GREAT METROPOLITAN MEETING TO DENOUNCE THE AUTHORS OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF MR. FEARGUS

(Reported by our London Correspondent.)

On Monday evening, a very numerous meeting took place in the spacious Hall of the Social Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Boad, to reserve the report of a deputation which was appointed at the has great metropolitan -meeting, at White Conduit House, to wait on the Marquis of Normality, with a memorial, relative to the increased ill-treatment of

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in the York Castle Bastile

which the deputation had been appointed; denouncing, the people's ranks, and fought sgainst the foes of the poer man, determined never to rest till he saw the cheering) In order to show the meeting what the Government of the country were inflicting on meh a man as this, he would read them a letter which had appeared in the Northern Stor of January mecunions and incarcerations would be worse than longed cheering, lasting for many seconds.) Twould have a hundred reslous missionaries to pro- have been present, but for extreme indisposition. were their principles; and for every honest Chartist imured, they would have scores of staunch working adopted. an, who would never relax in their energies till they is ansed the principles of the People's Charter to be lution, which was as follows:schoded in the law of the land. (Lond cheering.) Tmid to Heaven said Mr. P., we had Peargus O'Conwhere this evening, to plead with his elequence for he rest of the political victims; but, ere another week ines, he will know that the working men of London mindistant at the treatment he and they have reaired; and, if one thing more than another will cheer hm m, it will be the knowledge that the working

Mr. Spier, on the part of himself and coadjutors of the deputation, appointed to wait on the Marquis of Namenby, with the Memorial, here read their correspondence with the Home Office, which was received by the andience with varying tokens of popular feeling, in the shape of hisses, greans, "Oh, the rascals!" &c. at. The letters having already appeared in the Swihern Star, from our London Correspondent, it will be needless to repeat them in this place.) Having reported progress, he would ask leave to go on further. The deputation had been exceedingly anxious that their mission should be successful, because no man could tell where the shoe pinched so well as him who had felt in stipe (Hear.) The cruelties and persecutions infixed on Feargus O'Connor could not be adequately decibed, though they might be imagined; and the me who would not exert himself to alleviate the suftimes of one who was enduring an unconstitutional prishment, aggravated by treatment not even included is the sentence, deserved a taste of the red himself. aloud cheers; And for what was this treatment in-Exel on Mr. O'Connor? What had he done? Had # 1900ed anybody! No: he was trying to catch the tremendons applause by whom the working Then had so long been robbed of the produce of ier soil (Continued cheering.) It was not his (Mr. Swer's province to point out to the meeting the course in this business, whether they sould go before the House of Commons or not; but he ledged himself to use every exertion to get their friend Feargus O Connor, out of the miserable hell in which his immured. But, while they advocated the cause dun 9 Conner, they would not forget that there were e of their own class sentenced to two and to three with the addition of hard labour Their sentence, arowedly because they were working : yet the time-serving Judges and the servile press 7 there is NOT one law for the rich and another for \$ poor. He congratulated the meeting, by anticipaon the time when Mr. O'Connor's chains would kinocied off, and when he would be again among He rejoiced that the trades in Manchester were theing cut nobis-jet them recollect that Mr. O Connor who fought the battles of the Dorchester laand of the Glasgow cotton-spinners, and the who would be ready to meet him with open on his liberation would make the very foundafirm of tyranny tremble. Mr. Spurr sat down very randy applicated.

cases love the man who has dared and suffered so

much for their cause, and who, by his eloquence, has

enverted whole villages in one day to the true prin-

coles of democratic liberty. After some other observa-

time. Mr. Pest resumed the chair, amid repeated and

enthurisatic cheering.

Mr. Boggis who was announced from the chair as a Recerend Edward Boggis, came forward to move he first resolution. He appeared before the meeting M with the title conferred on him by the Chairmanthe which he discarded, because he considered the prit of those who assumed it were merely Peres in sheep's clothing-(laughing and cheers)a appeared before them as a Chartist, the title man could bear. They were not conmerely against power, but against the powers drickedness in high places; and though the working had been libelled, basely libelled, by a hireling the trailes begin to smell Chartism; the thousands ring in the bowels of the earth, and the thousands the down the gaudy fabric of corruption, and erect they would be sure to produce fruit. (Cheers.) Mr. smidst protracted cheering. Stephin's, by reason of whom (said he) the Note land had grouned with cruel and wicked judg-; justice had taken flight;

\*Stern persecution has raised her iron rod, And the pride of man is called the power of God." "the Reform Bill." W these two, which the worst is, decide if you can, line Finality John, or the big menster Dan." Boying the following resolution:

# Dorthern Star.

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 171.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

PRICE POURPENCE MALEPERNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

powneyman of the evening, by recalling to the from his duty and his station, and that, though a Mar- dreds, they would meet in thousands, till the Whig opened the meeting the circumstances under quis, he had proved himself to be no gentleman. (Tu- and Tory Lords sunk into their native insignificance. multuous cheering.) Some persons wished him to (Hear.) At that moment, letthem reflect that Carrier was which the deputation and receive appointed; denoducing, in a very energetic manner, the conduct of the "higher point out the officer; but he (Mr. W.) would not do so, plining in the dungeon of the Devizes bastile, and when powers," as well as of those who, "dressed in a little because this was a public meeting, and that individual the morning's bell shall, ring, he would be compelled to be authority," had treated Mr. O'Compor with an had a right to attend; he was only happy and renew his never-changing toil on the tread-mill; and ineminy fixted only for felons, or for men convicted of glad that the commissioners of the police had thought it for what? for maintaining his principles as an honest

some diabolical effence. (Shame.) When Peargus worth while to send an inspector to report their pro- Chartist, and a working man, and for reiterating those O'Connor was persecuted, Chartism was persecuted; ceedings. (Cheera.) The memorial to the Marquis was principles on his trial. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) when O'Connor was attacked, the liberty of the press his own bantling, and he had a right to protect it; but He (Mr. Cleave) knew sufficient of Mr. O'Connor to was attacked; and those who were friends of the there was a method of doing business without resort- venture the assertion that his advice would be to think Charter and of the liberty of the press, should therefore ing to words that amounted to froth and meant nothing; of ALL the victims—to think of Frost, Williams, and size were next given for Feargus O'Connor, and the rally round him, and show to the base minions of and while they would tell the House of Commons Jones to carry out the principles of democracy, and tyranny, that they should not sacrifice the people's that the Home Secretary was not polite, they would sympathise with all. (Lond cheers.) It was true that tried and valued friend. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) If he (Mr. Peat) were to be asked, was Mr. other in the ranks of the people, he would answer one; were he asked, was Mr. O'Connor had a padioth placed the power the people, he would answer one; were he asked, was Mr. O'Connor a man of greater talent than any other in the ranks of the people, he would answer one; were he asked, was Mr. O'Connor a man of greater would be wielded to one; were he asked, was Mr. O'Connor a man of greater would be wielded to one; were he asked, was Mr. O'Connor a man of greater would be the bonesty, he would answer so; or a man who had made the propose that the propose the restriction with any of his friends, except ability it would develope, and the greater the capital brought to the back to carry out its principles. (Hearth of the propose that the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose that the propose the propose the propose the propose the propose that the propose the pro greater sacrifices than any other man for the people's in the presence and hearing of a turnkey—though brought to its back to carry out its principles. (Hear, cause, he would still answer no; but, were he asked if there was no distinction between his treatment and that hear.) In relation to the conduct of the Marquis of Mr. O'Connor was a man of greater energy than any of the felon, who had been convicted of some odious Normanby and the underlings, as well as of the magisother man now engaged in agitating for the Charter, crime, not one of the men who "dip in gall their trates at the various places where the victims have

he would answer yes. Prolonged cheering.) Yes; gander quills, and scrawl against the paper," for the been incarcerated, he expressed it as his conviction he had thrown his seal; and talent, and energy, into purposes of party, had come forward to vindicate the that all must work for good; it would hasten the outraged liberty of the press, in the person of Mr. general perception of the necessity for every man being O'Connor. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But the public represented in Parliament—for until Universal Suffrage working classes of this country politically free (Greet would even be contented with this, if, in the next should be obtained, they could not expect equal laws, newspaper prosecution, the Government would fly at nor could they expect just decisions from a magistrate the proprietors instead of the printers, as had invariably who considered property all-paramount. The things been the practice before the trial of Mr. O'Connor. he had seen in the prisons he had to pass through, Look at the records in every case of political libel; but would make a heart of granite melt; and such things which man appeared in the Normern Star of January Lock as the resords in every case of pulitical most; but would continue until the people were fully represented then as the evidence of a stranger, uninfluenced by the "John Lawson," the printer, it allowed to be the line house of their own. (Hear, henr.) In conclusion belongs which might naturally influence Mr. Hobson, scapegost of "John Walter," the proprietor: he would essy, that his heartfelt prayer was, that they hoped, therefore, that in fature the same measure and thousands more would bind the Charter more by still. (The letter was here read, and received with would be meted out to the proprietors of the "faction" firmly than ever to their hearts; whatever they might immediatory exclamations of "Shame," &c. &c.) The papers; and then the system would speedily be rooted give way to, from a regard to the feelings or tempers of thirman proceeded to say, that though the Whigs out. (Loud cheers.) The Whigs had treated Mr. others, they must never give way upon the surrage with not wish to see Mr. O'Connor die in York O'Connor, sor as a political offender, but as a malefactory of the should choose rather to die betile, they plainly manifested their determination to pundermine his constitution, that they did not care press, but the attempt had usest signally failed, and the process of expionage should be altered. "You," said Mr. W., of the gaols, and there rot as a martyr to his mion suffering? Let that meeting recollect that one within had been made. (Hear, hear.) Alas, poor do not act: I tell you, you are not men, but fellows fit the resolution was not mentally and the resolution was not bearing.) The mendous sheering. The resolution was not mentally and the resolution that they should choose rather to die upon the spot, and shed the blood which their fathers pare (cheers;) whilst for his own part, he would sooner than yield the right to the suffrage, die in one of the gaols, and there rot as a martyr to his principles. Mr. C. sat down loudly cheered.

Mr. Fuzzon (from the body of the meeting), before main suntring from the part of the proceedings. The Office into the meeting from the part of the advocate. On sung at the conclusion of the meeting for a meb, and for nothing else. [Tremendous cheering.] the resolution was put, wished to make an observation. Sund the meeting for a meb, and for nothing else. [Tremendous cheering.] the resolution was put, wished to make an observation. Carron: and Lovert, and not known a might and another the mind to think, and guish between vituperation and argument; remember the mind to think, this was accorded from one of their murder-traps, was accorded to the mind to think. We found a huge unshapen mass of their murder-traps, was accorded to the mind to think. We found a huge unshapen mass of their murder-traps, was accorded to the mind to think. We found a huge unshapen mass of the mind to the mind t marged from one of their murder-traps, was scarcely that the scarcely that who are moment conceive that swaggering Billings. desirous to see their country free, not only from politically stagger. (Hear, hear) When he reflected on and the will to act—shew that you are men. The question are the stagger of the stager of the stagger of th things, it made him wonder that the people did not tion is not hands; act, for the sake of your friend that was as much careful that the degrading slavery of intemperance, that it is the careful that the degrading slavery of intemperance, that it is the careful that the degrading slavery of intemperance, that it is the careful that the degrading slavery of intemperance, that it is the careful that the ca min their might, and error the system at once, that and the friend of humanity, realized to the imprisoned to the immense in the whole undermining of false friends. Men of Lambeth, it would be derogatory to ourselves, as well as the great object being: the combine and the standard supportance of Chartist and the filly sensible of the immense importance of Chartist and the standard supportance of the standard supportance of the standard supportance of the standard supportance of the s

the for, for every Feargus O'Connor taken away, The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Sankey would The resolution was then put, and unanimously Mr. CHAPMAN was exiled on to move the next reso-

> "This meeting, seeing that the Marquis of Kormanby has refused an interview with the deputation appointed by the inhabitants of London, in public meeting assembled, are of epinion, that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to take the matter into their most serious consideration,

and for the purpose of liberating Mr. O Connor, and all It seemed to him (Mr. Chapman) to be a singular course to ask the House of Commons to do that duty for the Marquis of Normanby, for which his Lordship was so well paid by the country; and if one Englishman more than another had a right to be attended to in his SHEWETH, requests, it was the working man, out of whose earnings the Marquis was paid. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor, who was the acknowledged representative of all the sufferings of a man beloved by the people, and now hard hands, faction fackets, and unaborn chins, had confined in York Castle, for a political libel, have been been unjustly treated in his dangeon; the working men | moved hereto, by the consideration of the oft-repeated, of London had appointed representatives to remonstrate and constantly reiterated, declaration of the admirers with the Marquis against that treatment, yet he (the of things as they are, that the whole people are virtu-Marquis) refused to see them; they must therefore tell ally represented therein; we, your petitioners, therethe so called People's House of the misbehaviour of the fore, as part and parcel of the whole, whose interests Home Secretary, though he, for one, did not think your high delegated powers enable you to protect, come much good would come out of that course, for " such before you, in the full assurance that this our petition as was the sample, such would be the sack." (Loud will receive at your hands that consideration the imcheering). But if no good effect be produced on the portance of its statements and allegations demand. House, the case would be different as regards the country: the statement of facts in their petition would Feargus O Connor, Esquire, is now a prisoner in York set the people a-thinking; and when they thought they Castle, sentenced to a long confinement of eighteen would begin to act. The motto that, " For a nation months, for publishing what is called a libel, and

to be free it is sufficient that she wills it," had now seven of which are unexpired, but merely to lay before become mere household words, for the people must be you the illegal, unconstitutional, and unprecedented in a position to enferce their will, by rising in the ma- manner in which he has been treated. jesty of their might, -(loud and general cheering,)- In doing so, your petitioners are desirous of avoiding rising, he would repeat, not with arms, but in the exaggerations, and giving a high colouring to what we might of united minds. (Continued cheering. Make consider the barbaritles and cruelties, of which the the people a thinking people, he cared not by what prisoner and your petitioners most justly complain; means—even with the Bible if they would—and but, when we consider that arbitrary power has usurped England would witness a revolution in which there the throne of justice, and the most refined cruelties are would be no use for military or for bludgeon men,- perpetrated under the name of law, rules, and reguflord cheers);—the people would have arms that neither lations, we cannot find language sufficiently strong to soldier nor policeman could cope with; that neither acts express our hatred of such abominations. of Parliament, nor gagging laws, backed by substantial That it was with surprise and astonishment we retruncheons, muskets, and entlasses, could parry—they ceived the information that, in addition to the sentence would have the arms of united intelligence; and if the of imprisonment directed by the Judge, this nobletyrants trembled before the pioneers of the Charter, minded patriot and champion of our rights was forced what would they do when the mighty phalanx should to perform the most degrading offices; that the yard come on, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and which was allotted him for air and exercise was taken merch at last over the prostrate carcase of oligarchical from him and given to felons; that the room in which tyranny, to the long-looked for land of freedom and he was confined was so filled with smoke, that, in orequality. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

had been called to tell them that the Marquis of Nor- to prevent any private conversation with his friends on manby had insulted the men of London. Were they sur- matters of business. prised at it? ("No!") No; he should think not; the destroy for ever the constitutions of the rest of their thought) an application to the proper quarter. political victims, could afford to risk a small insult to the unrepresented men of London. Mr. P. proceeded teen hundred, we adopted a memorial, to the Marquis to denounce the conduct of the Whigs towards Peddie, of Normanby, praying for enquiry, and appointed a Carrier, and the rest of the working men new in differ. deputation to present and support the prayer of the ent gaols for political offences; declaring that though it same; but his Lordship refused an interview because was a strong term to use, he would do so, before the he could not see what good purpose would be answered blue bottles who were present, and deliberately state thereby,-at once dashing the cup of hope from our his belief, that in the conduct pursued towards lips, by refusing to hear our prayers, and insulting us these poor men, the Whigs desire nothing short of their through our deputation. judicial murder. (Loud cheering.) The resolution which he had to second, was a pill for Lord Normanby and he wanted that meeting to act the Doctor with it. [Laughter and cheers.] He wanted a host of blistered | your Honourable House, which we will not presume hands and unshorn chins, so to place Peargus O'Connor to insult, by praying for that you will be ready to as to make his power ten times more than it had ever grant been. (Hear, hear.) He had seen Mr. O'Connor prethey would relax in some degree the punishment on offences. Thing in the very seat of political wickedness, the him, being one of their own class; when Mr. O'Con-

is o'Connor; but, it was not with Mr. O'Connor and four when Mr. O'Connor's time was expired, by the people's prayer. that their sympathy would be evinced; they retered Carrier and Peddie, and the rest who had going to Greenwich Pair and other places of amuse compelled astually to suck the perspiration from ment; and there meet Mr. O'Connor as he ought to be thirts, to allay the razing fever of their thirst, met by the working men of London, as well as of every tortured in the infamous bastiles of the Whigs. place in the kingdom; he should be presented with the Commed marks of indignation.) And all this in a affectionate remembrances of the working men of the know that, besides the reporter for their own paper, ( sain land: a land of Bibles—(cheers)—aye, and a metropolis, whose attachment to him would be unalterof Bishops too. (Laughter and cheers) The able so long as he kept the principles of the People's of Clayton was at the door of Whiggery, but the Charter as his ruling guide. (Tremendous applause.) belof Chartism had been sown in it, and they would In conclusion, he exhorted them to support the victims, to remember Frost, Williams, and Jones; to work hard to remember Frost, which will be the property of the remember Frost, which will be the property of the remember Frost, which will be the property of the remember Frost, which will be the property of the remember Frost, which will be the remember Frost, which w at of the Church;" and where the seeds once take for the "Charter, and no surrender;" and sat down kingdom would record their sentiments, and convey

they would be sure to produce fruit. (Cheers.) Mr. Mr. CLEAVE rose to support the resolution; as it was referred to some of the doings of the "cage of the country of the c birds," as he denominated the "national" body setting late, he would not detain the meeting by any lengthened remarks, but he felt somewhat in a dilemma: was it intended to petition the House of Commons, that an inquiry should be made as to the conduct of the Marquis of Normanby, or, as to the treatment of Peargus O'Connor in York Castle? (Hear.) If the former, he confessed that it seemed to him to be a They were a bad let altogether; to voice "that's a true; hopeless case; but they might do both, by bringing ming up;" so bad, that it would be hard to pick before the House of Commons the conduct of the Maron the worst, from the "King of Ireland" to the quis of Normanby towards the deputation, and also the conduct of the Home Secretary, in relation to the treatment of Mr. O'Connor. (Cheers.) Let them look saide for a moment, and imagine what Feargus O'Connor and laughter and cheers. Mr. Boggis concluded by would say, if he were now present; he would tell them, as the two last plain-spoken and honest men had Test this meeting views with surprise and as- told them, that in order to make the Marquis of Northe unprecedented conduct of Lord Nor- manby feel, the working men should set forth their billy, is refusing an interview to a deputation, ap- unalterable determination that ALL the victims should Perusing an interview to a deputation, ap lunalterable determination mass and white by the inhabitants of London, in public meeting be treated as they ought to be (Loud cheers) What, making the inhabitants of London, in public meeting be treated as they ought to be (Loud cheers) what, which is the inhabitants of London, in public meeting be treated as they ought to be (Loud cheers) what, where the content is the content of miled, for the purpose of presenting a memorial, then, did he advise? He would have each man become laying an inquiry into the illegal and barbarous treat a missionary; for the evil of these meetings was, that of Fearus O'Connor, Esq., now a prisoner in those who deserve the censure of being apethetic were lost Castle; and believing such refusal to be incon- the absent; the loungers about in the tap-rooms; not with the constraint wi

Mr. JORDAN (a journeyman joiner, also from the body the resolution, consequently stood as the substantive wanting. motion, and, on being put from the chair, was unanimously carried, amid reiterated plaudits. Mr. Rose proposed the following petition to the House of Commons :--To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, The Petition of the Inhabitants of London, in Public tracts. Meeting assembled. That your petitioners, in approaching your Honourable House, for the purpose of laying before you the We need not remind your Honourable House, that der to obtain air, the windows were always open; and Mr. PARKER seconded the resolution :- This meeting | that he is constantly watched by an officer of the prison

by the meeting.

(prolonged cheers;) they should choose rather to die

Feeling, therefore, that his situation to-day might be Fovernment minious who could murder a Clayton, and ours to morrow, we lost no time in making (as we In public meeting assembled, to the number of fif

We, therefore, turn, with feelings of disgust, from the Noble Lord. (whose vision we believe to be rendered oblique through prejudice and personal resentment,) to

We, therefore, demand, in the name of the peoplevious to going to York, and in allusion to the treatment in the name of justice, reason, and humanity, the he expected, he (Mr. P.) remarked that he supposed liberation of all the prisoners confined for political

We also submit to your Honourable House, that her ropolis, all these now smelt Chartism, and they would nor replied, "Damn them, no; they'll tie me up as Majesty's Ministers have justly forfeited the confidence tight as a sweep in a chimney;" which they had done, of the people; and hope you will address the throne, the same of corruption, and erect and something more. Many persons whom he knew praying their dismissal from office, and the calling the

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

R. PEAT, Chairman. Mr. RIDLEY seconded the adoption of that petition. It was a source of congratulation to that meeting to the Northern Star-(cheers)—they had the presence o the reporter for the Weekly Dispatch. (Long-continued) and repeated cheering ensued on the mention of the latter paper.) Here, then, was the great moral power of the people; two of the principal papers in the their principles to every town and village in the empire. After a feeling address on the subject matter of the victims generally, and Mr. O'Connor particularly, Mr. Ridley sat down, loudly cheered. Mr. Walls moved that the words "by the most

corrupt and profligate Government of modern times," be omitted from the fourth clause of the petition. There could be no doubt of the fact; but as telling the truth might be deemed "disrespectful" to the Honourable House, and might cause the rejection of the petition, he thought the words would be better Mr. SPUBB thought otherwise, and would contend

for the petition as it stood. A seconder for Mr. Wall's amendment having appeared, it was put and carried. Mr. NEESOM, amid much cheering, moved the next

"That this meeting pledges itself to use renewed exertions in favour of Hessrs. Frost, Williams, and becomes the law of the land."

to his noble and generous prisoner; and, there- whom despotism had made stupid, and ignorant, and stated that he thought under means sormons for poor Clayton, throughout all England. The express our unqualified contempt of his no- Whiggism had determined to keep so. (Cheers, but co-operation; their motto) had been resorted to for the purpose of causing him Sootland, and Wales. The meeting was adjourned, winggram and determined to keep so contained in the metropolis before one o'cook alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their motto had been resorted to for the purpose of causing him Scotland, and Wales. The meeting was adjourned, did not recommend expensive meetings, then; but, can be obtained in the metropolis before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; their mosto and before one o'cock alliance; not superiority, but co-operation; but c

inspector of the A division to this meeting, (alluding and Stars, and tracts, did not lay ide, but let them be to an officer of that force who was present in disguise,) lent about and sent about in every direction—(hear, total intercourse with the middle classes. Whether in Bill's Coffee House, Moore-street, Mr. Barratt in the the Hall was crowded in every part.

At five minutes past eight precisely, Mr. PRAT, a be rejeited to think that his Lordship would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of things would be told hear);—and in a few months the face of t It was moved that the petition be entrusted to Mr.

Fielden for presentation, and that Messra. Duncombe and Wakley be requested to support it; to which an amendment was moved, that Mr. Duncombe should be requested to present it, and the other Hon. Members to support it, which was agreed to. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and acknowledged by him. "Three cheers" of the right

company were treated to "a song" by Mr. Giles Lovett, who gave the "Marsellaise Brann" as a finale.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LAMBETH NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

MEN AND BRETHREN, -We appear before you this night to resign that trust which has hitherto been dele-In the month of October last we entered upon our official career, encountering, necessorily, and eventually

ments incident to an infant society, having first to dive of the plan ere we could efficiently act upon it. But, men of Lambeth, it is with becoming and honest pride we state, that, in spite of all obstacles, the Association is now in a far more commanding and prosperous situation than when we originally entered upon office. We then found a new-born Association. struggling into existence: we now leave it in comparative maturity and power. We then found an ill-

understood and imperfect organisation: now, by re-cent arrangements, we have perfected a system for the working classes, upon a given point, unexampled and unequalled in any period of English history. We commenced our duties with scanty resources and funds: we now leave the Association uninvolved. nav. considerable balance in our sub-Treasurer's hands.

see discouragement upon Chartism; but while assist the victims and crown your triumph by obtaining victims had already suffered ten times more than they you, were we to dwell at any considerable length; the speedy success of Chartism depends the happiness advocate the two grand principles together, which are is sore discouragement" upon Chartism; but white assist the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims and crown your triumph of obstances are discouragement. In the passing of the victims are discouragement. In the pas tion." (Hear, hear, and renewed cheering.) He was Corn Law party, and the utter destruction of their nations, that the dial hand of the world's deliverance system of tyrannical legislation, but also to obtain, if no speaker, but he felt as honest and anxious in the sophistry, sufficiently proves that we did our duty in must move backwards or forwards on the event of this generally adopted, the rights of man, as contained in cause as the most talented among them, and those giving you the opportunity of performing yours. The movement; every barrier to its progress is answered by the People's Charter. The members we ill meet on being his sentiments, he should like to see them adopted great demonstration on behalf of our expatriated coun- groans of the human family; every aid, however feeble, trymen, Frost, Williams, and Jones, must be still fresh has its reward in the loud acclaim of liberated millions: Monday night following, at Mr. Scholey's, N. o. 9, Northin your recollection. On that exciting occasion, Lam. On, then, and gain strength for the mighty conflict; street, Hull, when they will be happy to meet as

> cause by the spread of information, both by lectures shake the heavens." and discussions. Nearly the very last act of our official existence has been marked by the approval, in Council, of a plan for the dissemination of political

In the late glorious triumph at Leeds, your Council took care that Lambeth had also her delegate there, supported in part by Lambeth money. This night, by nominating our proportion of the

endeavoured to do our duty faithfully, thereby making open for their future operations. This county, according to the last census, numbers

majority of the nation are favourable to the Charter, we cannot reasonably expect that great boon will be conceded to us. Brethren, in conclusion, we most earnestly implore

you, as you value your own happiness, and the wel- and friends of the Christian Chartist Church, was fare of your children, be not lukewarm in this great held on Monday evening, at five o'clock, in the this holy cause. We most sincerely and can- Chapel. The arrangements entirely devolved upon didly tell you, that the man who, knowing what the ladies and were most excellent. After tea. Mr. the Charter really is, and the benefits to be Collius was voted to the chair, and proposed the derived therefrom, and yet baving the means, first sentiment, "The sovereign people:" the next neglects or refuses to pay his trifling subscription for sentiment was "the People's Charter, may it speedily the furtherance of the cause, is wholly unworthy of become the law of the land," The chairman said those blessings and advantages sought to be bestowed that he intended to call upon Mr. O'Neil to respond upon him. Again we exhort you to pay implicit to it, but as he was aware that the ladies had leaders. We wish you to imagine that the success of with a token of their respect and esteem of his serthe undertaking depends upon your presence and punc- vices, he would call upon her to perform this agreetuality at the place of meeting; should you be called able duty, and call upon Mr. O'Neil to respond to services. from your homes and needlessly, your class leaders both in one speech. He then introduced to the meetare answerable to the Council, the Council to the main ing Miss Lawley, who was received with applause, body. We are even now sufficiently unanimous to and who delivered a neat address, at the conclusion defeat the machinations of our enemies, if we but act of which she presented Mr. O'Neil with a beautiful with prudence, with zeal, and with unity. Often has velvet waistcoat. Mr. O'Neil replied at considerable it been, brethren, that when you were enjoying every length. domestic felicity, or perhaps your eyes closed in balmy sleep, in sweet forgetfulness of all your woes, your officers have braved the pitiless polting of the storm, unmindful of the acting of their limbs, weary with unceasing toil, and have snatched from needful rest many a midnight hour.

Men and brethren, we have planted the tree of the Charter in the County of Surrey; we have trained it, we have watched, we have watered it with unremitting care, attention, and perseverance. With joy we see it spreading its branches on every side; with inexpressible gladness we see it give promise of bringing forth fruit, peace, plenty, and concord. We fondly hope that its roots and fibres are entwined round your hearts; take heed it be not torn thence, but with

MESSRS, COLLINS AND O'NEIL'S ADDRESS. TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE UNITED

Classes is already begun to be pulled down."-

BRETHREN,-Permit us to congratulate you upon the high position of your movement, and especially hims to protest against the indignities and ill-treat- had determined during the whole of the ensuing spring men to power who may be able to see what good upon the truth of the sentence above quoted. Much had been agreed to, and promising to send money; one have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages purpose may be answered by courteously listening to have we desired to bring had been agreed to, and summer to prepare for going to York in carriages. have we laboured, and long have we desired to oring was also received from Stourbridge, containing 10s upon a person in the room for "John Frost," who was about its full accomplishment. Often have we lathe misdirected zeal of the employed, and the deep- state of the country, and, in referring to the remoured seated pride and prejudice of the employer, seemed war with America, made the following remarks:—"He the meeting would heartly respond, as they were sufseated price and prejudice of the employer, seemed had heard that a war was likely to take place between fering in the cause of freedom, and by the united strong faith in the justice of our principles, and of this country and America. He did not care what end their ultimate adoption by all who were oppressed; nor came of the matter: he for one would have nothing to their ultimate adoption by all who were oppressed; nor have we been disappointed, for, although the minds of do with it. He would not fight to protect the property solemn silence. Such a sympathy was manifested by have we been disappointed, for, atmosgn the middle classes, were of men who denied him his rights, and endeavoured to the meeting for the much injured. Whig victims as we many of our countrymen, of the middle classes, were starve him." Mr. T. P. Green wished to draw their never saw before. Mr. Edward Smith gave the next ignorance, we rejoice that the deluge is rapidly subsiding, and that the ark of reason and justice has found an Ararat to rest upon. Especially do we feel proud of the widely different position you now hold from that which, on former occasions of political intercourse with the middle classes, you were wont to occupy. The dignity of labour bids fair to secure its legitimate place in society, and, without opposing wealth, to demand that it shall be placed with it upon a political into their neighbourhoods and workshops, and also to tongue sounded midnight, and we were compelled to equality. We are more and more persuaded, that the most efficient way to prepare a people for the enlightened use of their rights, is to engage them in an agitation to obtain them; never has maxim been more completely verified than in the spirit of calm, yet earnest cure their return. Mr. Green then aunounced that he lighted with the proceedings. inquiry, that has pervaded the later stages of the Chartist agitation. Principles of political economy have been discussed by the people, which, but a few by the meeting; after which they adjourned to Thurshyears ago, were considered so abstruct as only to be understood by those whose profession was legislation; every passing event has been measured by the masses meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening last; Halifax, and various other places. Resolutions were Chartist agitation. Principles of political economy with a scrutinising, almost, with a prophetic, eye, and Mr. Bough in the chair. The minutes of the last adopted, recommending the establishment of an scarcely has a single atom, in the vast and designedly meeting were read and confirmed, after which the agent for the West Riding, for the sale of the Chartcomplicated machinery of Church and State, been left Secretary read letters from various places, approving ist Circular, and other cheap Chartist publications, unscanned and unexplored by the penetrating search of the appointment of Mr. Dean Taylor, as a lecturer so that the different districts in the Riding can have Jones, and all the other political victims; and also to the people's eagle eye. The Chartist press, pulpit, for that district, and requiring his attendance. The areadier supply. That for the people's eagle eye. The Chartist press, pulpit, for that district, and requiring his attendance. The areadier supply. That for the people's eagle eye. The Chartist press, pulpit, for that district, and requiring his attendance. The intended for standing orders stand over from one hopes, which, like lightnings, are alive in every bosom | Candy's services whilst in their neighbourhood, and | meeting to another, so as to allow every member an

Mr. Feargus O'Connoc, in the York Castle Bastle.

The hour for taking the chair was amnounced to be galleries were cight o'clock; but as early as seven, the galleries were cight o'clock; but as early as seven, the galleries were cight o'clock; but as early as seven, the galleries were cight o'clock; but as early as seven, the galleries were continued you to be wary of work to do, and the office of a missionary would affair, Mr. Neesom asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we eppose leader begin. (Hear.) Let each man take care that his books, had at any hour on the Sunday morning, and that ship in Chartism; no wonder, therefore, there was possible to an officer of that force who was present in disguise.)

The hour for taking the chair was amnounced to be wary of work to do, and the office of a missionary would affair, Mr. Neesom asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we eppose leader begin. (Hear.) Let each man take care that his books, had at any hour on the Sunday morning, and that ship in Chartism; no wonder, therefore, there was morning to deposit to definite the police in the memorable Bethnai Green work to do, and the office of a missionary would affair, Mr. Neesom asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we eppose leader begin. (Hear.) I have a sunday morning, and that ship in Chartism; no wonder, therefore, the work to do, and the office of the affair, Mr. Neesom asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we expose the work to do, and the office of the affair, Mr. Neesom asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we expose the affair.

The hour in taking the chair was asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we expose the affair.

The hour in taking the chair was asserted that gin and beer might be being led by men of your own ranks; we expose the affair.

The hour in taking the chair was asserted that gin and beer might which gave their enemies strength, and produced weakness to themselves; let them down with the cap and
up with the Charter." (Continued cheering.)

"think for yourselves." Observe this, and we need
"think for yourselves." for you cannot be
not caution you against deceivers, for you cannot be
securing his regular payment. want on your side as more turpitude on the other; and the man who tells you that you camet safely admit to Associa tien of this place, having a desire that Mr.

> overcoming all the perplexity and vexations impedimoral power, which would so inform the judgment, and so secure the respect, even of his enemies, that many of them would listen to his kind, yet dignified, exposition of facts and truths, and, becoming inexality, convinced, would feel such a lively faith in the excelcont arrangements, we have perfected a system for the prejudiced mind, if they are presented in their pure concentration of the physical and moral energies of the prejudiced mind, if they are presented in their pure concentration of the physical and moral energies of the prejudiced mind, if they are presented in their pure and native beauty, unsullied and unmarred by the

We remain, your fellow labourers in the cause freedom, JOHN COLLINS. Bread-street, Birmingham, ARTHUR O'NEIL.

Feb. 15, 1841.

BERMINGHAM .- FUNERAL SERMON .- On Sabe metto be ... Chartism and testotalism for ever !" County Council, we complete our labours. We have hatti evening last, in compliance with the announcement from the pulpit on the previous Sabbath, a tive has commanded us to do. We have hitherto been your officers; we now fall back into the ranks of ther Chartist, Clayton, was preached by Mr. Arthur our brethren, with the calm consciousness of having O'Neil in the Christian Chartist Church. Long Monday evening last, in the Freemason's Lodge, Mytonbefore the hour of meeting, the Chapel was crowded gate, Hull, on the discussion-" Is tectotalism calcuway for our equally honest and enthusiastic, but not in every part. The preacher took his text from lated to benefit the cause of Charlism?" The chair more zealous successors: many impediments to their day." The effect produced more the minds of the section was occupied by Mr. Scholey; and the meeting was more zealous successors: many impediments to their der." The effect produced upon the minds of the severally addressed by the Rev. William Hill, Editor of audience was solemn yet cheering; the choir sang the Northern Sur, Mr. Benjamin Bradshaw, of Leeds, some very appropriate pieces, particularly "the Mr. Lundy, and Mr. S. Healey. Great interest has This county, according to the last census, numbers dying Christian." The crowd was so great that been manifested in this discussion, which ended in a we rank as Chartists! Always remember that until the class the records at the procedure in time and the procedure in time and the procedure in the p close the preacher intimated, that owing to the hun- principles by Chartists was calculated greatly to further

be again delivered next Sabbath evening. GRAND TEA PARTY.-A tea party of the members bedience to the summons of your respective class deputed one of their number to present Mr. O'Neil

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES RESTORATION COMMITTEE .- This praiseworthy and truly industrious Committee held their weekly meeting at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Barratt, of Whittall-street, in the chair. He stated, that, as important business had to be transacted, he hoped order would be kept and due attention paid. of the last meeting. After they had been read and confirmed. Mr. Green proceeded to read the week's correspondence. He read a letter from Preston, in-Secretary promised to send an answer to Preston, after he had made the necessary examination. A letter was read from Sheffield to the same effect: the Secretary stated that it had been received. A letter and memorial was sent from Abergavenny, signed "David John," enclosing 4s., 2s. 11d. of which was paid for carriage. A letter from Plymouth stated that the Chartist cause was getting on well in that quarter. They wished to know what was meant by "engrossing." The Secretary wished it to be generally understood that plain round "The partition wall which circumstances had run up hand would be all that were necessary for drawing up between Reformers of the Middle and Working petitions. Letters were read, from Sutton-in-Ashfield. containing 5s., signed "John Tomlinson;" from Hudquiring a copy of the petition and memorial; from Frome, with an address, and 2s. 6d., signed "James Cooke;" and from Heywood, stating that the memorial boured despairingly. At times the suffering, together with Mr. Henry Green then addressed the meeting on the Samuel Higson, jun. gave the next together attention to the importance of entrusting the memorials and petitions to the care of some competent and trustworthy person; he would, therefore, move that Mr. Barratt be requested to take them into his care. This wait on the shopkeepers for their signatures. Throughout the whole of the districts that he had visited, they now is a consumption, through confinement in had received 1.000 as thesive labels from Manchester with Chartist mottos. A good many were purchased

Castle; and believing such refusal to be inconstituted in the control of the absent; the loungers about in the tap-rooms; not stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the stated that he had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the head done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the had done more good there than any of the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the multitude; no wonder, therefore, that when the multitude; no won

thought there was a Fox and Goose Club is thought there was a Fox and Goose Club is Birmingham. The petition to Parliament on behalf of Feargus O'Connor, was then read to the meeting, previous to being sent off to Mr. Duncombe for presentation, he having agreed to do so. After recapituating the various indignities and hardships to which Mr. O'Connor was subjected, the petition stated that such treatment could be meant for nothing less than slow murder, and that if he happened to die under its inflation it could be malled nothing else than cold-blooded. tion it could be called nothing else than cold-blooded murder. The petition was agreed to smilest the loud and continued cheers of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Duncombe's letter was then read—he stated his willing. ness to present the petition. After the transaction of the remaining business, the meeting was addressed in able speeches by Messrs. White, Cardy, T. P. Green, and others. Thanks were then given to the Chairman, and three hearty cheers were given for "the Charter." Feargus O'Connor," "Frost, Williams, and Jones," and "the incarcerated Chartists," after which, the me eting separated.

Pointer & Pen Market & Me

RE1 11) ITCH .- The Council of the National Charter your ranks the middle classes, has either some simister George White should lecture in their town, despatched your ranks the middle classes, has either some sinster object in view, or entertains such a lew opinion of your moral rectitude and intellectual strength, as to doubt your capability of thinking for yourselves, or of distinguishing between right and wrong. It is a mistructing of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous innouncement, a meeting to be a people of the worded it is the body of the intelligence of the people and from whatever ditch. According to previous innouncement, a meeting ing of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of managements of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to previous university of the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to the intelligence of the people, and from whatever ditch. According to the intelligence of the people of the people of the intelligence of the people of the intelligence of the people of the peop quarter it come, or however civilly it be worded, it is an insult, founded on the self-same reason whereby the expediency politicians withhold from them their rights, vix their imputed want of discriminating intelligence.

Brethren,—We see no reason to entertain such an opinion of you; we therefore say, receive all men who considered the metal in the chair, who addressed the meetal gin a nest and appropriate speech and concluded by introducing Mr. George White. Mr. W. extend at gin at length in the chair, who addressed the meetal gin a nest and appropriate speech.

W. extend at gin at length in the chair, who addressed the meetal gin a nest and appropriate speech. W. extends the working distance by the present system of working distance of working distance of working distance and decention of the twisters of working distance and decention of the admire the principles of your Charter, without distinc-tion of sect or class; may more, we say invite all. new Chartists, or Eq machold Suffrage, and anti-Corn night to resign that trust which has hitherto been delegated to us. In doing so, we think it incumbent upon us to lay before you a brief statement of the difficulties incurred, the duties performed, and a general outline of the future prospects of this Association.

