the horrid effects of the men who are the leaders in this new movement class legislation, as seen in and around the abodes of were mainly instrumental in passing that infernal centralisation Malthusian schome, which gives nine votes in the election of guardians to one man; and gives the and for this purpose I shall take, as a specimen, the power of voting to men not elected at all, but who are appointed by the existing Government, who can at There is, however, little difference between the state of pleasure swamp the so-called elected guardians and squander the poor-rates. Those very men were instrumental in passing a law to place the funds for the relief of the halt, the lame, the blind, the aged, and the imness of a majority of whom he has perhaps daily ex- machinery and millwork exported from Great Britain of the streets in the two Wards: to which I solicit potent, in the hands of a trio of pensioned, unfeeling, ignorant upstarts; they have given the three monsters power to starve our best mechanics and artisans, with their wives and children separated from them, in bastiles. Yes, and those who gave nine votes to some voters in the election for guardians, may give nineteen

to some householders, and one to another; or a vote for every room or every window in the house, and for every rood of land attached thereto. And this "liberal" reformers would call an extension of the Suffrage! Let me enquire who the Household Suffrage advocates have called before us to convince the men of Leeds and the country of the blessings of their schemes? Why, they have called Mr. Sharman Crawford from the north of Ireland, one of the most generous and humane of men, and consequently, a Chartist; they have called Mr. Gully, one of the same stamp, who is also a Chartist, and subscribed to the national reut and signed the national petition; they have called Sir Geo. Strickland, who would extend the Suffrage according to his standard of intelligence; (were Sir George's besom properly exercised in the two houses of our law makers, they would be clean indeed ;) they have called of 7: and, on the other hand, Mill Hill Ward would Mr. Gisburne, a Malthusian of the first water, a grindhave 15 very bad instead of only four; but were it so. ing millowner; they have called Mr. Williams, an what a row there would be-what a stir in the rookerv out-and-out Radical; they have called Mr. Roebuck. who has done many good things, but who, when he began to advocate the New Poor Law in his periodical, gave it its death blow, and who was soon after kicked out of Bath for the same reason, and it is to be hoped will be kept out of every place while he holds such hellish doctrines; they have called Mr. Hume, a pure Malthusian, who desires that not one biade of grass should spring from the face of the country; in fact, that the whole surface should be covered with an incrustation of lava, through which nothing whatever which could sustain or support life might spring: they have called Daniel O'Connell too, who betrayed and disfranchised the 40s. freeholders of Ireland - who aided in passing a Coercion Bill for Ireland-who opposed substantial poor laws for Ireland, and supported a poor law for his country which is only so in name, and, in reality, a curse-who urged the trades' unions to combination and exclusive dealing, and afterwards turned round, and told them they were liable to transportation for acting upon his advice-who recommended a run upon the banks, and soon after became a banker himself-who made an effort to obtain for Mr. E. Ruthven a place at £1,000 a year, when he VERY BAD. Pretty well strewn with the contents of said his conduct had been so had, as to render him nightstools, or pots de chambre; ankle | unfit to sit in the company of common labourers - (anything to get rid of a joint that won't work up the "rint,")-who coaxed Mr. Feargus O'Connor, after he carts; elevated two feet above the found him paramount in the great county of Cork (the Yorkshire of Ireland) until he found him possessed of too much honour, too high principle, too much integrity, and too great a love of country, to make a joint of his tail, and then attempted to kick him over-board-who christened the Whigs, "base, bloody, and brutal," and afterwards shielded them with his tail-who, with his influence, not only saved them from being kicked out, but enabled and aided them to pass the horrible new localities. Without further comment here, I shall pass bastile and rural police laws, and will assist them, in on to furnish another table, exhibiting the state of sewerage, affording additional reasons why the abodes prevented from leaving home without our descrip tion in our pocket, unless with the certainty of being papped into a dungeon by the blue police-who pledged himself never to cease agitation until the factory slaves were emancipated, and very soon sold them for £1.009 -who was one of the first to sign the People's Charter, and very soon denounced Chartists and Chartism, and proclaimed that he would bring over 500.000 of his Irish legions to cut them down-who gloried 2 4 23 984 3.890 11 8 that his Irish boys had murdered the men at Newport. Yes, these are the men-this is the man whom the advocates of Household Suffrage delight to honour. Yes, these are the men—this is the man—whom they cherish, and would recommend the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, to set up as their leader. This is the viper

> had better fall back upon Baines, and, instead of attempting to "extend" the franchise, join the Tories, Whice, and Lord Finality, and leave the Charter and Chartista to carry out their own principles. I think too, I can discern an omen of the intention of the Reform Association in their arrangement. Why all this parade of police in livery ? I think I hear the death knell of liberty reverberating upon my ear: and. in fact, every trick, scheme, and movement of these

> factious jugglery from the political stage. In conclusion, allow me to observe that the defeat which the embryo faction experienced at the hands of the Chartists on the 21st, has not only placed an imperishable crown of honour on the brow of the men of Yorkshire, the working men, I mean; but it has given an impetus to the cause which the efforts of con-

> pseudo-reformers is indicative of the speedy exit of

lederated factions cannot retard. L. PITKETHLY. Huddersfield, Jan. 26, 1841.

s the nose upon his neighbour's face. What is the "cases belli," the point in dispute? Is

As a matter of political necessity, the masters tell

Ere to one million heads of families, for a full rent,

The the inferiors of their own class. The tail of each Let us once get the old malefactors into a glorious km of the countenance of the leaders of their own stop at the Treasury. Oriez.

la it patient

Pulitical society.

Who are the hostages which the new allies propose

k) object through life has been to make you indewe are, in practice, an uneducated people.

"fitting," as we say of the runaway tenants in

FEARGUS O'CONNOR

QUEEN. miss men wondrous kind, drove you irresistibly into MADAN, - We have seen that constitutional defects, on the poor oppressed. In 1838 I divided and the misarrangements of society, are the parents of Meet into two classes, " the rich oppressor and the much of that mass of crime and dereliction from right

It has been observed by an eminent writer, that " a

I do not call examining a boy or girl upon dogmas of which deserves a better character)—the means of try, and wherever such an alliance exists, the workers, kingdoms. sition of ancient and modern languages—an extensive enemy of manual labour, and the rich, who have ever sufficient matter for their money; and that if it is not of poor rate paid by each. Mill Hill only contributes acquaintance with arts, science, and literature -a know- shown themselves to be heatile to the labourers, possess increased, they shall discontinue taking the work. I two and a half, times as much as East Ward; and yet, ledge of the most approved methods of trade and the means of employing machinery to an advantage, and think they will see, on a second perusal of each letter, it has more than six times, as many public do so regardless of the evil consequences to the that they do really get their two-pennyworth for their sewers. The East Ward, has one third of the commerce, combined with music, dancing, and other and yet this is considered education of a most ers, so in the same proportion will ten of the labouring and I write to propose a plan by which it might be 5,167 inhabitants Mill Hill, only contains 1,566 of the the calls reason; he then rubs his skirts which, for the most part, are among the most ignorant to because many Acts of Parliament have been passed, would make is, that in every town a number of persons, the West district, the arrests of the pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiation of inactinery to foreign countries, con-pages, w may be fairly expected that an increase of the district, which are the experiment in the ex

THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED adopted friends. He then watches all and every op- reign,) that among such and such a number of persons, another to the bave asserted will easily be seen. In the North discontrary to institute becomes the institute because the instit THE THE PARTY TO JUSTICE, Decause the inventions drawn from the public library. It trict, births are as one to twenty-two and a half; deaths our experience, and the result of margination or read, and the result of margination or read, and the public library. It trict, births are as one to twenty-two and a half; deaths our experience, and the result of margination or read, and the result of margination or read, and the result of margination or read, and the public library. It trict, births are as one to twenty-two and a half; deaths HANDS, AND UNSHOLD CHILLS, OUR AND UNSHOLD CHILLS, OUR AND UNSHOULD CHILL OF THUSE WHO LIVE ON THE PROFIT OF THE suade you that he has surrounded the whole force of could only read and write very imperfectly; and thus given to other countries who in matters of trade are greatest number of criminals are to be found among existence as a commercial nation; contrary to reason. you have been meany limbs for another round in the snimal loses his ginger valiancy, and drops his tail, he very ne plus sitros of moral excellence. We shall see, as exportation of machinery, notwithstanding the applica-

> thing short of this, is not education; but only a developement of animal cunning combined with perverted rational powers, which, under the dominaends by practising upon the weakness or ignorance say, is at this moment most fearfully prevalent among all classes of your Majesty's subjects; and contributes. contemplative mind. I have said that all practical education consists in the knowledge of how to apply the of use. By this I mean, that what we acquire as knowledge in the understanding, will be of no service ductive of, a spirit of justice and kindness, both in exclude our manufactures from their States, and perhaps instruction we have received to the basest, the most sordid, and the most unprincipled ends. And hence is most erroneously, considered, a liberal education. Suffer me, however, to remark, that the crimes which are the result of imperfect education, must, in order to a proper understanding of our subject, be divided into | England to the United States:two classes; that class which is deemed disreputable. and for which the delinquents are held amenable to human laws, and that class which is not called crime, but by a variety of specious names, too long here to

First, as to breaches of the first commandment. If a man, disgusted with the unlovely and frightful character with which state priests and ignorant a report of a Committee of the House of Comhirelings invest the Deity, turns to nature, and mons, in 1824, inquiring into this subject, which there beholding him portrayed in the robes of un. shows how the prohibition laws have been evaded and sullied loveliness, and beaming forth upon all the taken by foreigners to induce our best artisans to emiworks of his hands, with a countenance of benignity grate, for the purpose of teaching foreign workmen how and soft compassion, resolves to worship him by the incense of a grateful heart, and the sincere homage of a benevolent life-instead of joining with the great congregation, tof the hypocrisy and heartlessperience,) in the rites of integral worsh'p, in the temples made by hands, he is styled an infidel, held up to the abhorrence and detestation of society, and if he be poor, and shall dare to make his sentiments known, and to question the truth of a religion, that, so far as he can perceive, is productive of so much evil, he will. at the least, stand a chance of losing his employment, and it will be well if he be not made to undergo the penalties of the laws against irreligion and blasphemy, and sent to prison to learn a more orthodox creed, from some drunken, gaming, time-serving chaplain. This man is held to be a fisgrant and great criminal, and to be sure

WEAVERS' REPORT.

R. J. RICHARDSON. February 1st, 1841.

" Eyes unmoistened by a tear." obtain an extensive circulation throughout the three

those of the class most infinential of his about-to-be of the multitude of uneducated beings over whom you and are now in force, to prevent the exportation of my twelve, should unite to take three additional copies cleaner and better situated; and the truth of what I

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, JAN. 29th. Lord WHARNCLIPPE saked three questions relative to the treatment of Frost, Williams, and Jones, at New South Wales. First, whether it was true that they were better treated than other convicts; secondly, Whether specific instructions of any kind were sent out with them; and, lastly, whether any despatches had been received from Sir J. Franklin conveying information upon the subject. He was anxious for an explanation on this matter, for it was not right that an impression should go through the country that persons Who had been guilty of such crimes were nevertheless better treated than other convicts.

The Marquis of NORMANBY replied, that no special instruction had been sent out with Frost and his associates. The governor, however, had sent home a letter from Frost complaining that while on board the Mandarin they were not allowed to wear their own clothes, and that they were in fact treated in every respect like the other convicts. Sir J. Franklin had inspected the convicts on their arrival, and the only difference in their treatment was that he immediately sent Frost and his associates to Tasman's Peninsula, the penal settlement of the colony, whereas the others were sent to probationary employments. So far as the Government and Sir J. Franklin were concerned they felt obliged to the noble Lord for affording them the opportunity of giving this explanation. He had heard nothing further on the subject, but he would say, with respect to the occupation of these parties, that it was not unusual to employ persons in the sort of labour to which they were previously accustomed, and doubtless in confor, if done as a special favour, Sir J. Franklin must have reported it.

Tuesday. Feb. 2. The Burl of CARDIGAN surrendered himself into the

custody of Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, and was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in minating duties. the sum of £10,000, and two sureties to the amount of The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

We can only give from the second edition of the Sun. which leaves their Lordships in the middle of a long talk about the war in Syria.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, JAN. 29. Captain POLHILL asked if a paragraph which he had seen in the papers, to the effect that Prince Albert had returned an answer to an address from the Loyal Repeal Association of Ireland, was true.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL knew nothing of any such document, and, at all events, it was a matter for which Ministers did not hold themselves responsible. The only responsible party was Mr. Anson, the secretary to his Royal Highness.

Mr. Sergeant Talfound moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the extension of copyright, which Bill was in substance the same as that of last session. Mr. WARBURTON opposed the Bill.

On a division, the Hon and Learned Sergeant suc ceeded by a majority of 142 to 30. Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to renew the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, and to make further amendments in the laws relating to the poor of England.

Mr. GRIMSDITCH objected to the principle of govern-Mr. WAKLEY expected that the Noble Lord would have brought in two distinct bills upon these two distinct subjects. In every stage he would oppose the Bill for extending the powers of the Commissioners perience which they had had of its previous working and most pernicious tendency-(hear)-a law which took from the people the administration of their own affairs and deprived them of the means of applying their own money to the wants of those destitute poor who came under their observation in their own respective localities. Was the Noble Lord prepared to show the necessity for the continuance of this commission? He was anxious to know, was the law to be such as the will of the Commissioners might please to interpret it, or was it to be found in the Statute Books of the realm? (Hear, hear.) If the Poor Law was to be recognised and well understood as a positive law of the law, assuredly those who administered such a law should be obliged to abide by its provisions, and be expected to consult and examine the particular statutes upon the subject, instead of being influenced as they at present were by an appeal from the heartless and tyrannical representations of the Board of Guardians. If this were a constitutional mode of governing the country, the sooner such a constitution was got rid of the better. He held in his hand a small book, which he obtained at Somerset House; it was entitled "Amended Work

house Rules." Heaven only knows what the original rules were, which it appeared had been amended. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) But what did he find under the head of "discipline and diet of paupers?" It stated that all paupers in the workhouse, except those who were sick, should, at certain specified hours, rise from their beds, go to work, leave off work, and go to bed, and should be allowed such intervals for meals as shall be notified to them by the ringing of the bells; but that during the meals the most perfect silence must be maintained. He (Mr. Wakley) observed, that they were to be kept to work throughout the day, except when they were at their meals; but even in the workbreak the silence that reigned around by the utterance of a single word. This was a privation that was even by criminals deemed the most dangerens and severe. This was measuring out the same kind of punishment to those unfortunate beings who stretch out their hands towards them in the supplicating tone of hunger and destitution, and the hardened felon condemned to suffer for his crimes and offences against society and as for the registration of voters. the laws. Was it to enforce regulations of this kind that the Poor Law Commissioners were to be continued country be burdened by the heavy expense which they