The man who gains a single penny to the fands, or a law agitators; within new fact, he shewed them the necessity of anion; enex sy, and perseverance; and connounced, the duties performed, and a general outline of no matter from whatever class they come. We have no matter from whatever chas they come. The meeting the meeting the said, receive and invite them; nay more, we ask you brothers. He was loudly cheered by the meeting. The to sanoble yourselves intellectually and money, that following resolutions were then put and carried anmithus you may stiently obtain respect and admiration mounty:-1. "That wood 9 of thanks be given to Mr. for the principles you advocate. If every Chartist was George White. 27 "The thanks of this meeting into and ascertain the true meaning of the originators so elevated by pure morality, and expanding intellect, are eminently due, and are hereby given to the Editor as to become in reality a name, then would be possess a of the Northern Steer; for 1st 8 kindness in inserting reports of our meetings." 3. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the right of labour can never be secured by any measure shis tof Universal Suffrage: we, therefore, pleage ourselm is never to relax in our exertions until the People's Charter becomes the law of lengs of the Charter, that they would leave our need the land." A vote of thanks was then given to the ings rejoiding in having found the truth. In all your attempts to spread your principles, never lose sight of Northern Star, the incarcerated Chartists, Frost, Wiltheir full efficiency to gain an entrance into the most liams, and Jones the People's Charter, &c. A number of formulas form of females formed themselves in to a Female Charter Association, and several men enra 'led themselves memerrors of the advocate; remember, also, that steady bers of the association, and the m esting separated. It morality wins more than the most sublime intellect was announced at the meeting. A lat Mr. Dean Taylor accompanied with vice; men and principles will be would lestere at Redditch on Ma aday evening next. identified; and, we fear, too eften have noble and The meeting separated as ten eclicit. Well pleased with we were elected to office but by twenty individuals, in exalted principles suffered very greatly from a want of the proceedings. The Office on Anthem was

Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, and every other of the meeting, in a quaint but telling speech, which beth proudly took her station in advance, second to let the question be, "Wherein is it that our great many of their friends as can attend. The pa ospects of was warmly applanded, seconded the amendment, none either in numbers, respectability, or necessary subwhich being acceded to by the mover and seconder of scriptions. Brethren, your Council were not then found in the Association are very cheering. Most of the council were not then found in the Association are very cheering. The Association are very cheering and the Association are very cheering. The Association are very cheering and the Association are very cheering. The Association are very cheering and union: remember the old saying, "divide the thunder with several members of the Hull National Charter notes, and it becomes a lullaby for children; but pour Association, and some of the most distinguish ed advo-We beg, also, to remind you that as far as our circum—notes, and it becomes a minary for children; but pour stances would permit, we have sought to advance the them forth in one loud peal, and the royal sound shall cates of the Temperance Society, (who were in a before registered Chartists,) have already become men there of this Association—Chartists and testablers, do not delay; but come forward and join this Society, and let the world see that Hull, though but little in name, is mighty in good works, and shortly you will have reason to exclaim and congratulate yourselves that success has crowned your patriotic struggle a gainst wretchedness and slavery. Henceforth, then, let your

HULL AND EAST RIDING NATIONAL CHARTER Association,-A numerous adjourned meeting of the members and friends of this Association took place on dreds who had gone away, the funeral sermon would their cause. After the discussion was ended, it was agreed (if the funds would allow it) to send a delegate to Manchester, to represent the Chartists of this place there, on the 20th of this month.

THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.-A great and important meeting is anticipated to take place in the Freemason's Lodge, Hull, on Monday evening, March 1st, in consequence of Mr. Burns, member in the late Convention, having offered to discuss, with the members of the National Charter Association, "That it is expedient for the Chartists to join with the middle classes in their present cry for :Parliamentary Reform." The Chartists of Hull are determined to agitate for Universal Suffrage, and no surrender; before they will sacrifice a fraction of this principle, they will let the middle classes have the full benefit of Mr. Burns's

LEIGH.—The friends of Mr. George Bellamy, (who has been a prisoner in Lancaster Castle for fifteen months, by especial favour of my little Lord and plain John Campbell,) gave him a public supper on Saturday, the 13th instant, at the house of Mr. William Eden, Fleece Inn, Leigh, when about one hundred and fifty sat down to an excellent supper, which did honour to the host and hostess. When the cloth was withdrawn, Mr. Richard Ratcliffe was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech, urging the people to a union and moral. organisation, for the accomplishing of those objects. for which we are now contending; after which, the He then called upon Mr. T. P. Green to read the minutes Chairman called upon Mr. John Smith to give the first. toast, which was, "the people, the legitimate source of all power;" who said, as he was called upon to give the first toust, he should do so by advising the meeting quiring whether their memorial had been received. The to carry out the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, to cripple the revenue, which must ultimately bring about such a renovation of the state as to give an equal representation in the people's House of Commons. Mr. William Moss responded to the toast in a very spirited address. Mr. Richard Moscrop was called upon to give the next toast, "To our tried and undaunted friend, George Bellamy;" which was responded to by the meeting with three times three; after which Mr. Bellamy rose amid loud cheering. When silence was restored, he began by stating the manner in which he was treated from his arrest to his liberation, and also stated that he would only give up his principles with his life: (Loud cheers.) Mr. Jas. dersfield, containing a money order; from Chorley, rewhole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter;" who spoke at great length, and was loudly cheered throughout his address. The Chairman next called upon a person in the room for "John Frost," who was martyrs, Frost; Williams, and Jones;" and he hoped effects of the people, he hoped they would soon be restored to the bosom of their families. Orunk in toast, "Mr. F. O'Connor, and the incarcerated Chartists; also the Northern Star, and all other real Radical. publications." He needed put no comment on them, Barratt be requested to take them into his care. This as they were so well known. Mr. Mosorop responded was seconded by Mr. Bough, and unanimously agreed to the toast. Mr. George Bellamy gave the next tosst, to. Mr. Candy then delivered a short address, showing which was to our worthy representative, "James the necessity for increased exertion on behalf of Frost, Bronterre O'Brien," and was hearthy responded to by de, and advised those present to take petition sheets the meeting. Several songs were given, when the from conclude. The sum of 5s. 7d. was collected for a man were alive to the cause of Frost and his companions. Kirkdale Gaol. A vote of thanks was then given to He hoped every Chartist would exert himself to pro- the Chairman, and the meeting separated highly de-

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This body

THEN ON THIS!

LAMENTABLE DESTI-

green, on view of the body

of Sarah Bell, aged 50,

who died in the kitchen

of No. 20, Vincent-street,

Bethnal-green, and whose

death was brought on by

and the late habitation of

tion among all present. On

the jury returning to the

He was so weak as scarcely

terly he had not made a

ness-She was, Sir. John

removed the deceased to

put her in a shell, he found

the case was one of the

BETHNAL-GREEN BE-

are rejected, from the in-

youngest about six years of

age, and had been ill for

about a month, from his

people call, "perished."

The medical gentleman

for the company were of undertaker of Bethuai-

rubs, executed in full re- single woman. He him-

lief. The body of the font self had been ill for some

ter lily, and supports a fore, able to earn but lit-

large shell, the ruin of the. He made pump shoes,

which on the inside has for which he was paid

LEEDS -- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The Connoil of this Association met last week, pu suant to notice, when it was unanimously resolved that the classes should be for the present set aside, it being the unanimous opinion that a general and central place of meeting would be most conducive to the prosperity of the Society. In accordance with this opinion, the Committee have taken a large and commodious room in the Shambles, near the Fish Market, capable of holding from four to five hundred persons, well lighted up with gas, and warmed with comfortable fire. The room is well fitted up with seats, and every convenience for a public meeting room. There will be a lecture delivered every Monday evening, and all the members in the Leeds district are requested to attend on that evening, and pay their subscriptions. A Committee of fifteen efficient individuals have been appointed to will be wanting to make our Society one of the most prosperous in the country: in fact, we have already sounded the death-knell of Whiggery; and 110twithstanding the attempts lately made to cajol a us into the ranks of the enemy, we are as determined as ever to stand by the Charter of our rights, and we call upon all really honest Radicals to come forward and join us in the battle against tyrangy, oppression, and misrule; be assured that every measure will be taken to reader the operations of the bady

TILLICOULTRY.—The Chartists in this place have taken that large and commedious hall belong-ing to the Rev. A. Browning for one year, and they will also let it for all public purpeses, except dancing or drinking of intoxicating liquors, on very reasonable terms. Applications may be made to Mr. James Montake, manufacturer.

as effective as possible.

GLANGOW.—A public meeting was held in St Ann's Church, on Tuesday, she 9th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Pattieson, on the present state of the working classes, the past and present position of political parties in this country, and several other subjects connected with the Chartist movement; and also to discuss and decide upon rules and regulations for the government of the Scottish Chartist the proceedings, Tectotal Society. The meeting was numerously attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Upon the motion of Mr. Ross, Mr. Cullen was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting; after which, the lecturer rose, and in a clear, convincing manner, and in a strain of natural eloquence, grasped with a master mind the attention of his audience, while he handled the various topics of his discourse in a way that must have told home to the most obtuse intellect. His description of the miseries of the working classes was truly heartrending. He concluded by reading a copy of rules, which, after a few words from Mr. M'Farlane, meeting dispersed.

LONDON .- At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, held at the Hit or Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and new members were enrolled. Feargus O'Connor's letter was read, which drew forth loud applause for that brave champion of the industrious classes. It was resolved by the meeting-"That we, the members of this Association, do fall in with the plan laid down by Feargus O'Connor in the last week's Star; and we do hereby get up a petition for presentation to the House of Commons, against the infernal New Poor Law Bill."-"That Mr. Fielden be requested to present the petition to the House of Commons for this Association."- That the questover the treacherous middle classes. A town meettien for a free discussion next Sanday evening, to ing was held on the 11th inst., in the Town Hall, the be opened by G. Wilson, on the principles of High Constable in the chair. The meeting was the illustrious sponsors lay upon the floor during Universal Suffrage, do take place in this Associa- called for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature and visitors. The carpet the night. The coroner peded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish symprequested to be inserted in the Northern Star.' The resolutions were unanimously carried.

CARLIELE .- Dr. M'Dovall .- This gentleman. in the course of last week, delivered addresses to the people of Wigton, Brampton, and the village of Dalston, at all of which places he gave general satis-

WIGTON.-A public tea meeting was given to Dr. M'Douall, at this town, on the 9th instant, when fifty-two persons sat down to tea; after which, the learned Doctor addressed about 300 of the hard working men of the place, on the "Rights of Labour," which subject he handled most ably and eloquently. At the conclusion, three cheers were given to the Doctor, three for Feargus O'Connor, and three groans for the police. The sum of 4s. 2d. was collected, in aid of those parties who were injured at Castle Douglas. Our correspondent adduces some very base instances of the attempts of certain individuals of the middle classes to prevent table. Mr. Reeve-the much-persecuted William the Chartists getting a room. They succeeded in Reeve—supported the resolution; it was so worded, the first instance, but, we are happy to say, they failed in the second; for the Chartists have taken a room for twelve months.

LIVERPOOL-LECTURES BY MR. BAIRSTON. On the 10th instant, at the large room, Prestonstreet, a crowded assembly met, for the purpose of hearing this popular and eloquent gentleman, whose previous visit here raised him very high in the esti-mation of the Chartists of Liverpool. Mr. M'Vaulty was elected chairman, stated the object of the meeting, calogised Mr. Bairstow, commented sarcastically upon the popular passing events in the political world, and concluded by introducing to the andience Mr. Bairstow, who entered at great length. and with great ability and power, into a refutation of Lord John Russell's "Finality" ministry. In the course of his address, he said, let not his Lordship deem himself competent to stop the current set in. The attempt is vain. It is rapidly swelling by thousands of tributary rivulets—accumulating strength from the very barriers interposed to prevent its majestic career—is gathering force from millions of small and inconsiderable incipient points. which, in solitary isolation, are imperceptible—but converging to one centre, flowing in the same channel, rolling in its undeviating course, and sweeping its roaring torrents with the placidness of the summer evening's lake—so calm in reason, the giant rush of Nigara's cataract, resistless by aggregation, will carry thrones, crowns, mitres, and all wealth-created escutcheoned insignia-its ebb and flow equally impulsive—the cycles of time describing its duration—the great globe itself its dimensions—little "finality" will be whirled in its eddies till it conducts the world at last to freedom. (Cheers.) Nature and Heaven are not more immutable than is the great law of progression. All things are in progress; Mr. Colling seconded it. Mr. Reeve with drew his man and the future are one. He conforms to it as resolution, and supported the amended petition in a it impresses its conviction upon him, whether individually or nationally. The instincts of physical life, the wants of appetite, the development of intellect, the combinations of civilization, and the municipal mechanism of society, all demand progress, and inevitably enact change, and whether such change be characterised by the display of riot, violence, and bloodshed, or is obtained by peace, ever depends upon the amount of resistance and coercion of the Russell school legislation. The past does not carded were rife, than that the present, improved and corrected relatively to the past, will be as unceremoniously and certainly changed, reformed, and eventually improved .- Mr. Bairstow continued at great length, in an eloquent and impassioned

edified with the evening's treat. WORCESTER.-We are going on well, steadily WORCESTER—We are going on well, steadily gus, the "lion," and all imprisoned victims; three of Horse Guardians, was in bread increasing here, and with a determination to go for for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three groans—most nothing less than the Charter. A members, without the smallest injury to week, in addition to any the constitution; but he directions fully pointed were in attendance, playing "God save the Queen" extras the medical officer the constitution; but he constitution; but he constitution; but he constitution; but he constitution to any the constitution of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed were in attendance, playing "God save the Queen" extras the medical officer the constitution of the charter; three for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the charter. A members were given for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the charter. A members were given for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the charter. A members were given for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the charter. A members were given for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed of the royal regiment. was held last week; the business was conducted A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Woodward, as the different members might order. He had no an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a It was unanimously agreed that we henceforth send chorus of the Marseilles Hymn.—Correspondent. for insertion in the Star our fortnightly meetings. taken for the carrying out the resolution. A disonssion afterwards ensued respecting a letter which appeared in the Worsester Chronicle of last week, purporting to be sent from the Council and signed Richard Wilson. A reply to a most foul and unwarraniable attack of the Worcester Herald had been forwarded to the Editor of the Chronicle, who promised to give it insertion; and the Council of the Chartists, knowing the two parties were at loggerheads, thought of course it was all right; but to their ntter astonishment this reply was cut and mangled in such a horrid manner, (although at the same time, this editor says ne has an "innate horror of injustice,") that it scarcely could be recognised by us : therefore it was deemed requisite an explanation should be given in the Star of next week for the satisfaction of our Chartist friends, (in the shape of an address &c.,) and our social friends, who have been so kind as to lend us their room to meet in, &c. I We have received the address, in which our Charnist friends do ample justice to both their opponents. Other claims upon our space prevent our inserting

the truth and beauty of the principles of the Charter,

and dwelling upon its results upon the social and

to the lecturer was carried by vociferous acclama-

tion; after which the Chairman briefly addressed

the meeting, which then separated apparently

their otherwise deserving production.—ED.]. son declared that every man has a right to attend every public meeting; and not only to attend, but to play, as Mr. Crichton did, and we will never hear a state his opinions, whatever they may be, on the objects of the meeting. The Chartists in this quarter will not lose sight of this right. They have already enforced it—already exercised it—and will exercise to blame for Julian Harney's arrest; on the continue to do so until the opinions of every man be heard, through his representative. In the ean be heard, through his representative, in the "Bulky" to do his duty, or rather more than his ficial flowers, candelabra, unprofitable larceny. House of Commons.

NUNEATOR .- A meeting was held at this place last week, which was well attended. It was addressed by Mr. Candy, who gave great satisfaction. At the conclusion of his address, upwards of thirty (several of them being females) enrolled their names as membrars of the National Charter Association. This was the first Chartist meeting held at Nuneaton.

The Chartists of Bradford have made arrangements | the Queen Dowager, her for opening a reading-room. ADDINGHAM.—The Chartists of this place partypassed into the Throne ave established a co-operative store, which has room. This saloon, the every prospect of becoming useful and prosperous. A lecture was delivered, on Monday last, by Mr. J. W. Smyth, on the rights of the people, which

gave great satisfaction to the audience. RADCLIFFE.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Campbell, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in

manage the affairs of the Society, and no exertion Mr. Walker's School Room, Radeliffe, to a numerous audience, which gave great satisfaction.

OLD CUMNOCK -On Sunday, Feb. 6th, Mr. Abram Duncan, preached three sermons here; and on Monday evening, he delivered a lecture on "What have we gained by the present agitation!" On Tuesday, he went to Sanguhar—loctured to the friends there—and, on Wednesday evening, he addressed a social meeting under the management of the Cumack Wotal Astinence Society.

TILLICOULTRY .- Mr. Julian Harney lectured in Mr. Browning's Hall, on Menday, Feb. 8th. The lecture afforded every satisfaction, and was an elliptic arch at the top. which was in a shell, was received with bursts of applause.

BATEGATE.—Mr. Harney delivered a soul-stirring address in the Mason's Lodge, on the 11th instant, which was crowded to excess. The manner in which the lecturer tore away the veil of priestly hypocrisy, and exhibited the cant and the insincerity of the (so-called) ministers of Christianity was matchless beyond all compare.

LINLITHGOW.-Mr. Harney addressed the Linlithgow Working Men's Association in their place of meeting, on the 12th inst.,-subject, "The profligacy and venality of monarchy and priestcraft." A vote of thanks to the lecturer teminated

BROMSGROVE.—On the 10th, being the royal christening day, the authorities of Bromsgrove sent the bellman round the town, requesting the inhabitants to close their shops, &c. The Chartists took the opportunity to do their duty, also, and immediately and supported by her Roydictors and supported by her Royin the kitchen at No. 20, diately convened a meeting, when their room was soon crowded to excess, and the fellowing resolutions unanimously agreed to:-" That this meeting views with abhorrence and indignation the present expensive steps taken to gratify the lusts and sensual appetites of the great, while thousands of our rules, which, after a few words from Mr. M'Farlane, fellow-creatures within the boundaries of England was unanimously agreed to, and a Committee of are perishing for want of food." "That this meetfifteen directors appointed. A vote of thanks to the ing is determined to abide by the Charter, as the lecturer and Chairman was then given, when the only means of obtaining a redress of grievances, whether they be religious or secular; at the same time, it calls upon Dissenters to leave the Popes of the nineteenth century, and think for themselves.' A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and suitably acknowledged; after which, it was proposed that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Northern Star; after which, three cheers were given for the Charter and F.O'Connor, Esq., and the meeting quietly dispersed. This was truly the most stirring meeting held here for a long time. The speeches delivered by the movers and seconders were of the right sort; and we only regret our inability to give them a place in the Star.

.BRIGHTON.-I write in haste, to inform you of a glorious triumph of the working men of Brighton this evaning be against the introduction of a clause in the New was embroidered with gold here remain Poor Law Bill, now before the House, which would give power to the Commissioners of Somerset House to take supersedure over all places having labra on gilt pedestals so long in the state they posed, seconded, and carried, without one dissentient, being of a mere local character; but, on the appearance of Mr. Woodward to propose a resolution, an attempt was made by the factious to put him down, but he was made of too stern stuff. A gallant. Whig (Major Allen) urged that he had risen first, but the meeting was in no disposition to be hum-bugged; Woodward they would have, and the old soldier sounded the retreat. One victory attained, another was certain. Mr. Woodward lashed the vagabonds in black pretty tidily; Mr. Allen followed in the same route, that made the fellows wish themselves at home in their drawing-rooms, at the wine that neither Whig nor Tory could carp at it; it was put to the meeting (though not very willingly by the Chairman) and carried amidst tremendous applause. Thus ended a second victory; but another was to be gained ere the business for which the Chartists had met could be concluded, and that was, the adoption of the petition founded on the resolution; and right merrily and nobly did the working men support their friends on the platform. Major Allen moved the adoption of a petition against

the bill being so worded as would give the Commissioners power to supersede local acts: it was seconded by J. N. Wigney, Esq. Mr. Reeve was on his legs in a twinkling, with an addenda to the petition, "declaratory of the abhorrence of the Poor Law, and all other laws that press on the industry of the people; and that no redress of grievances would be granted till the people had the right of electing their own representatives, and making them responsible to the nation." This was a stinger for them. It was seconded by Mr. Allen, supported by Messrs. Woodward and Colling; and for nearly two hours the scene was indescribable. The middle men, the aristocracy, and the impartial Chairman, could not allow such a thing to take place as sending a petition from such an aristocratic town as Brighton for Universal Suffrage; but so it happened, in spite of all their trickery and sophisticated humbug. The Chairman said he could not allow Mr. Reeve's resolution to be embodied in their petition, and did not think he could receive it. But he had done it, and was made to stand by it; and was on the point of putting it to the meeting, when he was completely flabergasted, by Mr. Woodward rising to propose another amendment, in the shape of a whole amended petition. speech of some length, concluding amidst loud cheers. a cadet of the Royal Milimany applicants for relief A question then rose as to how the sense of the

meeting should be taken. "Divide! divide!" echoed from all quarters; the Chairman then appointed tellers. On the part of Mr. Woodward's petition, Mr. Reeve was appointed, and on the part of Major Allen's petition, Mr. Bowdidge was appointed. He then ordered the room to be halved; a pointed. He then ordered the room to be halved; a into his hands by her from want and the severity line of forms were then placed across the Hall, and nurse. Her Majesty the of the weather. The dethe meeting divided; the scene was animating. The Queen Downger then ceased was fifty-eight years more surely indicate a period when errors now dis- half that contained the working men was scarcely large enough to contain them, while the half that Victoria Adelaide Mary children at home, the contained the aristocrats and their time-serving Louisa. slaves, the tradesmen of Brighton, was not half occupied. The shout that followed was loud and long—it echoed again and again throughout the lefty her nurse. strain, which produced a most marked and powerful and noble building. The Chartist petition was careffect on the audience, illustrating as he proceeded ried, when the Chairman rose and declared the cluded, the party retired, meeting dissolved! but, not so with the Chartists. and shortly afterwards the had attended him; he was Mr. Alien proposed, and Mr. Page seconded, that whole of the company who had witnessed or officiated Saturday last, and died on nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life in the proposed of the company who had witnessed or officiated Saturday last, and died on nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life in the proposed of the company who had witnessed or officiated saturday last, and died on nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life in the proposed of the company who had witnessed or officiated saturday last, and died on nature so impaired. political condition of the people. A vote of thanks ward, be adopted. Mr. Colling seconded it; and dinner, which was served again was it put, and triumphantly carried. Three cheers were given for the Charter; three for Fear-band of the royal regiment. Guardians, was in bread guished by attending to the directions fully pointed band of the royal regiment.

with the usual spirit, Mr. Roffe was in the chair, and the meeting dissolved, singing the first verse and of the Royal Family enfor insertion in the Star our fortnightly meetings.

It was also proposed by our respected treasurer, Mr.

Williams, and carried unanimously that a debating the consequences of the c Williams, and carried unanimously, that a debating patronage, in the Subscription Rooms here, on Wedsented a very elegant and till Sunday last, when the in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if Lincoln: class be formed for the purpose of encouraging nesday evening, the 10th inst. The meeting, which splendid appearance. It Boarstall authorities were applied to and they found was pretty numerous, paid the greatest attention to was shortened by the erec- applied to, and they found the speakers, and testified, by their appliause, their tion of a temporary parti- him sheets and blankets; concurrence with many of the sentiments and opi- tion at each end, and on his earnings, when able to nions expressed by them, especially by M'Gill each was displayed a beau- work, did not exceed 8s. Crichton, who (so far as the Church was concerned) fet of plate, containing a per week, out of which he mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, delivered an excellent Chartist lecture. After the very numerous assortment had to pay is rent. It close of his address, Mr. Crichton read a petition to of articles of the most has not been considered reboth Houses of Parliament, for the total abolition costly and magnificent de- quisite to hold an inquest. of patronage, which he wished the meeting to adopt scription. The shield of The appearance of the house and sign. Mr. John Rutherford, salesman, opposed Achilles occupied the cen-indicated the most wretchthe petition, on the ground that it did not go far tre of one of them, sur- ed poverty; the widow enough, and moved an amendment, praying for a rounded by large gold sal-informed our reporter that separation of Church and State. Mr. Pickard Harvers, vases, sconces, and she had herself gone without ris had no objections to Mr. Rutherford's amend- candelabra, the interstices food for two days to find ment, but proposed another, to the effect, that this between the more massive her husband sustenance.meeting considers no effectual remedy for the evils articles being filled up Oxford Chronicle. of patronage will ever be produced until Universal with cups of crystal and Suffrage becomes the law of the land. Mr. Crichton gold, lapis lazuli vases, then took the sense of the meeting on both amend- tankards of ivory most ment of the frost, poor ments conjointly, when a forest of hands were held beautifully carved and up for them. On a show of hands being taken for mounted in gold, and artitution, and suffering from have proved ineffectual. the petition, only seven hands were held up for it. ticles of a similar light and the intensity of the wea-The only vexatious thing was, that Mr. Rutherford elegant description, many ther, have repeatedly ap-DUNDEE.—The Chartists of Dundee occupy a ment. What a pity! It is satis, actory to state, with precious stones; the spend the night at the proud position, and will strive to keep it. Hence that the whole proceedings were conducted in a whole being brilliantly police station. This, of forth, there will be no politics in Dundee but the peaceable and orderly manner, and to last not a single illuminated with wax course, being contrary to efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating politics of Chartism. On Tuesday, Sheriff Hender- disrespectful expression escaped the li ps of any who lights. The table was de- the regulations, cannot be powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and proson declared that every man has a right to attend took part in the business. Give but the public fair corated with the plateau permitted. A refusal to moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for

THE COURT. THE PEOPLE.

THE CHRISTENING of the young Princess took place on Wednesday, the 10th BRADFORD.—The National Charter Association inst. Half-past six o'clock have appointed Mr. John Arran to stiend the delewas the time fixed. A few gate meeting to be held in Manchester this day, minutes after the arrival of Majesty and the entire most magnificent of the state apartments, was prepared with great splendour for the christening. The throne had been removed, and an altar erected in its place within the throne alcove, the front and sides the deceased. The place

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

hung with crimson velvel, exhibited a frightful picvery richly and elegantly ture of misery, it being ornamented with broad gold described by the coroner lace. The back of the altar and jury as being totally was fitted in the same unfit for any human being splendid style, having the to live in. Two old chairs initials I H S in the centre, without any backs formed embroidered in gold, and en- the whole furniture. The rished with deep rays. The walls were running down back was finished with a with moisture, and the curved gilt border, forming body of the deceased, The gold communion plate so extremely emaciated, as from the Chapel Royal, to excite a strange sensa-St. James's, was arranged on the altar, a large gold salver being placed in the inquest room, Charles middle, containing a fine Hawkings, who described representation, in allo-re- the deceased to have been lievo, of 'The last Supper.' his partner for eighteen The front of, and a short years, was supported into distance from the altar the room by Stokes, one was the font, new for the of the relieving officers of occasion, very elegant in the parish of Bethual its form, and exquisitely Green, in which he resided. finished. The base is divided into three compart- to be able to speak. Upou ments, one bearing the being sworn, he stated that arms of her Royal High- he was by trade a shoeness the Princess Royal on maker, and that he had her Majesty and Prince for seven years, and lat-Albert embossed Over terly could do nothing for the coats of arms are che- her living. She was a

small water lilies floating eightpence a pair, but laton the edge. The font is of silver gilt, pair a day. For the last and the water which it ten months he had not eaten contained, and which was a morsel of meat, and they used for the ceremony, had lived chiefly on polatoes was brought from the river and bread. Deceased was Jordan. The font was taken ill on Wednesday placed on a handsome cir- week. Witness sent for cular table of marble, hav- no medical advice, and ing the royal arms exe- gave no information to any cuted in mosaic at the top. one of her illness. From The table itself stood on that day she got worse, and crimson velvet, extending a bed for a year, nor had to the seats reserved for the deceased. They all at the angles, and had also wonderful how the poor a deep gold border, cande- creatures could have lived on pedestals, richly carved of the same opinion? Witand gilt, lined the sides of

crimson satin, damask, and green, stated that when he His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury per- that her head was resting formed the ceremony of on a hat-box lid, which christening the Princess was on a Bible. He has Royal, assisted by the seen many scenes of dis-Archbishop of York, the tress, but none to equal Bishop of London, the that where deceased lay. Bishop of Norwick, and The coroner remarked that the Dean of Carlisle. The Queen and Prince most dreadful he had ever Albert were on the left of seen. Verdict-Natural his Grace. Her Majesty death, brought on by pri-

wore a splendid diadem of vation, want, and destibrilliants, diamond ear- tution.—Morning Chronicle. rings, and necklace. Her Majesty also were the ri- NEVOLENT FUND.-Durband and jewel of the ing the last week, upwards Most Noble Order of the of 1,800 cases were relieved Garier. His Royal High- by the committee appointed ness Prince Albert was ha- to investigate the state of bited in a field-marshal's the parish during the conuniform, and wore brilliant tinuance of the inclement stars of the Orders of the weather. On Saturday Garter and the Bath, and night, no less than 480 the riband of the Order of cases were relieved, and the Garter. His Royal upwards of 100 applicants Highness the Duke of Sus- were rejected. The distress sex appeared in military in many families is really uniform, with the ensigns appalling, and such as to of the Order of the Garter, excite the warmest symand also of the Most An- pathy of the visitors, who cient Order of the Thistle. inquire into every case be-His Royal Highness the fore relief is afforded. A Duke of Cambridge was man and his wife are alhabited in a field-marshal's lowed weekly one loaf, uniform, wearing stars set fourteen pounds of potain diamonds of the Orders toes, and half a hundred of the Garter and the Bath. weight of coals; and the His Royal Highness Prince same quantity is given, George of Cambridge were with the exception of the the uniform of his regi- coals, to every two children. ment, and his Serene The Spitalfields Soup So-Highness Prince Edward ciety continues its beneof Saxe Weimar, that of volent operations, although

tary College. When the Archbishop adequacy of its means. of Canterbury came to that BRILL. - A labourer of part of the ceremony for the name of Wm. Collett. named her Royal Highness of age, had a wife and four After the baptism, the

Princess was returned to

The service being con-His relief for his wife and

and vases, all of silver gilt. Leicester Chronicle.

THE Satirist, in reference to the "Court" christening, exclaims-Here was a scene. Contrast it with the scene in a Poor Law Bastile, and then remember for a moment that these are the separate baptisms of two children born to parents without a penny of their own, and both born to be maintained TUTION-On the same day by the country! Every one may draw and enjoy the contrast between the scene, when a beautiful with the christening an inquisition was taken be amiable, accomplished, virtuous, and Royal Princess fore Mr. Baker and a re- is received into the Church, and the scene when a spectable Jury, at the Nel- nasty, ragged, vicious, ignorant, squalling, ill-tem pered, pauper brat has cold water dashed in its face son's Arms, Nicholl's-row, and a name stuck upon it! Church-street, Bethnal-

JOHN THOROGOOD has again been summoned for refusing to pay two church rates, amounting to 13s. 6d. As he objected to the validity of the rate, the magistrates could not enforce it, and the only want and destitution. The remedy is by resort to the Ecclesiastical Court-a jury viewed the remains course which, it is said, the churchwardens are about to adopt .- Courier.

her loss, and trust she will meet a solid reward for cation. the many virtues she possessed and the cruel sufferings she endured in this life.

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended. as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inand supported by her Roy- in the kitchen at No. 20, active liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and al Highness's coronet; the Vincent-street. The de- at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to others having the arms of seased had been paralytic see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills. 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 takes the form of the wa- time past, and was, there- 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.

> IMMEDIATE RELIEF MAY BE OBTAINED. AND A CURE ESTABLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, BY THE USE OF THAT AD-MIRABLE SPECIFIC.

> HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE. The Cheapest and best Remedy in the World for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, INCIPIENT ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

This extraordinary Remedy relieves the most disa small raised platform died on Tuesday. By the tressing symptoms of recent Cold and Cough in a placed on a large carpet of jury-I have not slept on few hours, and a little perseverance in its use will

in every case, effect a permanent Cure.

Coughs and Colds, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, imtoms, will be quickly subdued assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific

cause. Holland's Balsam of Spruce gives immediate relocal acts. Brighton being among the number, a meeting was thought fit to be held, to petition against the clauses giving the Commissioners the power to interfere. The first resolution was processing to the process of the meeting was alternated and the state they belief in all Asthmatic cases, and particularly in meeting was why he did not apply the coverage were two cut-glass to the parish? Witness—Chest; while those who have laboured for years chandeliers; another chan
Because I dreaded going under the misery of a confirmed Asthma, have were on either side of the largest size of the workhouses. Core the room, and candelabra ner-And was the deceased and comfort they had been strangers to for years. the apartment. The seats Royston, the workhouse at least, one person in every town of the United Kingdom. Price Is. 13d. 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.

44. ALBION STREET. LEEDS.

N 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 CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal discrete as well as the decaded and married highers wife which he did at the advanced.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., The Clergyman who holds the valuable document 4s. 6d., and 1ls. (Observe none are genuine with- abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout CLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although curope 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 London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases evening; and Country Patients can be successfully Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and which possess the very opposites as regards outward treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice, the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly. time, confinement, or hindrance from business, the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly will be replied to, without which they have effected the most surprising cures, not miraculous; many who have kept their beds for be paid to any communications. only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an and all other means have failed; and when an early infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life application is made to these Pills, for the cure of and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their moment 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, characteristic of our system is built up from the blood—nerves, terised by a variety of painful and distressing symp. sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid purifying and healing virtues of the principal part this purity disease will show itself in some way or frightful consequences resulting from that destrucof the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost other. importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptionson any part of the body, Ulcerations Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certoes being, what country tain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are at the ceremony went to Sunday from mortification. miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the ing 'God save the Queen' extras the medical officer treated, a merelocal affection will be converted into while all his clothes, a of his parents, should be snatched from all the prosproperly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim. to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, 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 con- box, she has been free from it ever since. stitution 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 THE HOUSELESS POOR. one personal visit is required from a country -Since the commence- patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a perpeople, in a state of des- manent and effectual cure, after all other means

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

Observe-No. 44, Ibion-street, Leedr. Private Entrance in the Passage. J. R. STEPHENS.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, THREE SERMONS will be breached by Joseph RAYNEB STEPHENS, in the Working Man's Institution, Hyde; in the Morning, at Half-past Ten 'Clock; in the Afternoon, at Two; and at Six in the Evening.

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

TTHAT a Madeira climate in England may be produced by the VESTA STOVE, plants of the most tender kind, requiring warmth, have proved. In sick rooms it has been found invaluable, producing one even degree of temperature throughout the day and night. The Vesta Stove has no deers, and despite of persecution, is infused into such as the second state of the production. as there is not any fire in contact with the outer grade of society. case, warmth is obtained without any of the unpleasant effects complained of in the use of others. The fire can be kept alight the whole season, and the by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and the by Cleave, London; Heyw THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH MARGAROT.—Died on the 14th instant, at her residence, in Brillitirace, Somers-town, Mrs. Elizabeth Margarot, in the terrace, Somers-town, Mrs. Elizabeth Margarot, in the dinto the stove without being seen, preventing the first being seen, preventing on the 17th year of her age. This lady was the widow entirely any escape of the noxious vapours, and that in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s, per quarter in 1801," read "115a, the figure 1 in the second line having drawning of the celebrated Maurice Margarot, who was one annoyance from dust which, in feeding other stoves, the figure I in the second line having dropped from the delegates of the London Corresponding arises from the fuel being removed from the hod the first line. Society to promote Parliamentary Reform, to the into the stove, or what is worse, into a funnel to British Convention, in 1793; he was tried and expatriated by the Scotch Court of Justiciary to New Without causing any dirt or dust; no raking out VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN South Wales for a period of fourteen years. She with portable rakers, or the hands, being necessary; heroically accompanied him to that, at that time, and during their removal from the interior of the inhospitable colony: and remained during his pro-tracted exile of sixteen years, and returned with coke, or Welsh coal) will be about 2d. for twentyhim to this country in 1810, broken in fortune and four hours, during which time the stove will not greatly impaired in health. Margarot was the only require attention. The Vesta Stoves are perfectly one of the five Scotch martyrs, Gerald, Muir, free from all liability to explosions and such unplea-Palmer, and Skirving, who lived to revisit his native | sant consequences as have been met with in the use land. In 1816 her husband died, after suffering of Arnott's. A variety of sizes and patterns are unparalleled persecutions, great privations, and made with ascending and descending flues, in iron severe pecuniary losses. Her uncles left her a most scanty income, upon which she struggled with great of every description, churches, ships cabins, &c. difficulty to maintain herself with propriety. She spent a long and exemplary life, to the honour of ron's warehouses, Wells-street, Oxford-street.—A her sex, and to the admiration of a numerous circle list of prices and a number of references and testiof friends, who most sincerely and deeply regret monials will be sent in answer to a post-paid appli

> THE CHUNK PATENT STOVES. - Testimonials and references as to the efficacy, economy, and superiority in every respect of the Chunk Stoves, superiority in every respect of the Chunk Stoves, for warming churches, drawing rooms, offices, green houses, and every description of apartments, with full particulars of their peculiar advantages, sent tues of "Pans's Pills" in the cure of inverse tu (postage free) on application to RIPPON and BURTON. postage free) on application to Rippon and Burron, disease, that many persons who had been quite hop. Wells-street, Oxford-street, where the Stoves may less of any relief, have obtained a permanent and be seen in use. Price, plain 60s.

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

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the is £57, which please send me in Pills by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for Monison's Pills, which are, in fact, more spurious imitations, are liable to have actions brought against them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to enforce in every case that comes to their knowledge. General Agent for Yorkshire (West Riding). Mr. William Stubbs, 47, Queen-terrace, North-road,

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

OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE' DISCOVERED.

was hung in the middle of of the workhouses. Coro- and to pursue their avocations with a degree of ease age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and the room, and candelabra ner—And was the deceased and comfort they had been strangers to for years, left this document to a relation; it is written on sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d. Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his parchment, and although upwards of two hundred agent, Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by, years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

> Almighty God has caused me to attain to my mira-culous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illuswith ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which trated with Cases, &c. all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein written."

Here follows the receipt:-

"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medica- 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronicle ment. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of Office, Durham; Shillito, York; Advertise Office, "THOMAS PARR."

"Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

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 the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details the first which he did at the advanced of the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details the first which he did at the advanced of the ordinary practitioner. often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects married his first wife, which he did at the advanced of these affections, to point out their causes, and to of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amaz- mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred physical, which are sure to follow from indulgance assistance.

mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred physical, which are sure to follow from indulgance in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in assistance.

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document ncluding Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incur-Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the

ing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The same cause, and can be cured by one uniform from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within

in recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within

treatment. Although powerful in conquering discase, they are as pure and harmless as new milk,

Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that and may be administered with confidence to the period, and Country Patients, by making only one invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who personal visit, will receive such Advice and Mediwill soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent return to strong health, namely, good appetite, and effectual Cure, when all other means have 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

when they make the assertion—that none need desimpure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison

"Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen, I beg to inform all its fatal results are owing either to neglect of you, several persons have acknowledged to me they ignorance.

never experienced so much improvement in their Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each never experienced so much improvement in their Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each never experienced so much improvement in their Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particu- of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he lar, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. be without pain in her head; but, after taking one

"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; in fact, some folk begin now to think they will have no oc-casion to make their wills for the next 50 or 100 Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and years to come.

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

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

Similar letters are daily received from all parts of

the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy. 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.

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 small, and

POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841,

MR. RICHARDSON bega to state that the demand for his popular Book continues unabated. and has now reached higher in circulation than any other Almanac in the Kingdom, proving that the People are anxious to see how the Taxes are square Placeton and Pourses. People are anxious to see now and lakes are squandered away upon Placemen, splendid Paupers, and Government hangers on; and, also, how the Poer are treated by those who plunder them of their hand

THE VESTA PATENT STOVE, 70s. PLAIN. earnings. A spirit of enquiry is on foot: every reader of the Black Book," however bigotted in anti-Redical ism, despite of persecution, is infused into trees

Just Published. BY R. J. RICHARDSON. Price Twopence. Published by John Dunca Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

Just Published. JOHN FROST'S SECOND LETTER TO HE WIFE; with Notes. By R. J. RICHARDSON

Price One Penny. Heywood, Manchester; Clean London: Richardson, Salford. OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hall & 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 perfect cure. To particularise, would be useles: the cases are so numerous. One person was cure of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Astima, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and liver Complaints, sick head-sche, coughs, colds, and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c. From these facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing every person who has been benefited is anxious to

recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—Enclosed is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next JOSEPH NOBLE Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer

23, Market Place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841.

P.S.—I shall be happy to furnish the names and address of persons cured, &c., to any who may require it: letters to be post-paid. IMPORTANT CAUTION .- It has been discovered that

vile attempts have been made to substitute base imitations for the genuine Medicine : in order, therefore, to protect the public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Part's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Su attached to each box, without which none and genuine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each

MOST singular document has recently been Full directions are given with each box.

sent in the Country free, by the post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD; the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye those suffering from the destructive effects of Eresmethod of preserving health, which by ye grace of sive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; is BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY,

Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Baillies, Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dablin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to be had of all respectable booksellers in the United

in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that there is no member of society, by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN. - Sun. Evening paper.

Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square will be replied to, without which no attention can Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-street Leeds.

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON, HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL other.

Cases of every description have all been cured sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night simply by the use of Park's Life Pills, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders.

Supplies Testing from that consequences resulting from that consequences resulting from that consequences resulting from that consequences resulting from that consequences. Self Abuse," may be personally consequences resulting from that consequences resulting from that consequences resulting from that consequences. Self Abuse, may be personally consequences of every description have all been cured sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night and on Sundays till Two, at 13, TRAFALGAB

Having successfully acquired a thorough know ledge of all the various stages of that insidious and searching out and curing disease of however long 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 Those who have been the instruments of restoring erder, or component principles of Medicine; thus this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident, the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood the system becomes tainted. pair, 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."

Impure, and the Constitution ruined with rounds parts of the body, frightful to be seen—often closely resulting and mistaken for discases of a less pair ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Parts be blest with honour'd days. Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his prac-The following letter will shew the high estimation tice, can; with the utmost confidence, even to the these invaluable medicines are held in the city of Lincoln:

What a grief for a young person, in the very prime what a grief for a young person, in the very prime what a grief for a young person, in the very prime what a grief for a young person, in the very prime what a grief for a young person, in the very prime what a grief for a young person, in the very prime where the peculiar nature of minutes of minutes of the peculiar nature of minutes "To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Parr's of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated,

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 Sex may Cure them solves. selves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds. Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barneley.

Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney Street, York.
Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Mas-

chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.

Mr. H. Hunton, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull. Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by It those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all respectable Medicine Vendors. Full directions are given with each box.

Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the addres, either by initials or name,

to the addres, eithe by initials or name,

### Moetry,

TO THE CHARTISTS On, countrymen, on to the fight, The struggle for freedom most dear, Hurl down on the tyrants the blight. Of the hearts their oppression doth sear.

Forget not the honest and brave. Who is tyrast Whig's dungeous are cast And indignantly spurn the base slave. Who with slander their fair fame would blast. Be not lured by the treacherens smile Of base traitors, who seek but your fall

To divert you from liberty's call. Sons of Albion stand firm to your posts-Respond to fair liberty's nigh-That despite of the tyrant's red hosts. Your Charter you'll have, or you'll die.

They'll employ every base, Whig-like guile,

C. WESTBAT. THE RADICAL'S LITANY. From nobles that at court do sit, To rule our land as they see fit,

Whom many a beggar could outwit, Good Lord deliver us From independent gentry, who Consume our grain as locusts de,

And rob the labourer of his due.

From honours being conferred, all Upon the rich, both great and small, A Though with skulls thick as China's wall, Good Lord deliver na

Good Lord deliver as

From Church established by the law And tithes enforced to glut the maw Of every idle strutting daw,

From bishops and all procurations, Synodals and confirmations, And every such like botheration Good Lord deliver us From foul hypocrisy and cant,

And selfish minds of virtue scant,

Of hellish deeds the most compact,

And juggling Methodistic rant, Good Lord deliver na From that cursed thing the New Poor Act. Which Tories sanction, Whige exact,

Good Lord deliver u From bullies, beadles, with their crew Of hellish miscreants, Whig and Blue, Whose greatest joy 's the poor to screw, Good Lord deliver us

From lawyers, policemen, and spies, That deal in fraud, deceit, and lies, Whose devilry the world outvies, Good Lord deliver us

From suffrages of brick and mortar, Likewise elective bribe and barter. With all that's hostile to the Charter Good Lord deliver us.

ALEXANDEB HUISH. Uley, Feb. 14th, 1841.

ENIGMA.

In gothic towers and palaces I dwell, In the deep recesses of the hollow'd cell, In gloomy caves where man ne'er dar'd His form to trust, my plaintive voice is heard, 'Mongst hollow rocks, I take my airy flight, My form secluded still from mortal's sight, Bred by the offspring of the human mind I to the world an instant passage find, Yet short the space of time my life can boast Born in one moment, in another lost, I, once a nymph, sported on the plains, The pride and glory of the neighbouring swains, Till cross'd in love I left my native glade, My form consum'd, and dwindled to a shade.

Local and General Entelligence.

CARLISTIE .- SUDDEN DEATH OF A PAUPER

THERE YERY SUSPICIOUS CLECUMSTANCES .- An inquest

was held before Mr. William Carrick, coroner, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, in Water-lane, on riew of the body of John Caplin, aged twenty-one years, lying dead at the Bog. The result of the enquiry was, to exonerate Mr. Nicholson, surgeon to the Union, and Mr. Routledge, keeper of the poorhouse, from any blame in the distressing transaction, though we have little confidence in the evidence produced, which consisted of that of relieving-officers, and others, interested in patching up the affair, backed out by a number of paupers themselves, who were under the painful necessity of stating what they were instructed to do. The following is the correct statement of James Caplin, brother to the deceased:-John Caplin, my late brother lay sick with me for eight weeks, when, owing to my distressed circumstances, I applied to the parish for relief for him. I received half a crown per week for the space of three weeks; but, on the relievingofficer calling to see him, he found him standing by the fire; in consequence of this, the allowance was stopped, and my brother was ordered away to the workhouse, where he remained six days; but during this time he was set to break stones in an open yard, his own clothes were stripped off him, and he was dothed in the workhouse dress. From the severity of the weather, he was very much starved, and applied for some of his own clothes to put under the other; but this request was refused, and he was compelled to continue to break stones, though in a very poor and unhealthy state, and the weather being very severe. He then came back to me, and I sent for Mr. Reeves, surgeon, who examined him, when I asked him for a line to the relieving officer, but he said it would not be attended to; he then mid "if that man (pointing to my brother) dies, I will hold Dr. Nicholson responsible for his death. I wonder what sort of a man Nicholson can be, to order that man to work." My brother died in a few days afterwards. The doctor then came to me, and asked me what I intended to do, as the disorder my brother had previous to his going to the workhouse, Was not what he died of, and that there ought to be a coroner's inquest. In consequence of this, I ordered an inquest to be held. James Caplin.—This cially that portion which is attributed to Mr. late John Caplin having been sent to break stones; how to reconcile this conflicting testimony we know not. Were we called on to give an opinion, it would be to place as much reliance on the statement of poor Caplain, as those of the relieving officers and miserable paupers, who dared not say a word, however true it might be, derogatory to the character of those they are under. One thing is clear, that Caplin was in a very unfit state to be put to work which we had almost forgot to mention, and that is,

Town HALL.-We happened to call in here the other day, to see what the magistrates were engaged with, when a complaint was made against a respeciable innkeeper, in consequence of the imperfect state of his stable, for the accommodation of the thing. Finally, the innkeeper agreed to make the lings for one month, and his own stable standing unoccupied. During the last twelve months there have not been less than from thirty to forty complaints of this kind, which have always been listened to, and redressed by the magistrates, to the serious loss and inconvenience of the publicans. Government should appoint inspectors to see in what manner the poor hand-loom weavers and their families are domiciled and fed, with a view to see that they are well housed, well fed, and well clothed; for we pledge ourselves they are far better and more useful subjects of her Majesty, than a parcel of azy soldiers, whose horses are as fat and insolent as themselves.—Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM. - BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. This is an old adage, and seems to be verified in the

I.EEDS .- Extensive Robbery .- On Tresday last, a female named Susannah Scott, was placed before Messrs. Stansfeld and Hebden, sitting magistrates, manufacturer, of Morley, gave him a brown paper parcel, containing the sum named, to take care of, while he was ready to go home; he was in the habit of doing so weekly, and Mrs. Ayrey made a practice of locking the change up in a private drawer in the nursery—a room to which the family only had recollected the money, and proceeded to the kitchen for it; when to her surprise she found it was gone. Enquiry was instantly instituted, and a rigid examination made: but without, at that time, producing any effect. On Monday morning, handbills were issued, offering a reward of five pounds for any information likely to lead to a discovery of the property, and the conviction of the thief. During the afternoon of Monday, a servant girl from a beerhouse in Swinegate, kept by Mrs. Booth, went to the George Inn, to inquire for Scott, saying that Mrs. Booth wished to see her particularly. Mr. Ayrey, having his suspicions excited, went over to Mrs. Booth's, and there learns that his servant had, on Saturday, taken a brown paper parcel, containing money, to Mrs. Booth's, and which she said was the amount of a legacy left to her by her aunt, which she had just received; this parcel the girl fetched away on Saturday night, and Mr. Ayrey then discovered that she had taken it to Mrs. Trolly's, in Ebenezer-street, to which place, accompanied by Scott, he went, having previously sent for an officer, who followed them into Ebenezerstreet, where the girl was taken into custody. Mrs. Trolly then produced a rosewood work-box, which she said had been left with her by Scott, and which contained silver to the amount of £47, and Mrs. Trolly said the girl had given her £28s. in loose change to lay out for her. Thus was all the property, with the exception of a few shillings, recovered; and the parcels (containing £5 each, it which the money was wrapped) being spoken to by Mr. Smith, as those which he left with Mr. Ayrey on Saturday, and the other parts of the evidence being detailed to the magistrates, the prisoner was committed to take her trial for the offence at the next

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Saturday morning last, about six o'clock, a fire which might have been attended with the most serious results, broke out in the drying-room, at the flax-spinning mill, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hill, at the corner of Lady-lane and Mill Garth-street, in the rear of the extensive premises of Messra. Jackson, tobacco-manufacturers. to whom the property belongs. It appears that an old and respected servant, named John Sharp, had the care of the drying-room, the floor of which is composed of iron grating to admit the heat, and it is entered from the boiler-house by means of a trap posion is that Sharp, on going to unlock it, had his horse and a horse chesnut. lamp in his hand, the flame from which came in contact, by some means, with the yarn by which municated to his clothes; but a bucket of water being thrown through the grating, so far cleared the fire as to enable him to see his way out, and he fell down the trap door, dreadfully burnt. He was removed to the Infirmary, where he died the same and the fire was got entirely under before seven o'clock, having done damage to the amount of £100. the whole of which is covered by insurance. On Monday morning, an inquest was held upon the remains of Sharp, before Mr. Blackburn, the coronor, when, after hearing the circumstances detailed, the Jury returned a verdict of " Accidental death." was highly respected.

borough sessions.

GLASGOW.—The prosecution of the shopocrats on with unabated vigour before the Justice of Peace Court. Since my last communication, those persons ppointed to examine the boams, scales, and weights have visited Tollcross, Parkhead, Camlauchie, Drygate, Toll Green, and Blue Vale, and have had a goodly number of the honest tea-farthing, rigidlyrighteous, and ten-pound-wise shopkeepers of these villages fined for cheating and robbing the ignorant swinish multitude out of their hard-won earnings, with light weights. In these districts the erime is, Act." if possible, of a still deeper dye, as the population is composed principally of hand-loom weavers, whose average wages do not amount to more than four or five shillings per week. I have made a calculation of the fines of about 150, taken at random, and I find the amount to be £197 6s.; besides, a number, or more simple. of these have been amerced in expences. Who now will have the audacity to doubt that Johnny Finality, the champion general of the Church by law established, the throne, and the aristocracy, has not shewn his great wisdom in thus selecting the shopone law for the rich and the poor, it is said. What arrant nonsense, when we see the contrary every day! A poor girl, working in a steam-loom factory. was sent to Bridewell for sixty days, and her name made public, for purloining about a yard of calico pounds, get off with a paltry fine, which they can you, or, in neglect thereof to forfeit the sum of £5." easily afford to pay out of the plunder, and sacrifice none of their luxuries all the while.—Corres-

WAKEFIELD .- At the Wakefield Debating Society, on the 10th instant, at the Temperance Westgate, an excellent paper was read by Mr. D. Swallow, on Co-operation; after which a holder," with the exception of its use in connection debate took place, which was conducted in the best matement was contradicted in evidence; more espe- of spirit for and against. At the conclusion, it was annuonced that there was a Co-operative Society of elections, is in the first clause for the arrange-Reeves, surgeon; and also the statement as to the just formed in Wakefield, which held its meetings ment for registration, and runs thus :very week, at the house of Mr. Wm. Swallow, Kirkgate, for the purpose of transacting the business of the society, and enrolling new members. It was also announced that there will be a tea meeting on Shrove Tuesday: after which several of the members will address the meeting.

LONDON .- SUNDAY MEETINGS OF THE WORK-ING CLASSES.—A large meeting of the above class in the open air, and which, if correct, would was held last Sunday evening, at the Working doubtless be the means of greatly accelerating his Man's Chapel, Dock Head, Bermondsey; when death. We would caution those entrusted with the after a comfortable tea, two hard-working men lives of the infirm and poor, to be careful how they addressed the meeting on the difference between are them, lest they may be chargeable in the eyes true Christianity and the Christianity of the preof the public, with practising a harshness towards sent day; and also an inquiry into what was truth, them, which the law itself will not justify, much and showed, in a very forcible manner, that the less humanity tolerate. There is one circumstance, people, instead of paying the priest some two or three hundred pounds a year for thinking and praya report that Mr. Nicholson, or some of the party, ing for them, must, in order to arrive at truth, do reated the paupers, who gave evidence, with spirits; the work themselves, by employing the faculties God a circumstance, if true, of a very suspicious charact has given them. The meeting was highly delighted er, for it is certainly not a common practice with and we hope, that, although the priests and the keepers of workhouses, so to act towards a parcel religious bigots are up in arms at this attempt to enlighten the people, it is only the commence between animate and inanimate franchise, making ment of a great movement in this wicked, priest. ridden Babel.-Correspondent.

Ladies Repetiting Burglans.—The Misses Cox, sion, monopoly, or equivocation, we find the several horses of two horse soldiers, who had been billeted of Newton, two maiden ladies, who live on their modes of tenure simplified, by setting forth the spon him. A Captain Somebody said the stalls property, and farm in a small way, displayed great different sorts of possession of a house. We find were too narrow, and that pigs were kept near the courage in repelling some burglars. They were stable. The innkeeper urged, that the imperfect awake by the villains presenting themselves at their state of the stable had been caused by a wicked room door, one of whom levelled a pistol at the horse belonging to the same troop. Here a long sister who was in bed next the door; the object of despitory conversation took place between the ma- his attack fainted away. The other sister, alarmed sistrates and the Captain, as to the right of repair- at the noise, rushed out of bed, and struck the man ing the injury which had been done by the wicked who had the pistol, which she knocked out of his to be specified. Nay, more, to prove still further, horse—the magistrates contending, that the inn- hand. A struggle ensued, and the lady actually we find that the owner may be disfranchised or not working men upon its being re-read. beeper should have his stable repaired; but the succeeded in thrusting the fellow out of the room. Captain told them there was no law for any such She, however, ultimately became exhausted, and was forced back into the room, being so dreadfully beaten necessary repairs; but even this would not do, as with the pistol on the arms, shoulder, and face, as to does the house become the mere post-office, or principle, that "taxation and representation should the horses had been sent to fresh billets; so that the be incapable of further resistance. The noise of the imnkeeper must pay the sum of twenty-eight shil- struggle awoke the servants, one of whom escaped down stairs, and succeeded in reaching a cottage immediately adjacent. Miss Cox was on the point of giving up her purse, containing a considerable amount in geld, as the condition on which their lives should be spared, when voices were heard outside. The burglars then made off.

DISTRESS AMONG THE RIBAND WEAVERS OF CEVEN-TRY.—There are, it is supposed, in Coventry alone, between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants at this time, of whom upwards of 20,000 are journeymen riband weavers. Since the protecting duty has been taken off the imported manufactures, French ribands have from the Charter-franchise, will be found in the fol- three, four, and five hundred per cent. inundated the market, which by some means or lowing clause of penalties :other not only compete with, but entirely take the lead from, the English factors in the home market. When in full work, it is computed that the poor conduct of the charitable gentry of this town, who weavers do not earn more than 7s. or 8s. per week at lof any inmate in his or her notice names aball for the held a meeting in the Town Hall, this week, for the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of the pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of five pounds, and for mirror of the the very extreme, and many of them have wives first offence, incur the penalty of purpose of providing food and fuel for the unem- and large families. Go which way you will, distress ployed poor at this inclement season. This is well; stares you hard in the face, and the poor wretches but it would have been better had they done so two all around are literally starving to death! A man a months since the start of the sta months since, £600 have already been raised, which day or two since died of starvation in Combernere- those always on the spot, and connected with the will be placed at the disposal of Church clergymen. close, leaving a wife who was enceinte, and a large property; in fact, a kind of trust, for the protection

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM,-Mr. Ewart has entered a notice on the Commons' books, that on Thursday, the 25th instant, he will move the apat the Court-House, charged with having stolen £50 poin ment of a Select Committee "to inquire into Old George Inn, Briggate. Mr. Ayrey stated, that sued in the Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, on Saturday last, about noon, Mr. Matthew Smith, Middlesex; and to report thereon."-A most useful inquiry, and one that, if well pursued, cannot fail to elicit much valuable information.

An Underlable Fact .- A fellow was brought up to Marlborough-street Police-office on Saturday, charged with stealing handkerchiefs from a shop in Burlington Arcade. On being charged with the access. On Saturday, however, Mrs. A. at the theft, the prisoner had run out of the shop, but was handkerchief. Mr. Dyer asked why he ran out of open drawer at the side of her, telling her to be sure the shop. The prisoner replied that he was very to lock it up before she did anything else; there were suddenly "taken queer," and he had been obliged at that time only the servants and Mrs. Worth, of to run for it to save his reputation. This part of the measure would confer upon the community at Rothwell, in the kitchen, besides Mrs. Ayrey. The the prisoner's story was corroborated by a "fact" latter, on some account was suddenly called into the little thought of, which everybody who had a nose bar, where she stayed only a short time, when she in Court was fully competent to bear witness to. The

prisoner was remanded till Wednesday. CATHOLIC ASSISTANCE TO A PROTESTANT CLERGYwhich, but for the untiring exertions of the Roman Catholic parishioners, during an entire night, would have totally destroyed the house, out offices, and the corn and hay in the haggard. Nothing could exceed the zeal of the peasantry on this occasion. If it be said that the Dean of Achonry owes his popularity inasmuch as it cannot be denied by his most virulent opponents than Dean Hoare is as good a Protestant. religiously speaking, and as active and diligent in the performance of his duties, as any of his clerical brethren, this affords an evidence that if the Protestant clergy be not universally beloved by their Catholic parishioners, it is owing not to their religious zeal, but to their violent political animosity towards the Roman Catholics.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

PARLIAMENTARY H-O-U-S-E.

and the Suffrage of the Charter ?"-JOHN COLLINS. "We will."-ED. N. S.

As the advocacy of our principles is an undertaking from which we have never yet shrunk and as we have fearlessly thrown down the gauntlet in defence of the principle of Universal Suffrage, as laid down in the People's Charter, against every other description of franchise, we now proceed to point out the striking difference between Universal Suffrage and any definition which can be given of Household Suffrage. However imperceptible the distinction may appear to some door, fastened down by a padlock, and the sup- the difference is as great as between a chesnut

There is no mention of, or hint at. Household the grated floor was covered, and by which the entire Suffrage, with any qualification of residence, from room was soon in a blaze. Sharp gave an instant the beginning to the end of the Charter. The word alarm, and proceeded with the engine-man into the "Household" is only once mentioned; and, in that however, they were unsuccessful, and the engineer, one instance, it clearly, specifically, and unamseeing the danger they were in, got through the trap biguously points out the distinction intended to be door and called upon Sharp to follow him. This made between an elector and a householder. Nay, the fire gaining upon him, and having already com- it assigns to them separate functions as regards the question of franchise; but we will hunt up to it from the very preamble.

The document is entitled :night. Some engines were soon after upon the spot, an Act to provide for the just representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons Universal Suffrage," and so forth.

proceeds thus with its enacting provisions:-"Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the Sharp was sixty years of age, a widower, and has passing of this Act, every male INHABITANT of these left seven children, most of whom are grown up; he realms be entitled to vote for the election of Members of Parliament, subject, however, to the following con- we complain in the Reform Bill; namely, that it view-that whatever House of Commons may be ditions :-

"1. That he be a native of these realms, or of Glasgow, and its suburban districts, is still going foreigner who has lived in this country upwards of two years, and been naturalised.

"2. That he be twenty-one years of age.
"3. That he be not proved insane when the lists of voters are revised. "4. That he be not convicted of felony within six months from and after the passing of this Act. " 5. That his electoral rights be not suspended for bribery at elections, or for personation, or for forgery

of election certificates, according to the penalties of this Now, such are the provisions of the Charter, as in any shape, was designed to damn it. The 17th far as the principle of the Suffrage is involved, and we incline to think that nothing can be more plain

The first mention which we find of a "house" is in the 2nd clause, defining the duties of the registration clerk, and having no carthly reference to the persons as may be necessary; as well as the expence vote. After other matter, it states, that the clerk seepers as his electoral standard of intelligence and shall take, or cause to be taken, round to every honesty, in his humbug Reform Bill? There is only dwelling-house in his parish, a printed notice of the following form :-

" Mr. John Jones, - You are hereby required, within six days of the date hereof, to fill up this list with the names of all male inhabitants of your house of cloth ont of the factory; while these middle-class twenty-one years of age and upwards; stating their men, who have plundered the public of thousands of respective ages and the time they have resided with

> Here is a duty imposed upon householders, or persons in charge of dwelling-houses, with which

> the voters have nothing whatever to do. The next mention which we find of the word "house," and the sole mention of the word "housewith the laying of a tax for defraying the expence

every person occupying or having charge of a dwellinghouse, who shall receive a notice from the registration clerk, as aforesaid, shall cause the said notice to be of every male inhabitant in his or her house, of twentyone years of age and upwards"-and so forth.

Now, from this clause, which appears to have been wisely, jealously, and unambiguously drawn up, after mature consideration, for the distinct and sole purpose of drawing the line of demarcation between the principle of Universal Suffrage, and any definition which could be given to the franchise in connection with a "house" in any shape, we learn the the object of its framers.

The framers, to contradistinguish man's inalienable right from a fictitious and limited substitute, clearly, forcibly, and beautifully point out the difference the inanimate the mere "locus in quo," and assignthe rights of man. Hence, to provide against evathe terms "householder," "occupying, or having charge of a dwelling-house," used as regards the man (and the Charter only provides for the enfranperson who is to make the return; while the age, sex, and time of residence of the voter is the thing entitled to the franchise: while every room may be occupied by a number of qualified electors: hence place of delivery of the several notice papers, with- | be co-extensive"-in fact. Siamese twins. Well. out any reference whatever to its being held, occu- how do they play the juggle out! Why, thus:pied, or kept in charge, as regards the qualification of the person holding, occupying, or having the presented, and property only is taxed." True,

paper shall be left at his or HER house.

said, of wilfully neglecting to fill up his or her notice the second three months' imprisonment."

Now, here again we find a duty imposed upon

We have now, with one single exception, to which we shall presently refer, set forth not only the imargue the principle of the Charter more at large.

large. We have, it is true, shown how it would make a profit of £2,500. uproot vice, and plant virtue in its stead; we have departments, and shown what its effect upon these MAN .- A letter from the county of Sligo gives an | departments would be; but we have not attempted account of a fire at the residence of Dean Hoare, to define any set code of laws which the new state of society would require: upon the contrary, we have ever held and argued that such an undertaking would be presumptuous; in fact, an individual dictato his Liberal political principles, then we say that again, told our readers that nothing more tended If the Government were to lay a duty of fourpence to arm our opponents with arguments and plausible opposition, than the wild chimeras which unfruits of the Charter. While the wisest predictions, with respect to its probable working, are wholly passed over and left unnoticed by the press and its to obey the laws which shall result.".

> been omitted, and a new principle introduced and principle." legislated upon. Of this we cannot give a more perfect or happy illustration than the omission in the Reform Bill of the grand principle,-the only principle for which the majority contended, and which the country carried,-namely, "that taxation and representation should be co-extensive."

We, take then, the Charter, in its present state, as for a first reading.

"THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, being the OUTLINE of human legislation can be perfect; but we look to Tithes; Trustees of Property; Ten Pound House-House of Parliament: embracing the PRINCIPLES of which it advocates, as the means of making in- ment of rates and taxes, description of premises, stitutions under its provisions as wise, as whole-After setting forth the objects of the Charter, it some, as just, and as applicable to existing society, as any measure can be expected to produce. Nav. we even admit, in the outset, that the Charter, in people contended? its details, has committed the very blunder of which not only does not make representation and taxation co-extensive, but it actually leaves the constituent body wholly untaxed,-untaxed for a boon of which they are the especial gainers,-and throws the whole weight of the only tax it mentions, either upon a very small minority of the electors, or upon those who are deprived of the franchise altogether. Here, then, to prove our assertion, we refer to the other instance in which "householders" is mentioned in the Charter. as if the very mention of the thing clause, under the head "arrangem ents for elections."

"That all the expence of registration, nomination, and election, as aferesaid, together with the salaries of the returning officer, deputy returning officer, registration clerk, assistants, constables, and such other of all balloting, ballot-boxes, hustings and other necessaries for the purpose of this Act, be paid out of an equable district rate, which a district board, composed of one parochial officer, chosen by each of the parishes in the district, or for any two or more parishes if united for the purposes of this Act, are hereby empowered and commanded to levy on all householders within the district."

Now, suppose a rural parish to contain twenty thousand acres of land, with two hundred houses, and the land principally in parks and grazing fully resolved upon having nothing else. grounds, there we have the householders liable to distress for the whole expences of the election.

But let us suppose a case where the householder may be disfranchised, and yet have to pay. This fifty-eight representatives, we should find the thing mean that adds importance to our coincidence of would occur in all cases where houses were held by. in occupation of, or in charge of, women. This know no more about the cause of the present general sufficiently illustrates the injustice. A nice dis- distress, or of popular organization, than the child putant may handle it thus: "Why, you give a unborn. Indeed, how should they? They read in landlord a vote out of his own house; while you one book, and the people in another. They fence Be it enacted that every householder, as well as exempt him from payment of any portion of the themselves behind the Church, the army, the navy, tax and lay the tax upon one who has no vote." This the throne, prerogative, law of nations, constituinstance would occur in cases which very often tional power of parliament, and so forth, according filled up with the names, ages, and time of residence, happen, namely, where elderly men decline business to their notions of the several influences of those and let the establishment to a thrifty woman, with branches; while the people look upon all those as so whom the landlord becomes a lodger, and, consequently, a voter; here the landlord would be a voter and yet exempt from tax incurred by the election, while the tenant would be disfranchised and liable never give themselves time to think that that your course. The people are new honest; they are to the tax.

Well, but observe the blunders of our superiors The collective wisdom actually passed a Bill for the establishment of a police force in Dublin, which received the Royal assent; and in its local arrangement for operation, what obstacle does the reader | minished the stakes to be played for. suppose presented itself to its good working! Why only the small omission of not making any provision | public funds and purveyors for public service, had for the payment of the force, which is not a usual, the first pull at the purse; and the masters had the tion not too courteously asked, will convince those ing distinct duties to occupants in furtherance of error with our rulers; but, in consequence of this omission, unhappy Dublin was, for a year, de- a pull out of the land, in the first instance, if made performance of any duty which the advocacy of prived of the blessings of the "boon."

have resolved upon levying it. But does any sane correct? No, it would strike nine out of every ten

Now, let us see how the Reform Bill played the taxation "thimble rig." It acknowledged as its They say "so they are co-extensive; property is retrue, very true; but who pays the tax? the owner We prove our position thus: the Charter does of the property, or the man whose labour brings it not qualify women; while it directs that a notice from darkness to light - from unproductive lumber to manufactured use! The labourer The next striking difference between any property not only pays the direct tax indirectly, but in, or possession of, a house, as contradistinguished he also pays the enormous profit of two, which the direct tax-payer indirectly screws the increase of ten per cent, laid upon the taxes by Mr. Baring? The labourer pays that amount to or shopkeepers, as their tax and profit upon their therefore analyse it in its double bearing.

Firstly-If an increase tax of £200 per acribe handsomely, provided they had the tuckets at the parish of Coventry alone was bestowed upon about their own disposal, but it was not allowed.

| All through is this nice distinction annum is put directly upon a master who employs two classes, each having a totally distinct object in the parish of Coventry alone was bestowed upon about the parish of Coventry alone was bestowed upon a master who employed the parish of Coventry alone was best that the parish of Coventry alone was best the parish of Coventry alone was best that the parish of Coventry alone was best that the parish of Coventry alone was best that the parish of Coventry alone was best the parish of Coventry alone was best the parish of Coventry alone was best the parish of Coventry alone was best

£1,200, in a reduction on labour, upon the £200 tax; chised classes. and if he employed a thousand labourers he would

We state this thus minutely for two reasons pointed out the anomalies and injustice of several firstly-To prove that masters are gainers by taxes so long as they represent themselves, and can screw them out of labour; and secondly-To show the working men the items of which their grievances are made up.

In like manner, if a shopkeeper has to pay ten per cent increase upon his taxes, he makes his profit. tion to universal opinion. We have, over and over no matter what he deals in, by a rise in his prices. per pound upon soap, tomorrow, the man who uses it would pay sevenpence; and this is the thing to digested opinion may parade as the anticipated abolish which some of our friends are foolish Chartists. Fudge!

ground of opposition. Our motto has ever been, have defined. The long denunciation of abuse very vote out of one house, according to the terms of arm the people with their rights, and we are ready naturally inspired the non-elective portion of the community with confidence in their old We take the Charter, in its present state, as leaders—the implacable enemies of Tory abuse. The THE CHARTER SUFFRAGE versus THE the mere declaration of a principle; and in such new system was to simplify all that was complex. form we have no right to expect to find it more Well, the leaders and people joined were perfect than the Acts of our wise and paid rulers in irresistible : they carried that same principle ; but "Will you be kind enough to point out the dif- a similar stage. If a Minister-a paid Minister- when agitation ceased, and active legislative ference between my definition of Household Suffrage moves for leave to bring in a Bill, upon a subject power was placed in the hands of those who affecting the interests of the empire at large, no were PRACTICALLY to work out the principle agreed is it even more limited, in legal signification, more is expected from him upon the first, or even upon, what was the result! Just this: that con- than the term landholder! So much for the legal the second reading, than a mere outline of its prin- fidence lulled suspicion, and popular ignorance and ciple. The principle being agreed upon, it goes, indifference allowed the leaders to frame a measure after two readings, into a Committee of the whole as different from that forwhich the people struggled House, with a view to its legal arrangement; and as light from darkness, and then the leaders even in the hands of those of whose fitness the turned round and said, "O! that's the thing we people are "reasonably deemed" incompetent to always meant; and the thing we thought you meant. judge, we find, in nine cases out of ten, that the It is property that is now taxed and not you whole principle, the one thing agreed upon, has and therefore we have worked out the grand

We mention this forcibly to show the absolute necessity of any measure which shall be hereafter framed to regulate the suffrage being so thoroughly agreed upon between those who carry it outside and those who mould it into law inside, as to admit of no mistake. Let any man take a review of a measure which was to simplify the law as regards declaratory of a principle, and sufficiently explicit representation, and he will very soon find that a great portion of the Government's strength con-Are we asked if the details, as they at present sists in tangling the skein and mystifying mysstand, are perfect, or anything like it? We at once tification. Look at Fifty Pound Tenants at-Will; and unhesitatingly admit, that they are not; that | Twenty Pound Non-resident Leaseholders; Ten we could point out, and se could the men who Pound Beneficial Interest; Fifty Pound Freehold: framed it, numerous, serious, and palpable errors. Freemen with their several qualifications; Forty which, under revision, would be corrected. No Shilling Freeholders; Parsons, and their respective time, and the good working of the great principle holders, with the notices of application, payand so forth; and now fifteen new Judges for life to make mystery more mysterious; and, we ask, is that the Reform Bill, the simple Bill for which the

Let our readers always bear this striking fact in called upon to pass the Charter into law, will do it against their will, and upon popular coorcion; but, nevertheless, they will be the body who will have to do it: and the Charter being the next change which we hope to see effected, let us ask what favour its principles is likely to receive from the National Petition groaners!! For this reason, then, it is our duty to sharpen public zeal for the furtherance of the measure; to instruct our readers how to insure the application of proper details for moulding the measure into the very thing they have asked for, and no other, into law ; to create a becoming suspicion and a laudable jealousy, lest a second miscarriage take place through any misunderstanding between the people and those who shall apply details to the principle; and, above all, to close every back door, or passage, by which an escape may be made from the principle of the measure.

No man, in his senses, supposes that the passing of the Charter, as we advocate it, would be pleasing work for any one single member of the present House of Commons. If this be admitted, then upon what rests the people's strength of hope for the full accomplishment of the Charter? Why, doubtless, upon a conviction in the mind of members that the people fully understand what they ask for, and are

If we were desired to pick from the operative class, six hundred and fifty-eight men, of twentyone years age, as ignorant as our six hundred and and respectfully; but it is not so much what you impossible. The members of the House of Commons manyexcrescences produced by class legislation. They never dream that the present distress and discontent animosity by the speciousness of terms, while others' arise out of the failure of the Reform Bill. They measure, in its progression, has gone on multiplying informed; they are intelligent; they are one and all the plunderers, while it has diminished the means of laid upon the right scent: we require no foil to cross power to new hands, and under new circumstances, ranks in disgust, while it would not add a single increased the number of gamblers, while it has di- convert to our force. Household Suffrage would

Formerly, our Parliaments, as trustees of the second pull out of the residue, the labourers having for whom we write, that we shrink not from the idlers by speculation. But, by the Reform Bill, their cause imposes upon us; while we have an Now, the Charter Committee have, at all events, the power was thrown into the hands of the owners equal confidence that Mr. Collins will now see thought of the needful, however inconsiderately they of property made by labour; and the masters, in that we had reasons, cogent, full, and ample, without their covetousness, are pulling, and pulling, and recourse to any factious feeling. for making pulling so hard, and the House of Commons is so that comment which has extracted from him so chisement of such) suppose that such an error would completely at their mercy, that, in a short time, our erroneous an opinion. We do not belong to that be even left for a committee of the whole House to rulers will find that they must be content with a class who would prostitute themselves to the supsecond pull, and that very little will be left them port of a mere distinction without a difference for after the gamblers are satisfied.

Fourteen days now creates a greater revolution in the money market than fourteen years formerly. The raw material is now purchased at Liverpool on fourteen days' eredit; and as speculation increases credit will multiply, but confidence will become diminished, which must also be paid for by increased discount, commission, and inconvenience. On all this the masters, as long as the things holds, will have a profit, which labour will have to pay: and. then, labour will also have to pay for Rural Police, and all the means of coercion for upholding this unnatural and artificial state of things.

Having said so much upon the necessity of a perfect understanding between these who are to ask and those who are to give, and upon the abases "That any person who shall be convicted, as afore- from the labourer and consumer. Who pays which are to be corrected, we again ask if the gamblers are going to allow the stakes to be whipt up all at once by Universal Suffrage ! If the reverse of apology; it is but a condensation of that knowledge Government, and four times as much to the master s, this is conceded to us, we then ask if they are likely to join in the enforcement of any description of and which we thus give back in a more digested liability. We must make this very plain; we will franchise, call it by what name it may, which will form. produce such a result.

exact amount which, in such case, deducted from smother Universal Suffrage, when it shall have the wages of each man, would balance the loss, but attained meh a height as to arrest public attention. plied, but the well-defined distinction pointed out in he makes a sweeping reduction to cover losses; and, The more dependant classes use it selfishly, for the in silver, from the house of Mr. John Ayrey, the the general management and medical treatment pur- the Charter, between property of any description in order to expose to the labouring classes the purpose of enfranchising themselves, and thereby and the right of the voter. We proceed, then, to show nations of the system, the 500 men would con- enabling them to obtain, as we before stated, a license sider themselves honourably dealt with if the to play chicken hazard, while the great gamblers We have always declared for the principle, the master said, "I must take a penny a day, or sixpence play for high stakes at the great Hell; and the whole principle, and nothing short of the principle; a week, of each man's wages to meet this new result would be, a further augmentation of players in fact, for the spirit and essence of the Charter; imposition." Well, what would be the result? That and a further diminution of the stakes played for. setting forth Universal Suffrage as the axis, the he, by such reduction, would fob £650 a year, to The players at chieken hazard would take care that pivot, upon which the several other questions pay a £200 pound tax; and, as it is much more their means should no longer furnish fends for those time the money was brought, was giving the breast to an infantin the kitchen, and Mr. Ayrey laid it in an handkerchief. Mr. Dyer asked why he ran out of leave that we have most germulated and they would lustily claim the privilege say that we have most scrupulously avoided enter- than sixpence, he would make a profit of plundering those below them, or the unenfran-

And now for the direct answer to Connue's short

He says-" Will you be kind enough to point out the difference between my definition of Household Suffrage, and the Suffrage of the Charter ?" We

There is just this difference:-That there is no mention of Household Suffrage, or House Suffrage of any kind, in the Charter. The difference between Fleusehold Suffrage and Universal Suffrage, qualified by residence in a house, is as great as the difference between landlord and tenant; as great as the difference between fund-holder and fundpayer; as great as the difference between a Protestant parson and his Catholic fleeged flock: enough to believe those very parties would join the in fact, as great as great can be, and fer this one simple reason, if we had no other-that, by any Now we come to closer quarters with our subject. definition, which art could put on the term "Houseopponents, the most incoherent anticipations of the The people joined the House of Commons' leaders hold" Suffrage, not more than one person could vote most rambling brain are anxiously seized upon as for the Reform Bill, upon the principle which we out of a house, be it never so large; while fifty may residence contained in the Charter.

Landholder means one person who has some title to. or possession of, land; fundholder means one person who has property in the funds; and householder means some one person who holds a house in his or her actual possession. Possession is not necessary to constitute a landholder; possession is necessary to constitute a householder, and therefore, definition: and now as to the consequences of agitating under a defined term, intended to be more comprehensive than its legal or received acceptation would admit of.

If the word "Householder" is most innocently used as a means of catching the timid or courting the doubtful, it will be most viciously applied by those who are to frame the law, after public opinion has decided upon the principle. We have already shown how misplaced confidence and want of jealous watching, destroyed the identity between the People's Bill and their Leaders' Bill, We have shown how mystery was more mystified, when all thought they were agreed upon the principle. And if to-morrow, there was a measure about to be legislated upon, based upon popular demand for any definition of Household Suffrage; or, if the very name was mentioned, the people would have no just cause of complaint if they received a Bill, based upon the legal, the common the only acceptation of the term, namely, a right to a vote vested in every householder, which means one person who holds a house from another. or occupies one of his own. The term would not even extend the right to occupants, or persons in charge of dwelling-houses; much less would it extend it to persons residing or lodging for any term ; and, so far from a set of bears tied to stakes and legislating with sick hearts, extending the accentation of the term "householder," we should, in about the nine hundred and fiftieth clause, and, when excitement had wholly passed away, find a nice question; first, for the solution of registering barristers, and open for the judges upon appeal, and then for the people, when they had been fairly humbugged out of their measure, and wearied into apathy.

We are engaged in preparing a clear and intelligble case to submit to a dogged and a hostile jury: the Household Suffrage party are engaged in supplying quirks, quibbles, and points, to mystify the jury, and evade our just claim.

We may be asked if residence is not a description of tenure which would operate unfavourably towards the claimants? We answer, no: tenure is a title derived from the superior lord, while residence is derived from the mere occupant, and residence is a thing with which no landlord, or combination of landlords, could interfere to any injurious effect. and for this simple reason: where there is a demand there will be a supply; and if all the landlords-inchief of a voting district were to set their faces against allowing Chartist voters to obtain a qualification by residence in premises over which they had controul, yet would there always be found a sufficient number of householders, independent of landlords, or living in their own houses, to furnish residence to Whig, Tory, or Chartist who would pay.

Mr. Collins may say, "Why, that's what I meant." We know it, Mr. Collins; and therefore have we treated your question seriously, elaborately, opinion, as the construction which others may but upon your meaning. And now, to put you in the best position which you could desire, we not only admit the sincerity of your meaning, but we also admit, for argument's sake, the truth of it-namely, that your definition of Household Suffrage and the Chartist Suffrage are identical. Then, Mr. Collins, call the spade a spade. The false bait won't catch a single mackerel, while it would lose many a sprat. If you are still to preserve the principle of the Charter Suffrage, hope not to soften middle-classperversion of your meaning may place a rock in the plundered: in fact, that it has, by a transfer of it. The very name would take hundreds from our

> present poverty. We trust, that our willingness to answer a questhe purpose of maintaining party ascendancy by actious warfare.

represent monopoly; Universal Suffrage would re-

In conclusion, we beg to thank our friend for being the cause of thus drawing us into a new field: we feel assured that it will satisfy all parties, that the people's cause requires but a fair stage and argument to prove its justice; while the happy result will be to unite us all once more in a bond of brotherly love and union, marshalled under the old banners under which we have been so long accestomed to fight and conquer.