Some further discussion took place, after which Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the whole principle of the bill was involved in the continuance of the Commissioners; but whether the period was to be for one year or for ten was not involved in the question then before the House. Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 1. There was no business in the Lords of any public interest, and the Commons could not muster "a

House.' Tuesday, Feb. 2.

entailed upon it?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday next Rawdon, he would move the thanks of the house to Admiral Sir R. Stopford and those who were engaged at the capture of Acre. Mr. HUME gave notice that in the first week of

March he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Reform Bill, by extending the suffrage to Captain POLHILL renewed his question as to whether a letter addressed by Mr. Anson, (the private

the Loyal National Repeal Association, conveying to the quantity that paid a duty of one half-penny per that body the thanks of his royal highness for their pound; of the quantity of Foreign Wool re-exported retreat? Why, in Belfast, there is not a word address to his royal highness on the birth of a princess, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he had seen the letter in

make any inquiry on the subject. In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the treaty entered

into by Admiral Napier was not approved of by Sir R. Stopford, but in consequence of steps taken by Admiral Stopford, the submission of Mehemet Ali had been accepted by the Sultan, and a commander had been sent from the Porte to Alexandria, with the view of conferring on Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, and to enter into arrangements for the evacuation of Syria. In the meantime, Mehemet Ali had consented to give up the Turkish fleet, which it was expected would be soon ready to proceed to

Sir ROBERT PEEL asked the Noble Lord whether he terms, and the resolution was adopted. despatches from Canada, in order to bring them down to the present moment.

Lord J RUSSELL said he was not aware whether there were any despatches which he could lay on the table of the House. He was not, however, prepared at that moment to give a positive answer. Sir R. PERL saked if any day had been fixed to give

effect to the Act of Union. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it was the intention of the Government to have proclaimed the Union at the end of January, or the beginning of the present

Mr. H. HINDE gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move for a modification of the standing orders which required that ten per cent on the capital should be deposited in all cases of Railway Bills. He would move, instead of ten, that five per cent. should be sufficient.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the administration of justice. In erder to correct the present delays in the courts of equity, it would be necessary to appoint two additional Judges, and to create two additional courts of equity, and to abolish the jurisdiction of the equity side of the Exchequer. This would, he said, lead to no great

views of the alterations which he deemed requisite. He proposed that there should be two assistants to the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and that when not sitting in the House of Lerds they should sit in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In accordance with those views, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice in the Honse of Lords and the Privy Council. Mr. LYNCH contended strongly for the immediate necessity for two additional Judges, and gave a decided preference to the Bill of the Attorney-General over that of the Right Hon. Member for Ripon.

should be brought in. Mr. LABOUCHERE then brought forward his proposition for equalising the duties on East and West India rum. The subject, he admitted, was one of such importance that he would not seek to bind the House by calling for a vote before proper time should have been given for consideration. He would, therefore, cenclude by moving that the House should on Monday next resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of equalising the duties on East and West India rums. As the law already admitted the sugars of the East and West Indies at equal rates of duty, his object now was to place rum upon the same footing. The proposal was so just and reasonable, that our possessions in the East Indies should be placed at no disadvantage as compared with our possessions elsewhere, that the whole burden of proof should, in his opinion, rest with those who would resist so just a proposition. The Right Hon Gentleman then argued at great length that this alteration would not, when carried into operation, prove to be so injurious to the the public West Indies or the distillers at home, as had been se strongly insisted upon by the parties interested, while formity with this usage, and not as a special favour; it would give the greatest satisfaction to our East India possessions. He would also observe that it was the intention of Government to place East India manufactures, exported to Ceylon and Australia, on the same footing as the manufactures of Great Britain exported to those colonies, by the abolition of discri-

Mr. GOULBURN referred to the great impertance of the subject as a reason for net embarking in the discussion until the question should come on for consideration on Monday night.

Mr. HUME was disappointed that a measure of justice so very limited and paltry should have been proposed by the Government. Mr. Hogg said that this measure, though, perhaps, not so extensive as it ought to be, would be hailed with the great-st gratification in India.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE thought it would be imprudent to attempt to do more than it was probable they could successfully accomplish. Mr. O CONNELL gave notice that on Monday, when the question again came before the House, he should move that measures be taken to prevent the importation of rum, the produce of slave labour, into this country by excluding such rum from the equalised duties; and he should, at the same time, call atten-

tion to the gross neglect of the East India Company in

not making rules and regulations for carrying the Slave

Act into effect. Sir S. LUSHINGTON quite agreed in the course suggested by the Hon. Member for Dublin as regarded rum, the produce of slave labour.

The motion was agreed to-Lord STANLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland. The main provisions of his Bill were the same as those of last year, and its object was to remedy abuses which all parties admitted to exist. He pro- you in a story, for the truth of which there are living posed, in the first place, to abolish certificates as evidence of the right of voting, and to transfer to Ireland country gentleman received a commission to raise a corps the system of annual registration which prevailed in of yeomanry for the defence of the country against the England, the registry to be made up by public officers, and revised, as in England, by barristers. He proposed also that, as in English counties, so in Ireland, persons seeking to obtain the franchise should give public notice "Ah!" replied the farmer, "I would join you if you 2 Liberal Whig Gevernment, calling itself a Reform Ministry, and relying upon the people for their support, should propose a law of this nature after the experience which they had had of its previous working right of appeal, as well for the objector as for the powers at a "retreat like" that I found my opinion that claimant, and that such appeal should be to the Judge had obtained the previous decision of the revising barrister in his favour. He had looked over the forms of notice in his Bill, and had rendered them less onerous to the claimant; and, as an additional security to the jector, when giving notice of objection, to give notice of the grounds also upon which his objection was founded, so that the claimant might know the nature of the objection he had to meet. The Noble Lord alluded in most respectful terms to the Liberal Association of threatened to appear on its military frontier with an Ulster, for many of the members of which be had the agreeable cortege of 50,000 men-the most of them greatest esteem and respect. This Association was netorious sans culottes—the men who had a few years formed with a view to search out grounds for the rejecting been shut out of the same town 'Newry' by the turntion of this Bill, and they professed themselves sup- ing of a pivot bridge, and the muzzle of the cannon. porters of the present Government, While they depre- You did not tell us how many might accompany you to cated repeal. Yet that Association had put forth its. Belfast, but you gave tolerably plain indication of the plan of registration, and, strange to say, upon all the will, that with so many is law, when you told "the eading principles of his Bill he had the sanction of the gulls" in Dublin that you could, or wished you could, Liberal Association of the province of Ulster. The "fill a pocket-handkerchief" with the consolidated Noble Lord, finally, declared that he had no inten- shouts that would greet you at the Linen Hall-a vatition to introduce into his Bill any clause to define cination of yours that may hereafter rank you with

had met with so much success last year, that he had become enamoured of it, and could not resist the temptation of bringing it forward, although her Majesty's Government had given notice of a measure on house at their meal times they were not permitted to the same subject. He complimented the Noble Lord on the temperate manner in which he had brought his motion forward, and should offer no opposition to it. He would remark, however, that the Ulster Association did not approve of the double appeal, unless the franchise was defined. In the Bill which it was the impartial and orderly assembly. For doing so, you intention of the Government to introduce, it was pro- said I "insulted" you, and of my insult the public can posed to amend the laws for the qualification, as well judge. You called me every ill name you could invent

Mr. O'CONNELL said he was not bound by any compremise between the Noble Lords. They ought to in their present situation? If not, why should the have the Government Bill before the House in the first instance, and he therefore moved that the debate should be adjourned until after the 4th inst.

Mr HUME seconded the amendment. After some few observations from Mr. W. S.

analysis of the Noble Lord's Bill, to which he said his discuss religion, by asserting in the newspapers, as and in the wake of which would follow the same cals- apostacy. I stand to my word still, and on the same mities as would, in his opinion, have followed the condition-viz, that you obtain for me one column, or pursued in bringing in the Bill, and he should therefore posal, that, for every Romanist southern paper you might be offered.

After some observations from Mr. Lucas and Colonel

The House divided, and the motion of the Noble Lord was carried by a majority of 261 to 71. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. BAINES moved, pursuant to notice, for an Account of the quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1840 -specifying the countries from which it came, the secretary of Prince Albert) to Mr. Ray, the secretary to quantity that paid a duty of one penny per pound, and during the same period, and the countries to which it, was sent, and the quantity remaining warehoused under bond on the 5th day of January, 1841. Account of the the newspapers, but he had not thought it necessary to quantity of British Sheep and Lambs' Wool and Woollen Yarn exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1840, specifying the countries to which they were exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1849 specifying the countries to which they were sent. Lord J. RUSSELL rose to propose the following re-

solution :- "That this House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which John Rickman, Esq. late Clerk Assistant of this House, uniformly discharged the duties of his situation during his long attendance at the table of this Honse." Several members spoke of Mr. Rickman in eulogistic

was prepared to lay on the table of the House all recent despatches from Canada, in order to bring their down

The resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be further considered on Friday next.

The House then adjourned. Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Gladstone took the oaths and his seat. Mr. H. HINDE moved that the Standing Order, respecting Railway Bills, which requires that a sum equal to one-tenth part of the amount subscribed be deposited in the Court of Exchequer, be modified by substituting one-twentieth for one-tenth.

After a good deal of talk, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a large majority. There was then some talk about certain usages connected with the religious dogmas of India, about Juvenile Offenders, about Quarter Sessions, Courts, and about Capital Punishment, but all these talks ended in talk. The collective wisdom then began to talk about Irish Registration, and in the midst of this talk the Sun leaves them.

DROYLSDEM .- To THE POWER-LOON O'Connell, contemptible as you affect to believe me, WEAVERS OF EVERY DISTRICT, AND MOBE ESPECIALLY have been privileged to utter a warning that even not TO THE WEAVERS OF BOLTON.-Mr. Christy, of a few of the vaccilating "liberals" have heard, while additional expenditure, as there were sufficient funds Droylsden, has offered a reduction to his weavers, our sleeping Protestantism has been aroused to a sense already existing in the courts of chancery and exchequer and they have struck work against it, in consequence of danger, and the defence of those liberties and insti-

Dublin, January 31. DR. COOKE'S ACCEPTANCE OF DANIEL O'CON-HOURS' DISCUSSION OF CIVIL AND RE-

LIGIOUS LIBERTY. TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

SIR,—This is probably the last letter with which I shall trouble you. I beg you, therefore, do not burn it Leave was immediately given that the two Bills read it twice-as I trust it contains some matters important to yourself and your country. But, before proceeding farther, I must set myself

right with the public.

In the Dublin Monitor's report of the speech in which alone you attempted a reply to my challenge to a dis- Hall should be our ground of meeting. You'll retreat cussion of repeal, I find these words:-"He invites me upon business, I know. You shall not. I'm behind to a conference, and the mode he takes of conveying you again. There are the Easter recess, and the days that invitation is by writing me the most insulting of (I think) Ascot races; on either of these occasions letter he could possibly pen. I had read about five I effer to meet you-and, that no obstacle may for had I thought it was of value, I would have kept it can muster in Lendon to bear the whole expence of as a curiosity." I am happy I can gratify you with a the meeting. You know, and I feel your every adcopy—net that I believe you either like it, or care for vantage over me; but you know, and I feel the boundit—but that the public may judge of the nature and less advantage of my cause; and, by the blessing extent of the "insulte" I was guilty of penning. For of God upon my feeble arm, I trust to tear away the accuracy of the copy-indeed it is rather the origithe cloak of hypocritical and mercenary patriotism nal-I pledge my word; and I am grateful to that in which you are enveloped, and to expose, to the Providence by which such an unimportant document horror of the nation, that horrible system of studied has been preserved—that from the charge of offering falsehood and mental slavery, of which you are the penan unmannerly insult I may stand exonerated before

" Belfast, Jan. 5, 1841.

"SIR.—As you have determined to carry the repeal agitation into Ulster-and as I hold it to be the duty of lenge you to a public discussion of the question in all its bearings, political and religious. "The challenge I intend to appear (God willing) n the Belfust Chronicle of to-morrow, and I send you

this notice that you may have the earliest knowledge "I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"H. COOKE." "To Daniel O'Connell, Esq." Now, there's the wondrous "curiosity" you wish you had preserved; there's "the most insulting letter I unmannerly," while you were echoed the very "pink

of politeness." Perhaps you will say you referred not to my private. but to my first public letter. If so, I shall submit the point of etiquette to any tribunal of gentlemen that even able degree occupied by Roman Catholics, and the because it had been given "in Lodge," and was, point of etiquette to any tribunal of gentlemen that even you may appoint; and if you find three gentlemen in the kingdom who will say that, in that letter, I "insulted" you, I pledge myself to the most public retraction and the most humiliating apology. I'll do more. warlike Sandy-row, at an early hour in the morning. mysteries so awful, considerately tried to bring Now that the affair is not before "the gulls" for a shout." but before the public for decision, point out in my challenge what you denounce as "most insulting," and I shall explain, retract, or apologise, as the nature of the case may require.

But to come to a more important point. I have always, Mr. O'Connell, suspected you mistook your profession. Nature intended you for the army. Never was the "cedant arma toge" more unhappily verified than in you. Why do I think so? I'll tell it vouchers. A little before the year '98, a respected impending rebellion. On applying to a worthy farmer to join his company, the reply was a question, "Will it

be foot or cavalry?" The captain answered-foot still I don't despair of making you my prisoner. At all congregation in another. events, of one thing I am certain-that I will cut off you "alone in your glory."

But to exhibit your retreating powers to the public. the franchise, for he was not prepared to mix up that brother prophet, who, for the love of the Moabithat difficult question with one sufficiently complicated tish rent, came to curse Israel, but whom PROVIDENCE overruled, in spite of his covetousness, to bless them. And though you should, in your usual style, call me by the name of the animal that rebuked his "madness," I will not be deterred from administering that castigation, so long as your gigantic talents are perverted to disturb the peace of this province, undermine the integrity of the empire, and threaten the stability of the Protestant religion.