We now, after our two weeks of bickering, tonder the olive branch : but our union and our love must depend upon a thorough understanding that Universal Suffrage means no other Suffrage; and that every man who seeks, henceforth, to preve otherwise, calls the Star his enemy.

We trust that the length of this article needs no which we have derived from the "ignorant" people.

"Universal Suffrage" 19 OUR PRINCIPLE. The demand for Household Suffrage is made by "No SURRENDER" OUR MOTTO. We trust that Corrient and Comestic.

UNITED STATES. respecting the differences between the British and the officers to get their society enrolled, as thure United States Governments. The unpleasant case was no security to any party as it at present stood, of Mr. M'Leed, who is still in prison, has not im- for in all cases the money paid in might he reproved in its aspect. And another case, not very covered in that court. has arisen; a civil action for trespass had been brought against a Mr. Jackson, the prize-master of a vessel seized by a British war-brig on the coast of Africa, the seizure having been pronounced illegal by the American courts: Mr. Jackson pleaded the extern of his superiors, but he was held to bail to arswer the charge. The rancour excited by the "THERE IS NOT ONE LAW FOR THE RICH M'Leod controversy seems to have given a new impalse to the dispute about the boundary. Some of the States had tendered their assistance to the Rederal Government in support of the national "konour." This quarrel also appears to be redupli-Eated in an attempt to assert the rights of the Union over another disputed territory. Small border collisions contributed to foment the bad feeling which prevailed. If the two Governments do not settle the quarrel soon, mischief may occur which they will bequeath to posterity to repair, if

THE REPORT that Captain Harvey Tuckett had gone abroad is without foundation. Captain H. Tuckett is at present in London.

THE CONTENT CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.-The accounts received from the United States, by all the Earl of Cardigan, late of the parish of Wandsworth. recent arrivals, concur in representing the crop of in the county of Surrey, on the 12th day of September cotton as smaller than had been previously cal- in the 4th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady culated upon; the current estimates being from Victoria, with force and arms at the parish aforesaid 1,680,600 to 1,650,000 bales, whilst some of the let- in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of ters reduce the amount as low as thirteen or four- the Central Criminal Court, with a certain pistol then teen hundred thousand bales.

THE WHEAT CROP.—As some apprehension is felt respecting the effect of the late intense frost on the wheat plant, we have taken considerable pains to collect as much information on this subject as possible, and feel great pleasure in stating, that the majority of the reports are decidedly favourable, the blade being generally described as wearing a healthy appearance on emerging from its covering of snow. -Mark Lane Express.

PARIS AND ROUES RAILWAY.-We hear that Mr. Brassey, the great railway contractor, has taken the contract for the whole line at £1,000,000 sterling, and that he has given the planting and lining of the Southampton Independent.

#### Colonial and Provincial.

CANADA.—Private letters have been received from Canada which communicate a fact of great importance. Sir James Stuart, the Chief Justice of Quebec, is said to have resigned his seat in the Special Council of Lower Canada of which he was the president. At all events, he is no longer Lord Sydenham's chief adviser, but has openly disagreed with the Governor-General, and quitted Montreal for Quebec. The particulars of the difference are not yet before us; but we should not have mentioned accuracy of the above statement.—Colonial Gazette.

NEW ZEALAND.-The intelligence from New Zealand is deeply interesting. Colonel Wake-field had returned to Port Nicholson, after having appears to have executed with his usual businesslike tact. On his return to the South, however, he: found the settlers in a state of the utmost excitement, the same evening. about the arbitrary proceedings of the New South Wales Government in relation to land-titles in New Zzaland. They felt that their property and all the of alarm and indignation, they were preparing to Agricultural labourers accused of rioting. resort to some extreme measure, such as abandoning the colony, and escaping from persecution by removal to some region independent of England. Cook "GUILTY"!!! Celonel Wakefield succeeded in allaying these extravagances, and in directing the activity of the colonists to the more practical object of counter- neck till he was dead! dead!! dead!!!" acting the effects of ignorance and the land-shark. interest in Sydney, by rational but forcible representations.

SEVERAL PERSONS have been recently apprehended on suspicion of having stolen the jewellery, to the amount of £10, taken from the premises of Mr. H Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be at liberty to shoot Howard, isweller, Manchester.

formed, both in and around London, are almost beyond calculation; indeed, to such a pitch of en-Tate houses to confer on the best means of extending their principles still further. Societies are abon: to be formed in Hampstead, Highgate, Kilburn, Kenits worst enemies could offer, by destroying that striking AT one of their order, they bond of union which should ever hold such societies. THE POOR SHALL MAKE WAR UPON THE BICH!!! tegether. First, they are divided upon religion. The bigotted Protestants cannot agree with the Catholics, though the Catholics would willingly agree with the Protestants; thus, we have Catholic and Protestant societies. Then come the Law-church Protestants (Tories,) and the Dissenters (Whigs, &c.) They cannot agree! so here we have two societies— to say nothing of Methodists, Calvinists, and the like. This, however, is concerning religion only; there is not so much cat and dog play, as regards so indeed might be the Chartists, if they could but subserv to be gagged—that is, not to avow their principles, or contradict any lies they may hear upon the consequence. The teetotalists, taken as a whole, though evidently a beneficial society, tell sad lies; they would persuade you, that by abstaining, you: additional taxes, upon tea and sugar, bread, &c., indeed, everything else, would swallow up all their savings; and if a Chartist attempts to show this, bang he goes off the platform; immediately the police-spies are called in, and he is accused of creating a disturbance, with an attempt to break the peace. The formation of Chartist rectotal societies of late, has, however, in a great measure, remedied his just pretension to popularity was based. this evil. The Chartists have now associations of their own, and can express their sentiments as they please, without giving offence to the fanatics who oppose them.

their life's blood, for asserting their right to meet; and but for the manly determination they evinced. that right would have been for ever abrogated. 'Tis true that many an attempt has been made upon it cause. These documents bespeak a foregone conat the present day; but right and might, on the part clusion, and hold out a warning to all who shall of the people, has at length settled the question, and if we except America, &c., this is the only to its fullest possible extent. This brings me to the O'Connon himself, or an angel from Heaven, were main point of this article. The courage displayed by the leaders of the present political, social, and ancestors would have thought wonderful, are now those contained in the People's Charter, a Scotch got up by boys-nay, more, they have organised Associations which their grandfathers, in the palmy days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, would have as to groan at him, and declare him a traitor." trembled to have had a hand in. And why! Because they lacked moral courage, and had too great a respect for bad laws. Wales has had its Youths' Chariest Associations, whilst London abounds with same time, we cannot let the present opportunity for their noble endeavour to emancipate themselves of appeal. from that werst of all slavery—without which none: drunken vices of their parents, their friends around them, &c., and in others animated by what their. fathers have done in the good cause, confer together; sweetings can tell what (if we except the awful rule ! Are the laws in their hands more mildly Enthusiasm is of course not wanted, and many of trions class, deliver speeches (of the moment, not set of those below them in station ! enes) which, for talent and classical reference, prove them not only to be deep-thinking youths, but shew stediastly in their career. Temperance is the foun- that it has been a purely middle-class measure 1 and dation of liberty, and we are happy to find that they have so many supporters, not only amongst their own class, but among the middle classes, many of whom attend their meetings, and contribute liberally. We are glad of this, not because we value the middle class more than the industrious, but because we are desirous that the good of all classes should be united in one common cause, and that for the social thus :- "Because we had no trial of them, in the escaped the devil's fangs, but we cannot afford to benefit and happiness of all; and this, we think, first place, and ignorant of our own strength, and bestow much commendation upon his satisfied and temperance, as a first rational step, will effect.

brought before the Court of Requests, Manchester, the officers of a Sick and Benefit Society, were made

## THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR!!"

THE ILLUSTRATION.

In the month of September last, Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, went out with a pistol loaded with ball, and, standing opposite to a person named HARVEY TUCKETT, deliberately shot the ball into his body, seriously and grievously wounding him. For this shooting of HARVEY TUCKETT, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court in the following words:-

The jurors of our Lady the Queen, upon their oath. present, that the Right Hop. James Thomas Brudenell and there loaded with sunpowder and a leaden bullet at and against one Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, then and there being, then and there feloniously and unlawfully did shoot, with intent thereby, then and therefeloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought. the said Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett to kill and made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity,"

On Tuesday last the culprit took his "trial" a the Bar of the House of Lords, for this offence. Witnesses were examined, who PROVED that his Lordship shot the man HARVEY TUCKETT: that they hedges and slopes to our townsman, Mr. Rogers. - saw him do it—that they saw him fire the pistolthat they saw HARVEY TUCKETT fall to the ground

wounded, the ball being lodged in his body. Notwithstanding this direct and conclusive evidence, that the Earl of CARDIGAN did shoot and wound Capt. HARVEY TUCKETT, their Lordships unanimously declared him to be "NOT GUILTY."

THE CONTRAST.

In the year 1830, one HENRY COOK, a labouring man, of Micheldever, in Hampshire, was in the streets during a disturbance arising out of the the circumstances unless assured of the perfect introduction of thrashing machines, by the farmers. One BINGHAM BARING was also there, employed in what he called "quelling the disturbance." Cook and he came in contact. Cook, having in established the most friendly relations with the his hand a large hammer, struck at BINGHAM Governor; a task of delicacy which the Colonel Baring, but did not harm him; for the said BINGHAM BARING was seen actively employed in the streets

For this "striking at" BINGHAM BARING, HENRY COOK was indicted and "tried" before the Special fruits of their exercions were threatened; and, full Commission sent out by Earl GREY, to "try" the

The Jury-(not the House of Peers)-prenounced rheumatism, and gravel.

THE LABOURER WAS HANGED!!

THE RESULT. a man " with intent to kill, or do him some grievous TEMPERANCE Societies in London.—The cause of bodily harm," and not to be hanged, -no more labourtemperance is progressing here at railway speed, ing men shall be tucked up " by the neck until they and the societies that have been, and are being are dead" for "striking at,"-not SHOOTING, mind,-a rich man !!! We are told "there is not thusiasm have the majority of its members been one law for the rich, and another for the poor:"
wrought, that they even hold meetings in their pri-there SHALL NOT BE such a measure of "justice" again meted out to the poor,-after this case of CARDIGAN'S,-as was meted out in the case of sall-green, &c. There are different sorts of tectotalists, COOK!! No! No! The rich must not again all averse to each other! And this, perhaps, de-make war upon the poor, by hanging a man for stroys the harmony of it more than anything which "striking ar" one of their order;——if they do,—

# SPIRIT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

THE WORTH OF AN ALLIANCE WITH THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

will be a rich man at the end of the year, although mistaking of the cause for the effect. Never was and all the O'Connell's, but we find also the to every well-thinking mind, it is evident that the there a more lenient censor, or a more forgiving redoubtable Mr. E. PROTHEROE, M. P. for Hali-

If we required proof more immediately confirmathe full and ample records of public opinion from THE YOUTHS' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS.—Time numerous towns and villages, wherein we find was, when our forefathers paid dearly, and with a spirit which not only justifies our encomium, but more than rewards us for all our trouble, auxiety, and watching, for the people's stagger, even by a hair's breadth, from the centre to propose a desertion of the Charter, and a resolu-

means to an end. The question which next presents | matter.' Youths' Temperance Associations, the youthful itself is, what is that end? As a matter of course, members of which evince a spirit and determination a middle-class Government; that is, middle class Mr. Blaker has received the least favour and lenity to go forward in spite of every opposition and per-secution, that is truly laudable. Let us shew our ascendancy—a placing of the whip in the hands of the prosecuting Whigs, for in fact the centleman himreaders how these Societies are formed. We have the gentleman's gentleman, for the gentleman him- there can be no great thanks due to a tyrannical it on the authority of the members themselves, and self-instead of wrenching it out of the hands of persecutor, for capriciously abandoning his victim, can, therefore, vouch for its authenticity; at the both. This is bringing oppression nearer to the after he has ruined him. From this notice, howescape, without tendering them our meed of praise slave, and making his tyrant's heart his only court ever, we learn the lengths to which a Whig Re-

are not its fruits daily, nay hourly, felt in the increased, and still increasing, poverty and despondency of the producing multitude !

"But, why," says a blistered hand, from Barnsley. "have we been so often duped !" and he answers thus :- " Because we had no trial of them, in the escaped the devil's fange, but we cannot afford to

an organ which, God bless it, threatens to desert us of Mr. BLAKEY, who, in our conscience, we believe, There is little of interest in any of the journals whom they attempted to trick out of the burial if we desert ourselves; this is reversing the old order had nothing to fear from an honest Newcastle jury, from North America, except the further accounts allowance for her husband. The Chairman advised of things, and making men honest whether they will who have shown themselves just, honest, and imparor no."

With these and many such assurances of public estimation, we feel encouraged the more fearlessly to hold on the direct tenor of our course for the full recognition of the whole principle of "Universal Suffrage and no surrender." Not that other circumstances would at all alter our determination. It was the saving of an ancient philosopher, "that he would be virtuous for his own sake, though no one should know it; as he would be clean for his own sake. though no one should see it." So we would be honest for our own sake, though no one should approve it.

# THE WHIG PIG AND TORY BACON.

Some of our cotemporaries are just beginning to find out what we told them three years ago; that the present Government was the most perfect Tory Government ever yet in office. A Tory Government. with all the sweets of Tory principle preservation, without any of the bitters of responsibility. But state of health; many appear to think, that, because PEEL is satisfied with things as they are, that 'ergo,' there will be no change for yet a little.

In this narrow view, they lose sight of the lice upon the beetle's back in the all-absorbing thought of the beetle's self. They appear to forget that KNATCHBULL, GOULBURN, HARDINGE, TENNENT, and now the two GLADSTONES, together with a whole host of locusts, are not as well able to be satisfied murder, against the form of the statute in that case with things as they are so the wealthy Baronet is. Sir Robert has property to protect, and the lice trates orders were that Messrs. Hill, Hobson, and have property to get-a very striking difference. PERL also knows full well that the thick blood of the heir of the house of Derby is boiling in a rival's veins, and that the hollow voice of hunger cries "on, which they are put upon and cross-questioned by Stanley, on," from a million helpless dependants.

Is any man so demented, or so bad a judge of human nature, as not to know that the very thought | Mr. O'Connor. of Stanker haunts every slumber of the cautious Sir Robert. O, for the house of Derby to play second fiddle to a bloodless leader! No. no; it is too much for human nature, and far too much for inhuman nature. STANLEY will force PEEL, and THE LORD WAS SET AT LIBERTY! that ere long, into the very lap of Whiggery. Did not our wishing-cap inspire us, even before the recent tilt upon French alliance, foreign policy, and Irish Registration, and tell us that PEEL sincerely wished the Earl of DERBy in heaven, in order that his hopeful son, STANLEY, may fill his place in the Upper House. In four, nay, three, two years, STANLEY will be the brigand chief, and a better his followers could not desire; he will stuff them with Protestant churches, and wash them down with

## POOR CLAYTON.

under a concatenation of disorders, from the very tives (!) may suppose that the people are indifcommencement of his imprisonment. He was fifty- ferent to his suffering, and may hereafter cite his five years of age, and was afflicted with asthma, case as a precedent for like unopposed barbarities.

The Judge sentenced him "to be HANGED by the not "ignorant" or "misguided" men, are confined for workshop in the kingdom. To it in good earnesta contempt of the High Court of Parliament. They | None can surely refuse this trouble for one who has receive courtly visitors, and hold levees every day. | never thought any trouble too much for the redress They have superb apartments, and enchanting exercise-ground. From luxurious living, they become No more hanging of labouring men for " striking afflicted with ennui, lassitude, nervousness, and re-AT" relations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer! pletion. An apothecary tells the House that he thinks exercise is necessary for digestion, and for the better regulation of the liver and the biliary Fracinus.-Certainly not without your wife's conorgans, and they are liberated. CLAYTON has gravel, asthma, and rheumatism; and he dies in prison at the age of fifty-five. What is the reason of this? One was a rich oppressor, and the other a poor

> It is every day's practice to release prisoners in ill health from confinement, although our officials allowed poor CLAYTON to die, and actually forced O'CONNOR from a sick bed to a felon's dungeon, in the very teeth, not of certificates, but of the OATHS of two of the most eminent practitioners, and a certificate from their own surgeon of the Queen's

# ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Of the iniquity of the Keane pension " job," we shall just here observe, that such things, in the Oxeof our ablest historians has truly said, that "the teeth of unexampled national poverty, will lead to people are very seldom wrong, and never very long a demand for a Republic, which it will be found political principles; many of the Whigs and Tories, wrong." Increasing knowledge, and a wise direct impossible to resist. Voting for this infamous are "all hail fellow well met" at their meetings, and tion of it is, day by day, lessening the frequency of "job," we find almost the entire "tail"-Messrs M. O'CONNELL, M. J. O'CONNELL, J. O'CONNELL, It has been a fashionable device to cover the W. S. O'BRIEN, and MORE O'FERRALL, all in a Whig economy; if they do, immediate expulsion is deeds of treacherous public men, by proclaiming lump; while among the forty-three who opposed it. the ingratitude, inconstancy, or inconsistency of the not one Irish member appears. In the majority. people. This is mere cant; a perversion of terms; a we not only find PREL, STANLEY, Col. PERCEVAL. tribunal than that of public opinion; in fact, its fax; and for this, (if there were no other very virtue—too much forbearance—becomes its cause of complaint against the nominee of Mr. greatest vice. Never has there been one single in- Coroner Attorney Brewer Stocks) we call upon stance of the people deserting a public man until the honest men of Halifax to "serve him out." that man had deserted every principle upon which Here is a mighty pretty "Radical" (!) voting for the robbing of the people to pay £2,000 for three generations, to a fellow who has been already more tory of our assertion, we have it now before us in than ten times paid for upholding tyranny by phy-

> MR. BLAKEY AND LORD NORMANBY. In the Tyne Mercury we find the following pre-

cious sample of Whig liberal tactics:-"THE PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. BLAKEY FOR LIBEL.-We are enabled to state that the Marquis of Normanby, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the country in Europe that enjoys the right of meeting of the Charter road. One writer says-" Nay, if Home Department, has recommended the magistrates of Newcastle either altogether to withdraw the prosecution against Mr' Robert Blakey, for a libel published in the Northern Liberator, or to allow him to plead guilty, temperance movements, seems to have animated their tion of any definition of Household Suffrage, or even on an understanding that he will not be brought up for sons to emulate them; and meetings which our Universal Suffrage, with other restrictions than judgment. Mr. Blakey and his friends had applied to Lord Normanby to make this application to the authorities of Newcastle. The principal grounds stated moral-force audience would so far lose patience, by his Lordship are, that the appearances of the times since the publication of the libel have materially In speaking, then, of an alliance with the middle changed, and that the Northern Liberator has ceased to exist. We are not aware, as yet, whether the auclasses, we must presume that it is proposed as a thorities have come to any determination about the

Our object in inserting the above, is not to show that formed Government will go, to subdue the spirit of What does our present system lack of a middle the press. Here we are distinctly and unblushingly other can exist—mental slavery. And now for the class ascendancy in all administrative matters! told, that Lord Normanny himself, has become the disgusted, as they are in many instances, with the Let us suppose the great manufacturing counties of intercessor with the Newcastle magistrates on behalf York and Lancaster; are they not wholly, en- of Mr. Blaker, and two reasons are assigned. The tirely, and exclusively, under the tender mercies of first, that the times have materially changed; the and after several resolutions on the part of the middle-class rulers! Are not our magistrates, the second, that they have succeeded in destroying the majority to go on, the boldest of them is appointed very fountains of justice, of the middle classes? Are Liberator. Now, if the first be a sufficient reason for Secretary, and the honestest Treasurer. They then not the manufacturers, overseers, and all that race, abandoning a prosecution which never should have call a public meeting by printed placards, some on of the middle-classes ! and do they, in either capa- been instituted, and, if Mr. Blaker admits serves; and none but those who have attended their city, furnish strong reasons for love of middle-class guilt by pleading guilty, and, if the material change in the times warrants compromise, does not such a number of orators) a well-conducted affair it is, administered than they would be in the hands of change also warrant the extension of a similar them, though more ventue, and those of the indus- those a degree above them in rank; or in the hands indulgence to, at all events, every poor Chartist prisoner! But what compensation will poor John What is the great grievance of the Reform Act. Bell, the printer of the Liberator, receive for his as stated by all the popular advocates of labour six months' imprisonment for the same libel? Why. a deep research, and a desire to do good, which we less stated by all the popular advocates of labour six months' imprisonment for the same libel? Why, look in vain for from "our rulers," Let them go on since the enactment of that measure! Is it not he has been paid before hand, by the loss of his situation. Thus, in every instance, it matters not how minute, there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Why was not poor Bell counselled to plead guilty, and thereby save the punishment, and keep his place?

We are well pleased that Mr. BLAKEY should have of our own neighbour's feelings, we became an easy therefore lenient oppressors. The fall of the Libera-

CAUTION TO BENEFIT Societies.—In a recent case rought before the Court of Requests, Manchester, benefit to the Whigs than any they rought before the Court of Requests, Manchester, benefit to the Whigs than any they rought before the Court of Requests, Manchester, benefit to the Was better the officers of a Sick and Renefit Society were made.

Our of the National Charter Association, he put me right, and smilingly said that he was better than any they could possibly hope to reap from the incarceration desires his name to be anneaded to the Temporal Court of Requests, were made. tial, upon all Chartist trials.

#### ROCHDALE ELECTION.

Ter the electors of Rochdale look alive. We gave them a hint, some time ago, that Dan and the Whigs would rather see the Devil and his tail walking into the House than see Sharman Crawford. We now tell them that intrigues are going on to prevent it at any sacrifice. We can do no more then sound the alarm; let the troops look out !

#### O'CONNOR IN THE HANDS OF INQUISITORS.

THE following statement has been sent to this office. We give it as received :---

"We, who write this article, are ready to make oath of its correctness to the letter. On Saturday last, the 13th inst., we called upon Mr. O'Counor. at an expence of nearly a pound, for the purpose of transacting some business with him. We were attended, during our interview by the Under-Go our friends judge too much from mere skin irrup- vernor, who, after two or three minutes' stay tions, and fail to look into the patient's general showed symptoms of impatience; and, when we have remained about five or six minutes, ordered us to depart."

"What's the hurry !" said Mr. O'Connor. "Well." said the Under-Governor, "the Governor's at Wakefield with debtors, and I am obliged

to attend to his business." "Well;" replied Mr. O'Connor, " and do I owe any of you so much compliment as to allow my poor privileges to be further abridged for your conve nience! What are your orders? I must see them. And if you are so busy, why not send one of your

turnkeys in the Governor's absence ?" The Under-Governor answered that the magis-Ardill, should have each half an hour at a visit allowed, and all other visitors from five to ten minutes that the turnkeys did not like to come; in fact, that they refuse to come on account of the manner in the magistrates, about every word which passes between Mr. O'Connor and his visitors." "Bear witness to that; two Englishmen!" said

"Well; so they may;" replied the Under-Governor.

'it's true.' Is this to be borne; is this to be tolerated in Christian country, and in the ninth year of Reform !! That a man, for libel, shall be sentenced to seventyeight weeks of solitary confinement, in a condemned cell, over the hospital and the murderer's burying-ground of a felon's prison; and yet subjected to the further indignity of being not only watched, but his every word repeated by hired spies; and no doubt arranged to suit the taste of those who thus become parties to and lend themselves to this refinement upon meanness! O'Connon is not the law's prisoner: he is the victim of revenge-an offering at the shrine of the pettiest personal animosity. He has now endured 40 weeks of unmitigated persecution and ungentlemanlike insult. It is now high time that it should cease. At all events, it is high time for every working man in England to tell WE now learn that the deceased Chartist laboured the House of Commons so; lest our representa-Let petitions be instantly poured in like grape-Now, one word upon this. The Sheriffs of London, shot from every town, village, hamlet, house, and of the wrongs of the oppressed.

# TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

A TRUE CHARTIST .- Thanks.

sent. You ought not, in fact, to think of it. If your wife have been a bad one, you should be thankful to be rid of her on such easy terms; if otherwise, you are a wretch to wish it.

Gainsbro',—The Chartists here complain that the booksellers neglect their orders for the Northern Star, and wish an agent appointed. Let them fix upon some eligible person, and recommend him to the office-he shall have the papers on the same terms as all other agents.

W.—We perfectly agree with him, that it is both "perfectly ridiculous," and "savours much of despolism," when men, professing to advocate equality, expect to be themselves always the fore horse; and wax angry if "their every word be not plainly laid before the public, or the name of other individuals meet the reader's eye before their own.'

S. P., Kidderminster.-We cannot find room for his

THOMAS BEER recommends deluging the "House" with individual, family, and trade petitions, at the rate of 5,000 a week, as a plan, simple in itself, but truly constitutional, and, above all effectual; if not in carrying the People's Char ter, in putting a step to the many notices of motions that are entered night after night, whilst their doors are closed to the voice of the people. PARODY ON THE BONNETS OF BLUE" will not suit for publication. AN UASTLERITE thinks Easter Tuesday would be the

best day for the Oastler tea parties. WASHINGTON .- We do not know enough of the circumstances to answer his question. The indisermons as a general rule.

by Mr. Collins himself. butchered at Newport.

AMOUNT RAISED FOR PEDDIE'S ATTORNEY'S BILL. Money received by John Craig for the payment of Peddie's Attorney's Bill, and paid to Mr. Jackson, of York, by Mr. John Ardill, of the

Star Office: Raised by Subscriptions at Leeds ... 0 8 6 Received from Mr. Hatfield, Dewsbury ... ... Received from Mr. Burnett, Bradford ... ... ... 1 0 0 Received from Mr. Steele, Pudsey... 0 16 0 Received from Mrs. Peddie a Postoffice Order for ... ... Received from Mrs. Peddie an Order

on the Star Office, for money sent to her, to the amount of 2 6 6 Received from Horton ... 0 5 0 £7 2 0

amount claimed being £9 10s. MR. JAMES IBBETSON.-We received a letter from this gentleman, too late for notice in our last. emphatically denying the charge which has been made against him of refusing to sell tickets for the Goose Show to the Chartists of his neighbourhood. He had no tickets but half-crown, eighteenpenny, and five shilling ones; and these he sold indiscriminately to every person who applied for them. ADDRESS TO THE COMMONS HOUSE OF CORRUPTION

in our next. JONES.—The Fleet Papers are published by John Parry, 47, Holywell-street, Strand. They are not stamped; but can be sent through the post for a penny.

oseph Hawksly, file-cutter; Henry Taylor and Henry Satterthwaite, comb-makers; William Spencer, leather-dresser; John Moorhouse, awllade-maker, all of Sheffield, desire to have their names appended to the Total Abstinence Pledge. OHN A. LAWSON, Sheffield, wishes his name to be appended to the Total Abstinence Pledge.

HE POLLOWING PERSONS desire to have their names attached to the article which lately appeared in the Star, on the questions of Chartism and Total Abstinence, signed by Henry Vincent, &c.:— William Worsdell, sub-treusurer; Samuel Healey, sub-secretary: William Padget and Roger Pinder, councillors; Joseph Scholey, Cornelius Toy, Launcelot Toy, James Endrick, George Gray, William Gray, and William Webster, members of the Hull National Charter Association, all of whom are zealous advocates for the Charter, and four of whom are distinguished members and advocates, also, of the Hull Temperance Society, and all of whom are members, and form the Committee, of the Hull and East Riding Chartist Total Abstinence Association.

rance Address of Mr. Vincent, &c.

Krightin.—We have not room for the Ionathan
Wild paragraph this week: it will keep.

G. Thompson.—Both the cases have appeared in the

JOHN KERR AND JOHN BUCHANAN. - We think best not to publish their letter: we have no wish to injure any one not even the ungrateful.

SAMUEL GORDON.—We see not what we can do in OSEPH HATFIELD.—His letter is excluded for lack of

TEMPERANCE" AND "THE DRUNKARD'S GRAVE" shall appear. PORTSEA.—We shall have comething to say on this affair; but not this week.

SPECIATOR.—We have no room. I. B. GRIMSHAW AND THOMAS BROWN. - We cannot answer either of their questions: none of the

money came here.
G. W.—We have not room at present. WILTSHIRB COUNCIL.—Their address next week. 'Sonner on Buonaparte' is not bad: but it will not suit our columns.

WILLIAM THOMAS AND MORGAN WILLIAMS.-We received their letter affirming that the paragraph, about which they had previously complained certainly did not appear in those copies of the Northern Star of February 6th, which they received, and enclosing similar testimony from several persons. We can only account for it on the supposition that the second or third editions of the paper must have been, in that week, sent to Merthyr Tydvil, instead of the first. Paragraphs of mere local interest are often taken out of the first edition to make room for later matter. To convince them that the report was inserted, we have posted a paper of that date to Morgan Williams, in which he will find it. Since writing the above, our Clerk has informed us that, on that occasion, the papers for the agents named in the letter of W. T. and M. W. were not posted until after the first edition had been all sent off, cash not arriving for them till Friday evening, instead of Wednesday. This explains the whole matter.

ANDREW KENNEDY.—We shall have a word to say upon the matter of his letter.

ARAHUB CARLISLE.—The Wigton parcel leaves at the same time as the one for Carlisle. JOHN MORGAN. BRECON. - We have not one copy of the Star for January 9, 1841. A. NEALE, DERBY. - Send the dates of the papers wanted.

TIPPIN, BINGLEY.—Papers can be posted for Ireland free at any time, same as for any part of England. JOHN CLAY.—The order to stop Colclough's papers came too late.

M'Dougall and Messes. Jack and Cubrie, Glasgow,-Their letters came too late for the papers to be posted at the usual time. ALEXANDER FINLAY. - Send the particular address, after I left, and Mr. Wm. Thomason was the seller and the plates will be sent. W. D. E., London.—Yes.

HORSFALL, HONLEY .- The delay complained of is with the Post-office: the papers were posted in

WM. FOLEY, CORK, has not sent his address with the money. F. Andrews.-The paper was posted. FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S

CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS. From W. Young, Witney, Oxford... 0 3 6 .. H. Griffiths, London... ... 0 9 6 .. Lepton, per J. Shaw ... ... 6 2 6 a few friends at Honley Halifax, per Mr. Cross . A middle-class man, at Bradford, once an admirer, now a hater, of Daniel O'Con-... 0 1 0 nell's policy ... a few friends at Morley ... 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From the Torryburn Chartist Asso-... ... 010 0 ciation .. Mrs. Spence, Dundee ... 0 5 0

From the National Charter Association, Derby ... 064 FOR MRS. FROST. From the Members of Dawgreen National Charter Association ... ... 0 5 • ... Thomas Barker, Chesterfield 0 0 7 FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From the Charter Association,

Dawgreen ... ... ... FOR CLAYTON'S FUNERAL. From the members of the National Charter Association, Barnsley ... ... 0 10 6 Brighton ... ... 0 2 0

Daniel Friend, do. ... 0 2 0 ... 0 2 0 H. Griffiths, London ... 0 2 0 .. Lepton, per J. Shaw ... ... 0 2 6

.. Dawgreen, by the Charter Association ... 0 5 0 Campsie, near Glasgow ... 0 7 0 sociation ... FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE ACCIDENT AT CASTLE DOUGLAS. From the National Charter Associa-

#### SECOND VISIT TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR " Pray that the right may thrive! If ever I return to you again, I'll bring you comfort."

tion, Dawgreen, near Dews-

bury ... 0 5 0

Passing through York on a journey to London, I paid a second visit to the chief of the Chartists, in his Castle, or fortress of freedom. The Under-Governor, in answer to my application to see Mr. O'Connor asked me if I had any business with him. I told him my business was to pay my respects to him. After a little demur, he led the way, and we followed him into a long, narrow, and lofty stone passage, which is vidual prevented from delivering his political furnished with a wooden shelf, extending, breast high, sermon might be a competent or a very incompe- along one side. On my first visit, this shelf held a tent person to do so. We certainly do not think number of black pots, filled with a kind of slime, and it either prudent or right in any associated body ranged in a row, with a piece of bread beside each, of Chartists to prohibit the preaching of political intended for the dinner of the felons, who stand while partaking of it. A man was walking from the further LEEDS CHARTIST.—The subject has been taken up | end of this passage. I did not particularly notice him at first, but, on meeting him, we mutually James M'Pherson, referring to the Birmingham recognised each other, and my hand was cordially obsequies in honour of poor Clayton, who was grasped by Mr. O'Connor. He immediately led the there denominated "the first Chartist victim," way up several flights of stone stairs, until we reminds the people that this is not the fact : he came into a dark passage, in a corner of which claims that honour for poor SHELL, who was he opened a door, and we stood inside of his cell. He pointed to a pan upon the fire, and 1830-1 Ditto ... ... ... ... 301 2 G. Kirker. - The persons who framed the resolu- said, "There's my dinner !" Our host did the tions which he sent to us must wait our time. At honours of his prison-house like a gentleman as he is, a fitting time we may tell them all about it: at and, after he had closed the window, which had been 1833-4 present we do not see it necessary.

opened for the admission of free air, we all sat down, 1834—5
The Transportation of John Frost, in our except the turnkey, who stood in an angle where he 1835—6 could see and hear every look and word that passed. There were several bird-cages in the room, but the 1837-8 songsters were mute. Not so, Mr. O'Connor-" he sings

> silenced him. against Mr. O'Connor could have half an hour's conversation with him; it would go far to remove their prejudices. I own myself somewhat of a physiognomist, and I never saw a countenance in which good between the expenditure of the old constables and the sense, good nature, and honesty are more pleasingly police. The answer was, that before the new police marked.

> Mr. O'Connor entertained us with joking upon the was about £15 annually; and the last year, namely, pitiful indignities to which he is subjected. He is not 1840 to March 5th, 1841, the new police cost the town allowed the company of the vilest felons, lest he should of Middleton the sum of £193 9s. 1d. (Groans of contaminate them, I suppose: they are more favoured indignation.) At this part of the proceedings, some than he. He is compelled to take turns with them disturbance took place on account of its being known w when he takes exercise, like "ride and tie," as he the meeting that a reporter to some of the Manchester humorously observed. Nay, he must even wait and papers was in a secluded place. Some cries of "Put watch for the use of that closet wherein devotions are him out" were raised; but he was ultimately requested paid to the goddess Closeins.

for which sum a full receipt was granted, the Governor, but the Governor of all, Lord Normanby, appeared in those papers which this reporter writes for whom we must despise and detest for this abominable. Mr. R. Ward rose, and said he felt sorry that we had treatment of a man as much superior to him as virtue to maintain a force which were walking up and down is to vice. When the Court paramour, Mortimer, the town, doing that which was worse to the people imprisoned King Edward II., he employed two villains than nothing. We had arrived at a pretty pitch of to break his heart, or turn his brain; but all their things, when we must be guarded by a number of non efforts proved fruitless. More wearied with per destitute of every feeling of benevolence, and whose secuting, than their victim with being persecuted, they interest was diametrically opposed to the peace of the at length put a period to his existence by the most township of Middleton. It had been said that the barbarous murder on record. O'Connor's tormentors middle classes had induced the assistant overseer to have been equally zealous to degrade him, and have call that meeting to-night. Who sent for the police been equally unsuccessful. Who does not see that The middle class. Who got up that meeting but the they would murder him in an equally barbarous man- middle class? and there were very few indeed in attenner, if they did not dread the retribution which soon

> I had listened to with a head drooping with indignant shame and sorrow, the true, though untitled nobleman before me, reverted to the cheering prospects of Chartism, which evidently console him for all he suffers. I mentioned the idea which some entertained of a junction with the middle classes. This he demonstrated to be impracticable and impossible. The middle classes are now the mob, and were they suffered to lead they would lead us backward, instead of forward. Seeing that the people will be victorious, they will follow like vultures, for the sake of prey, or, like the fox that stole the prize from the exhausted lion. Like Judas, they would come with a kiss to betray us; but we must bid them get behind us, for they savour not the Charter.

"Shall we. who struck the lion down-shall we Pay the wolf homage; -proffering lowly gaze And servile knees to thrones? No!-prove before

you praise. We had not sat above a quarter of an hour when the trates, thought fit to relieve them, they must have its under Governor said, "Come, gentlemen !" O'Connor police at their beels a long time. He must say his rate accompanied us as far as his prison chain would permit was double the amount it formerly was; he had, there

Council of the National Charter Association, he put me right, and smilingly said that he was better desires his name to be appended to the Tompa toquainted with the place than I.—I asked him the had any commands for London, and he told me to make use of his name to Sankey, whom, I am sorry to say, is very unwell at present. He said, at parting that ten months were over; and I heartily wished that the next eight were so too, for I felt me grief in being obliged to leave such a man in rach

The under Governor had inquired my name of the friend who accompanied me, and on being told that if was Mr. Watkins, from Aislaby—"Ah!" said be that is the chap that wrote in the Northern Starthan was a spy;" I've a good mind to give him a blowing

#### MR. LOWERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,—In answer to your remarks in your last, at to my having, in conjunction with Mr. J. Rucastle of Newcastle, contracted a debt of £40 with the Star office, I beg distinctly to state that, whatever Mr. Rucastle said to you I know not; but, most assuredly, I never was a partner with him in that news agency, or shop, in Grainger-street, Newcastle, that I never authorised him to say to you or any one else, that I was so; that the Northern Star office and all other places that supplied that shop with goods, supplied them to him and in his same and that if he said that I was his partner, he will

That I never had any interest in that shop, her was it ever agreed that I should have any interest but that of my wages as a hired servant to mange that shop; that of the time it was open I only we in it four months as a servant, and did not get helf the money due to me for my wages of service; and the after I had left, Mr. Wm. Thomason was hired in my stead, and continued in it until it closed; in confirmation of which, I can show any one theory of receipts and expenditure which I took from the shop book when I left. That all monies received in that shop were taken by him, kept and disburged by him, J. Rucastle. That no oreditor ever deamed I was a partner; in proof of which, not one, not even the Northern Star ever sent me a bill, or notice or said they had a claim on me.

That as soon as ever I found that J. Rucastle was in your debt, and that of others, and had otherwise used the monies that should have paid you, I then left the shop, and wrote to Mr. Blakey the state of its affairs, declining to continue in it; and the learned that I had been imposed on by Mr. Rucatle, when he told me that Mr. B. was going us partner with him in it, and that Mr. B. never had had anything to do with it than as a well-wisher, That the advertisement in the Liberator of me being the seller in that shop, which I allowed for the purpose of benefitting its retail custom, could not be imputed to me as desiring to lead any creditor wrong, for it never was concealed that I was not a partner; and when I wrote them, it was for him, and by his orders, and they all knew I was not so. I even did not contradict that advertisement and Mr. R. and I were not on speakable terms. lest it might be thought a spiteful attempt of me to spoil the trade of the shop by withdrawing my friends from it; and the advertisement was con

Yours, Robt. Lowert.

# Local and General Entelligence.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OMITTED LAST WEEK FOR WANT OF ROOM.

tinued even after I had opened and advertised

shop of my own.

HUDDERSFIELD.-MIDDLE-CLASS MERCIES.-Apor man named Robinson who has a wife and six childre dependant upon him, who has had no work of any consequence for the last three or four months, and whose family is at this moment pining for the common necessaries of life, had, on Monday last, his house entered by the harlequin deputy constable of Elland, and another nondescript of the same cust from Greetland with him, who seized the clock, a fiddle, a chair, and four historical pictures, for the enormous sum of five shillings and three-pence poor rates, due I suppose to the triune Devil King. One of the monsters who seized the goods, wanted to take the child's cradle, though he saw the babe sleeping on the lap of its mother.

WIGAN.—On Sunday, the 7th inst., the large room of the Commercial Hall was nearly filled by the persons who were present to hear Mr. Isaac Barrow. of Bolton, preach a sermon. Many of the middle classes were present. In the evening, Mr. Barrow delivered another sermon, which produced a very good effect on a numerous assembly.—On Monday evening, the 8th inst., Mr. Bairstow delivered an able and argumentative address, which lasted for nearly two hours and a half; Mr. Hyslop, draps, was in the chair. At the conclusion, thanks were given to the Chairman and Lecturer, and three cheers each for O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the People's Charter.—On the Tuesday evening, Mr. Leech addressed a very numerous assembly, at great length, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout. Mr. Dixon also spoke, in his usual eloquent manner, and moved the following resolution :- "That this meeting is of opinion, that the conduct of the Government to that noble champion of the people, Feargus O'Connor, is unjust. Regal, and cruel in the extreme, and will cause the Government to become much more unpopular than it is at present; and we pledge ourselves to use every legal means in our power to cause an alter-tion to take place forthwith."