Now, it was to arrest your mad career of mobbing, and speeching and shouting, that I challenged you to a deliberate discussion of the repeal question, before an or recollect, and, because I dreaded you would accuse me of wishing to convert a political question into a polemical controversy, and therefore promised to exclude religion; as a consummate tactician, you turn my flank, and effect your retreat with a skill that would have made Xenophon stare, at the head of ten thousand-and the "gulls shouted." Well, some one has said of a great general—he has beaten us so often. that, at last, he will teach us to beat him-and to compare the small with the great-so thought I in my Lord J. RUSSELL entered at some length into an simplicity. I took you at your word. I offered to objections were but little diminished by the alterations, you wished, the errors and heresies of the Roman Bill of last year. He thought, however, that the two, or more, weekly or less frequently, in one or two Noble Lord was perfectly justified in the course he had southern Romanist papers; and I now add to my provote for its introduction, and against any delay that furnish me, I secure to you three northern Protestant

"Now, my dear Roman Catholic countrymen-and though I denounce the traditions and heresies whereby crafty men have deluded you, you are dear to meconsider, I pray you, for you are admirers of courage, whether physical or mental-consider, I pray you, the cowardice of that man who dares neither to meet me fairly and openly on politics or religion. Let your priests and a hireling press say what they will, there is something within you that tells you my proposal is fair; and, if Mr. O'Connell again retreat, not merely from me, but from his own word, what can you conclude but that he dreads my exposure of the rottenness of his cause? And what, Mr. O'Connell, is your next whispered about my cutting off your retreat into religion, but you are ready, you say, at any time, and I must presume at any place, to discuss with me the questions of civil and religious liberty for twenty-six hours! And at this second edition of your challenge, "the gulls shouted." Now bear witness, ye 30,000! sent. Account of the quantity of British manufactures repealers, who, for the greater convenience of hearing, were so miraculously squeezed by the patent Findicator press into a space that never heretofore did, and never again will, contain 1,300 men, women, and childrenbear witness to Mr. O'Connell's challenge and pledge. and to my third, and, I trust, successful attempt to cut off his retreat. Mr O'Connell, with joy do I accept your challenge, and I undertake to demonstrate, from and still is, not only adverse to, but absolutely destructive of, civil and religious liberty. I take up your counts of the Treasurer of "a loathsome theologue;" I hate your "insulting pen;" "cookery;" don't think to "bully" me into keeping my word: don't think on your own dunghill to crow over me, you sleepless "Cock of the North." his genteel talent at nomenclature-I thank you heartily for the sublime pun with which you have illustrated yeur own wit, and for every scholarly and gentlemanlike name with which you have not insulted, but honoured me; and especially I thank you for the last "Cock of the North." Yes. I accept the sobriquet as an omen for good, though, like your vaticinating brother, you meant it for evil. It was a cock that reminded Peter how thrice he had hovered on the very threshhold of apostacy and ruin, and thus warned he went out and wept bitterly. And while the work of the bag-carrying Judas was going on. the salvation of the penitent was ensured. And I, Mr.

with which the great MASTER of Nature has invested damus for the admission of Mr. Radford NELL'S CHALLENGE TO TWENTY-SIX the sulphurous exit of the ghost in Hamlel, which-

> " Faded at the crowing of the cock; For then (you know) no spirits dare walk abroad; No planets strike, no witch bath power to charm-Se wholesome and so gracious are the times."

But your pitiable partisans here, taking their cue from as you did my first. Rather treat it like my second, and their leader's talk of my "crowing on my own dunghill"-I pardon them the uncomeliness of the figurebut even of that I will not leave them the possession No, Mr. O'Connell; it is not in Belfast I desire to meet you. And though I shrink not from Dublin, the Rotunda, or the Corn Exchange-London and Exeter lines when I flung it into the fire. I am sorry for it; be pleaded, I shall depend upon the very few friends I sioned missionary. Yes, Mr. O'Connell, there is nothing I more cordially

desire than to expose that system of "enormous lying"

by which Romanism and repeal are supported. Yet,

at the same time, I am thankful to God that your party every loyal subject to give it all the legal opposition in are serving the cause of Protestantism by every addihis power—I beg to inform you that I purpose to chaltional volley. The chief of our "Liberals" are getting their eyes opened, when they read the transcendental falsehoods which the priests' organists here are every day playing; and yet absolutely continuing, without a blush, to walk the streets in open day. Thirty thousand repealers !- the "immense pavilion" erected for the dinner! -- your graceful entry and triumphant exit!!! Tut, these are all but trifles to what I might gather, and, indeed, they are but trifles to the "out and out" capacity of your own son, Charles O Connell-at least, from the name, so I take him to be. He says, in a late oration in Dublin-and which, from the peculiar could pen." Let the public judge of my insult and raciness of "genteel invention," he must, as I take it, the sitting magistrates at the Court-House, Alderyour veracity; but, no matter, "the gulls shouted," and have learned from yourself—he says you had to be pro- men Tottie and Brown, were occupied with a case on the faith of your testimony, I was written down tected by an army from the "Orange mob, the bloody of assault, preferred by one Mason against a brother blackguards," of Sandy-row! "Oh, where was Roderick then?" Where was Tom Steele with the 30,000 repealers?!! Terrified by the millions of Sandy- that previous provocation had been given, the whole about as extensive as a back lane in Brentford. But, then, this eloquent son of yours affirms you had to be "guarded through" this redoubtable—this most anxiety to avoid the necessity of trenching upon I'll tell Charles a secret—neither you nor he had a foot about a compromise between the mystic parties, by in Sandy-row-neither of you ever saw it, during your the suggestion of a mutual concession of error. But whole sojourn. Should this eloquent eulogy, which in vain: mere drossy, mundane spite got so far Mr. Charles O'Connell has pronounced on the more the better of masonic, brotherly beatitude, that than Grecian prowess of our modern Marathon, ever the complainant, with the pertinacity and perbe read by any citizen of London, and should this. I versity of hope my last letter to you, ever be read there as the commentary, what will he think when informed that when Mr. O'Connell and Co. stood to enact the repeal | insisted upon the "bond, "the "pound of flesh"pantomime in Belfast, they were somewhat about as which, by the bye, the defendant, although Young, near Sandy row, as a man at Charing-cross is to the looked as if he could very well have spared with White Horse in Piccadilly; and what will be think of out personal inconvenience. Hence it became necesthe necessity of a mighty guard throughout Sandy-row, sary to go into the case, and it appeared that the when told that he (O'Connell) in his triumphant exit defendant had made FREE with the complainant's from Belfast, went as much towards Sandy-row as a nose, by the operation of wringing, and that the man goes towards Piccadilly when he gallops from latter, moreover, had accepted from the former a Charing-cross directly over Westminster-bridge? Charles, Charles, you are your father's son; but I suppose " the gulls shouted."