MIDDLETON .- COST OF THE RUBAL POLICE -A meeting was held in the Old Boar's Head Assembly Room, Long-street, Middleton, called by Mr. 8 Ramaden, assistant overseer, for the purpose of memorialising the magistrates of Lancashire, praying them to take such steps as will tend to abolish the Rus Pelice from the township of Middleton. The meeting was called for the 15th instant, and the chair was to be taken at six o'clock in the evening. At the time of commencement, the room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The meeting consisted chiefly of working men, with a small sprinkling of the shopocracy. Mr. William Thornley, weaver, was called to preside. Mr. S. Ramsden, assistant overseer, then read over an account of the demand, since the year 1826, of the county, in the shape of county rates, which had been levied on Middleton, and which was as follows :--

Assistant Overseers. f a c 1826-7 John Lancashire... ... ... 1827-8 John and Josiah Lancashire ... 209 2 Samuel Pilkington ... ... 98 18 9 1829—30 Ditto ... ... ... ... 181 2 5 1831-2 1832-3 S. Pilkington and J. Hughes ... 194 5 9 1836--7 Samuel Ramsden ... ... 100 2 3 ... ... 267 18 0 1838-9 ... ... ... ... ... 301 16 his bondage freely." The solitary system has not 1839-40 1840-1 S. Ramsden... ... ... 554 8 2 I wish that those who are the most bitterly prejudiced | The last item being read, grouns of indignation came

from all parts of the room, at the increase which had been occasioned by the police force. The overseer was asked if he was able to point out the difference were put in force the expenditure of the old constable to send a faithful account of the meeting, as it was Now, it is not the under Governor, nor the upper said that many most false and ridiculous reports dance. The middle class chose the men who conovertook Mortlmer and his tools, Maltravers and cocted and passed the law, empowering the Gournay?

Changing the subject of his insulting usage, which laws, and men who could do anything with impunity. Talk about a poor rate! why, it was absolute nonsense The rate called a poor rate was now collected for the rich These things could not be altered by the magistrates The franchise must be extended before they could sholish the bad laws of this country. (Cheers.) Mr. John Wrigley said, a poet in this town had once written

verse he would repeat to them :-" Conscience can never be bought, Courage can never be sold; The coward may die as he ought,

But the good man may ever be bold." He rose conscientiously assured that to abolish the new force was a good cause, and with courage, because no one ought to be afraid of detesting that idle, useless, unconstitutional, and most corrupt new police force If things were to be as they were at present; if the people's condition must never be bettered, if the working class were still to remain the slaves, the oppressed the trampled on, until the middle class, or the magis-

e de la tradição de la compansión de la co

such longer, but he hoped they would not be duped by this or that set of men, but keep to their Charter. Hear! He would read a proposition which he intended to move :- "That it is the epinion of this meeting that Rural Police are an unconstitutional and nacless force, established against the will of a great majority of the people, to coerce the industrious class at the expense of the whole nation; but to memorialise the Magistrate is a foolish and ignorant attempt at redressing our grievances; that there will be no good doss for this country while the men remain in office who concocted the Irish Coercion Bill, the Poor Law bourers, the Gisagow Cotton Spinners, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and imprisoned all the best men in the kingdom, granted twenty millions of money to the West Indian alave-owners, engaged in some of the bloodiest and most useless wars ever known, to put down liberty abroad at our expense, rain our trade, entail misery and slavery in all the British dominions. and, to crown all, and keep us in subjection at home. get rid of our grievances, we must have the House of Commons on the principles of the People's Charter, Ballot, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members of Parliament." Mr. Robert Pearson would second Mr. Wrigley's motion. A question was saked the Chairman if the magistrates had the power to disthe police from this district; but if we had them done away with, in a very short time we might have them in another form, levied entirely on the labouring class member of society must shudder at contemplating. Mr. Robert Wild said he thought what had been said "That whilst we are aware of the horrors created memorial be presented to the magistrates. Seconded by the aid of the cursed New Poor Law, we feel by several Mr. John Smithies said, it had been asked convinced that they cannot possibly be removed how it was there were no more of the middle class until the people are placed in full possession of the present. He could say for one that the room was too Charter." small. He could also say, from experience, that the difficulty there was in collecting the rate was a sufficient objection against the police force. The Chairman then put the resolution and the amendment to the show of hands, when it appeared for a mereparated.

TONGE -- A MEETING TO ABOLISH THE POLICE SUNDERLAND. - MASTERS' TYRANNY-MA-Robert Bridge, "That this meeting views with alarm the unnecessary expence incurred by the constabulary force, and that it is unnecessary." Moved by Mr. Joseph Stanacre, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Partington, " That a memorial be presented to the worsipful the magistrates of the county, at their adjourned metions, to be holden at Preston, on the 17th day of

cen, for the present, and some time to come.

SHEWING AUTHORITY .- On Tuesday morning, David Brear, a poor but industrious man, who resdes at Birkenshaw, but is employed in Bradford, what we have stated above. The man, whose chareason of this uncalled for attack; but was silenced by the jackall, who said he would cast him into the to when we experience such treatment as this from the good old system !

MEETING OF BEERSELLERS.-A meeting of the bersellers of this town and neighbourhood was formall, the Major Cartwright Inn, when it was preed that they, as a body, should exert themselves in the purpose of breaking the trammels by which ter have, for a length of time, been beset. The to give security himself in the sum of £40. how of the common informer are of themselves; efficiently annoying to every individual who is de-Main one for their special protection.

Fat living with him up to the present time. LOUGBBOROUGH. - THE POOR LAW. --

her Poor Law Amendment Act,"—verbatim as re-who had reduced the price.

The Poor Law Amendment Act,"—verbatim as re-who had reduced the price.

Non-intrusion.—A public hesday to Mr. Fielden for presentation, agree-to the decision of the Committee of Manage-

the industrious classes, inasmuch as a consideramail al whose of the would-be called middle class, and

A DEBATI A DEBATING SOCIETY is about to be formed nere, breeze which will short the mouth of the great giant of Chartism.

A DEBATING SOCIETY is about to be formed nere, breeze which will short the mouth of the great giant of Chartism.

It is sweat of their brow.

A DEBATING SOCIETY is about to be formed nere, breeze which will short the mouth of the great giant of Chartism.

Mind Improvement Society." We heartily wish it may sneeced.

London, Feb. 16th, 1841.

fore, cause to complain of grievances. Everybody, LONDON .- TYRANNY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSby the new police. He did not wish the police to appears, from no given cause, thought proper to sop in this town, but the people must set properly discharge a poor man from his employ. The fellow shop in this wan, our them. Were the police of the not only refused to give a reason for the discharge best character? He did not say they were thieves of the man, but at the time he also refused the pay-No; so help him God, to his knowledge, they had ment of wages then the. The poor man, subsepever stolen snything from his house. But he must quently, made application for his wages, but, he not bever that it was more than genflemen could do to pro- happening to uncover in presence of the bashaw, he but their servants from the amorous propensities of was sent empty away until he learned better manthese police. (Laughter.) He would not detain them ners. We have the names, &c., and shall publish them if we hear that the purse-proud sooundrel repeats his insolence.

CARLISLE. Dr. M'Douall gave his second and enormities of the factory system. There would The Doctor spoke for upwards of two hours, taking practised, and enormities and miseries entailed, upon those engaged in the work of factories by that selfish course to, and concluded a long and interesting lecture by calling on the people to unite for the purpose of obtaining the Charter, which would be the following resolutions were passed unanimously:-That while we condemn the horrors and enormities of the factory system, so ably exposed by Dr. have established the Rural Police. Therefore, to M'Douall this evening, we cannot but revert to the ishuman and cold-blooded attempt on the part of Commons on the principles of the People's Charter, Lord John Russell to prolong the powers of the La Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by three Somerset Kings, also the Poor Law Commissioners, to inflict misery and degradation on the people, and desiroy that good feeling which ought to exist between the higher and industrious classes of this country, and which system, if continued, will pense with the police? The Chairman said he did entail misery sufficient to create a spirit of disconthink the magistrates had the power to dispense with tent and disaffection, which would render life and property alike insecure, and might be the means of creating riot and bloodshed, such as every good

was most useless; he should, therefore, propose that a by the factory system, and enormities committed A vote of thanks to the Doctor was then proposed, which was carried amidst foud cheering. About 20s. were collected at the door during the two nights, for the sufferers at Castle Douglas. NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE, ---- MR.

morial there was a very small majority. The HETHERINGTON'S PROSECUTION.—It is intended, in Assistant overseer then read a memorial, which the course of the ensuing week, (we understand on was something similar to those of Butterworth, Cas. Wednesday evening) to hold a public meeting in tleton, &c. This was agreed on without alteration. It Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to consider the propriety of was agreed that the assistant overseer should present petitioning Parliament, to recommend the release of it to the magistrates of Lancashire, at their meeting, Mr. Hetherington, now confined for that undeon the 7th of April next, at Preston. A vote of finable, religious kind of sedition, called blasphemy. thanks was given to the Chairman and the meeting A similar meeting, we are informed, will also be held in Sunderland.

with, "That a memorial be got up and signed by the have narrowly watched the opportunity of pouncing BRADFORD .- SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCI- where they were detained until the Sunderland peri -It is our painful duty to record one of the worships were ready to administer law and justice most shocking accidents which has come to our notice to them. At eleven o'clock, they were brought up to for a considerable time. The unfortunate individual she Mayor's Chamber, when a Master Henry Bell whose untimely end we narrate, is Wm. Buck, an appeared against Lowthian, for an assault, which everlooker, at Mr. Ackroyd's factory, Thornton- Beil said was committed while working for his emformulate man was in the act of mending a belt, and striking at him, because he was working at the when he was caught by some part of the mackinery, reduced wages. In support of the charge, Lard, and drawn up to the shafts, or gearing. An alarm another workman in the same shop, was called, and was given immediately; but, before the engine could he proved that he did not see Lowthian commit any be stopped, he was stripped of every article of wear- assault, and that he never heard him use the bad ing apparel, with the exception of his shirt wrist- language attributed to him by Bell. Pattison and bands. One leg was completely torn from his body, Lamb, workmen in the same shop, also gave similar and the remainder of his limbs and body mangled in strong evidence against the statement of Bell. All a most dreadful manner. After being extricated, said that they were sitting around the shop-board several of the faculty were called in, but of no avail. with Bell, and that it would have been impossible He lingered in the most exeruciating agony for up- for the assault to have been committed without their wards of two hours, at the same time quite sensible knowledge, so that the evidence for the assault was of the result. His enflarings were of such a nature, the statement of Master Bell; and on the other that he actually did not know which leg it was that side nearly all his fellow-workmen. The case he had been deprived of. He has left a wife and would, therefore, have broken down, had it not been geven children to lament his untimely end. An in- for the timely aid rendered by Mr. Foster, the forequest was held on the body on Tuesday, and a ver- man of the workshop, who came forward and acdet returned accordingly. It is but justice to add, quainted the bench that the accused was a union that every attention has been paid by Mr. Ackroyd man; that the journeymen tailors had combined is the wants of the widow and the fatherless chil- against their masters; that the latter could not get men; and that the class which they got as substitutes must be protected. This opened a new view of the case. Lowthian was a union man, and, therefore, the assault must have been committed, there numbers. and was coming to his work, with his scanty pro- | could be no doubt of it. The magistrates said they visions for the day in a bag, was seized by one of the saw through it all—it was a combination, and beschalls, no doubt thinking he would be prey for the cause it was a combination they found Lowthian tons; but to his mornification, he found nothing but | guilty of the assault, fined him 10s., and ordered him to pay costs in addition, amounting to 19s. 6d. neter we believe is untainted, wished to know the They also bound him over to keep the peace. Ridymarsh was then charged by the veritable Master Bell, with threatening him. One witness, Lard, den if he said another word. What will the rurals was called in support of the charge, and corroborated by his evidence the charge of Beli. Ridymarsh was then asked, if he could call any evidence in his favour, when the latter informed them that he proposed calling the whole shop's crew, although, they and on Wednesday last, at the house of Mr. and Pattison were then called, who positively conwere all likely to be interested against him. Lamb tradicted the charge; yet, notwith-tanding this, Ridymarsh was bound over to keep the peace for

maintal and perseveringly organised plans of a language to him. Mr. Wright, a great law orator, could not narrow to one, as of those base villains. The beersellers are appeared as prosecutor on behalf of Mr. Robson, and intefore only acting a prudent part, determining Mr. Rayton conducted, with great ability, the case in under every circumstance, where the common of the accused. Bell swore that he was threatened, aformer is at work, the information shall be met but admitted that none but a person named Wilson If counsel, and, for that purpose, they are about to had threatened; the other two persons had not threatened him, and he did not know what they had SOUTH MOLTON. Leach, the governor of done, except that they looked at him. He called a cheenle by him, and also with taking unwarrantable named Lambert; he never saw Wilson or the other maries with the persons of many of the female party say or do anything threatening. The witness, more especially that of an idiot. The as well as Bell, was subjected to a searching cross-thread charges were fully and fairly proved against examination by Mr. Rayton; in the course of which On being interrogated as to what he had to they involved themselves in so many contradicay in vincication of himself, he said he supposed the tions, that it would have been impossible for the magistrates to have done aught, had they not premed. The Board immediately agreed that he viously known that all the accused were union men; but be turned out of the house instanter. A but the last case so thoroughly broke down, that he was called upon to assist to march him out no more than one surety of £5 was demanded, and it the last case so thoroughly broke down, that he was called upon to assist to march him out no more than one surety of £5 was demanded, and

Payers will tamely submit to so gross an insult. gratitude of those in their employ. A public meeting of the tartan weavers was held in the Hall on TEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—A petition to Tuesday evening, when a committee was chosen to

the receiving, during that short interval, the last, to hear the Rev. Mr. Capples, from Stirling, en and candidate, requiring the two former, and rethe spirit and constitution of the Scottish Church.
The lift the later is to be held, in the same place,

fore, cause to complain of grievances. Everybody, LONDON.—TYRANNY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS- OLDHAM.—Suicings. 10th Saturday fibriling Parties. D.—We gad four meeting, on Monday both the middle class and the working class were occasion.—A correspondent writes us an account of last, William Whitehead, of Sett, near Lees, com- night, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming out against the burden, part of which was created the delings of one of the tyramical middlemen, who, it mitted suicide, by cutting the jugular vein of his rules and paying the first deposit for the intended neck, which caused immediate death.

at the Bull's Head public-house, bottom of Green. of the Association, and elected a committee to superacre's Moor. The latter received such internal intend the removal of the body of Clayton, to be injuries as to cause his death the following day; he interred at Sheffield. Names for our intended local has left a widow and large family to lament their organ, to the number of 360, were then enrolled; we loss.

CULLINGWORTH.-LANDLORD AGAINST TENANT.—A curious contest took place at Cullingworth, near Bradford, at a place called Blue Milk Row, on Tuesday, between a wealthy landlord and lecture on Monday evening; embracing the horrors one of his poor tenants. This gentleman is a strange John Clayton, to Sheffield. animal. At an election, he figures as a leading Tory not be fewer than from 900 to 1,000 persons present. in this neighbourhood, and is outrageous when any their manure, especially if they dwell in cottages.

#### Chartist Entelligence.

PENZANCE .- On Monday, the 15th instant, the Chartists of this town met at the house of Mr. ing, the 16th instant, duly convened at a member's social and political equality.

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow,' reading of the Star and the enrolment of members.

above purpose. Mr. Thomas Wrigley, churchwarden, of this town, or rather a difference between them a ladder and posted them pretty freely; but by day-Moved by Mr. Win. Whitehead, and seconded by Mr. their conduct), seeking to reduce the wages of the them, for one of the worthies, named John Sutton, tended to benefit the public, even if called for, but off that happened to be a good height, however we three shillings per week, to be transferred to their legal to destroy our property in this manner. I am own well-filled pockets. In consequence of the re- told, that the High Sheriff, I. Tolemache, Esq., sat

CHARTER Association held their weekly meeting on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at the Paviours' Arms, Johnson-street. After the usual business had been gone through, it was resolved, "That any memeverlooker, at Mr. Ackroyd's factory, Thornton- Beil said was committed while working for his ember bringing up seven members in one quarter, not every week, but once every two or three weeks;
road. At the time the accident happened, the unployer. He charged Lowthian with pulling his nose, shall be entitled to an enamelled card; also, that we a thing greatly to be wondered at, it being almost the hold discussions every Wednesday evening.

BOROUGH OF MARYLEBONE NATIONAL CHARTER

Circus-street, Marylebone, Mr. Tippe The secretary reported:—	r	in t	he c	hair
Ino socious, reportor.		£.	8.	d.
Amount of Monthly Subscriptions	-	2	14	5
Balance of last month	•	1	1	0
Enrolment of members	-	0	5	0
Paid-		4	0	7
Expenses		2	8	11
Money in hand for Manchester -	_	ī	7	
Balance in hand	•	0	4	6
		_		
,		A	n	7

A long discussion as to the propriety of sending a delegate to Manchester then took place, which ended by a decision in the affirmative. A motion People's Charter is not to be found neither on the was then made, "That the funds in hand be reserved for some time, instead of being sent to Manchester." This branch is increasing each day in

six months, to find two sureties of £20 each, and brought to my mind Flavius, the faithful vouring to suppress! steward of Timon, of Athens. Had Squire Thorn-

Eulion Workhouse, was last Saturday arraigned before the Board of Guardians, charged with illicit was put in the box, completely contradicted Bell, of redressing them. He forgets, that by the Charter was a person the people would tie up their own hands from rewith Chartist chat until he came in. Vincent looks the spot. A few of the members from the Stroud remarkably well after his long imprisonment—he is National Charter Association attended, and the plump and florid. He seems a very amiable young meeting went off with much spirit. We have a Bairstow delivered an argumentative and eloquent fully the property of the working man from the power was called upon to assist to march him out no more than one surety of £5 was demanded, and man, and is very popular among the Londoners. In presence of the Guardians, who the men's security for the sum of £10 was taken for I have always felt a strong sympathy with Vincent, and our meeting was that of congenial friends, who have a man, and is very popular among the Londoners. I have always felt a strong sympathy with Vincent, and our meeting was that of congenial friends, who was meeting went on with much spirit. We have a man, and is very popular among the Londoners. Sunday evening.

I have always felt a strong sympathy with Vincent, and our meeting was that of congenial friends, who marker. On entering the town he was met by BANNOCKBURN.—REDUCTION OF WAGES.—We have long known each other, although we never saw women, and accosted by many unpleasing are sorry to state, that a few of the manufacturers each other before. I have now seen and heard most Leach has a wife and one child, who here, and at Stirling, have been mean enough to of the leading Chartists in London. I attended a again reduce the wages of the tartan weavers from meeting the other night, on the subject of the illone pound to seventeen shillings the web. With the treatment of Feargus O'Connor, and was delighted I had I, February 15th, in consequence of the over- present prices, the poor weavers are not able to with the truly eloquent, the forcible, I may say the declining to comply with the request made to average more than six shillings per week, after irresistible addresses of above a dozen speakers, and to call a meeting of rate-payers, a meeting was deducting winding, loom-rent, &c., therefore this the stern spirit of thanks to the eloquent lecturer. Again, on Saturday evening meeting on the Charter Hotel, Mr. Onions, in the chair; fresh reason, and by the Charter Hotel, Mr. Onions, in the chair; fresh reason, and by the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Onions, in the Hall of meeting one the 21st ult. and by the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Onions, in the Hall of meeting one the 21st ult. and by the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Onions, in the Hall of meeting one the 21st ult. and by the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Day and the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening one the 21st ult. and by the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening one that the Course of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening one the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening one the cause of the people at the Fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening the cause of the people at the fox and Goose turer. Again, on Saturday evening the formation and the cause of the people at the fox and Goose turer. overseers. Mr. Parsons then stated that a great sensation; people begin to ask, where and But what pleased me most was an amendment, tism, as well as his obedience to "the powers that gave a most splendid lecture on the benefits of the over knaves and hypocrites, are most highly deserving the letter in the last week's Star, giving when reductions of wages are to stop; there must be moved and seconded by two of O'Connor's "fustian be," by illuminating his window, and placing before attainment of the People's Charter, on which he of the best thanks of the meeting; also, that the the letter in the last week's Star, giving when reductions of wages are to stop; there must be income of the poor, he shewed apoint beyond which oppression cannot go; where jackets, bitstered hands, and unshorn chins," to the it the following portraits:—In the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the union, who said it was then will it end? If anything were wanted to considered by two of U'Connor's "instant of the People's Charter, on which needed a point beyond which oppression cannot go; where jackets, bitstered hands, and unshorn chins," to the it the following portraits:—In the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the union, who said it was then will it end? If anything were wanted to considered by two of U'Connor's "instant of the People of the every of the union, who said it was then will it end? If anything were wanted to constitute the words "mitigation of punishment" of the recipre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the will it end? If anything were wanted to constitute the words "mitigation of punishment" of the following portraits:—In the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words "mitigation of punishment" of the following portraits:—In the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words "mitigation of punishment" of the following descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words "mitigation of punishment" of the following of the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words "mitigation of punishment" of the following descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words "mitigation of the state of the words "mitigation of the the following of the words "mitigation of the state of the words of the words "mitigation of the state of the words of the words with the following of the centre was that descanted with initimable felicity, and of variety of the words with the words "mitigatio an investigation into the reports respecting ple's Charter." But all the manufacturers are not Lord Normanby was played with like a toy, and, her Majesty, with the following inscription at adhesion to our principles. A vote of thanks was the investigation into the reports respecting plass Charter. But all the manufacturers are not produced in the poor; also that they would some of the above stamp. No; thank God! we have had he been present, he must have felt himself tached:—"May God preserve our Queen—may she given to the lecturer before the assembly separated.

The man indeed I over the second as she is explicitly good as she is explicit against the present bill of Lord J. Russell's, honourable exceptions. For the Messrs. Wilson, no man indeed. Lovett was there; but, like myself, be as practically good as she is exalted in dignity and station, and show her friendly and humane disposition by speedily issuing a royal order for the commonly called the "Chartist Christian Church," position by speedily issuing a royal order for the commonly called the "Chartist Christian Church," was celebrated here on Friday, the 12th inst., by for the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have declared the purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose. The same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose. On Tuesday the put together, have determined the same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose of their determination nor specially of the same purpose of the same pur reful request for an interview, which their high continesses sent back in a blank envelope, not a first to make a reply, evidently considering that not make a reply, evidently considering that not rously taken on some who have refused to take out webs at the reduced prices. This feeling and bis sonl, are still bright, and seem to declare that of Connor, Esq., and all other patriots confined for soirce, in Mr. Hardy's School-room—Mr. James benevolent conduct of the above respectable gentle-benevolent conduct of the above respectable gentle-benevolent conduct of the co country; for the cockneys are for the most part and esteem of her subjects than by all the glare and music. The different speakers were the Rev. Mr. capable of nothing but dumb shows. But London pomp usually exhibited on public occasions, and Boyd, Messrs. Youl, Jenkins, jun., and Robinson. ing of the tartan weavers was held in the Hall on the Commons was prepared here, on Sturday evening, when a committee was chosen to his last, against the iniquitous bill, entitled "The poor Law Amendment Act,"—verbatim as remarked in the Northern Star. It was forwarded in the Northern Star. It was forwarded in the Northern Star. It was forwarded in the Northern Star. A public meeting was held in the Northern Star. A public meeting was held in the Hall on Capable of nothing but dumb shows. But London pomp usually exhibited on public occasions, and Boyd, Messrs. Youl, Jenkins, Jun., and Koomson. There existed throughout the evening the greatest the movement—as soon, at least, as Feargus O'Con-only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the meeting, when a committee was chosen to obtain a lasting popularity and affection which can only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the meeting only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the meeting only is lotted to wait upon those manufacturers was held in the Hall on Tuesday evening, when a committee was chosen to obtain a lasting popularity and affection which can only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the meeting only is lotted to wait upon those manufacturers will flee away like hideous shadows of the night.

Non-intrausion.—A public meeting was held in the Hall on Obtain a lasting popularity and affection which can only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the movement—as soon, at least, as Feargus O'Con-only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony, until the close of the movement—as soon, at least, as Feargus O'Con-only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hilarity and harmony in the movement—as soon, at least, as Feargus O'Con-only be procured by acts of kindness and mercy." hill the movement—as soon the New Church, Bannockburn, on Tuesday evening does Lord Normanby think that the people who pay their heart's desire, the people's rights, the boon of assertion. Then a scene of the greatest turmoil and where receiving, during that short interval, the last, to hear the Rev. Mr. Capples, from Stirling, en confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued—a complete babbling of tongues—the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question to for point in the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question. The main point in the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question and the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question and the confusion ensued to all mankind—Universal Liberty, the non-intrusion question and the confusion ensued to all mankind The ing the latter to support its prayer. This is a Another meeting is to be held, in the same place, more honoured and beloved, and likewise more carpeting, ornamented, and the ludicrous print of wrong. If such are the principles of this Christian (1) the truly, as the head of it describes, a petition will be submitted against powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe formulations elegant to support its prayer. This is a Another meeting is to be neid, in the same place, more honoured and beloved, and likewise more carpeting, ornamented, and the ludicrous print of wrong. It bears the formulation of the people and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful, the man of the people. The poor, ephethe Fox and Goose Club—all of which attracted church, we assure them they have forgotten the powerful the powerf

building; but not having time, as we had to close shall see how many we get next Monday night, and then go to work. We admitted several new members. The Charter is becoming more fashionable in Sheffield. We return our sincere thanks to the different towns that have come forward so hand-

The Doctor spoke for upwards of two hours, taking thing of a Chartist nature is mentioned to him. Tion Council Meeting.—The members of the besides which, they intend to open a school, for the a clear and comprehensive view of all the horrors. The subject of dispute between him and his tenant Council met, as usual, on Saturday evening last, at purpose of teaching poor children to read, on the was, the right of possessing the ashes produced by the chapel, in Long Croft place; Mr. Hird in the was, the right of possessing the ashes produced by the chapel, in Long Croft place; Mr. Hird in the most liberal principles, so that Protestant and the fire of the latter. As the tenant refused to give chair. The business commenced by the Secretary Catholic, Unitarian and Calvinist, may have no and ever-reaching crew, the master cotton-spinners. up his claim, this gentleman took him by the throat reading over the correspondence he had received conscientious scruples in sending their children to land Batts. At all these places votes of contidence, in He laid bare, and exposed, in a masterly style, and placed him in such a position that his face during the week. A letter was read from Mr. Brepty, Amendment Bill, transported the Dorchester Lathe various systems of plunder which they have respeciation
special transported the Dorchester Lathe various systems of plunder which they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he Dublin, stating the progress of the Charter Association
special transported the Dorchester Lathe various systems of plunder which they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in that they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in that they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in that they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in that they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in that they have respecial to have saluted the ground; but while he in the salute sa was held there, he put his hand into a certain kind in that city, and their intentions of holding a public of dung, and besmeared the lower parts of his meeting. The following Council-men paid in the conantagonist's apparel, which procured him his liberty. tributions of their members:-Mr. George J. Ellis, only safe means of securing good government and After this, poor John proceeded to ill-treat the landlord of the Temperance House, Goodmansend, and protecting the industry of the working man. The abdominal parts of the landlord, which completely leader of No. 2, class, 1s. 6d.; Mr. Robinson, Horton, routed him; but before the war was concluded, the 2s. 11d.; Mr. Wood, Smiddles, 6s. 0dd.; Mr. Broadwhole neighbourhood was put in motion, to bent, Southfield-lane, 5a; Mr. Eastwood, Bradford get a peep at this ludicrous affair. It may afford a Moor, 7s. 8d. The case of O'Connor and Peddie was lesson to poor men, to beware how they appropriate next taken into consideration, it was unanimously agreed that a letter should be written to Mr. Martin, to ascertain when he would be liberated, and could be in Bradford. The meeting for adopting memorials was deferred until that period. BRISTOL .- PROGRESS OF CHARTISM .-- At a large

meeting of the West End Chartists, on Tuesday even-

Redruth, on the 26th of December last,) to form a unanimously agreed to:-1. "We, the associated ance of many of our national, and other airs, Chartist Association, to aid in carrying out the Chartists of the West End, now assembled to consider aforesaid resolutions; and we are glad to inform it necessary for the perfect union of our fellows in the our brother Chartists of the county that we have cause, that the city should be divided into two or more succeeded in our object, and would earnestly im- central districts, each having its council, meeting room, press on our fellow townsmen the necessity of and the entire controll of its remnant of the funds. coming forward, in this our glorious struggle for to support the same, and otherwise further the progress of Chartism, united by the General Executive in the terworth delivered a lecture in the Tib-street Assonational body; we do therefore designate this the West ciation-room, to a numerous assembly. He proved Bristol and Clifton Division, extending from the line to the satisfaction of all present, that the labouring riage accompanied by Mr. Bragg and Mr. Owen. As the is a motto that must be felt and acted upon by the of High-street, along the outer line of the Float, to people, who were unprotected, were, in every sense working classes ere they can gain the Charter; Cumberland Basin, thence along the river, to the of the word, slaves. Mr. Tilman gave a lecture in and although we are as yet but few in number, we extremes of Clifton and St. Michael's Hill suburbs, to Brown-street, East-Manchester, and our talented are determined to be stedfast in purpose, and to do be extended, if desirable, at any future time; and do friend, Leech, lectured in Salford, in this district. all that lies in our power, both individually and col- therefore now form ourselves into an Association for The cause is very rapidly advancing. lectively, to emancipate ourselves from political the above-named division, which shall be called the thraldom. The members will meet every Monday West Bristol and Clifton Charter Temperance and night, at the house of Mr. C. Reynolds, sen., for the Teetotal Association."-2. "That the following be the pledges of membership :- I do hereby pledge myself NANTWICH .- I told you last week that we to use every moral and constitutional means to cause were printing "the Manchester Cordwainers' Ad- the People's Charter to become the law of the land, it dress," &c.; we applied to the bellman to post them, being the only means of ensuring a true representation but he declined the honour, for fear of seeing the of the people in the House of Commons, by no noble conduct in refusing to demean themselves by FORCE—The inhabitants of Tonge held a meeting on GISTRATES' JUSTICE.—For a few weeks past, there the 15th instant, in the parish school-room, for the bas hear a strike magnistrates; be been so in the avening was took permanently benefited.

SUNDERLAND.—Masters' Transit man proposed the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the nonour, for tear of seeing the none of committees the none of committees the none of the none of committees the none of t the 15th instant, in the parish school-room, for the has been a strike amongst the journeymen tailors them if we posted them; so, in the evening, we took permanently benefitted. Temperance pledge:—I do hereby pledge myself to temperance in the use of held in consequence of Mr. Joseph Hume having in the chair. There was a good meeting, and the fol. and three of the masters, respecting wages, the latter light, next morning, they were nearly all torn off. intexicating drinks. Teetetal pledge:—I do hereby hwing resolutions were unanimously agreed to:- (though all the other masters have refused to sanction We suspect that the watchmen destroyed many of pledge myself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating drinks, except in religious ordinances, or for medicinal workmen a few pence upon several garments, de- was very busy with a besom and a bucket of purposes."—3. "That one evening shall be appropriated ductions so petty on each, that they were never in- water the next morning, scrubbing one poor thing to political discussions or addresses, and one to temperance and testotal addresses or discussions, proposed for the purpose of filching from the earn- have plenty left, and will teaze them for some time alternately."-4. "That in addresses, the speakers ings of each of their workmen the sum of two or to come. I suppose the scamps consider it perfectly may freely enter into the principles of the Association, but no member shall be allowed to impugn any of them."-5. "Rules of discussion must be agreed on April next, to take such steps as seem most advisable fusal of the men to consent to this proposal, on his horse reading one in the town; when he had between the disputing parties, previous to the combe abolish the new constabulary force." Moved by those masters, (but particularly a certain stickler finished, "O," says he, "I suppose they want mencement of debate."—6. "That the recommendation Hr. Jonas Kent, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Butter- for cheap bread, and declaimer against low wages,) people's property without working for it." He of Feargus O'Connor, to petition against the New Poor worth, "That a memorial be got up and signed by the narrowly watched the opportunity of pouncing then dismounted, to call at the architects. A poor interpayers of the township of Tonge." A spirit of interpayers of the township of Tonge." A spirit of interpayers of the township of the men, and bringing them under fellow went up to him to hold his horse, "Are you and the secretary prepare the petition copies."—7. Tonal Charter Association.—A general meeting they been present to hide their faces, and taught them of the above association was convened on Monday the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to him to hold his horse, "Are you and the secretary prepare the petition copies."—7. Tonal Charter Association.—A general meeting they been present to hide their faces, and taught them of the above association was convened on Monday the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to him to hold his horse, "Are you and the secretary prepare the petition copies."—7. Tonal Charter Association.—A general meeting they been present to hide their faces, and taught them of the above association was convened on Monday the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to him to hold his horse, "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are two workmen, named Redymarsh and Low-said the man. "O," said he, looking suspiciously at him, and gave him the bridle to hold.—Corresting them under fellow went up to him to hold his horse, "Are you and the accuracy of the above association was convened on Monday the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to head the accuracy of the above association was unablifyed by the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to the above association was unablifyed by the accuracy of the above association was unablifyed by the salutary lesson that oppression is only a spur to the above association was unablifyed by the accuracy of the above association was unablifyed by the accuracy of the above association was unable to the above association was unable to the above associati Law, be approved of; that his petition be adopted, LONDON.—THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER NATIONAL which we long to see terminated!"—Correspondent.

not every week, but once every two or three weeks; the delegates together. first attempt that has ever been made by any of the scholastic gentlemen residents of the place. The more wealthy and more talented inhabitants of this town Association met on Sunday last, at their room, have, heretofore, considered it quite beneath their cloth to thus treat their uncultivated and ignorant, but toil-worn neighbours with a lecture. When any of now arrived for the poor of this town to be considered for two resident gentlemen, who are no 'smatterers in the sciences,' are now condescending to favour the workies, free of compulsory charge, with the fruits of their studies. One of the gentlemen lectures on geography, and, strange to say, he has discovered by his exquisite knowledge of the terrestrial globe, and his microscopic tracings of old and new maps, that the mountains of the earth, in its valleys, nor even in the remotest corners, either of sea or land; and in the delivery of his last lecture, he fell into a downright abuse, of both the Charter and the Chartists. CHARTISM IN LONDON.—Having come to London The other gentleman is giving a definition of the sun, to publish a work for the benefit of the widow and the moon, and motions of the planets, in order to prove children of a deceased friend, my time has neces- that Socialism is a false, atheistical, and infidel-like sarily been much occupied; but not so much so as to doctrine; but his powerful glass has not pointed out cause me to neglect any opportunity of witnessing Socialism, neither on the dark spots of the planet earth, the progress of the cause dearest to my heart, and nor any other of the planetary bodies. The good results cause of Chartism. With Mr. Cleave for my guide, tures are very great; as people who hear them are, by I one day paid a visit to Castler in the Fieet, this means having sounded in their ears the words where I heard that "old man eloquent" speak his Charter, Chartist, Socialism, and Socialist! words free mind in bodily confinement. All who have seen | which they have never yet seen in their old dictionaries; Oastler's portrait will have no difficulty in recog- and now a days when people get a scent of something nising the "Old King," though he is not so stout, nor new, they generally trace on, and on, till they ultiso young-looking. Probably persecution may have mately arrive at the truth of the matter. How natural wasted him. One of his eyes has a sightless aspect, it is for the enemies of truth, liberty, and justice, to and his cheek is bloodless. He is a tall, spare man, be instrumental in furthering the cause they are endea-

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Sunday, the 14th of hill fallen into similar poverty, I can conceive that February, the members of the Council met at the stood there would be forcible interference with the tion earnestly solicit their fellow operatives to come ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF JUSTICE.—On Thursday Oastler would have acted towards him with similar Association Room, when it was agreed, first, "That from of conducting his house on fair and bonour- last, three working tailors were summoned by Mas- fidelity: but the Squire has wealth, and, there- a district council be chosen in the following manner: the principles; but no man can guard against the ter Harry Bell, charged with using threatening withal, power, and imprisons Oastler because he Loughborough, four; Hathern, two; Mountsorrel, two; Sheepshead, two; Long Whatton, one; Sutton, one; Leake, one; Woodhouse, one." Second, "That Oastler professes to be a Tory—he voluntarily gives evening, at six o'clock." Third, "That at the next nimself one of the worst nicknames on earth. Yet meeting of the council, the various class leaders are he is not a Tory—he is a constitutionalist, or that requested to bring their books for inspection." sideration, in not persisting, and he likewise Hobson, shoemaker, Beam Bridge. anomaly—a democratic monarchist. He acknow-ledges Universal Suffrage to be due; but he fears 28th of February, at six o'clock in the evening, in though he differed, perhaps, as to the means of

the people would tie up their own hands from re- formerly subsisting at this place, has been dissolved, of the Hall of Science, to prevent the people from on Monday evening last, to a large body of the working venge, and their oppressors' from inflicting further and re-organized upon the national plan. Bussage entering. No one seemed disposed to enter into the men of this town; the propositions he laid down, injury. Hetherington, who has been imprisoned for is but a very small village, situate on the border of vicinity of their precious carcases, but left them and the arguments he advanced, being of a character blasphemy, by those chief of blasphemers, the bishops, a large common; the extent of its population not shivering from the effects of the cold, biting their similar to those he used last week at the great meetplasphemy, by those chief of blasphemers, the bishops, a large common; the extent of its population not have not visited; but intend doing so. I called on amounting to two hundred, one half of which lips, and writing under disappointment at not ing at Carpenters' Hall, Manchester. It was, however, Vincent, who was not at home; but a very intelli- attended our meeting, being the first public Chartist finding prey for their malignity and uncalled for varied with anecdote and a few 'palpable bits' at gent and kindly little girl, his sister, entertained me meeting that was ever called within four miles of interference.

BATH.-Mr. Charles Bolwell lectured at the Philp, and T. Bolwell.

meral lord will shrink like an insect in the patriotic general notice. It being a novel exhibition, it was golden rule of Christianity, viz. "Do not others as breeze which will shortly, Boreas-like, be blown by the mouth of the great giant of Chartism.

The fox and goods Club—all of which attracted onlice, we assure them they have not the same poor, epnethal the form of the great intention at another them to see assure them they have not the same poor, epnethal the form of the great intention at another them they have assure them they have not the same poor, epnethal the form of the great intention at another them they have assure them they have not the same poor, epnethal the form of the great intention of the great intention of the great giant of Chartism.

The fox and golden rule of Christianity, viz. "Do not others as you would wish them to do unto you." It was not the match of the great giant of Chartism.

The fox and golden rule of Christianity, viz. "Do not others as you would wish them to do unto you." It was not the match of the great giant of Chartism. John Bradley, an unflinching and honest friend to publicly discuss the question at another period; Chartism.

OLDHAM.—In the afternoon, of Sunday last, lecture was delivered by Mr. James Greaves, of Austerlands, in the National Charter Association Room, Greaves street, to a respectable audience, and | tured at Winlaton. DEATH FROM WRESTLING. On Saturday night, at eight, we agreed to adjourn until Monday next in the evening, a sermon was preached by Mr. Abel Joseph Nichols and William Buckley were wrestling at seven o'clock. We then commenced the business Swan, of Ashton-under-Lyne. The room was crowded to excess.

flourishes in this district, and Chartist's principles exhibit signs of vitality, which are not likely to de- Mr. Hollinshed. crease until we have ushered in the full harvest of the people's political and social redemption. A social meeting was held in the Public School, which was somely towards tampying our departed brother, crowded to excess, and such is the encouragement given to the committee on all occasions on which they have appealed to the public, that they have BRADFORD,-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIA- resolved to hold a similar meeting every month this Radical seminary.

HAWICK. - The Hawick Total Abstinence Chartists held their first social meeting on Monday evening. The magistrates very willingly granted the use of the Town Hall, for the occasion; a token of returning good feeling, which ought to be cultivated in every community, when it can be done without a sacrifice of principle. The hall was crowded to excess; in fact hundreds had to go away disappointed for want of room. The amusements of the evening consisted of songs, recitations, and original addresses; with all of which the numerous and respectable audience, appeared to be highly Liberty, to the Socialists of Newcastle. The lecture delighted; and though the thing was entirely new to almost all who contributed to the happiness and instruction of the meeting, still the manner in which they performed their several parts, was highly creditable to them, and deserving of much praise. Charles Reynolds, sen., (agreeably to the resolution house, who had kindly tendered the free use of a The Hawick instrumental band kindly offered their given some explanation of the circumstances referred passed at the County Delegate Meeting, held at room to the body, the following resolutions were services gratis, and by their very effective performcontributed in no small degree to the evening's entertainments. The whole was conducted with the utmost propriety, and a more harmonious and agreeable meeting, it is scarcely possible to conceive.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, Mr. But-

TOWER-HAMLETS .- At a meeting of the National Charter Association, held at the Brickthe appointment of officers for the county council, sent the association three supplements to the Spectator, for 2nd January, 1841, and a copy of his init is the opinion of the Tower Hamlets National Charter Association, that we will not support the Household, Room, or Lodging Suffrage, as proposed ter, and no surrender; and that we, the members, contained in the People's Charter."

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON .- NA-Brampton in the forthcoming executive meeting, Darlington, was called upon to respond. Mr B, being HAWORTH.—The good people of this town and this meeting is of opinion that it would be prema- much indisposed, made a short but powerful appeal neighbourhood are favoured, to their no small amuse. ture to elect any one else on the present occasion, on the necessity of the Charter becoming the law of the

TEMPERANCE.-Mr. John Williams, Mr. Allen Berestord, Mr. John Elliss, and Mr. Every Broomhead, wish to have their names appended to the Chartist abstinence pledge.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Bairtown miles distant. But, happily, the time has names as members of the National Association. A highly delighted. vote of thanks was given for his services, and a something more than mere upright walking animals | collection made towards the support of the cause,

LIVERPOOL - OPPOSITION OF THE TOWN COUN-CIL TO THE CHARTISTS .- This town had been placarded, giving publicity that Mr. Bairstow would lecture in the Hall of Science, on Sunday morning. A number of the rabid Tory gang in the Town Council expressed their determination to put a stop to the delivery of the intended lecture. Mr. Rathbone, the ex-mayor, waited upon Mr. Finch, one of the principal trustees of the Hall, to apprise him of the foregoing conclusion, and stating that the proceedings might endanger the trust of the building, and wished him to acquaint the Council of the Liverpool Charter Association that, unless they withdrew the delivery of the lecture, serious consequences might be expected, stating, at the same time, his unwillingness to interfere in the matter, and requested that an answer should be dearer to me because I have been a sufferer for it—the that are likely to arise from the delivery of these leccil, containing a withdrawal of the lecture, as he thought such a step would best promote our cause.

> lecture, in which he gave an exposition of the prin- of the unjust and greedy capitalist, and concluded his ciples of the Charter, and defended them, seriatim, lecture by exhorting all working men to join heart and by arguments and reasoning in a lucid, masterly, hand in procuring for themselves a full and equal Chartist Rooms, on Sunday evening last, on the and dispassionate manner, and laid open, in a style representation in Parliament on the basis of the Science of Government. The subject was ably of unbroken and majestic declamation, the present People's Charter, as the only sure means by which handled, and at the conclusion of the lecture, the accursed system; after the close of which he invited lecturer's views were supported by Messrs. Clarke, discussion, and challenged opposition, but no one condition ameliorated. He sat down amidst loud seemed wishful of entering the lists against this cheering. A resolution was unanimously carried amidst champion of the poor man's Charter. The peace- great applause and one cheer more, to the effect, that DISS (Nonpolk.)-The 10th of February being able and crowded auditory dispersed highly gratified, the Chartist delegates at Leeds, who so ably advo-

ST. NINIANS.—The first anniversary of what is

DURHAM COUNTY MISSIONARY TOUR. GATESHEAD, On Sunday last, Mr. Degron lec-

tured in the afternoon; having in the morning lec-HARTLEPOOL .- Mr. Deegan lectured here on Monday, at the Vane Arms, Mr. Sim. Dron in the chair; there, was an excellent meeting, and, at the close, a large number BRIDGETON. The cause of Radicalism still of the tract "What is a Chartist?" was distributed. MIDDLESBOROUGH. -- Mr. Deegan visited this place

seem to have taken deep root, and are beginning to on Tuesday, and held a good meeting at the house of STOCKTON.—On Wednesday evening, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Deegan, in the Joint Stock Store-room,

when, after an excellent address, several new members were enrolled, and an excellent spirit evinced. DARLINGTON,-Mr. Deegan lectured here on Thursday evening; Mr. Swinton occupied the chair, and de-

livered a very sensible address. WEST-AUCKLAND .- On Saturday evening, Mr. Deegan lectured at this place; and on Sunday morning at Evenwood; and on Sunday afternoon, at Bishop-Auck-Mr. Deegan, were carried unanimously.

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday evening, Mr. George Binns delivered an eloquent lecture, in the Co-operative Hall, on the natural rights of man. The meeting room was crowded. After the lecture, there was a discussion upon the propriety of establishing a Christian Chartist Church; when, after a desultory discussion, it was determined that the Chartists, as a class, could not consistently identify themselves with any particular form of worship.

NEWCASTLE .- On Sunday evening, Mr. James Williams delivered a second lecture on Civil and Keligions was well attended.

STOCKTON.-Mr. Deegan lectured here on Wednesday week. At the close of his lecture, having to in the Star of the preceding Saturday, the following resolution was unanimously carried :- "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Deegan for his past and present services in the cause of freedom."

MR. G. BINNS .- According to public announcement,

Mr. G. Binns was met at the Railway Station, on Monday afternoon, by the members of the Chartist's Council, a brass band, and an elegant and extensive assortment of silk banners, with various inscriptions suitable for the occasion. Mr. Binns was seated in a carprocession moved through the various streets, it was joined by a great concourse of members, male and female, of the Chartist's Association, as well as other inhabitants. Various lively airs were played, and a more orderly procession we never recollect seeing. Mr. Binns alighted at the Association-room, and after a short address, the company dispersed until the hour layer's Arms, Waterloo Town, on the 9th inst. after appointed for tea. At seven o'clock, Mr. Binns sat down to tea amid a great concourse of friends of both &c., a vote of thanks was unanimously given to sexes. After tea, Mr. J. B. Owen was unanimously Messrs. Seal and Markham, for their manly and called to preside; after a few remarks, he read two letters from Mr. Williams to the meeting, stating the legitimate power," and called upon Mr. James Moor to respond, which he did in his usual manner. The Chairman's next sentiment was, " Health and happitended Household and Room Suffrage, when Mr. ness to Messrs. Williams and Binns, and may they long John Hover moved the following resolution, which remain the able advocates of the people's rights." Mr. was ably seconded by Mr. H. Wilkins:—"That Binns then rose and in along and able appeal arrested the attention of his hearers for two hours, in the most fascinating and pleasing manner: in fact, we never before saw a speaker so much at home as Mr. Binns by Joseph Hume, but the Charter, the whole Char- was on this occasion; and we are happy to state that several gentlemen of the middle class, having heard are determined to keep aloof from any agitation that of the speaker's abic abilities, attended on this occasion, has for its object anything short of the principles and declared that they considered themselves highly paid for their trouble of attendance by the bright and overpowering eloquence of this persecuted champion. tors; together with our sympathy for his sufferings, December last, to represent Chesterfield and speedily become the law of the land." Mr Bragg, of ment, with the trial of a Monday evening's lecture, and regret so little notice should be given in calling land, and sat down amidst great applause. The next sentiment from the Chairman was "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the rest of the imprisoned Chartists; and may they soon be restored to liberty and the embraces of their families." Mr. B. responded in a most feeling manner. The Chairman next presented two pair of gloves from Mrs. Robson, a female Chartist, to Mr. Binns, for himself and Mr. Williams, Mr. Binns stow delivered a lecture in the Association Room, returned thanks. Three cheers were then given for those learned scholastics have been unable to contain to a crowded audience, composed of both male, and Mr. Binns's address, three for Feargus O'Conner, Esq. within their bosoms any longer their studied lessens, a large number of females. The speaker produced and all imprisoned Chartists, and three for the Chairthey have been sure to quit their homes, in order to a lasting impression; and at the conclusion, a number of females came forward and enrolled their was kept up to a late hour, when the company dispersed

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE OMITTED

BARNSLEY .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, held at Mr. Peter Hoey's, it was resolved-"That we deeply deplore the premature and untimely death of poor Clayton, our brother Chartist, who has fallen a sacrifice to the malice and vindictiveness of the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs; and, to demonstrate our love of instice and sympathy with the friends of the deceased, we earnestly request that all lovers of freedom will testify their disapprobation of the bloody system exercised in the Northallerton slaughter-house, by entering into a subscription to convey the mortal remains of the unfortunate Clayton to his native town-Sheffield." A subscription, in unison with the above resolution, was set on foot in the room, and 3s. 10d. collected on the spot, with books open in the room.

NANTWICH.—At a meeting of the members of Accordingly Mr. Finch waited upon Mr. Bairstow, the Nantwich Chartists, held on Sunday, the 7th and laid the circumstances before him, he himself inst., it was unanimously agreed that the address coincided with the opinion of Mr. Rathbone that of the cordwainers and tailors of Manchester, to it would be best to stop the Sabbath morning's their fellow operatives of the united kingdom, lecture. Mr. Bairstow then wrote a letter to the which was published in the Star of the 6th of Jan., ex-Mayor, who is a county magistrate, stating that be printed, and the town and neighbourhood having ascertained that a perseverance in the placarded therewith; the address to be headed in announced lecture for Sunday, would bring them large letters, "National Charter Association," and and the Chartists into unnecessary and fruitless the rear to be brought up with the following:collision with the town authorities, that he under- "The members of the Nantwich Charter Associaproceedings, and being wishful to conduct all their forward and enrol their names as members of the movements within the limits prescribed by unjust above association." Cards of membership, and laws, he consented to withdraw the lecture. Mr. B. every information respecting the objects of the asin his letter to this gentleman, enclosed a copy of sociation, may be obtained by applying to the the People's Charter; and, in return, he received following persons:—John Tilsley, shucmaker, from the above gentleman, Mr. Rathbone, a secretary, Hospital-street; Thomas Allicotk, shoe-courteous letter, expressing his gratitude to Mr. maker. Hospital-street; Thomas Dunning, News Bairstow, for his gentlemanly conduct and con- and Periodical Agent, Oat Market; Charles

BOLTON .- TRADES' UNIONS .- LECTURE BY MR. LEECH.-This able advocate of the rights of labour gave a lecture on this subject in the Town Hall, several of our legislators, and one or two of our local bashaws. He very clearly and convincingly showed HALL OF SCIENCE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. the insufficiency of trades' unions to protect successtheir rights and interests can be protected, and their

# MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the parish church, Eckington, in Derbyshire, by the vicar, Mr. Stephen Ibotson, of Chevet Moor House, near Wakefield, farmer and grazier, to Miss Oxspring, daughter of William Oxspring, Esq., of the former

On Monday last, at Easingwold, by the Rev. S. J. Allen, Mr. Charles Carter, to Mrs. Elizabeth On Sunday last, at the Collegiate church, Man-

chester, Mr. John Rebertson, cloth-drawer, to Miss Elizabeth Mellor, both of Greenfield, Saddle-

# DEATHS,

On Saturday last, Feargus O'Connor, son of William and Amelia Wynn, of Raistrick, near Huddersfield.

On Sunday last, at an advanced age, Miss Place. Skellbank Terrace, Ripon. On Saturday last, at Darrington, near Pontefract, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, agod 35 years, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Child, architect, of Eastwood, near Halifax. She was universally respected by all who know her.
Same day, Mary, the wife of Mr. Jonas Lawren Titie Riv

leather-dresser, Otley.

Same day, at Crakehall, near Bedale, aged 18 1 1 12

## Varieties.

ANECDOTE OF SULLY .- One day, the Duchess de Vernuile, one of Henry the Fourth's favourites, remonstrated with Sully for his severity, alleging that the King had a good right to make presents to his mistresses and nobility. His answer should be generally known:—"This were well, Madame, if the King took the money from his own purse; but it against reason to take it from the artisans and agricultural labourers, since it is they who support the King and all of us; and they would be well content with a single master, without having so many consins, relations, and mistresses to maintain." -Gallery of Portraits, with Memoirs.

(the political economists) think that a political insti- came from the river Jordan, having been sent to her intion fosters production and accumulation, or that Majesty as a present for this especial purpose." To a political institution damps production and accumulation, they pronounce, without more ado, that the and deference to the Irish papiets in this matter, institution is good or bad. They forget that the "cups, vases, and tankards" are enumerated as figurwealth of the community is not the weal of the com- ing on the sideboard at dinner, "some of which had in existence. munity, though wealth is one of the means requisite enamelled paintings let into them of sacred subjects, growth of its wealth, may hinder the advancement of der of the church. The once-consecrated utensils were its wesl."—Austin's Jurisprudence.

AMERICAN JOE MILLERS.—There is a good deal of poetry in the butter trade, as we learn from a Providancing round a palm-tree; there a group of sturdy deace grocer, who advertises a lot of "prepossessing Tritons labouring at the car; then a Venus floating in

A LEARNED CLERGYMAN, in Maine, was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher, who despised education :- "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence in the present day."

LINES BY A TAR.—The following poetical effusion on the bombardment of Acre appears in the Malta Times:-

"The Castor's guns were thirty-six, Not one of them a quaker; The Castor's men thus fought like bricks. And soon thus took John Acre."

Pious Schuples .- An Italian poet, who had written an opera, was so fearful of taking these liberties, that, in the author's advertisement prefixed, he makes the following declaration :- "The words fate, deity, and destiny, which occur in the drama, are introduced merely poetically, without any serious meaning, as I believe in everything which my holy Mother Church has set forth as an article of faith and injunction."—Addison's Travels in Italy.

LADY JERSEY THINKS, and perhaps correctly, that a distinction should be made between a created lord, and a lord of the creation. Nobility may be conferred on a man, quoth she, but man is noble in

duty to pray for all who prey for us!

CABINET REVELS. "Here's health to John Bull," exclaimed Mel- it right to practise a most minute economy. bourne, " we need him; And health too, my friends, to the doctors who

It is now ascentained, beyond doubt, that Mrs. Retsall Ratsey, the wife of a sail-maker residing at Cowes, Isle of Wight, officiates as foster mother to the Princess Royal. The selection of a nurse from nomy. the Isle of Wight was made, it is presumed, in the

IT APPEARS THAT THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, When he went up with the Oxford address, wore the be to take care of itself, according to the reasoning of insignia of the Golden-Reece—it is presumed in com- the maxim. But lo! £2,000 a year for three lives is

belief that the best milk comes from Cowes.

John Bull to toast the Sovereign spares no pains : The Queen, in turn, drinks to John's sovereigns!

" THE DIARY OF A Sovereign" is the next work, it is said, in course of publication by Lady Charlotte Bury, with notes appropriately appended by Miss THE LETTER OF MR. J. G. MARSHALL

Scepticism of Mohammed. - His own sagacity may have led him to perceive the defects of the Mahommedan religion; but it is more than probable, that without the counsel and example of these imposing himself on his people for a sincere believer in their faith; and he would have been a strict obfor that reason alone. As it is, he makes no pretentions to devotion. On two occasions recently. when I have had interviews with him, in company with Sir Moses Montefiore, at the Magreb or evening hour of prayer, all the soldiers, officers, servants, and attendants of the palace, were assembled at his reception-room, with all the pomp and state of Oriental devotion. The devout Mussulmen were ranged in rows in front of the Imam, and a person duly appointed to perform the service chanted certain passages of the Koran and forms of prayers in a full sonorous voice, that echoed through the spacious rooms of the palace. The various prostrations of those assembled, their simultaneous movements and accents, and the deep solemnity of the look and manner of every individual engaged in prayer, had a solemnity, on one occasion the Pasha made his appearance from his own apartment, walked across the at prayer, but seeing Sir Moses Montefiore and myself and two other gentlemen standing in a corner, and we had to follow him into his grand saloon, to the manifest disturbance of all those employed in prayer.—Dr. Madden's Mahomed Ali.

THE CHRISTENING.—After being baptised in the Jordan water, and crowing lustily at the old lady Archbishop, her Royal Highness, says the Court ordinary child would only have been carried out by its nurse. Nothing can be a greater proof of the divine right of Kings, Queens, and Princesses, than that her Royal Highness, unlike a vulgar commit themselves to the cruel responsibility of truth in the report which had obtained circulation in

PARLIAMENT EXTRAORDINARY. RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

"There is more sense and honesty in the following joke, than in what is done in t'other place." OLYMPIC THEATRE.

On Saturday se'nnight, at the Olympic Theatre, after a gay procession, to which the "merry Dunel" contributed the prominent and chief delight, her Majesty, Vestris, the first Queen of these realms,

from her "Paphian Bower," prorogued the House in the following speech, as gracious in itself as it was graciously delivered :-

"I have such well-grounded confidence in a con-

alone could induce me to resort to so extreme a

necessity is. "My season is ended, and I cannot help myself. "Gentlemen of the Pit and Galleries,-I thank you for the cheerfulness with which you have Household Suffrage. Under this arrangement all the prosecuted.

my management.

find many circumstances for our mutual con-

gratulation.
"If it be a blessing to have preserved domestic peace, what must it be to have preserved so many domestic pieces as we have ! "Our crop has been abundant, almost beyond

precedent; and the harvest has been well housed. "Order has been maintained, while orders have been excluded. In reverting with pride to the successful results

of native exertions, I am not unmindful of the assistance we have occasionally received from our porters of the merchants—all the shopmen, messengers, He thought a large grant of the public money was firm allies, the French authors. "I am happy to tell you that I continue to receive assurances of the most friendly description, not only

from them, but from all other foreign powers. The freedom of the press has been guaranteed. and the consequence has been its cordial support upon all critical occasions.

"During the approaching recess, my most anxious

whole House. "My efforts will be realously seconded by all the members of my mimic Administration. thank you for all your warm-hearted support; and, care for. In such circumstances, a voter would be Sir H. Vivian supported the motion.

# Spirit of the Press.

bring Tippoo Saib's tiger, with its golden tongue and ruby eyes, and the jewelled peacock of the Great thousandfold. Mognl, to be present at the ceremony: we trust not as emblems of the future character of the illustrious Princess. It does not clearly appear what place was assigned to these appropriate ornaments; but care has Well and Wralth not synonymous.—" If they font, and wherewith the royal child was christened, prevent, however, any suspicion of relic-mongering, huddled amongst heathenish bas-reliefs: "here might be seen a beautiful and graceful group of bacchanals colour, and succe as morning roses newly washed a shell; then a subject from the Greek mythology." Amid this confusion of classical mythology, ornaments inherited or plundered from "the realm of the Great Mogul," and church-tankards condemned to hold mulled wines, the Archbishop of Canterbury is skilfully introduced by the Court chronicler :- " Whether the ample or whether the kind tenderness of manner of the excel-

# WHIG ECONOMY.

tioner's skill."-Spectator.

Lord Keane has been a fortunate man. His great | misery.—Times. exploit in India was the capture of a very strong place with a very weak door, and he will doubtless have the same good luck of finding a very weak door to the guard-house of the public treasury. Lord Keane did all that he had to do in India well: his campaign was short and successful, and he seems to have been not displeased to leave off with the success he had achieved, and to hasten home for his rewards. The question is, So PRINCE ALBERT'S NAME is to be inserted in the not whether Lord Keane has rendered service, but Liturgy. This is as it should be; it is our bounden whether the service he has rendered is such as to create a claim both to a title and two thousand a year for three lives, and this at a time when Government thinks A Treasury order was lately issued to the public effices, directing that old ink-bottles and almanack

frames should be saved, and returned by a cart, which would call for them, that they might be used again, and that notes should be written on half-sheets of paper. This was striking evidence of a rigorous spirit of eco-"Take care of the pence," says old Richard, "and the pounds will take care of themselves;" and when we saw the case of the old ink-bottles and almanack frames, it seemed to us that the public purse should hardly want guardians, so well able should it

asked for the reward of Lord Keane's campaign! We wish some one would calculate the number of eld ink-bottles and almanack frames in Lord Keane. Let us see how much parsimony is necessary to make I HAF ORDERED, pretty Poll, a sovereign's up for se much profusion. Let us see to what extreworth of de pest tings in de varid for you to eat— mities we must be miserably penny-wise in order to be de pest vat dev call de seed." "A sovereign's able to be magnificently pound-foolish. Let us have worth," exclaimed the audacious bird, "that is not the computation of the value in old ink-bottles or almanack frames granted to three lives, in consideration of Lord Keane's successes.—Examiner.

TO EARL FITZWILLIAM. The sensible letter of Earl Fitzwilliam, assigning the Friday's Times, in which, among other grave assumpto a select committee up stairs. tions. he ventures to hazard the following:-First. server of the outward rites and forms of his religion, that the Chartists, apart from the millions who do not perfect in some of its details. coincide with them, constitute "the people;" secondly, that the Reformed Parliament does not fairly represent the wants and wishes of the said people; thirdly, that in Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. where the Government and the populace are alleged to be in perfect harmony, the latter are "universally their devotion in the large antechamber leading into happy, enjoying the whole fruits of their industry in a high state of physical well-being, distinguished by intellectual and moral culture;" and lastly, that as the Lords and Commons are clearly responsible for those Charter were once made law, idle fellows would on East and West India produce; by Mr. O'Connell, immediately become industrious, bad workmen would against the combination of workmen in the printing markets would occasion a decrease of employment, not of the copyright of designs bill. improvidence or ill-health would produce distress in very touching effect: but in the midst of all this labouring families, and, to crown all, the Ballot would be a synonyme for bliss.

Now, of course, these dogmas are no otherwise hall, took no notice whatever of those assembled deserving of notice than as showing the rank and of Lords. heartless nonsense with which ignorant multitudes are fortified in their wild impracticable theories. That a he should move for the appointment of a committee to occasionally tumble up (as they themselves say) to have a bit of jaw about politics or something else, is nothing he should move for the appointment of a committee to been hosts of apron'd statesmen—the great lights and Asylum. the facilities thereby afforded for fleecing their dupes, tien of the duty on Neapolitan oil, but he could not of Mr. Marshall, having nothing in common with such cument between principal and factor. babby, was not "carried up into the nursery," but stimulating their confiding inferiors to clamour for a the Indian papers, namely, that the 2nd Bengal cavalry fellow Liberals throughout the country, could there circumstances. be a stronger reason with thinking men for combining

> expectation as regards the well-being or happiness of punishment having been inflicted. the lower orders.

furnished the supplies; and I have the highest married workmen who occupy an independent dwelling Mr, Hogo said no report whatever had reached the satisfaction in informing you, that they have not of their own, no matter how small the rent, would Directors of the East India Company in reference to only been adequate to our current expences, but that have a vote for a Parliamentary representative. We these charges. are entitled to assume, therefore, though there are other "This surplus I have directed to be funded, and elements which might materially disturb this concluit will remain applicable to the future exigencies of sion, that they would be content. But what should we do with the myrisds of bachelor journeymen, who, in consideration her Majesty's message relative to a grant My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In looking the undoubted exercise of British freedom, might think to Lord Keane. back upon the season which we are about to close, I fit to remain in lodgings? Why, they would be utterly impatient of the invidious distinction thus established granted to Lord Keane and his two next surviving between themselves and a portion of their shopmates. heirs. They would constitute, accordingly, a new class of Sir R. PREL seconded the motion, and declared grievance-mongers; they would become violent in their that he would not disturb the unanimity of the House outery for equal rights; in a word, a further extension with reference to any political questions. of the franchise would be declared to be absolutely

necessary. and dependents of the tradespeople—all the journey- altogether uncalled for. excise, customs, and dock-yards-all the servants of waggon loads of silver. railway, insurance, and joint-stock companies—all Mr. HUME objected to the creation of a pauper these, as a matter of course, must be put in possession peerage, and thought it extremely injudicious to pen-For them and for myself, I sincerely and cordially privilege. What every body could give, nobody would millions of expenditure over their income.

Suffrage, his vote would not be worth denying to any man. This conclusion is therefore obvious, that under It would be gratifying to know, whose taste presided over the adornments of the ceremonial at the reception the proposed unrestricted regime of liberalism, the of the public funds, and would oppose the motion. of the infant princess into the visible church. A day or influence of wealth would carry all before it—aye, even two previous to the tenth, the Court journals gave us with the Ballet-even more than it does now. The an account of an express despatched to Windsor to evil of private tamperings, in proportion to their increased cheapness and facilities, would be multiplied a

Ask the working men in America what precise benefit they draw, or whether they draw any benefit at all, from the possession of the elective franchise? Apart from the occasional fingering of a miserable been taken to inform the public that " the water in the bribe, the practice of which in the United States is as common and current as political venality can make it, they toil their six days a week, earn their scanty wages, and have as desperate a struggle with poverty as our unsuffraged operatives at home. Republican bribery, as we may take a future opportunity of showing, is the rottenest and most pernicious bribery

Then, what sort of senators should we have under to the attainment of happiness. They forget that a having evidently been formerly employed in the services Mr. Marshall's contemplated regime? Men returned of the difficulties under which they were labouring. political institution may further the weal of the comof the Church of Rome." Our Babylonish Sovereign
munity, though it checks the growth of its wealth; still uses the vessels of the temple at feasts: there is
a salary by their constituents, would, in all probability, benefit to the East Indies as was expected by its and that a political institution which quickens the no reconcilement—no intention of disgorging the plun- be the purchaseable tools of any Ministry that might framers. choose to bid high enough for their co-operation or connivance; and if Parliaments were annual, the Hon. Gentleman contained so few substantial objecfugitive nature of their delegated honours, instead of tions against this proposition. It was evident that it enhancing responsibility, would furnish only the was merely a question of time between himself and the stronger motive for reaping an early harvest of Right Hon. Gentleman. The manufactures of India

> Neither would Universal Suffrage itself, or what is finality. Modern education, which really means that in a country like theirs, possessing widely exmodern magic, is working extraordinary changes; whether they be improvements or not, is another and flowing robes of the Archbishop deceived the child, question. Everything would struggle to be upon the and protection every part of the empire. (Loud move. Connected with repeated alterations in the cheers.) lent Prelate prevented the infant from discovering any franchise, it is by no means unlikely that an attempt difference, certain it is that her Royal Highness reposed might be made sooner or later to abridge the term of in the arms of the spiritual head of the church with as years heretofore assigned to pupillage and majority. much contentment as though she had been in the arms These railway times may presently conduct lads to Indies. of her own nurse." Voltaire himself never darted a maturity and to political privileges at sixteen—nay, more polished or daring scoff. To complete this cabi- eventually, even at twelve. Females, too, patronised tion they would increase the commercial presperity of net of curiosities, there only needed "a christening by the advocates of equality, might by and by grow cake of the most enormous dimensions : round it was impatient of their quiet legitimate influence, and seek a wreath of flowers; on the top of its rock, surmount to become active Parliamentary politicians, with an ing which Neptune, driving his hippocompi; and in alleged indefeasible right both to vote at the pollingthe car a figure of Britannia, holding in her arms the booth, and to harangue at the hustings. Pray, Mr. infant Princess Royal; the whole being executed in J. G. Marshall, where would all this stop? What is sugar, and being a very fair specimen of the confec- now called Universal Suffrage, were it ever adopted, would just be tantamount to universal confusion. Mr. Marshall should teach his workmen sounder principles,

# Emperial Parliament.

he may think of it, he is only contributing to their

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 12th. The Bishop of London presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds in favour of the Bill for the Drainage of Buildings. He fully concurred in the prayer of the petition, as he believed a great portion of all disease in large towns arose from imper-

fect sewerage and ventilation. Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought the moral and religious improvement of the poor totally inconsistent with their physical degradation, and that it was utterly idle to build churches and school-houses until the poor man was placed in a situation of self-respect, and had a comfortabable home. He regretted that the Bill was enly prospective in its operation.

In answer to the Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount DUNCANNON said it was the intention of Government to proceed with the recommendations of the committee for making additional thoroughfares in the metropolis as soon as possible. The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the second read-

ing of the Drainage of Buildings Bill. It was but one step upon the subject, and he promised their Lord- Railways Bill, stating that he would not take the next ships it would be followed up by others. The Noble stage for a fortnight, in order that ample time might Lord then referred at some length to the prevalence of be given for considering its details. Read a second fevers and other diseases in various districts of the time. metropolis, which had not been properly drained or ventilated. In the provinces the same ill effects were poned till Friday next. Adjourned at a quarter-past observable in all the large manufacturing towns, where twelve. vast numbers of the population were crowded together in badly ventilated and drained districts. The Noble Lord referred to the statistical tables of the mortality, in Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large towns, in order to show that of late years it had considerably increased. It was not his intention at present to extend the provisions of the Bill to Scotland, although he had no objection to its being extended to Ireland.

The Marquis of Salisbury said his only objection reasons why his Lordship refused to attend the recent to the Bill was, that it did not go far enough. Some Chartist conference at Leeds, has called forth a long and of the provisions had been rather hastily considered, men, (foreigners) his policy would have led to his rambling reply from Mr. J. G. Marshall, inserted in and he proposed, therefore, that it should be referred The Earl of Wicklow also thought the measure im-

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER supported the Bill, which was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee up stairs.—Adjourned till next Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, Feb. 12. Several bills for amending railway acts were ad-

Petitions were presented, by Mr. Brotherton, for a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones; by Mr.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Sir E. Sugden, stated that it was his intention to oppose the bill of the Bradford; William Ibbotson, of Halifax, bookseller; Right Hon. Gentleman on the subject of the administration of justice in the Privy Council and the House from near Halifax. These persons boarded with me for Mr. Godson gave notice that, on the 23rd February,

he said, in a loud, good-humoured tone, beckoning number of simple-minded workmen, deluded by their inquire into the present state of companies established with his hand, "Guel, guel" (Come in, come in;) more pragmatical and palavering shopmates, should for the insurance of lives. Mr. EWART gave notice that, on the 20th February,

> big-wigs of the factory-who have always derived a luanswer to Mr. Ewart, Lord PALMERSTON said it sufficient motive for the invention of grievances, from was the intention of Government to propose a reducredress. But, that master manufacturers in the station | bring in a bill to facilitate the transfer of goods by do-

> political Utopia which, even were it realizable, would had behaved so badly during the war in Affghanistan, involve infinitely worse evils than now exist, does, we refusing to advance at the command of their officers, confess, astonish us not a little. It is evident from that that they had been sent back to Bengal and disbanded individual's letter, that he is ignorant, profoundly -that upon investigation it turned out that Sir John, ignorant, not only of historical experience, but of the now Lord Keane, had ordered a trooper of the regielementary principles of human society. Nor, supposing | ment to be shot without court-martial or inquiry, and his sentiments to be a fair specimen of those of his that no regular inquiry had been permitted into the

Sir J. HOBHOUSE regretted that the Hon. Member, in all directions to extinguish a democratic faction upon the evidence of a newspaper correspondent, would which seeks to exalt itself upon the ruins of our social believe a British general officer to have been an accomplice of murder under the pretence of discharging his Just imagine for a moment that their extravagant duty. The object evidently was to prevent an hon. who would lodge it in his rule pocket, on the side of demands were worthy of serious deliberation. Over- and gallant officer, who had served his country for his pantaloons, taking care to stitch it especially safe, looking those disagreements among themselves whereby, | nearly fifty years, from receiving the reward to which | while nearly unanimous in advocating an extension of he was justly entitled. The facts of the case were, that and the money with him, it evidently having been imthe franchise, one section insists on Universal Suffrage, the regiment in question were committing depredations "MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN, -I have and another positively refuses to go so far, let us con- on the standing crops of a village, and at the earnest come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this cede, for mere argument's sake, either that all house entreaties of the leading men videttes were posted holders paying taxes, or that all lads having attained around the fields with instructions to fire over the majority, ought to possess the right of voting for heads of the marauders. One man was in consequence tinuance of the steady attention you have ever given members of Parliament. Two consequences, we sub- wounded in the leg, and if the man had been shot on the to its business, that the most pressing necessity mit, are perfectly demonstrable:—first, that this new spot the commanding officer would have been perfectly reform would by no means allay the clamour for a yet justified. (Cheers.) He would add further, that durfarther extension of electoral rights; and secondly, if | ing the whole advance not only was no man punished "I will state to you, in a few words, what that it did allay that clamour, it would inevitably disappoint with death, but there was no instance of corporal Mr. WILLIAMS wished to know if the papers which In the first place, make a hypothetical trial of had published these calumnious statements would be

Lord Howick thought the explanation of the Right The House then went into committee to take into

Lord Howick opposed the grant, and reminded the Noble Lord (J. Russell) of the practice in ancient times Pass at once, then, to Universal Suffrage. Confine of rewarding the victorious generals with a laurel the privilege, at first, to males and majors. All the crown. In later times a word from Queen Elisabeth footmen, grooms, coachinen, and out-door servants of was thought the highest reward that could be conferred the aristocracy—all the clerks, warehousemen, and upon the bravest and most distinguished of the generals.

men, labourers, and prentices throughout the kingdom! Lord J. Russell observed that in ancient times a -all the fore-mast mariners in merchant service-all victorious army returned laden with spoils, and the the able-bodied sailors in her Majesty's fleet-all the country would be shocked if it had been stated that Sir privates in the army and marines—all the officers in the John Keane had returned to England with several

next, then and there to meet, for the dispatch of pribe him at present, the difference under Universal pleasure."

Togued that allow pounds are sometimes given to those who were yet uncorn for such as degracing to the profession. The verpleasure if the true that a few pounds are sometimes given to those who were yet uncorn for such as degracing to the defendants, on the ground that ness, having lost a windless and anchor, on Thursday is pleasure."

Suffrage would be, not that bribery would be done Lord, or to refuse him an ample reward in his own the sum paid into court covered the plaintiff's legal week. She awaits the repair of this accident to set it be true that a few pounds are sometimes given to those who were yet unborn for such a purpose, although away with, but that the price of the voter's venality person.

would be prodigiously lowered in proportion to the Mr. BROTHERTON thought they ought to confer commonness of the article. As matters now stand, an rewards and distinctions on Captain Clegg and those honest elector may often muster spirit to regist the like him, who had been instrumental in saving life, importunities of an employer; but with Universal instead of voting large sums to those who had caused a great destruction of life. (Hear, and laughter.) General JOHNSON thought it a wasteful expenditure

Colonel Salwey had known the present Government long enough to learn that there was the greatest possible contrast between their professions out of doors and their conduct in the House.

On a division, there appeared—for the metion, 195; against it, 43. The House then went into committee on the Custom Duties Bill, and

tion of the duty on rum, the produce of the East Indies. Mr. GOULBURN complained that the West India nterests had been treated most unfairly in the proposed measure of Government for the equalization of the duty on rum and other articles of East India produce. It was besides a direct breach of faith, because

they had been told that there would be no interference at present with the West India interests in consequence

commonly so called, be stamped with anything like only limited by their own restrictions. He was quite sure candidate, 1,214. tended colonial territories, there was but one safe and At a moment's notice the Austrian Government

> Mr. EWART thought all the articles of East India produce, including coffee and tobacco, should be placed upon the same footing as the produce of the West

Mr. COLQUHOUN said if they abolished the protec

both colonies. Mr. HAWES said it would also have the effect of increasing the exertions of the West Indian colonies. and the result of the application of the principles of free trade would be found ultimately beneficial. The revenue was falling off from the present high price of sugar, and a great objection would be raised, throughout the country, to the imposition of new taxes, when the revenue might be increased by an honest course and set them a better example. At present, whatever of commercial policy.

Sir A. GRANT said the West Indies were in a state of transition, and suggested that the duty should be gradually diminished. Sir S. LUSHINGTON would not support any proposition which would not fully secure that country against the chance of the introduction of the produce of slave

Lord SANDON said the interests of the free labourers planters to discontinue the employment of these men. poor, and wished to keep up a respectable appear-He thought the operation of the Bill ought to be delayed ance!

for at least two years. Mr. LABOUCHERE said it could not come into practical operation for six months, and he should not consent to any further delay.

tion of the duty, as otherwise, the West Indian proprietors would have some reason to complain that they not intend to disturb the unanimity of the House by distiller, Brentford. The damage was confined to offering any opposition to the present motion. The the upper floors. resolution was ultimately agreed to without a division. The Committee of Ways and Means was postponed on the suggestion of Sir R. Peel.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the

The Registration of Voters (England) Bill was post-

# Foreign Antelligence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Not wishing to trouble you oftener than appears necessary, I have not for sometime trespassed on your patience, or the columns of your extensively circulated journal; but, at this time, having a few facts of importance to communicate (not exactly of importance to the community, but to individual families, hope you will give me space for the present scrawl. In the first place, I beg to inform you, that the ship American arrived here on the 11th day of December, having had a very protracted voyage, during which many of the passengers were taken ill, in consequence of want of provisions, &c., among whom were -Bradbury and Charles Kinsey, from the neighbourhood of Oldham; and John Adamson, carpenter, late a resident in Glasgow, who boarded with me, and whom I found necessary to send to the hospital—a place where every necessary attention is paid them. Adamson is recovered, and now following his employment; Braddispensations of Providence whereby individuals and Berkeley, against the Corn Laws, and from the mer-bury is fast recovering, and I expect will be out in a classes are often visited with adversity, so if the People's chants of Bristol against the equalization of the duties few days; but Kinsey died in a few days after his admission. Lobley, from Bradford, is also in the Pensylvania Hospital. Another case is that of earn as large wages as good ones, no overstocked trade; and by Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Ewart, in favour Brown, from Manchester, who came out in the ship Francis first, arriving here on the 18th of the present month, in company with whom was James Hudson, of and a young man of the name of Colcroft, or Cowcroft. eight or nine days, during which time Mr. Brown appeared very weak, and kept his bed; after which Messrs. Ibbotson and Colcroft went over the river, and engaged a place in which to carry on the business of fellmongering or tanning, leaving Hudson and Brown with me (the latter still in bed) until the following day, and lodge with them, which ended, on the morning following his removal, with Hudson decamping, and taking £92 sterling belonging to the man Brown, police, but shall be immediately. Ibbotson says that Hudson has, also, £42 sterling belonging to him. Time, however, the unraveller of all myteries, will, perhaps, throw additional light on this villanous and infernal can be given of the origin of the fire. transaction, by which a sick man, in years, has been plundered of every penny in his possession, and left destitute in a strange land. He is now about being admitted into the Hospital, to live on the benevolence no rogues.

It appears that the manner in which the money of Brown was got possession of is a somewhat novel step in the art of thieving. On the voyage it was represented to him how dangerous it was to have a sum of money by him in his trunks, or otherwise, and was thereby induced to give it up to the safe keeping of Hudson, -and it has proved, so safe, that Hudson has gone off,

possible to separate them. Political matters appear on the move: an extra Sesin the State of Maine look anything but peaceable. is not the fact. The moneymongers here, in connection mortgage the States, by internal improvements, &c., but I guess it won't do; Brother Jonathan will settle their affairs one of these days, By giving insertion to the above, you will greatly oblige many of your readers, and the families referred

I am, Sir, Yours, very respectfully, PETER BUSSEY

No. 2, Front-street, New York, U.S.

instant.

Accidents during the Frost .- A bricklayer's labourer fell down in the streets of London last week, owing to the slippery state of the road caused by the frost. He had a piece of timber on his shoulder, which came in contact with his head, and so injured him that he has since died .- A carman, who was driving a horse and cart, also fell down in the streets, while going along Crutched Friars, and before he could rise the cart passed over his leg. Inflammation of the limb took place, followed by death.

An English Protestant Church is now being built at Jerusalem. THE FRENCH post-office has adopted portable gas for lights to the mail coaches.

A Pugilieric encounter last, week was thus an nounced-" Adem's great fight with Cain." Accounts from all parts of Germany advert to the immense quantity of snow that had lately fallen there, burying in some places whole villages. AT ST. PETERSBURGH they change the sentinels on duty every ten minutes, several having been

frozen to death. THE STORY of Don Miguel's paying Portugal a visit by way of France and Spain, is current, and Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a resolution for the reduccredited among the Spanlards.

THE OFFICE of public executioner at Athens has been given to a Frenchman, who is to have a salary of 400f. per month, and 100f. for each execution. INCENDIARISH appears to be on the increase, the

Police Genetic containing four offers of reward for the discovery and apprehension of offenders. THERE IS TO be a renewal, it is stated, of the proecution against Madame Laffarge for the robbery of the diamonds of Mme. de Leotaud.

THE AUSTRIAN army is on its full war footing.

rational principle, namely, to treat with equal favour could bring into the field 300,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon. THE WRECK of her Majesty's ship Fairy has been discovered about four miles from Lowestoft. A fishing smack is said to have brought up one of

> the vards. IN A LATE WEEK, the out-relief for the poor of the parish of Coventry alone was bestowed upon about 1,100 poor families. There is the greatest distress among the weavers.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.-The removal of the offin of the Emperor Napoleon from the dome of the Invalides into the side-chapel of Saint Jerome. near Paris, was effected on Saturday week. In Manchester, great interest is expressed as to

the cultivation of cotton in India; an account has been received of an experiment made for raising plants from Sea Island cotton, which had proved auccessful. CROCKFORD'S CLUB no longer exists. The Club

will long bear the charmed name, but the late proprietor has no interest in the management or was long, and he was taken in a vehicle amid and table. The new Club is in the hands of a Committee.