You were "guarded through Sandy-row," says the veracious Charles O Connell. I will tell you through what you were guarded—Sandy-row lies to the west of our village," and you spanked away utterly unheeded, indignity perpetrated upon the nose and chops. The of Assize. By way of protection, however, against the chief qualifications of a good general is always to with only the loud laugh of one single Belfast merchant, frivolous appeals, he would give power to the Judge of secure the means of retreat, I will venture to affirm and at whom the exalted Thomas Steele most valiantly Assize to visit the defeated party with costs, if he that, since the days of Nimrod, in the retreating depart. shook his clenched fist, by way of conciliation, and you deemed his claim or objection, as the case might be, to ment, you stand fairly without a rival. But let me passed by the corner of Cremac and May-streets, where be frivolous or vexatious; except the party appealing warn you, Mr. O'Connell, that though you foiled me your "cherisbing friends had demolished the windows warn you, Mr. O'Connell, that though you foiled me once, though you utterly baffled the whole army of protestant dwelling, and, by the visitof a two-pound brick bat, had nearly killed a female of my own tests thrown in your rear by the Belfast News Letter—pound brick bat, had nearly killed a female of my own to the street. "Striking marks of brotherly love, these," as Alderman-Justice congregation in another.

Believe me, Mr. O'Connell, I do not state this by any latter, he had introduced a clause, compelling the ob- your retreat upon every way but one-a road you know way of excuse for the stone thrown into the Music Hall, official character, had, in his own estimation, right well, and by which, if again you retire, I leave and, which is said to have injured one of "the lovely and the good;" but I do it to put an end to your tragical bluster, and to remind the nation, and especially You threatened to invade Uister to argue repeal. You our English brethren, that the life of a Protestant female is still as precious as that of a Romanist.

Mr. O'Connell! Mr. O'Connell! I must speak to you now, or that more than another will burn in it hereafter, it is, and it will be, the fearful thought and recollection of having poisoned principle at the fountain-head, and, by neglect, example, or encouragement, contributed to the ruin of your own children. See with what reckless audacity you have taught your son to practice your own art of invention! Repent, ere it be too late. Retread the maze of imposture into which you have not only run yourself, but in which you are inextricably involving your beloved offspring! I have called you a "great bad man!" Beware, or you will soon become a little one. The towns of Kilworth and Annan have affirded you two ominous warnings. I am not superstitious; but I will tell you again to beware-the hand of Providence, and not of accident, prostrated the animals before you—and, be sure, these events are but the "precursors" of the prostration of your character and your influence, if you return not by repentance to the utterance of truth and the practices of peace. I remain, an inveterate enemy to your principles and practices, but a sincere friend to your immortal

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS.—Town Council Meeting.—The second quarterly meeting of the members of the Leeds Town guarantee had been given for the amount, and the time for the last payment was not till the 25th of of the Finance Committee; he read over the different branches of expenditure, after which the Council went into Committee, Mr. Alderman George Goodman in the chair, when the items were discussed seriatim, and the total amount. £1.326 2s. 7d., was ordered to be forthwith paid. It was stated by Mr. Tottie that the sum was less by £632 than in the corresponding quarter of last year, arising in a great measure from there not being a charge for printing the burgess roll. On the motion that the report be received being put, Mr. Richardson, who has sat for the Mill Hill Ward, held up his hand, upon which Mr. Councillor Atkinson rose, and said as Mr. Richardson was aware, the manbeen made absolute, and therefore he was now liab'e to a penalty of £50 for every vote he gave. Mr. Richardson shortly afterwards withdrew. A conversation arose on a question as to what had been done with regard to the printing for the corporation, it having been carried, on the 9th of January, that estimates for the work should be advertised for. It was explained that the Finance Committee had only met once, and then it was by them agreed that a private circular should be sent to all the master printers, which, it was the opinion of the Committee, would answer the purpose better than an advertisement. This purely Whig job was exposed, and, on reference to the minutes, it was found that the Council had ordered the Committee to advertise, and, therefore, as that had not Romish gauntlet—there lies my Protestant glove, expences of prosecutions at the last Midsummer Won't you lift it, Mr. O'Connell? What! gone again? and Michaelmas Sessions, and the Midsummer As--another retreat?-and why not? Dr. Cooke, you're sizes, and of conveying transport convicts, in order to obtain the proper return (being one-half of the I abhor your "Ulster brogue;" I'll have none of your expences) from the Lords of the Treasury.—The and, after some discussion, in which all parties seemed Patience, patience, Mr. O'Connell-2 truce to all pretty well agreed, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ald. Tottie, seconded by Mr. Ald. Holdforth. that the presentment of the justices and the certificate of the recorder be received and filed; that an extended or new gaol and house of correction are necessary; and that the requisite notices be given for taking into consideration the presentment and certificate at the next quarterly meeting in May. The committee appointed to prepare petitions to Parliament, to amend the Municipal Act, presented their report; the draft of a petition was read, which was adopted, ordered to be engrossed, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the Council; it was further agreed to be sent to the Earl of Harewood, for presentation to the Lords, and to Mr. Baines, for presentation to the Commons. The fifth notice, "to quence of having been severely burnt by her clothes the Mayor on behalf of the Council; it was further agreed to be sent to the Earl of Harewood, for preconsider how far the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 90, entitled An Act for the care and education of Infants who may be convicted of Felony,' is applicato previde compensation to those who might be sufferers by the change.

Sir E. SUGDEN was of opinion that they should notice to quit the houses they hold under him as preceded more gradually than was proposed to be done by this Bill. He thought that one additional Court.

Rollon or other districts for hands against it, in consequence of danger, and the detence of those incompensation to those who might be of the price he offers not being equal to the price tutions which the Judas hand of Repeal would sell to ble to this Borough, and by what means the Council our enemies for a "ahout of the gulls," or another bag of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you for all the "insulting" epithets you have applied to mean the notice of Juvenile Offenders," was placed on the notice of Juvenile Offenders, and in consequence of his proved that they also have a policy of the price tutions which the Judas hand of Repeal would sell to ble to this Borough, and by what means the Council our enemies for a "ahout of the gulls," or another bag of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you for all the "insulting" epithets you have applied to me.

Bolton or other districts for hands against it, in consequence of danger, and ine defence of those who might be of the price tutions which the Judas hand of Repeal would sell to this Borough, and by what means the Council our enemies for a "ahout of the gulls," or another bag of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have applied to me.

The council of the price to district the formation of the first the bound of the gulls, "or another bag our enemies for a "ahout of the gulls," or another bag our enemies for a "ahout of the gulls," or another bag of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have a policy of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have a policy of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have a policy of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have a policy of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connells, I thank you have a policy of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'C by this Bill. He thought that one additional Court Bolton, or other districts, for hands, as it has been for you honour me, when you treat my humble name paper, by Dr. Williamson, and in consequence of his would be sufficient, and that at all events it should be the case aforetime. I hope the people of Bolton, with the same civility with which you treat a Stanley.

Stanley is the case aforetime and other districts, for hands, as it has been for you honour me, when you treat my humble name paper, by the case aforetime. I hope the people of Bolton, with the same civility with which you treat a Stanley.

But especially for the last attempted insult I thank been severely burnt on Friday, by her clothes taking the country with the same civility with the same civility with the same civility with the same civility with which you treat my humble name paper, by the clothes the case aforetime. I hope the people of Bolton, with the same civility with which you treat a Stanley.