Two Fenales, moving in respectable society at had been completely lost sight of. If the measure Devonport, have been apprehended for shoplifting. was carried into immediate effect, it would compel the One of them alleged in palliation, that she was CANTERBURY ELECTION.—A petition against the

sented on Friday; it emanates from two electors-Stephen Marrell and William Lepine, and alleges Sir R. PEEL advocated the plan of a gradual reduc- bribery and treating against the sitting member. FIRE AT BRENTFORD.—On Saturday morning fire, attended with considerable loss, broke out in had been taken by surprise. At the same time he did the malting-house of Mr. Thomas, a brewer and

return of the Tory candidate, Mr. Smythe, was pre-

The Highest annual average price of wheat in complainant required compensation for loss of time. England since the passing of the Corn Laws, was in through the default of Mr. Moore's foreman in with 1817, namely, 94s. per qr. The lowest price, being holding a portion of the materials, the other porin 1825 nearly 16s. 9d. per qr.

East and West India rum, is attracting the atten- 2s. 6d. a day. Some of this delay was wilful, as the tion of capitalists, and may probably lead to the master had the material to deliver. Mr. Ambros.

The commissions have been given chiefly to ser-

geant-majors and colour-sergeants. Four common sergeants are in the list of promotions. STRANGE PATENT .- The following appears in the list of patents:-Thos. Vaux, of Frederick-s reet.

whose extraordinary barbarity to an illegitimate child was last week mentioned, has been sentenced the sitting Magistrate to determine as umpire be to two months' imprisonment in the county jail; before liberation, to find sureties for his future good conduct. GROSS ATTEMPT AT IMPOSITION .- Two men were

taken before the magistrates at Union-Hall, on Saturday, for attempting to sell a package of saw- thirteen days. Mr. Robinson, on the other side, dust for tobacco. They were discharged—the magis—said Mr. Moore had declined giving any evidence, trate stating he had no power to inflict punishment or taking any cognizance of the arbitration; and on the defendants.

More Bishops.—It has been determined to proceed without further delay with the plan proposed in the Bishop of London's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury for providing a fund for the endow-ment of bishopries in the British colonies and foreign possessions. The first objects to which the fund will be applied will be the endowment, or part! endowment, of bishoprics in Malta and in New Zealand.

ARISTOCRATIC INSOLVENTS .- In the Sheriff' Court, on the 11th inst., proclamation of outlawry, for non-payment of debts, was made against the following titled personages :- Sir Andrew Leith Hay, the Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, the Right Honourable Charlotte Maria Bury, and the Honourable George Lionel Massey.

Middle Class Morality.—In the Court of Queen's

Bench, on Friday, an action for criminal conversation was tried, in which Mr. Brummell, the son of a bit of jaw about politics or something else, is nothing when should move for the appointment of a committee to when Hudson removed him to the place taken by the when Hudson removed him to the place taken by the been hosts of apron'd statesmen—the great lights and Asylum.

With the future latter still in oed) until the following day, when Hudson removed him to the place taken by the hosts of apron'd statesmen—the great lights and Asylum. was the defendant. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with £500 damages.

ALARMING FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about retired to her own apartments." An under pretence of gathering subscriptions to obtain say to what extent. It was also their intention to of age. The case has not yet been brought before the premises of Mr. Stretch, bookbinder, of St. Martin's. who may be, apparently, about forty-five or fifty years | twelve o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the Lane. Considerable damage was done to the extensive stock, bookbinding presses, and the building. Mr. Stretch is insured in the Imperial. No account

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of a porter, named Patrick Buse, employed at the East London Dispensary. He had punctured the palm of his right hand, whilst of the public until he is restored to health, or passes opening a door that had a broken brass handle, and out of this stage of existence into that where there are it is supposed there was verdigris in the handle, which mingled with the blood, and caused the slight wound in the end to prove fatal.

A MAN was brought up to the Mansion House on Saturday, for refusing to pay 6d. for two plates of Jacobs, Crosby Square; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, meat and vegetables he had consumed at an eating- Basinghall-atreet. house. The unconscionable rascal had been tempted into the house by the announcement in the window, of "Dinner and supper for 3d.," which the eatinghouse keeper had placed there as a lure. However, the "biter" was fairly "bit."

MALICIOUS PROPENSITY.-A young man, named Carr, was brought up to Hatton Garden Policesion is proposed by the British Whigs, to enable them office on Saturday, charged with breaking the winto repeal the Sub-Treasury Bill, &c., &c. The affairs dows of a Mr. Miller, of Islington. The defendant having paid the damage done to Mr. Miller's pro-M'Leod is stated to have been admitted on bail: such perty, left the court amidst the hisses and groans of very crowded court. There were at least five with those of Britain, are moving heaven and earth to hundred stones produced, which had been flung man, March 13, 26; solicitors, Messrs. Addington and through windows; one struck a lady in the face while she was in bed dying, and, as may be supposed, caused the utmost anguish. It is impossible to convey an idea of the extent of damage done, and the brook; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Colemb consternation occasioned thereby.

WILLIAM HONE.—The author of " The Every-Day Book," and other publications, is now, at the age of sixty years, disabled, by bodily infirmity and the two paralytics means of supporting himself and his dependent family. For the last five years the post of sub-editor of the Patriot newspaper was his sole dependence: P.S. I have also just been informed that George At- and this he would have continued to retain, had he kinson, son of Robert Atkinson, of Bradford, who not been thus incapacitated. Some of his friends Lord J. Russell proposed that a sum of £2,000 be granted to Lord Keane and his two next surviving Raised died this day of September, in the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., West Smithfield, snow arrived here on the 26th day of September, in the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., West Smithfield, snow arrived here on the 26th day of September, in the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., West Smithfield, snow arrived here on the 26th day of September, in the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., West Smithfield, snow arrived here on the 26th day of September, in the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., where the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., where the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., where the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., where the ship have formed themselves into a committee, for the turers; as far as regards W. E. Hickson and Co., where the ship have formed the ship have f Fairfield, died this day, in the Lunatic Asylum, to purpose of raising contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition which place he was taken as the contribution of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of a composition of the contributions for securing to him and Co. which place he was taken on the evening of the 27th an income sufficient to save him from penury. Among others are-Mr. Alderman Pirie, Freeman's-court. Cornhill, the treasurer; Thomas Piper, sen., Esq.; Thomas Chalis, Esq., and Apsley Pellat, Esq., who are trustees.—Cambridge paper.

SLAVERY CHANGING NAMES.—There is a vessel only waiting for fair winds to leave this country on a perfectly novel mission. The Hector, Capt. Robert Freeman, is under engagement to convey Mr. Barclay, the Agent-General for Jamaica, to Sierra Leone, in order to offer to the natives of Africa a passage to the West Indies as free emigrants, and so to participate in the advantages. without the pains, already enjoyed by their countrymen who have left their pative land as slaves. They In the same Court an action was tried in which are to be quite unfertered by engagements before Mr. Egan, a barrister, claimed from the Guardians embarkation, and free to choose their own emendeavours will be directed to provide for your of the universal franchise. Well, what the better sion a family for three generations upon the public for attending to the business of returning-officer at new home. To them the change from a barbarous would they be of this? and what the better would the taxes. Such a step tended to degrade the peerage in the election for Gnardians. It appeared that the of the Kensington Union a balance of account due ployers and make their own terms on reaching their for attending to the business of returning-officer at new home. To them the change from a barbarous man-square. country be? On the supposition that such an enlarge | the eyes of the public. He also objected on the ground | Guardians had advertised for a barrister, and it was | ficial. To those who look beyond the surface, this | High Holborn. ment of the Suffrage were actually effected, any that the motion was not well timed; they had not the agreed the plaintiff should be employed at five commencement of an African emigration, which importance now attached to an individual vote would means of paying the debts they had already incurred, guineas a day. The defendants had tendered £260, may one day supersede the slave trade throughout Old Kent-road. be completely swamped in the universality of the and at the present moment there was an excess of five and the plaintiff's demand was £375. A barrister's the world, will give no common gratification. Mr. right to bring an action for fees was questioned; and Barclay may be proud to be the first Englishman Thank you for all your warm-hearted support; and, care for. In such circumstances, a voter would be I have only to add, that this House stands pro- reduced to the most contemptible unit in existence. If the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage. The Hector was strongly an another than the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage. The Hector was strongly an another than the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage. The Hector was strongly an another than the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage. The Hector was strongly an another than the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage, with Mr. Barclay on the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage, with Mr. Barclay on the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage, with Mr. Barclay on the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage, with Mr. Barclay on the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage, with Mr. Barclay on the circumstance of striking a bargain for services who takes a ship on such a voyage. General as degrading to the profession. The ver- board, when adverse winds drove her back to Sheer-

out again .- Colonial Gazette.

A GENUINE PATRIARCH.-From a friend, a dent at Scuddeburgh, we learn that there is at sent alive in the island of Harris a man who we born in 1739, and has attained, or rather turned the 110th year of his age. From his youth upward he has cherished all the feelings that constitute the true Celtic character, and was deemed trustwelly enough to become one of the attendants of Mr. m'Leod, tacksman of Bernera, during his solern in a hiding-place that blood hounds could not mach, subsequent to the disastrous battle of Cullodes. The spot chosen was Uamba Ulludal; and while thus secreted, he fared better than Baron Brades thus secreted, he tared policy who supplied him dine, by clansmen and friends, who supplied him with venison, mutton, and fish, and other saries, obtained by hunting, dexterity, or other wise, and served according to the rude fashion of the findividual, who have times. The name of the individual, who has an generation after generation committed to the care generation after generation positions of speech, sight, and he is still so having are unimpaired, and he is still so having a summary of the still so have t bodily health that, in good weather, he think nothing of travelling to the top of the highest him in Harris. Our friend conversed with him way lately, and, as he has had no feet gear for the last four years, very kindly sent him a pair of shoe. In youth he was remarkably swift of foot, and, up to THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of Dunkirk has youth ne was remained the age of sixty, could out-run and seize a state of the age of sixty, could out-run and seize a state of the steepest hill side. Even John Merry the steepest hill side. framers.

Mr. Labouchere was glad the speech of the Right
Hon. Gentleman contained so few substantial objections against this proposition. It was evident that it was merely a question of time between himself and the Right Hon. Gentleman. The manufactures of India had been almost annihilated, although he believed the damand for English manufactures in that country was demand for English manufactures in that country was described to undertake the form Dunkirk to Lille.

Sir Astley Cooper died at his house in Conduitbeen the forest of Harris. Old as he is, he was never been the forest of Harris. Old as he is, he was never been the forest of Harris. Old as he is equally unacquainted; and good as his legs have long ten fortune has so chained him to a narrow locality that he bears a close resemblance to the Christian Robbiner. besung by a Cowper, "who never in Bobbiner, besung by a Cowper, "who never invelled forty miles from home."—Dumfries Course,

A STRANGE PARISH. - The following anecdots We are assured, true :- About eighty years ago the parish of Gilerux contained a very scanty popul-tion, and for three successive years the parish clar made no returns, at the annual visitations of the registers of either marriages, births, or buries. When the court inquired the reason, suspecting him of negligence in the discharge of his parecial duties, he replied (alluding to the parishiones) that "God did not like them, the devil did not like them, and they did not like one another." Of this singe reply an explanation was demanded. "God did not like them," said he "also he would take not like them," said he, "else he would take some of them to himself; the devil did not like them, or he would do the same; and they did not like me another, or there would be marriages and births amongst them." It is needless to say what same this had on the whole court.—Cumberland Packet

THE PAU papers mention that a criminal nimed Elichalt, who had been condemned to death for a murder committed at St. Palais, was carried bitter from Pau a few days since and executed. The way strong escort of gendarmerie to the place of ponishment. All the populations along the road timed out to see the melancholy procession, and want down on their knees as the criminal passed. The women too, in observance of a prejudice which has disted from time immemorial, whipped all their roung children as the procession went by, in order to make a forcible impression on their memories of the native of the occasion.

MASTER AND MAN .- Mr. Robinson, a silk mann.

facturer in Milk-street, and Thomas Palmer, an operative weaver, attended before Sir Chading Hunter, Bart., at the Guildhall, London, as arbi. trators appointed to settle a dispute between Mr. Ambrose Moore and Robert Wheeler, one of the silk-weavers employed by him. The question at issue is to be contested in the superior courts. At the first hearing, before Mr. Alderman Kelly, the tion being fixed up in his loom, so that he could do no other work. He was thus kept idle fifteen days. THE PROPOSED EQUALISATION of the duties on for which he sought compensation at the rate of investment of a considerable amount of British capital in East India cultivation and commerce.

During the Last two years there have been thirty-seven promotions from the ranks in the army. enter into the question whether the man had been kept idle so many days, but to insist that the magistrate had no right to entertain the complaint at all, and begged to intinate that he (Mr. Moore) would resist, by kgal Gray's Inn-lane, worsted manufacturer, for improvements in horse shoes.—Sealed 19th January—six months.

BARBARITY IN SALOP.—The misoreant Jones, barbarity in Salop.—The misoreant Jones, to appoint two arbitrators, who met on Friday, and the salop in the salop in the Alderman Kelly, nevertheless, proceedings, any decision the Alderman might come to. A man could not be paid in two ways, by the piece and by the week at the amendance of the salop in the Alderman might come to. A man could not be paid in two ways, by the piece and by the week at the amendance of the salop in the Alderman might come to. A man could not be paid in two ways, by the piece and by the week at the amendance of the salop in the Alderman might come to. A man could not be paid in two ways, by the piece and by the week at the amendance of the salop in the Alderman might come to. A man could not be paid in two ways, by the piece and by the week at the amendance of the salop in the salo proceedings, any decision the Alderman mani-come to. A man could not be paid in two being unable to agree to any award, came back w tween them. The arbitrator for the journeyman contended, that though a man might be paid by the yard, he was entitled to compensation for my time he might be kept waiting for materials, and he wa for awarding two shillings and sixpence a day, for journeyman entitled to nothing beyond the price per yard. Delay and disappointment in the obtaining a continuous supply of material had ever been in cident to the trade, and was contemplated in the price allowed per yard. If, in the practice of the trade, the loom were kept constantly going, lower wages would be given, and the claimant would have had 9d. a yard instead of 1s. Sir Claudius Hunter, after hearing the evidence as to the delays in this case, made an award, that Mr. Moore should pay los. for the loss of six days, 4s. as expenses to the journeymen who acted as arbitrators, and 4s. to a witness for his loss of time.

# Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, February 12.

BANKRUPTS. Cuthbert Alison, South Shields, baker, and Thomas Mitchell, South Shields, shoemaker, to surrender Feb. 24, March 26: solicitors, Mr. Lowrey, Crosby Hall Chambers; and Messrs. Tyzack and Leitch, North

James Banks, Wisbeach, ship-builder, Feb. 24, March 26: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Churchyard; and Mr. Marshall, Boston. William Bell, Bath, upholeterer, Feb. 27, March 26: solicitors, Mr. Bishop, Southampton Buildings; and Mr. Hollings, Bath.

Mary Butler, St. Pancras Road, licensed-victnaller, Feb. 19, March 26: solicitor, Mr. Dimmock, Sim Lane; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury Square. William Felmingham, Bath, sauce-manufacturer, Feb. 27, March 26: solicitors, Mesars. Jones and Blaziand, Crosby Square; and Mr. Hellings, Bath. James Thomas Ratcliffe, Blackman Street, Southwark, stationer, Feb. 23, March 26: solicitors, Mr.

Walter Vavasour, Rochdale, wool-merchant, Feb 27, March 26.; solicitors, Mr. Henton, Rochdale; and Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's Buildings. Benjamin Wase, Hereford, brewer, Feb. 25, March 26: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square; and Mr. Hardwith, Hereford,

Latimer West, Freeman's Court, Cornhill, wint merchant, Feb. 23, March 26; solicitor, Mr. Shearms. Gray's Inn; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghal Samuel Whitehead, Leamington Priors, cattle sales Co., Bedford Row; and Mr. Byrom, Leamington

Richard Woollven, High Street, Southwark, butche, Feb. 19, March 26: solicitor, Mr. Jenkinson, Wal-Street Buildings. Richard Wontner, Cloth Fair, woellen-draper, Fee 23, March 26: solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Hest man, Basing Lane; official assignee, Mr. Green, Alde

manbury. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. Holt and Greenhalgh, Bury, Lancashire, tailors J. and W. H. Cartwright, Blackburn, cotton spinner -Hickson and Co., West Smithfield, shoe manufacture

sembling ivory; as far as regards May.—Simmins Wills, Liverpool, victuallers — Wainwright and Spal ford, Manchester, dressers and dyers.—J. and R. He lor, Manchester, coppersmiths.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, February 16th. BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Williams, haberdasher, Lambeth-walk Robert Silk and Thomas Brown, coachmakers, James William Callaway, linen-draper, Wobur Bedfordshire. John Fearnley, ironmonger, Hampstead, Middlest

James Montague Saunderson, house-agent, Red Lie Square. Thomas Read, hair-dresser, Grawford-street, Por Richard Harris and Samuel King, woollen-drapes

George Sutton, builder, Bedford-place, East-at William Savage, lodging-housekeeper, Surrey-s Strand. Edward Okell, flour dealer, Liverpool

Ruth Crux, victualler, Canterbury. Joseph Smith, mercer, Stratford-on-Avon, Warn's

Thomas Roberts, corn miller, Holbeck Steam

nerr Leeds, Yorkshire.

RESOLUTIONS.

#### TO THE PEOPLE.

MY FRIENDS,-I quite agree with Mr. Lowery that the columns of the Siar would be more beneficially compled in reporting those matters interesting to the people's cause, than in inserting matters of a mere permusl nature. However, that grounds for departure from this rule may justify an opposite course, and that personal feelings alone are to judge of those grounds, Mr. Lawery's own letter establishes a precedent.

I shall be as brief as the nature of the case will abuit in analysing the nature of the three distinct starges made against the Stor, and reported fully in that paper of last week.

And first, in point of importance, comes the resolusions passed at Sunderland, condemnatory of the conduct of the Editor towards Mr. Deegan.

me whether or not the fact of Mr. Deegan having impagned the Editor is not fully borne out.

Mr. Kirker, who moved the first resolution, said. in supporting it, that what Mr. Deegan did say respecting the Stor being promised a report from the Times, was very different from the colouring given to it in the Star. He (Mr. K.) further asserts, that what Mr. Deegan did was, that the Star should have had a reporter there. Now, as this involves the character of the Star, why did not any one bear in mind that the Leeds Times and the Mercury were dependant upon the Star for a report of the meeting held by the Chartists on the Moor on Thursday, and for a report of the soirce held in the Music Saloon on Wednesday, the two meetings of most importance to the people? and why were not the people told that the Sigr alone had reports of those two meetings to get ready for its first edition, and that two reporters and several writers were engaged in getting the report up in time? Does not every one know that such a press of reporting matter is invariably arranged by Editors of all local papers for their mutual emvenience?

But what contains the spirit of a public meeting? should say the resolutions and address of all, rather than the speeches of any; and why did it never strike my one at the Sunderland meeting that the Star alone published the address and resolutions, which, although supplied to the Times, were not published? The Star published all the meetings and the address of the delegates; no other paper did. If the Editor had got the Leeds Times report of Mr. Deegan's speech, Mr. Deegan's speech would have been published without any curtailment, if there had been room and the Editor thought

Mr. K. further asserts that Mr. Deegan did no charge the Editor with having placed his name at the bottom of the list; he only said that his name, toeither with those of Mesers. Mason and Lowery. were there, but did not my by whom pisced there. Now, was there a man in Sunderland so silly as not

to know that no one but the Editor could have placed them there in the course of arranging the matter for the paper? Who, then, but the Editor could have

Mr. Deegan, he says, did say that it was not doing

Well, what must others feel whose speeches it did event of the Star having got, and inserted, the Times' report, if Mr. Deegan had had more justice, greater smae of complaint would have been given to others. Mr. Williams said, that it was strange that no per-

son but the writer of the letter could remember the witness started up, and said that he would take an outh that Mr. Deegan contradicted the assertion of the Editor of the Star as to the promise of a report.

Now I think that any impartial judge will at once admit that this is the weight of the charge; the one thing personal, which Mr. Williams says, even admitting it to be true, did not justify the conclusion that Mr. Deepan held up the Editor to reprobation. So then! it is no accusation to call a gentleman, who is not pre-

The first resolution is matter wholly between Mr. a week, for that period. Deegan and Mr. Radley. The second resolution was

"That this meeting expresses its surprise, regret, andibility he knew nothing, and founding thereon a similar case. Evere and unjust attack upon the general and private character of Mr. Deegan, introducing also charges and minents with which the amblic have nothing to do; and the publication of which was not only uncalled for, but unfeeling, and unwise, and most seriously calcuheed to injure the Chartist cause, without in the least promoting the private or public interest of its proprie-

With respect to this resolution, I have only to ask win, if it would have been wise or feeling to have passed over the part admitted by Mr. Williams to be true? But the principal feature was a remark of Mr. Williams to the following import:-" That the Star had displayed a spirit, which, if submitted to, would cruh all independence of soul in the leaders of the People; that it might one daybecome a vile heresy to doubt its infallibility, or to differ in the slightest degree, from the manner in which, upon any occasion, il was conducted."

Mr.W. proceeds to say, -in a mild spirit of course, that he considers that Mr. Deegan had had less justice than was even awarded to him upon his trial, when there were full reporters' notes produced against him. Now, upon this subject, I must only say that the Star has thrown off all that mystery with which other papers shield the very name of proprietor, editor, and all in connexion with it; that its columns, as I shall presmily show, have been open as well to all charges against the proprietor or the Editor as against the bitterest enemy of either of them; and if there is any fear of the Star becoming a danserous instrument, it will be when the people have just reason for doubting the veracity of him by whom it is conducted. The Star has not, like other pars, made use of "its terrific powers" to prepare in the arms of the advertising community, or even in the afection of a good report of the most comfortable of be working classes, any retreat from the poorest of the poor. And, as to the standard of justice meted out to Mr. D. egan, as compared to that measured by Whig oppressors to Mr. Williams, he has made the one slight omission of the fact, that the Editor of the hir was furnished with no direct charge, but was furdenounced for laying the only one with which he was served, not in notes, but in full, before the public, and accompanying it with his own defence.

I must confess that I do not think Mr. Williams has been very happy in his case of the of the reporter and his notes. Let me see if I cannot furnish him with one more in point—suppose then a resolution to the following purport :-

"Resolved,—That this meeting understanding that the proprietor of the Northern Star has, in compliance with the request of the working classes, appointed a reporter other interesting news, is of opinion that it was the bonaden duty of the said reporter to have attended credibility he had perfect confidence; and this meeting regrets that such an emission has left the editor the Sign at the mercy of any good-natured person thought proper to send an esparis or garbled report paper, the editor, and the subscribers, and having a ten-

Now, had Mr. Williams meved that resolution without supporting it with one half the zeal with which he apported the vote of censure upon the Editor, I think it would have been un unimously adopted; because explanstion was required, and I am astoniahed that Mr. Williams, who is even ready to admit that Mr. Deegan did flatly contradict the assertion of the Editor, never stronght of inquiring haw Mr. Decgan got his informa-

O'CONNOR UPON THE SUNDERLAND tion from the Editor of the Leeds Times; so that the game. The real cause of the complaint from that quarter there's a great H-o-u-s-e-is Parliamentary H-o-u-s-ewhole appears to be a playing off of the veracity of the is, that the actors were not sufficiently perfect in all built across that road." Editor of the Star, against the unsupported allegations | their parts to ensure a good performance, before the tions, and pays £52 s-year for reporting them, There is and punctually, every jump the cat took, and thus en- upon, which they will, very speedily, to take a share in not another paper in England that would have publabled the Stor to nip the thing in the bud. lished those resolutions.

> But let us now see if this be the first charge of a similar nature against both proprietor and Editor, and from the same quarter, and for the same cause, of not reporting Mr. Deegan; and whether, in giving insertion to the resolutions of the Durham Delegate Meeting, in December last, the Editor, when consured by a resolution of a delegate meeting, evinced any very great pugnacity of disposition. The following is the resolution

"The meeting expressed their disapprobation of the I always bow with respect to the decision of working non-insertion by the editor of the Northern Star of the men; but from the very resolutions themselves, let me report of the public tes given at Sunderland to Messra-Byrne, Owen, and Deegan, and of the explanatory remarks furnished by Mr. Deegan respecting the foreign policy meeting at the same place; and also of the appointment of missionaries by Mr. O'Connor, or any other irresponsible party, the meeting being of opinion that all such appointments ought to be made by the people themselves, or by the Executive Council at Manchester, who are the responsible servants of the Chartist body; and that, if Mr. O'Connor be inclined te contribute to the support of missionaries, to hand his contributions over to the Executive Council, to be applied by that body for that purpess."

> Now here is a vote of censure in the strongest language, Mr. Deegan being one of the delegates, for the non-insertion of matter which the parties never even received, or whether it had been displaced for more

of tried men, who were recently enlarged from prison, titled him. subject to the approval and application of the voice of } Mr. Deegan's explanation, and upon the Proprietor for be freedom of the press ! offering £4 a week out of his own pocket, subject to the columns of another paper.

May I not, in passing, ask whether the nicety of appointment and payment was as critically scanned in the instance of a whole horde of gentlemen receiving immense salaries from Mr. Urquhart, and appointed by house of Mr. Muntz, that the National Rent scheme him? No; but I am censured for giving my own would have precisely the same result which a similar for matter which he considered to be of more im. meeting emanated from that committee; and they told money, while the Editor is censured for not publishing system had produced in Ireland, and which rendered portance; while he appears to have gone to some into their petition? he feared they would not, from the in constant correspondence with the Commissioners, to their petition? he feared they would not, from the inconstant correspondence with the Commissioners,

implicit reliance. It bears date, Newcastle, February and unflinching leaders; was offered to name his own not suit the Times to report so fully? so that, in the 10th, and, after setting forth the conspiracy which has terms for writing me down, upon his liberation from been long hatching against the Star in that quarter, it prison. I give, not the substance, but his very words. states as follows :-

"This party, through Mr. ---, called upon the Council of the working men to pass a vote of censure upon the Star, at the meeting on Tuesday night; but, to their disappointment, they found the Council un. Star must be put down." language of Mr. Deegan; whereupon a disinterested willing to become their tools, and their demand was indignantly spurned, to the great chagrin of Mr. --who used many arguments to induce them to pass the resolution. Among the many petty charges against to the Leeds Reform Association, insists, above all. the Star is the following: - 'That Mr. O'Connor refused to lend £1000 to certain parties, without security, to commence a newspaper; this, and expecting Messre. Lowery, Deegan, &c., to pay for Stars regularly, they represented as being mean.

Now, let me state what my meanness and anxiety about my £1,000 amounted to. It appears that I resent to defend himself, a liar? and it does not at all quired security; well, who would not? What was the detract from the usefulness of a journal that all those security, and what the interest that I required? Why, for whose interest it is conducted should be impressed naturally to be paid back my principal with ten per with a conviction that the conductor is unworthy of cent., which I am paying for the Star shares. Now credit! Can there be a word implying greater scorn or would this be unfair? I say not; but what was my proridicule than "liar?" and can contradiction be more posal? Why to give-not lend-my thousand pounds. fist than that which Mr. Williams freely admits Mr. and never to see it again; requiring that I should be Deegan to have given to a plain assertion of the insured against any greater loss, in order to try the experiment for two years, satisfied to lose ten pounds

Now, I was not applied to; it was a voluntary offer. mored by Mr. Williams, and seconded by Mr. Austin, made in a private letter to Mr. Williams, upon hearing his intention from himself of establishing a paper in the place of the Northern Liberator. He and disapprobation of the conduct of the Editor of the has that letter; let every word of it be published. So Forhern Stor, in inserting a letter containing such much for what is expected from me; and now for the statements, from an individual of whose capacity or rule which is observed towards me in a precisely

> of £300 being raised, to which I was to add £400. the secret service fund, with your money; and when Little more than £500 of the £800 was raised, and a large portion of that has been paid off. Two lawyers opinions were taken on the matter; a stamped deed was | men, all agreed upon the principle, you would have executed, and one very ignorant attorney, at Halifax. | seven years of the most corrupt parliament, even worse told the shareholders that they would be liable for all than the present; and then the few stage mountebanks, the debts of the paper; for all paper and stamps; for having made their party sufficiently independent of a all libels of every description, and so forth. Well, in few votes, would now and then make a grand annual this deed, I am bound to pay ten per cent., and am made personally liable, by my own desire, and extreme questions; divide pretty strong, but always against the wish of the shareholders, for the principal, join to keep the Tories out. whatever becomes of the Star, which was to have been a joint speculation.

Now, I ask Englishmen if this is English fair-play That a gentleman is first to be frowned upon by every one of his class, persecuted, and locked up in solitary confinement, and then pelted with his own acts of

It is very well to make the insertion or non-insertion of matter the ostensible cause of complaint; but I think I shall be able to put this question upon its right legs, them. and to trace it to its origin.

This conspiracy, then, has its origin in the discomfiture of the Russo Chartists, who first nestled in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and district, in consequence of Mr. Attwood's local patronage and alliance with the party. The Star, most properly, checked the gasconading of a set of paid parrots, receiving enormous salaries for repeating some very exciting stuff that they had learned by rote about Russia, Constantinople, Circassia, the Ottoman Empire, France, and God only knews what; and of which they knew just as much as a pig does of geometry. They were all Chartists, and something more. Well, they threw out their feelers, for the support of the Star, in the greatest | principle than that centained in the People's Charter. piece of political trickery ever attempted to be prac- Now, I state this upon authority, and they were two tised; the Star would not bite, but exposed the whole who drew up the Charter! affair. The consequence of which was, that they had the address to persuade the Northern Liberator, a paper Star; but to whom is the merit due? whether to those whilst in that prison. I was personally acquainted rules, orders, and regulations, having the force and to support the poor and needy, and not to rob the hirethree years, that they were strong enough to give Star, which furnishes not even a pretext. O! if the men as were to be found in the town, who had been strength to a journal. They assumed all the Star gave but a handle, what a hue and cry my friends sent to Wakefield for some trifling assault; one of them that few, if any, have the effrontery to declare that the detailed. It was unnecessary to enlarge upon this submock pageant of a mimic court, and even sent would set up. ambassadors to France. Well, the Liberator, not Here is the plan of nibbling at the Star, and praising and raving mad, in which state he died shortly after. said, when the Bill was first passed, that the poor clauses which had been spoken upon, had operated knowing how to discriminate between the adopted the speaker:the bait, and immediately opened a fire upon the Star, ing will at once admit that I am the very last man in to the right or left, nor to converse or make signs to any signs

mere Whig or Tory hatred. pleased with an article in the Star, supposing that But, then, it is our duty to point out its errors in a

puffer in each well-paid agent, and, instead of votes of liberty." prop of deceit.

wrath of highly-paid missionaries, who had under of apostacy hanging round my neck."

a set of my friends in Northumberland and Durham, danger. who have felt sore at a kick being put in their gallop,

And now they cry out. "Ah! what a shame not to way, to render the Star a truly subservient organ." In | plot can break through. fact, it would appear as if the Star had no character to cap in hand; while any defence was to be met with, 'O! take care, you'll damage the cause."

The Star, since its birth, has had but one Proprietor, one Editor, one Publisher, and one Clerk; and show took the trouble of enquiring whether or no it had been me the man in the kingdom who has been mixed up with the same conflicting parties, measures, men and important matter; and because the Editor did not opinions, as the Editor of the Northern Star, and who insert Mr. Deegan's explanation, upon a subject upon has more studiously avoided giving personal offence to which the Star and the Liberator were bestowing much the honest or the poor, while his proposed reward for At the same meeting, a vote of censure was passed best for all, is to reflect, on the seventh, upon the num- such attempt has the effect of enhancing the people's families was a double infliction of injustice; it was in upon me for giving my ewn money towards the support | ber of votes of censure to which his labours have en. | love; but so it is.

If the Editor was capable of being overawed by the people of any district, which may require their votes of censure for the proper use of a power, of the services: and how am I treated? Why, I am told to application of which he must be the best judge, and send my money to the Executive, in order that they for which he is responsible to the people, but not to a might dispose of it. Now, I might have asked if the faction, what must be the result, I ask, if such a rative duty to write it, I have done so against the protecting aid. Let the Hoo Union afford an example Executive appointed Mr. Deegan, Mr. Mason, Mr. precedent was once established? Why that, after all, Bairstow, or any of those whose lectures appear to he could give but one Star, while six would be too have given unmixed satisfaction. Here, then, was a few to contain the votes of censure for the omission of vote of censure upon the Editor for not reporting speeches, explanations, and letters; and this would

Let me now show that I have, at all events, been people's approval as to those to whom it should be consistent upon the subject of expensive national agitaexpended upon, and not even the short hand notes tion, and that the Star was not governed by any whim, sent to the parties charged, who learn it frem the caprice, or personal feeling, in its opposition to the his duties to the public, I have thus, at all risk and nance and no prospect but the horrid bastile, she put a Russo humbug.

In August, 1838, I declared in the presence of Messra Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Moir, Purdie, and, in conclusion, I have only to say, that very many a committee which they called the watch committee, Lovett, Vincent, Salt, Hetherington and others, at the honest men, and a prey to political charlatina.

I am prepared to prove that many provincial agitators of influence, have received letters from head-quarters, containing advice upon many subjects, and concluding with the declaration that " above all O'Connor and the

Now, couple this direct testimony with the following circumstantial evidence. Mr. O'Connell, in his letter upon the paramount necessity of what the "lying" Editor of the Star truly designates as a "knowledge depot," the members to be elected upon the principles of the Association; and he says that the Irish of Manchester or Liverpool will elect him. God help his foolish head. Mr. Hume says that "the leaders of the working classes, generally, have agreed to join in an agitation for his definition of Household Suffrage;" Mr. Roebuck says that "an Association, ready to act in concert with the Leeds Association, is being hatched in London," and is almost ready to leave the shell. Now, then, couple the direct evidence with the circumstantial, and can any man in his senses for a moment doubt that we were to be sold, neck and crop, and purchased with our own money? What was to have been the process? Why, first, "O, there's no difference between us and the Chartists; we're all Chartistsbut we are practical men, and we dont wish to frighten the timid; but just let us get strength enough once, and then see how we will make ministers step out." Well, O'Connell says, you would get immense funds; now it matters not a farthing whether you did or not; for such an association the treasury would bleed most freely. The favourites of your order would get their I was encouraged to establish a paper upon a premise own price, as missionaries; they would be paid out of people to fall down and worship these gods. Yes, the pressure from within had so far operated upon the pressure from without, as to get a large majority of splutter; would denounce ministers; bring forward

This "deput" was to have been the main-spring of pressure without, while a set of mountebanks, were to your ears "ME first—don't place ME at the bottom of when they had the pewer, as under the old system. form the nucleus of the pressure within—the one. the only, object being to keep the iron hoof of Toryism off your necks to leave more room for the iron hoof of

Well, the poor Star cannot be very popular with the swell classes—the top-sawyers—"the working men, wot don't work," to have snapped such a morsel from

If the Leeds attempt had succeeded, a good deal of have read the statement contained in this, they will the machinery was arranged, and, I hear, some of my perhaps agree with me that the title is very mild, when friends won't forgive the disarrangement. However, compared with the atrocities of the "system." I started with the poorest, and with them I am fully

resolved, come what will, to die or conquer. In justice to some of the very best of men, I deny Mr. Hume's assertion, that the leaders of the working classes, generally, had agreed to join for his definition. I assert, upon behalf of two of the most leading men in London, that an appeal was made to them, and that they men mad, not for curing them. I know of nothing unhesitatingly, unequivocally, and indignantly refused to join in any agitation which had for its object, di- discipline of Wakefield prison. rectly or impliedly, the establishment of any other

There never was a paper which so simplified the of an interested party. But as to any danger to be working men themselves began to smell a rat; and, cause of the people as the Star, and those who now apprehended, Mr. Williams may rest politically satis- having learned a lesson in diplomacy, from the Russo fight with it, and whom it has kept in the straight fied that no "false doctrine, heresy, or schism" in the ministers, they, thanks to their honest hearts, met road, will, ere long, bless it, and pray for it, when

Star. can do much damage, while it inserts such resolu- plot by counter-plot, and communicated truly, honestly, they, in the natural course of events, shall be called the administration of the State's affairs. Then will Lord Barrymore has truly said, that "ene enemy they say, "Bless the Star, that sustained me in the can do you more harm than a thousand friends can do days of my pilgrimage. I can new undertake my good;" and the Star was not likely to escape the office, pure and spotless, and without the heavy chain

taken so distinguished a calling; it is not natural to | The Chartists are nearer power than they imagine, and no man, as long as I live, shall protract the period Neither Mr. Williams, nor Mr. Deegan, are even by steppingone inch out of the old Charter road, with hinted at in these remarks; they apply exclusively to out being called after by name, and warned of his

I was sent here as a cock-shot for every blackguard and have met, like sneaking rascals, eaves-droppers, as | who wished to pelt me, from Fox Maule to the very they are, and done all that in their petty wrath they lowest; and therefore it is not likely that the opportucould do, to undermine the Star, and its Proprietor, and inity should be thrown away. There cannot be a better Editor: but I hurl defiance at them: I dare them to mask than tilting the Star first, as that is my founds come out of their hiding-hole, and face a non-paying tion; and that being gone, my head would come in for meeting of real working men, and there denounce the the next blow. But I hurl defiance at open foe and CANDIC FRIEND. I have left around my name a shield of poor man's love; a barrier of the pauper's allow us to have gone on nicely and quietly in our own rich affection, which neither open villany nor secret

support, and that its editor was to receive censure with bave anything to say, give notice like men. Call my friends together, after their day's work, and then charge, face, and I defy you.

I am not the only man in this kingdom in solitary confinement for nothing. No, no, my hands were not tied and my tongue gagged for nothing; and I am not to be choked with butter. No man ever cries " stinking fish," or offers a bad horse for sale; and, of course, no one could do such a thing as abuse, for abusing sake six days of unremitting toil, endeavouring to do the No, no, its all for love. It appears very odd that every

Your faithful friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P. S. If very many inaccuracies occur in this letter, I beg to state, that although I have thought it an impe- so they would be reckless of the future, and require his express order of the surgeon, who, in consequence of as to the manner in which children were treated. read or write at all; I have thought it my duty, how- sixteen years of age on the bare back, and what rendered have left it to my friend, Mr. Hill, to defend me; but throat; but they enforced the order, and next mornknowing that his time will be sufficiently occupied, in ing she left the place, and having no means of sustepain, come ferward to discharge a duty which can be period to her existence. (Hear, hear.) As a woman better performed by an advocate than by the accused; said to him on Monday, "blessed is the womb that resolutions, complimentary to my excellent friend, have whose duty it was to inform the public when their been to my knowledge displaced by him to make room rights or liberties were likely to be assailed. This

THE WANT OF "MOTHER GOOSE" AND THE WANTS OF OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, -In your last, I sawan article headed "Wanted. a Horn Book for Mother Goose;" on reading which I larly. as I cannot devote much time to Dame Goose, save on St. Agnew's day.

In this Horn Book, Mother Goose will find the Chartist alphabet, which she never yet learned. There she there? He was asked not to come there to petition of the signification of which, she is entirely ignorant, and tell them boldly to bid defiance to those who and she will also meet with some short lessons adapted would trample upon them. (Cheers) Let them only to her wants, and the improvement of her scarcely un- look at their real position. They had been contributuns, may cease their whimperings, and rely upon the ness and distress, and yet they had no power over their promise of their wants being speedily supplied.

other wants. Some want to do good by exposing the villanies of from the bondage in which the people are now held. tions of Household Suffrage.