But especially for the last attempted insult I thank been severely burnt on Friday, by her clothes taking

it; and when I think how God was pleased to own my humble labours in concentrating the might of Ulster, and terrifying the wizards of Repeal, it reminds me of the sulphurous exit of the ghost in Hamlet, which—

Remuse the sulministed to the Mill-Hill Ward. Potts, as a Councillor of the Mill-Hill Ward. The Town Clerk at once replied, to the Mayor, after the sulphurous exit of the ghost in Hamlet, which—

being heartily laughed at, sat down chagrined. The next motion, however, was his, and he was again upon his feet to move for a return of the expences of the attendance of the police and special constables at Messrs. Marshall's mill, in Holbeck, on Friday the 22nd of January last. The Mayor answered the question at once, by saying, that the special con-stables had cost £20 9s. 6d., and for the borough police there had been no expence incurred. Again Mr. Hayward looked "daggers." Mr. Markland then rose to put his question, whether a communica-tion had been made by the Mayor to the Marquis of Normanby, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, of the dangerous and republican language used at the Radical and Chartist meeting at Messrs. Marshall's Mill, on Thursday the 21st Jan. The Mayor replied that he had doubts as to whether he ought not to remain silent : he thought the notice never ought to have been placed on the paper. But he had determined to answer Mr. Markland and in doing so, he denied the power and propriety of the Council to interfere. In his official capacity he had adopted such measures as he thought safe and judicious to preserve the public peace, and and he was happy that the peace had not been disturbed. He had made no communication to the Secretary of State on the speeches delivered. Mr. Markland was then proceeding to address the Council on the awful fact that two of the borough justices had been present, listening to "democratical and revolutionary" speeches; and, to prove his position, read extracts from the speeches of Collins Moir, and Deegan, and was horror-struck at finding they could sit and hear them without, at least, instantly submitting the speakers to all the horrors of solitary confinement, bread and water, and other etcetera. After hearing this, Mr. Alderman Gaunt rose to order; and the Mayor having decided that Mr Markland was on ground on which he had no business to be, he sat down. The Mayor, however, told him he would waive his objection, but poor Markland turned stupid, and, on Dr. Baker rising to request him to proceed, the whole Council rose, and at once cut the "Doctor." The business ter-

minated at half-past two o'clock. MASONIC MYSTERIES.—On Saturday morning last. of the craft-arcades ambo. The fact of the assault was admitted; but it was alleged by the defendant of course, too sacred for the ears of the uninitiated.

That Shakspeare drew,' most material and unmystical slap on the chops. Here the uninitiated got a small insight into the character of a "FREE and ACCEPTED Mason." So far the case was clear enough; for the assault had been committed in a public room, in the presence of complainant, after the adventure of the nose had put himself into an attitude offensive and defensive, which brought on the catastrophe of the chops, whereupon defendant made him the fraternal offer of a kick down-stairs, and a further been given in the Sanctum Sanctorum—the Lodge of Fidelity-where "brother" defendant, sitting in been vilely maligned by complainant, who needed only the alteration of the last syllable of his name to become by name what he was already by nature -a Black-guard; that after such treatment, he, defendant, could not have done less "as a gentleman" than BURN for satisfaction; and that he had, in indignant seriousness. If there be one thing that accordingly, taken the first opportunity to propose more than another should harrow up the conscience an apology, or the fistic, unmystic alternative. We all know that-

"When Greek meets Greek, Then comes the tug of war;"

and so much might almost have been predicated of a couple of bellicose Masons, without reference to the magistrates; but in this case the war seems to have been monopolised by the defendant, whilst the offices have unanimously raised the premiums on punishment was monopolised by the complainant. However, their Worships consented to hear what the attendant witness brethren on each side could last night, in various parts of the metropolis; but say as to the gravity of the provocation committed "in Lodge," although they might not hear the detail, and the case was finally dismissed upon payment by the defendant of a sovereign to the Dispensary, without costs. Heuce a most important statistical and moral fact is to be deduced: the price of a pull at a "free and accepted" Mason's nose, is twenty shillings, and the action has a decidedly charitable tendency. The peculiar satisfaction thus administ them "Normal Schools for the education of political tered to masonic honour is another thing, into the teachers,' mysterious and delicate nature of which the uninitiated may not dare to pry.

A Suspicious Character.—On Saturday night, a man who gave his name George Southam, about Dr. Bedford, (a Whig) was proposed, but met with twenty-one years of age, was received into custody no seconder. at Leeds Gaol under suspicious circumstances. He was dressed in a woman's gown, apron, and cloak, with a black beaver bonnet and cap. It seems that the prisoner had come down by the railway train Council was held in the Council Room, on Wednesday as far as Oakenshaw, when he got out and went into last. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Town Clerk, after which Mr. Councillor Hayward (as usual) had a question to put. He begged to ask if the arrears of the borough-rate had get upon the train for York instead of that for Leeds, and in changing his seat he demeaned himself been paid up, particularly by the townships of Armley and Bramley. The Mayor said the total amount from those places had not been received; a closely, observed his trousers and heavy boots below the amount and the closely, observed his trousers and heavy boots below the skirts of his gown. He was accordingly escorted March. Mr. Alderman Tottie presented the report he has since confessed that he belongs to Killingworth, Warwickshire, and that he had been in custody at Rugby on several charges of horse-stealing, and that he had been committed for trial at the Warwickshire Assizes, but that before his removal he effected his escape and ran home, where he arrived even before his father and mother, who had been attending his final examination, and immediately put on his mother's apparel, and set off to mains without material alteration, and the tone of see a relative near Hunslet; but on his way was apprehended. He stands remanded until his identity proving.

be established. MEETING OF THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISsioners.—On Monday last, a Special General Meetdamus against the Mayor, to admit Mr. Potts, had ing of the Leeds Improvement Commissioners was held at the Court House, for the election of a law clerk. The Commisioners present were William Bewley; Mr. Hornby; Mr. Emmott; Mr. A. Lupton; Mr. Woodhead; Mr. Wm. Brooke; Mr. Wm. Binns; Mr. Joseph Raper; Mr. Wm. Sellers; Mr. Edward King; Mr. Horatio Wood; Mr. Cummins; Mr. Gresham; Mr. John Heaps; Mr. J. Wales Smith; Mr. Joseph Wilkinson; and Mr. Robert Cadman, elected Commissioners. Those Commissioners who had not qualified at the last meeting, having subscribed the requisite declarations, and the your councils, bulls, extravagants, decretals, theological and moral institutes, and biblical notes, as well as from advertisements were ordered to be directly pubhistory—binding myself to quote only from Romish authorities—that the religion of Rome has ever been, it was then resolved that the Mayor, as chairman that it was adjourned to the 3d of February, which more, still the small manufacturers are only parof the Council, do sign his approbation to the accounts of the Treasurer of the Borough, for the the Mayor read the applications from, and the testimonials of, the several candidates for the office of Clerk to the Commissioners. The candidates were Mr. Charles Naylor, solicitor; Mr. James William Hamilton Richardson, solicitor; Mr. Samuel Shaen, question of a new gaol and house of correction for Junr., solicitor; and Mr. James Stott, solicitor, the Borough, was next taken into consideration, After considerable discussion, the Commissioners After considerable discussion, the Commissioners proceeded to ballot for the several candidates. On the first division, the numbers were-Mr. Naylor, 9 Mr. Richardson, 7; Mr. Shaen, 6; and Mr. Stott, The lowest candidate was then struck off, and on the second ballot the numbers were-Mr. Naylor, 12; Mr. Richardson, 8; and Mr. Shaen, 7. Mr. Shaen was then struck off the list, and at the third and final ballot, the numbers were-For Mr. Naylor 16; for Mr. H. Richardson, 12. Mr. Naylor was there-fore declared duly elected Clerk to the Commissioners, and the Board was forthwith adjourned. Young Woman Burnt.-On Saturday, an inquest was held at the Court House, in Leeds, before John

street, York-street, about a fortnight previously. Verdict-" Accidental death." Inquest.—On Monday evening, an inquisition was taken before John Blackburn, Esq., Coroner of the Borough of Leeds, at the Court House, on the body of Eleanor Denny, a child about eighteen months who died on Saturday, in consequence of having business before they burdened the country with two.

Situations, as we are contending for their rights as you, for it not only reminds me of the salutary warning whom he will look for the payment of the expences well as our own.

WILLIAM HIBBERT.

But especially for the last attempted insult I thank you, for it not only reminds me of the salutary warning of opposing the isuing of a Writ of Man
"Accidental death."

taking fire in her father's house, in Cross Somerset-

House of Recovery.-On Monday last, a election of a Physician to the House of Recovery Fever Hospital at Leeds, in the place of Dr. Williamson, resigned, took place at the Philosophical Hall, by adjournment from the board room of the Institution. William Becket, Esq., the treasure of the chair and here the institution, was called to the chair, and having made a formal announcement of the adjournment and object of the meeting, he called upon the friends the several candidates to read their testimonials The testimonials were read in alphabetical order Mr. Robert White, jun., solicitor, read the testimonial of Dr. Chadwick. The Rev. Edward Brown, red those of Dr. Hopper. Mr. John Diacke read Dr. Thomas Smith's recommendations. The testimonial of each were excellent, and the whole occupied nearly an hour and a half in the reading. Before the voting commenced, thanks were given to Dr. Wil. liamson for his past services as physician to the Institution, and to the president and members of the Philo. sophical and Literary Society, for allowing the used their hall on this occasion, which had been found much more convenient than the House of Recovery would be The votes were then taken by ballot, and when they had been counted by the scrutators, the Chairman announced the number of votes for each candidate as follows :- For Dr. Chadwick, 158 present, 4 proxies. 202 total; For Dr. Hopper, 110 ditto, 42 ditto, 158 total; for Dr. T. Smith, present and proxy votes together, 24; giving a majority of 44 votes in favour of Dr. Chadwick. (Cheers from the friend of the successful candidate.) Dr. Chadwick was then introduced amidst the plaudits of his friends, and the Chairman announced to him the fact of his election. Dr. Chadwick made a brief and suitable reply. The Chairman then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Hall, and thanks were voted to the Chairman. The business terminated about 3 o'clock

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, Feb. 4.

THE MONEY MARKET, THE CORN LAWS, AM COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS, &c.—Anxious to ascertain the effect which the recent Ministerial exposition 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 Threadneedle. street; and the "notes" we picked up, are hereby presented for circulation. In the first place, the league," and its semi-Ministerial countenance, has operated in a remarkable manner upon one section of investment-makers, (that is, men who "invest" other 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 fall upon the dolts who entrust their cash to the keeping of these "investers,")—these, believing that the repeal of the Corn Laws would totally destroy the landed interest, and subvert the whole condition of British property, by rendering the produce of the land actually valueless, have refrained from any "operations" of consequence, until the cabinet weathercock should have been the roughly stationary on that point. A second party, relying confidently on the strength of the landed and Conservative party, to resist the party, repeal," even should Ministers "come out" on that subject with all their strength, have taken advantage of the unwonted supineness of their 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 been remembered so "easy" as at the present time; as, notwithstanding that the rate of discount has fallen even as low as four per cent., the banker and capitalists find some difficulty in pro-curing their usual supply of "stiff." Comequently, the former class prefer holding their money, to making investments for a fixed period. A change of this state of things, must, (the knowing ones say,) take place before long; a renewal of activity, on the commencement of the spring trade, is expected to create such an increased demand for capital, as to cause a total re-action in the value of money after its present state of relaxition. It is clear, therefore, from this state of things that trade at present is dull, and that the " medium' is going a-begging; and when trade becomes brisk, the jugglers will take care to have their own price for the temporary use of some of their rag and dross

counters. FIRE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE.-Last night just as my letter was posted, (i. e. half-past seven) a fire broke out in the engine department of the Standard newspaper, which was providentially discovered by a female servant belonging to the dwellinghouse; the machinists, having quitted the premises for the night. An alarm was immediately raised, abundant aid was speedily at hand, (the Norwich Union Office being nearly next door, all the appara-tus for extinguishing fire were promptly applied.) and the element was subdued after doing some conparatively inconsiderable damage. It is a remarkable circumstance, that fires have broken out in twelve different London newspaper offices, within a period of as many months; in consequence of which, the such policies from double to treble hazardous There were, as we heard, several other fires raging our informant was unable to direct us to the precise

localities. Mr. HENRY VINCENT arrived in London on Monday last; and has published an address "To the Chartists of Great Britain" in the English Chartist Circular of this week, in which he exhorts his brother Chartists not to allow their societies to degenerate into mere "talking clubs," but to render

ANOTHER TORY TRIUMPH .- Lord Eastnor has been returned for Reigate without opposition. A

LORD HENLEY died at his residence Whitehall place, on Tuesday.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th.—There is a large arrival of Grain; the reduced stocks have caused a fair sale

for all descriptions. Wheat sells at ls. per qr over last week's prices. Fine Barley maintains its value, but for inferior it is difficult to obtain former rates. Oats and Shelling fully as dear. Beans and other articles without alteration. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The state of the weather since our last has prevented any fresh assortment of goods from being brought to market, and consequently the sales in the Halls have been more limited; but the general state of the woollen trade re-

LEEDS CORN MARKET. FEBRUARY 2nd.—The supplies of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are larger. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and last Week's prices fully supported. Barley has been dull sale, and is, per quarter lower. Oats and Shelling have been dull sale. Beans little alter-

both merchants and manufacturers is evidently im-

Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 2206 933 — 358 £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. $3 \ 3 \ 6\frac{1}{4} \ 1 \ 13 \ 1\frac{1}{4} \ 1 \ 3 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \ - \ 2 \ 3 \ 0\frac{1}{2}$ HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB. 2 -Our report of this day's market varies very little from our report of last week. New good of fresh patterns were cleared at prices much as usual. The Fancy trade continues to be the best, although the manufacturers complain of low prices. Favourable opinions are entertained of a good spring trade. may be quoted as stationary.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, FEB. 4.-WOO Market.—The stock of common shafty Combing sorts is comparatively light, as the demand is chiefly directed to this class of Wool, and our last quotation is supported. A fair amount of business is doing in the lightest qualities of English as well as Colonial Combing Wool: prices stationary. Yern Market.

There is a very steady demand for Yarns, and with very small stocks in the hands of the Spinners, who are still unwilling to sell, except at advanced rates. Piece Market .- The merchants at our market to-day appear to buy with great caution, yet we have observed during the week more animation, and we would hope a turn for the better. Prices are very

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hobson (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwd ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed. (Post-paid) J. Horson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, February, 6, 1841)