Others want to fill your columns with censures for not catering to their whims. give them to the public verbatim, because they want the not do their duty in a proper manner, the society were

public to call them clever. And others, who are paid for spouting, want their gods—they don't want to be known as hired crotchetarmy, though they labour (under cover) to sap the in a case like this? Why, if they found they could not

established journal. trespass on your space.

with this, I shall not want my friends (though they amount to twenty-three) to pass a vote of censure upon you, and say it was agreed to by the men of Leeds. fed and well clothed. The speaker here showed how parrots should not want to dictate to you, and sing in porations, would filch out of other people's property

the list;" for I am, Your's, truly, AN OLD RADICAL. Leeds, Feb. 16th, 1841. WAKEFIELD HELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

SIR - Some of your readers may perhaps feel squeam ish, about the heading of these letters, but when they In my last letter it was clearly shown, that the 'rules" of the place are sheer humbug, drawn up for

the purpose of imposing upon that portion of the public, who are sufficiently respectable, and have curiosity enough, to inspect that abode of misery and torture. I will now give a few specimens of the effects produced by the "silent system," which will fully justify you in using the term mad-house, i. e. a house for making better calculated to cause idiotcy or madness than the

I wish that some of our humanity mongers would demand an inquiry into the workings of the "silent system," (but it would not answer their purpose unless it took place at Jamuica, or the Cape of Good Hope,) if such inquiry took place it would be found, that hunon account of the cruel treatment they have received

speakers at meetings of working men. This is not the \_\_\_\_\_, I say come back, you're on the wrong read; answered that he did not know, but he thought he had to explain how he expeaded aix or seven hundred lutious on Friday.

been three months; he was then ordered to ask the pounds a year and only allow a poor man 1s. 6 d a week clerk. When he returned, he said, that the clerk told to live upon. (Cheers.) It was said this law was to him he had been there eight months. I remarked, that it was very strange a man could not tell how long he had been suffering such misery. The keeper replied, the operation of the old law, and three years after-"That it was a common thing there for men to lose their recollection, and have no knowledge of how their time passed." I have frequently seen men pulled from their seats, when their time of imprisonment had expired, although their numbers had been called several times. All this can be proved, and will be admitted. by the principal officers of the den: in short, none but those who have experienced it, can have the slightest idea of the cruelty and torture inflicted en both mind and body, in that infamous place, the very existence all these stated amendments, the poor were any better of which proves the brutality and bleedthirstiness of the fed and clothed than before? It was quite certain they "powers that be."

I am, Sir, yours, truly, GEORGE WHITE. No. 3 Court, Essex-street, Birmingham.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AGAINST THE POOR-LAW AMENDMENT ACT.—MEETING IN DITTLE BOLTON.

(From the Bolton Chronicle.

A public meeting of leypayers, convened by the overseers, in consequence of a requisition numerously signed, was held in the Town Hall, Little Bolton, on Wednesday evening last; to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Paliament against the renewal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The room was crowded to excess, but was very orderly. On the motion of Mr. Thomas Myerscough, Mr. Gil-You Russian rump! you set of vipers! whenever you bert Whalley, one of the overseers, was called to the

The Chairman briefly opened the proceedings by desiring the meeting to be orderly, and give every speaker and charge, and charge away, till you are black in the an impartial hearing; having read the notice convening the last rate paid by Mr. Dawson, in 1839, at the meeting

> have believed thirty or forty years ago that a poor man. applying for relief, in case of distress, could not obtain it unless he went to the workhouse, like a prison-house. surrounded by walls, separated from his wife and children, and fed on gruel and food too scanty to preserve health and life. (Hear, hear.) In times like these too, of the severest distress, to be separated from their times like these that man and wife required each other's presence, in order that they might afford each other more comfort and consolation; but the bare idea of having their children taken from them was maddening, and made the brain to whirl. If he were wealthy, and separated from his children, the hope of reward might influence their conduct in some degree, but not being Union the Governor flogged girls of fourteen and never bears." The inhabitants of Bolton had formed

the captive who was bound hand and foot to a tree, and could not move? (hear, hear, and cheers), why then the evil thereof" unless it were in his power to afford than make an attempt to supply that desideratum. I, desire the lion or other beast not to hurt him than it therefore, went to work on the Lord's day, thinking it was to petition the House of Commons not to renew the no sin to do an act of kindness on that day; particu- New Poor Law Bill; they knew the lion would seize upon the man, from past experience; and the knowledge they had of the House of Commous taught them what to expect from there. Then, he said, why come will find some short words, frequently used by her, but | Parliament; but to awaken the energies of the people, shelled charge. Thus, Sir, Mother Goose and her little- ing for years to a fund for their relief in case of sickown money: it must be left to the management of I don't ask you, Sir, to insert any portion of the others. For that he would not have cared one straw, little "wanted" in your columns, because there are if he must have had justice; but he had not. If the money was appropriated to its legitimate purposes, instead of being squandered away, he would have been those in power, and by pointing out the way of escape satisfied; but he found, in the first place, that upwards of sixty thousand pounds a-year was paid to the Some want to bewilder the people with inexplicable Commissioners and their minions, who were distrinonsense about old H-o-u-s-e-s, and undefined defini- buted all over the country, and were shamefully making away with the public money. These men, too, had Others make cart-rope speeches, and want you to society, which had a committee acting for it who did to appoint others in their stead, yet still the old com-

that we must remain members; but, be it understood, foundation of the Charter, and undermine your firmly- pay without distressing their families, and they forced them to it, say "do it at your peril." (Cheers.) Did But I know they do not want me to write in this they think there was any other course? He liked not style; and, I suppose, you do not want me further to violence, but he would say either give us the power to choose our own guardians, and deal with our funds as Should your "devil" want something to light the | we like, or else give us the privilege of leaving the and you think proper to accommodate him society, or "we will not pay as usual." (Loud cheers.) Their energies were great for the well-being of society. and in return they claimed the privilege of being well You know your own business, and us scribes and paid | rich men, as in the case of the members of the old cor-The old corporation of Bristol let the walls and quays of the Frome and Avon to the society of merchants for £10, and they let them again to a sub-contractor for £1,400 a year. (Hear, hear.) Again, a gentleman had occasion to go down to his vessel, which was unloading at the time, on account of delay, and found, from only received 3s. 6d. for what he had to pay 16s. He urged them either to insist upon having justice done to them, or no longer pay any rates. They must not suppose they could gain everything by a petition. It was

> ther observations, he concluded by moving the follow-"That this meeting having had notice of a Bill brought into Parliament by Lord John Russell, to continue and extend the unhappy operations of the Poor Law Amendment Act for the period of ten years, takes this opportunity of expressing its determined opposition to the said Bill, as being unconstitutional, anti-

had placed his shoulder to the wheel and done it him-

self, he might have been successful. After some fur-

Christian, oppressive, and unjust." Mr. Thomas Myerscough, in seconding the motion an important document, and shewed them just made, observed that he read in the resolution that that the public were not able to pay. These facts the Bill of Lord John Russell was unconstitutional: shewed that the New Poor Law did not, nor could it that it was so must be evident, because it took away work well, and that it was Anti-Christian as stated in from the people the privilege of managing their own the resolution, no one would attempt to deny; for he Great merit is made of not openly denouncing the dreds have been totally lost to their families and friends local affairs, and vested them in the hands of three defied them to produce any passage from the beginning men called Commissioners, who had power to make to the end of the Bible, which did not call upon them with which the Star had been in strict alliance for who are obliged to abstain for want of cause, or to the with two woolcombers at Bradford, as strong healthy effect of statute law. Every writer on the Constitution ling of his wages; and yet the measure was calculated had clearly held that a trust cannot be delegated, so to produce those direful effects which a man who weighed about fifteen stone, came out a powers conferred by the House of Commons on the ject, for any one who had taken up a newspaper, must living skeleton, covered with bruises from head to foot. three Commissioners are right in principle. It was have seen evidence of its direful effects. The bastardy The other when I last saw him, was a drivelling idiot; were eating up the land, and that the rates amounted very unfavourably in that township, for they left unproconclusions of a hired party and public opinion, took Mr. Chairman,-" I believe every man in this meet- hundreds of men in Bradford who read this will know to £7,800,000. He stated, some time ago, the amount tected the weaker party, and did not punish the guilty. by an attempt to make the question at issue one of England who would wish to injure the Star, of the prisoners, yet with this drawback upon my means other expences, so that £754 4s. 10d. was all that was accompanied by a copy of the same act, which stated and that I have made as large personal sacrifices as any of observation, I counted about 30 in a state of idiotcy applied to the poor. The Commissioners had boasted that he should be happy to receive any instructions or The Liberator said that the Whigs would be mightly man of my class in PUSHING that paper. (Hem, hem.) through close confinement, want of air, (being never but if Little Bolton was any criterion to go by, of what bill was in committee. Newcastle and district, and Sunderland and district, popular hatred of Whiggery was greater than hatred mild and forbearing spirit, as the best means of pre-With a salary of £52 per annum, for the purpose of of Toryism. Now, this was the real test upon which serving its usefulness to the people; and I think we clerk, were examined, they would at once admit it; at in payment of county rates, church-rates, constables, ried ununimously, amid loud cheering. inspring full and correct reports of all Chartist and the Liberator relied for success. Well, the Star and cannot do so in a more friendly manner than comthe Liberator fought it out like gentlemen, till the mencing by telling the editor that he's a liar, and the so when I conversed with them on the subject. The missioners were true, the poor had only received about of the resolution and petition, which were carried with the meeting in question, or, if unavoidably absent, to

Liberator, who commenced the battle, surrendered; and proprieter that he's a mean and spiritless fellow for already advanced, if examined before a Committee of frightened the Parliament, so they set to work in have appointed a substitute, in whose 'capacity and what was the result? Why, that the attack upon the having limited his losses, in the establishment of a the House of Commons. The chaplain has told me establishing the new law, which had cost upwards of the House of Commons. The chaplain has told me Star, which was to have re-animated the Liberator, paper, to the paltry sum of £1,000, and in daring to several times that six months of such treatment would £60,000 a year to carry it into operation, and if reproduced its sudden death; and so we lost the aid of give £24 for six weeks' pay to two missionaries, if the send him to his grave; I would, therefore, recommend newed, would next year cost more than £100,000. that excellent paper, in consequence of its belief in the people wished for their services. Such acts, Sir, are my friends, at Barnsley, Bradford, and Sheffield, to (Hear, hear.) When one of the assistant Commissioners of the proceedings, thereby doing serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party, which was not even a good faction. The serious injustice to the strength of a party was unature to the Had the Star prostituted its columns to the support of ranks—to injure the character of our tried friends,—and, produced on their constitutions by the 'silent system,' had now another called Mr. Mott; when the former attended as that in Little Bolton. Mr. Naisby was unathe Russian missionaries, it would have had a good finally, to destroy the ever-glorious cause of democratic as practised at Wakefield and other Houses of Cor- was before a Committee of the House, Mr. D. W. nimously called to the chair. Harvey asked him how much he received per year, and As an illustration of its effects, I will mention the his reply was six or seven hundred pounds, and when he censure, we should have heard of nothing but "O! Now, what is the real feeling in the mind of every case of a man from Sheffield, confined for felony; his questioned him with regard to expences, it appeared that on Friday at the Grapes Tavern, Suffolk-street, and read the Star! read the Star!" But perish the Star man, calling himself Chartist, who denounces the Star? number was 335. He applied to the keeper to write a those were six or seven hundred pounds or more also passed resolutions calling on the Members of the before it shall ever become the tool of faction, or the Just this—"D—n that Star; but for it, I could do a letter to his wife, at the same time that I was writing This seemed an extraordinary sum, and Mr. Harvey wished Borough to oppose the clause in the New Poor Law

lessen the expences of the different unions, but he would show them, by an average taken three years preceding wards, that this was incorrect. The average expences in the Bolton Union, for three years, under the old law. was £9,365 per annum, and the expences for the first quarter, after the new law came into operation, were £2,816; the second quarter, £3,680; third quarter, £4,759; fifth, £5,162; and the last call was for £6,000 which was at the rate of £24,000 a year. (Hear, hear.) This was a beautiful sort of discrease, to be sure! and it was a question for their consideration, whether, with were not, and he had this from undoubted authority. for he had a petition in his pocket, about to be sent to Parliament, by the Bolton Board of Guardians, which clearly stated " that the rates are heavier and the poor not better provided for." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ashworth and others in the town, (if it were true,) had stated that the people, from inquiries made, were in a truly deplorable state, and was it not monstrous that they should be so, at a cost, too, of £24,000 a year to the Union? (Hear, hear.) The clerk to the board had stated that there was a saving of £800 a year out of £1,290 formerly expended in the salaries of officers. But how this could be was a mystery to him, when he found that the different officers, including medical gentlemen, registrars, &c. cost the Union £2,613 in one year. He was not against men being properly remunerated for their labour; but by the new law their duties were so mixed up, one township with another, that it was impossible they could attend to them without considerable loss to the townships. How was if possible that thirty-two or thirty-three townships could be properly managed by five overseers? He found, on examining the books of Little Bolton, that sixpence in the pound, amounted to £1.083, and the loss, in empty houses, removals, &c., amounted only to Richard Marsden, a weaver, rose to move the first resolution, and said any old man present would not £74 ls. 4d. The next rate was ninepence in the pound, from the 24th of June, 1839, to 21st March, 1840, amounting to £1,592 11s. 10 d., and the amount of loss in arrears, empty houses, removals, &c., was £288 7s. 1 d. The next rate was one shilling in the pound, from the 21st March to the 25th September, 1840, amounting to £2,389 3s. 5 dd., and the loss, in cluding arrears, in this instance, was the enormous sum of £782 16s. 11d., which was more than all the money paid to the poor in 1838. (Cheers.) He called this monstrous, and although termed by its supporters the perfection of wisdom, yet such were its results; and further, he believed that if the accounts were examined it would be found that a number of people the could give names, but would not do so at present, as the matter would unquestionably undergo investigation) whose rates had been forgiven-neonle who were better able to pay than himself, and there were other matters which, when brought to light, would excite their my sight being much impaired. has ordered me not to (Hear, hear, hear.) It was in evidence that in that astonishment. The new Bill had been put into his hands on that day only, and therefore he had not had sufficient time to peruse it, to point out fully its ever, and for this reason:-Lord Coke has said that, it still worse, women were compelled to hold their arms iniquity; but from beginning to end, it appeared to be who undertakes to plead his own cause, has a fool while he performed the act of flagellation, (cries of extend the power of the Commissioners. By one for a client;" had the cause been my own, I should shame); a woman was separated from her child, and clause he noticed that, however poor a person might be there could be no forgiveness of rates, not even by the magistrates, unless by the Guardians. This would be all right if the Guardians were left to themselves: but it so happened that they could do nothing in opposition to the will of the mighty Commissioners-every thing to be left to the three kings at Somerset House -(hear, hear); - without their approbation, the Guardians had not the nower of turning aff even a delinquent servant, and to suppose that the present men in office would not carry the measure into full effect was next to impossible. He had been told confidently that the public to petition, but would Government attend one or two members of the Board of Guardians were a justification for Mr. Urquhart's delegates; this, indeed, that country the laughing stock of nations, the scoff of convenience to give immediate insertion to the only thousands which had been already sent without avail. and were advising them to introduce the law quietly, resolutions of disapprobation which, after many years The committee saw the position in which they stood; step by step. (Hear, hear, and "Shame.") Now, Now attend to this evidence, direct and circumstan- of a well tried political life, have been passed upon they felt alarmed and pointed to the public view the if this were true, it only seemed still more strongly more fully, especially as it was fully reported in the the foregoing. I give the following transcript from the tal. I am prevented from reever, avoid the calamity? If they could not, it was not of late, visited Great Bolton workhouse, and letter of a person upon whose verscity I have the most stant personal friends; one of the people's most zealous plying to many letters in consequence of my sight the fault of the committee, but the circumstances under found fault with everything. (Hear.) They were which we were placed. Suppose a man was bound hand living there at the rate of 2s. 0 dd. per head per week. and foot to a tree; a person placed at a short distance | how much lower Mr. Mott's dietary table would be he from him to warn him of danger; and if a lion or could not say, but it was quite little enough. Mr. Mott's next movement would be to enlarge the worksome other ferocious animal were to approach, and the man set to watch made an alarm what would it avail house; and this new bill not only gave the commissioners power to do so, but also to classify the paupers. (Hear, hear.) What was still worse, whatever had creinform him of his danger for "sufficient for the day is sted their poverty, no matter whether by crime or misfortune, they were all to share the same fate, and could not (from motives of pure charity) do otherwise him some relief? And it was not less absurd to pray and this was not to be doubted, because Lord John Russell himself had made the assertion; and in some parts, even now, this beautiful system of separation was going on, and in Kensington the workhouses-for, men. women, and children were distinct. in fact, were three miles apart, to prevent communication or intercourse between them: so that a man was prevented from see ing his wife and children. (A voice here called out let 'em take one of mine and I'll fire into 'em.'') He held a document in his hand, the whole of which he should like to have read, but it was too long. 'It was headed in the following curious manner,-" Selling English Children.—Selling the bodies of the poor.—

Incendiary fires." He found, by this document, that there was a society, in London, calling itself the 'Children's Friend Society," which had been for a considerable period, trafficking in poor destitue children out of workhouses, and sending them to the Cape of Good Hope and other distant colonies, and openly selling them in the market like cattle. (Hear, hear, and shame.) The fact was, they first taxed the veonle so as to make them poor, and then punished them for being so. To show the dislike parties entertained for the bastiles, he might mention an instance which he exclusive power, and could deal with the public as had seen in the papers the other day, of a woman, who they thought proper. Suppose, in the case of a benefit was brought before the magistrates charged with breaking a window. Mr. Wightman found she was in a distressed state, and ordered her to the workhouse. She then stated that she had been in the workhouse, but mittee refused to give up, and exacted the usual sums had escaped from it to get into prison, in order that lectures (?) to be on every table, imagining that the from the members, what would be done with them? she might receive better treatment. Mr. Wightman, produce of their brains is most delicious fruit, and Why, they would be taken to a court of justice, and however, refused to convict her, and sent a policeman ought to be tasted by all; and, moreover, they want punished for fraud; but if they should fail in obtaining with her to the workhouse; but on their way she took you to place them on a pedestal, and to conjure the justice, they could leave the society. This Poor Law up a stone and threw it through another window, Committee, however, resolve that we shall not leave it: and was again obliged to be brought up. Mr. Wightman then informed her that he should be obliged to commit mongers, or as Sappers and Miners in the Whig only paying members. (Hear.) What must they do her for three months. She replied "the longer the better "-and was committed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wakley also had stated in a speech in the House of Commons, that numbers had died from starvation. rather than go into a union workhouse, and related a number of instances that had come under his notice as coroner of Middlesex. And were we to have laws like these thrust upon us? (No. no.) One great evil was, the amount of taxes we had to pay, as would be found by Cobbett's Legacy, a work which every man ought to have: for in the same proportion as the Government taxes increased, the amount of poor rates increased and poverty along with them. He found in this work the following statement:-

Govern, taxes Reign of James II...... 160,000 ....... 1,300,000 ..... 8,000,000 1776..... 1,496,906 1780......2,250,000 ......16,000,000

inquiries made, that the parties who contracted for it mons, on the Question of a minimum of wages, and which he could not agree to, he was asked if he had any other plan to propose, he replied that he had, to reduce the taxes from 50 or 60 millions to something like ten or twelve millions; and he also informed them that Mr. like the waggoner in the mire, who lifted up his eyes Preston had stated the truth to the House of Commons and prayed to Jupiter to be extricated, whereas, if he when he informed them that out of every 18s. carned by the labourer 16s. either directly or indirectly went in taxes; but if instead of that they would call at poor men's houses and here and there cut a piece of bacon, the people would not stand it. Along with their poverty also they had rural police, because it was necessary to keep the poor quiet; but the only and safe way to quieten them was by giving them plenty of bread and cheese. (Cheers.) The overseers of Great Bolton, a short time ago had sent a petition to the magistrates against the new police here which he would read. [The petition which we have before published was then read.] This was

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, which was car-Mr. WILLIAM THIRLWIND, seconded the adoption

Mr. DANIEL DIGGLE, and others afterwards spoke,

but not in accordance witth the object for which the meeting was called. MEETING IN GREAT BOLTON .- On Thursday evening a similar meeting was held in the Sessions Room,

THE PARISHIONERS of St. George, Southwark, met prop of deceit.

Now, it is all very fine to talk about injuring the Now, it is all very fine to talk about injuring the cause, and the Star not being denounced by public cause, and the Star not being denounced by public cause in the trace, but for it, i could do a letter to his wire, at the same time that I was writing to know how it was spent, and was about to obtain an the five reor Law.

Amendment Bill giving plural and proxy-voting for to know how it was spent, and was about to obtain an answer, when he was stopped by the Chairman, this cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the Star not being denounced by public cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the Star not being denounced by public cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the Star not being denounced by public cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the Star not being denounced by public cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the Star not being denounced by public cause he gether.—The parishes of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and the star is the trace and the star is the star is the trace and the star is the trace and the star is the trace and the star is the star is the star is the star is the trace and the star is the s cause, and the Star not being denounced by public only an inch aside, it bellows out, come back here, Mr. in the prison and only once a month afterwards." He knew it was rather too keen a hit for a commissioner and St. Luke's, Middlesex, also passed similar reso-

Mr. CLAY presented a similar petition from the guardians of the Whitechapel Union. Mr. S. O'BRIEN presented a petition from the rate payers of Limerick against the length of the period for which it was proposed to continue the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, and a clause throwing the support of panpers on the districts in which they had

Mr. LAW Hodges presented several petitions against the Poor Law Amendment Bill. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Manchester praying for the pardon and restoration of Frost,

Williams, and Jones. Lord INGESTRE gave notice that he should on Tuesday call the attention of the House to the sailing of the

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that the Lord Advoeste would on Tuesday move for leave to bring in a Bill to Amend the Registration of Voters in Scotland. Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from Mr. Grote, whether he entertained a hope of the probable and speedy conclusion of the arrangemements between the Governments of France and this country, and a reduction of the duty on wines and spirits consequent thereupon, stated that under ordinary circumstances he would have felt it his duty to urge upon the French Government the speedy settlement of the question, and he certainly should have done so but for the motives which would suggest themselves to the House. He trusted, however, to be able in a short time to give a distinct answer.

Sir EDWARD SUEDEN, in consequence of some observations made by Lord John Russell, respecting the indisposition of the Lord Chancellor, consented to the postponement of the discussion of the Administration of Justice (No. 2) Bill, till the motion for going into committee.

The Report of the committee on Customs Duties having been brought up, Mr. O CONNELL gave the measure his most cordial support, but it was calculated, he thought, to do much more good to England than to India. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman complained of the insecurity of title of the cultivators of India to their lands, which

was attended with the most horrible consequences; and he entered into a detail of the various famines in India since the establishment of our empire there by Lord Mr. Hogg observed that the discussion opened by the Hon, and Learned Gentleman would occupy more time than could be afforded on that occasion. The permanent settlement of the Marquis of Cornwallis had not been productive of all the good expected from it.

The statements of famines were exaggerated. Mr. HUME observed that it was not true that so many famines had taken place in India as his Hon. and Learned Priend had mentioned. The subject of tenures was one of great difficulty. Mr. EWART conceived that the measure would be

beneficial to India as well as to England. In answer to a question from Mr. Goulburn, Mr. LABOUCHERE said the object contemplated by the present Bill was to place the rum of the East Indies on the footing on which the rum of the West Indies stood, and not to touch the duties on rum imported into Irelan and Scotland, as distinguished from the duties on rum imported into England. The report was received, and a Bill founded on it

The report of the Committee on her Majesty's message respecting Lord Keane was brought up and Mr. EWABT gave notice that in committee he should

ordered to be brought in.

move that the pension be granted to Lord Keane for life only. support the motion of his Hon. Friend Mr. Ewart) in committee; and referring to a correspondence between the Government and the Court of Directors, in which the latter had expressed an though: they should either have a copy of the corres-

pondence or a denial of the fact. Lord John Russell, with regard to any communi-Honours le Gentleman seemed to suppose. The Dithought it most just that an application should be made

Mr. hUME said his question had been misunderstood. He wished to know whether an application had been Prayers having concluded, made to the Court of Directors, and whether they did not refuse to accede to it. Mr. Hogg said the Directors had expressed in the stronger: terms their opinion of the merits of Lord

Keane, but thought that as his services had been recomiser by the British Parliament, the pension the junior Baron. should be conferred by the British House of Commons. The report was then received. The Administration of Justice Bills (Nos. 1 and 2.)

were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Ellor brought in a Bill to enable-rate-payers a number of years, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 1st of March

The East India Rum Duty Bill was brought in, Friday next

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Dunish claims, as they are usually termed, were once nore brought under the consideration of the House, by Mr. Cresswell, in the shape of an address to the Crown, for compensation. A discussion of some

length to k place. On a division, the motion of Mr. Cresswell, for compensation, was carried by a majority of 127 to 96. Mr. RICH brought forward his motion for a bill to prohibit the public execution of criminals, and to provide for their execution within the gaols in which they bar. may be confined, before duly appointed authorities, and law, the inspector of the prisons of the district, a limited number of the friends of the culprit, The gentlemen of the press, and the prisoners in the gool, &c. General JOHNSTONE had no apprehension that this

bill, if trought in, would pass into a law, for there was too much sense in both Houses of Parliament to admit, for a moment, the principle of secret execution. He should oppose the bill, as founded upon a principle which could never be entertained by Mr. EWART opposed the bill on the same ground,

and also because it would remove one of the grounds for the abolition of the punishment of death. Mr. F. MATLE opposed it, and Mr. HUME snggested that the Honourable Member had better withdraw a motion which was manifestly against the general feeling of the House, whatever might be their opinions of the demoralising effects of public executions.

Mr. Kich then withdrew his motion. Mr. M. PHILIPS moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the existing laws affecting the exportation of machinery. The object of this motion was to enable the manufacturers of machinery to export it to any foreign country, the existing law prohibiting exportation, except with the consent of the Privy Connoil.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Ewart, and a great number of other Honourable Members, and opposed by Mr. SHEIL, on the part of the Board of Trade,

gave assent to the proposition, which was accordingly sereed to. The LURD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a respect and enforce. The indictment contained no after which the House adjourned.

the Social Hall, Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, to peti- the substance of that evidence, which they would tion the Legislature for the immediate release of Mr. H. hear in detail from the lips of the witnesses. On the Hetherington, confined in the Marshalsea, for four 12th of September, the Earl of Cardigan fought a months, for selling "Haslam's Letters," which have duel with Captain Harvey Tuckett, and wounded been termed, by the law officers of the Crown, a blas- him. On that day, two carriages were seen phemous publication. At eight o'cleck the hall was approaching Wimbledon-common, and it was eyidensely crowded; but it was half-past eight before dens to those who noticed them that the preliminathe chair was taken by J. Edwards, Esq., who was ries to a duel were taking place. The combatants supported on the right and left by several highly- fired one shot each ineffectually. At the exchange

and a petition to Parliament grounded upon them, for brought him before a magistrate at Wandsworth. the release of Mr. Hetherington, who had been indicted He was committed, and his trial was to take place throughout the length and breadth of the empire—it for blasphemy, before Lord Denman and a Special at the Central Criminal Court. The seconds on the Jury, for selling "Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all occasion of the duel would in like manner be tried at denominations." He would not detain them with any the Central Criminal Court, and on that account it society some of the noblest patriots of the day—men observations, but would read the petition, which set would be indecorous on his part, as Attorneyforth-" That for the same offence two other persons, namely, Mr. Abel Heywood and Mr. John Cleave, had been convicted. Mr. Heywood had escaped punishment, but Mr. Cleave underwent a part of his sentence of imprisonment, and paid a fine." The petition then the Earl of Cardigan of any unfairness in the duel. prayed "that even-handed justice might be dealt out to the publishers of Byron and Shelley's works, by pro- pistols used on that occasion. He had no doubt that secuting them for the publication of books equally as when the Noble Earl brought those pistols to the peers, but by Juries packed and prejudiced, and, of finding as those for which Mr. Cleave and Mr. Hetherington had been convicted." It also prayed that a against his life. He acquitted the Noble Earl in nunhealthy dungeons, which punishment has been, in

yet he felt satisfied that it would be ultimately serviceable, by showing that public opinion was opposed to such prosecutions, as they neither forwarded truth nor

selling Haslam's Letters. On that occasion he (Mr. Jones) purchased at Mr. Bancks's shop, having over the door the "Crown and Cushion," and opened for the sale of religious tracts and Bibles, a copy of accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; Of these, none is more deserving of our immediate of the sale of religious tracts and Bibles, a copy of accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; Of these, none is more deserving of our immediate of the sale of religious tracts and Bibles, a copy of accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; "Shelley's Poems." He then sent up bills against Mr. Bancks, for selling such works, and the Grand Jury found the bills. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) What was the result? The Government was in a hobble, for they could not but prosecute Mr. Bancks. But they could not but prosecute Mr. Bancks. But they did no such thing. They informed Mr. Heywood if ment for shooting at with intent to many desired on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of these, none is more deserving of our immediate forced action on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of the second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of the second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of the second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of the second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. That a sud; of the second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. The second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. The second on the part of the Banks, or other accidentally at Wimbledon Common. The second on the part of the second on the part of the second on the part of the second on the second on the second on the second of the second on the second of the second on the second of the second on the second of the second on the second of the second on the seco

Mr. FORMAN moved the second resolution, to the effect that the public viewed with indignation the attempt of a Liberal Government to revive such prosecutions. He called the attention of the meeting to advantage which Peers before the same tribunal the law on the subject, and read an extract from Mr. had not on former occasions. He would have the profit by generations yet unborn. Then let not will risk any and every thing rather than the los Hetherington's defence, in which Mr. Hetherington, in advantage, in consequence of an excellent Act passed | the historian of our age, while engraving the of place and Court favours, and have not kept their the words of Jefferson, termed the law under which he by their Lordships a few years ago, whereby the name of O'Brien on the tablet of patriotism; have was tried, a "Judiciary forgery," and a "fraudulent counsel of the accused party was entitled to address to record, in connection therewith, the ingratitude of mistranslation."

Mr. JOHN STEPHENS seconded the resolution, in a very luminous address. Mr. JOHN CLEAVE rose and supported the resolution. or ingenuity which may be exhibited, sustain the link in the Chartist chain, which must be preserved, in high character as a judicial tribunal which they had peace to "our Sovereign Lady the Queen," he was not so long enjoyed. under any apprehensions that his recognizance would be Thomas Hunt Dann, examined by Mr. Waddinghe thought that they would put him of Exeter in the which is in Wandsworth parish, and another to Shelley's works; and the beast of the prospectus was, fresh pistols; in the mean while he was running up. that the suppressed passages would appear in full. Of The two seconds had handed the pistols to them. course the rich man could indulge his full meal of He found that the gentleman, who as he afterwards books not for the poor but for the rich. Forsooth the anxiety of Exeter and the Government the gentlemen that he must consider himself in his custody. That gentleman was the Earl of cardigan. He took from him a pistol, which he had not be silenced by the power of despots in his custody. The gentleman was the Earl of cardigan. He took from him a pistol, which he had not be silenced by the power of despots cardinal results and told one of the community, by being enabled to give a full, good of the community, by being enabled to give a full, free, and uncontrolled expression to his opinions. Such in his custody. That gentleman was the Earl of cardinal results and told one of the community, by being enabled to give a full, good of the community, by being enabled to give a full, free, and uncontrolled expression to his opinions. Such in his custody. That gentleman was the Earl of cardinal results and the community of the power of despots in his custody. The power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are considered by the power of despots cardinal results are cardinal results. responsible for the contents of every pumphlet that in his hand. He saw a fifth gentleman, who was contents. He considered it an act of gross injustice let the wounded gentleman go into his house. The months' imprisonment for the offence of which they card. Lord Cardigan was not one of them. One of had been guilty. Mr. Cleave then described the priva- the gentlemen wrote something in pencil on the so many fiery ordeals of Government prosecutions with-out a hair of his head being singed, and called upon the house was 15. He asked to see Captain Harvey meeting to exert their best endeavours to secure the Tuckett. He saw a gentleman whom he had proimmmediate release of Mr. Hetherington from prison.

TRIAL OF THE EARL OF CARDIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

meeting separated.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, after

opinion that Lord Keane was already amply rewarded, Earl of Cardigan, on the charge of feloniously shooting at Capt. Harvey Tuckett. The Counsel for the prosecution were the Attorneyham, and Mr. Adolphus.

mace, and took his seat on the woolsack. Prayers mace, and took his seat on the woolsack. Prayers ball, intending thereby, of his malice aforethought, were then read by the Right Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, the said Harvey Garnet Tuckett to kill and murder; the Lishop of Chichester-being the junior bishop.

Upon arrival in the House, Garter and Black Rod took their places at the bar, and the Lord Speaker proceeded to the woolsack, where, being seated, prayers were read. The Clerk Assistant of the Parliaments then called over the Lords, beginning with The Lords having been called, the Clerks of the

Crown in Chancery, and in the Queen's Bench, jointly made three reverences; and the Clerk of the show that the person against whom the shot was Crown in Chancery, on his knee, delivered the Comdischarged was Mr. Harvey Garnet Phipps Tuckett, mission to the Lord Speaker, who gave it to the Therefore, I contend that they have entirely failed Clerk of the Crown, in the Queen's Bench, to read, in an essential part of this prosecution. My Lords, and both clerks retired with the like reverences to this point is expressly decided in the case of the

to spread the expence of building county bridges ever being read, Garter and Black Rod, making their re- the Christian and surname of the party against verences to the Throne, proceeded from the bar to whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, the woolsack, where they took their places on the and of that there is no proof in the present case. right hand side of the Lord High Steward in his The ATTORNEY-GENERAL insisted that there was The East India Rum Duty Bill was brought in, place, and both holding the staff, presented it upon enough of evidence to establish the identity of the read a first time, and the second reading fixed for their knees to his Lordship, when his Lordship rising, Captain Tuckett sworn to by the witnesses as the and preceded by the Garter and Black Rod, and the Purse Bearer, with reverence to the Throne, took Gentleman said, I believe there is no human being his seat in the chair provided for his Grace on the who, having heard the evidence out of Court, would uppermost step but one of the Throne, and delivered hese ate drawing the inference. I believe that the staff to Black Rod to hold on his right hand, the same weight of evidence sufficient to convince a Garter and Purse Bearer standing on his left.

The prisoner, on reaching the bar, made three convince a Judge or Judges sitting in a Court of reverences; one to his Grace the Lord High Stew- Justice that that from which the inference is to be ard, the other to the Peers on each side; his Grace drawn is to be received. According to the rules of and all the Peers returning the salute; the prisoner evidence, would any person out of a Court of Justice

The Lord High Steward then directed proclama- Justice, there was not a scintilla of evidence from a limited number of witnesses, consisting of the ordition to be again made for silence; and his Grace which it could be drawn. This would be a most nary officers who had to carry out the sentence of the acquainted the prisoner with the charge. The prisoner was then arraigned; and pleading Not ships will weigh the evidence fairly and deliberately. Guilty, proclamation was made by the Sergeant- If you think that this is not the same individual, of at-Arms for all persons to come forth and give course you will say "not guilty upon my honour," evidence.

His Grace the Lord High Steward, with their Lordships' leave, then removed to his seat at the table, preceded by Garter, Black Rod, and the Purse

Not guilty," noble prisoner that he died, on the 12th September, 1349, in the parish of Wandsworth, feloniously shoot at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, with intent to murder him; the second count charged his Lordshipwith intent to maim and disfigure; and the the Duke of Cambridge, third count to do some grievous bodily harm. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then rose to open the case for the prosecution. He said it was gratifying

to think that the charge against the noble person The motion was supported by Mr. E. Tennent, at the bar did not imply any degree of moral turpitude, and if his Lorship were found guilty, the conviction would reflect no discredit on the illustrious order to which he belonged. He had, however, been guilty of a breach of the statute laws of these realms, which, without regard to the position of the party implicated, their Lordships were bound to bill to amend the registration of voters in Scotland, capital charge, and although a wound was inflicted the prosecutor had very properly restricted the charge to "firing at with intent." The learned gentleman then repeated the counts of the indictment, IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MR. HENRY it would be for their lordships to see that the offence charged in the different counts was fully established. They would hear the facts of the case stated in evi-Thursday night week a public meeting was held at dence. But he would now state to their Lordships

influential persons, connected with the Borough of of the second shot Captain Tuckett was wounded. TO THE RADICALS OF ENGLAND, WALES but (and no man rejoiced at it more than the Earl of The CHAIRMAN said that it would be his duty that Cardigan) not dangerously. Mr. Dann, the miller, evening to submit to the meeting a series of resolutions, came up, and arrested the Earl of Cardigan, and General, to call these gentlemen as witnesses on the present trial. It would be for their Lordships to decide whether all the counts of the indictment would be fully bore out by evidence. He at once acquitted Something had been said about the formation of the

Committee of the House of Commons would define blassis and is now being aggravated by insult and phemy, in order that the public might be cautioned against being guilty of it. After commenting upon the standard of the House of Commons would define blassis. The acquitted the Mode that he fought a duel merely to suscept that the public might be cautioned against being guilty of it. After commenting upon the standard of the Mode that he fought a duel merely to suscept that he fought a duel merely to suscept that he fought a duel merely to suscept the Mode that he fought a against being guilty of it. After commenting upon the law, as it was, regarding blasphemy, the petition respectfully called upon the Legislature for the immediate petition.

| tain his character as a military officer in the manner placks in office. And this, too, in a Christian country! in different practices of the reign of a generally, very ruinous accounts; and timid persons in which it appeared to him necessary to sustain it.

| tain his character as a military officer in the manner placks in office. And this, too, in a Christian country! in different practices, which it appeared to him necessary to sustain it.

| -in a land of Bibles!! and under the reign of a generally, very ruinous accounts; and timid persons row. Road; Mr. Watson, City Road which it appeared to him that any person who the essence of which faith is Love, if unconnected other mishaps, by which they might be injured.

Mr. Medland moved the first resolution, to the would kill another in a duel, would be guilty of the with secular power, and allowed to go forth in all its. The prevailing feeling seems to be, that "prueffect that the meeting viewed with deep regret the crime of murder. Hale drew the distinction be- purity.

and by Blackstone. The Learned Barrister here dried are nearly terminated. And, as each merges quoted extracts from each of the above authorities. If from his prison-house, let us receive them again to the observed that with regard to Lord Ellenborough's can possibly be conferred upon them. Let us bear in attempt to murder" meant an attempt to de that which, if accomplished, would in law be equivalent. Mr. LLOYD JONES seconded the resolution. Twelve which, if accomplished, would in law be equivalent months ago, bills were found against Mr. Heywood, for to the crime of murder. The offence of the Earl of votes of thanks or addresses, of congratulation. No, selling Haslam's Letters. On that occasion he the found what the jobdid no such thing. They informed Mr. Heywood if the pleaded guilty, he should not be sentenced, and thus avoided the alternative of prosecuting Mr. Bancks.

Mr. FORMAN moved the second resolution to the second resolution

estreated for attending that meeting. He attended there row—On the 12th of September he saw a carriage (the Whigs) say what they would to the contrary, these distance of twelve yards asunder. They fired shots prosecutions were at the instance of the Home Office. at one another. He then made his way towards issued a prospectus, stating that he was republishing them they fired again at each other. They had got blasphemy under gilded covers; for those were ascertained was Captain Tuckett, was wounded. might be on his shelves, as a tradesman had something | wounded. After taking into custody Lord Cardigan, else to do besides rummaging them to ascertain their he did the same to the others. He was asked to that, after Mr. Heywood had been set at large, and his five gentlemen came, then, to his house. He was (Mr. Cleave's) term of imprisonment remitted (for then asked to let the wounded gentleman go home. although they were kind enough to take his £20 fine, He did so on receiving the cards of address of the they did not enforce the full term of his incarceration) gentlemen. He was not certain which of the two that Mr. Hetherington should be sentenced to four gentlemen who wished to go away gave him the tions to which he had been subjected in prison, and back of the card. In consequence of receiving that congratulated himself upon his having passed through card he went to a house in Hamilton Place. That viously seen fighting the duel, and who gave him his He took Lord Cardigan, on the 12th of card. which the petition in favour of Mr. Hetherington was September, to the station-house in Wandsworth. adopted. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the He gave the pistols to the inspector there. Earl Cardigan claimed one of them as his. He afterwards taw the medical gentleman whom he had seen at

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was not important. After which The Attorney General said, "This, my Lords, Tuesday last was the day fixed for the trial of the is the case on the part of the prosecution." Sir W. Follerr-This being the case on the part the substance of it was totally different from what the prisoner, Sir William Follett, Mr. Sergeant Wrang- will observe that in the first count of the indictment, rectors did not give an opinion that Lord Keane had As a quarter before eleven, Lord Denman entered fully intending to shoot at Harvey Garnet Phipps already been amply rewarded, but declared that they the House, as Lord High Steward, preceded by the Tuckett, with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and the prisoner is charged with feloniously and unlawin the second count, he is charged with intending to maim and disable the same person; and in the third count, with intending to do him some grievous bodily injury. Now, I apprehend it is not necessary to state anything to your Lordships in order to show that the prosecutor is bound to prove the Christian and surname of the person against whom the alleged offence is committed, and if he fails in that he fails in the proof of his case. Your Lordships will see that there is no evidence whatever to King v. Robinson, in Holt's Reports, in which it The commission appointing a Lord High Steward is laid down that it is essentially necessary to prove The ATTORNEY-GENERAL insisted that there was

gentleman shot at by the Noble Earl. The Learned knelt, and his Grace bade him rise, when he doubt for a moment, that this is the same individual was conducted to a stool placed for him within the who fought on the 12th of September. If the inunsatisfactory conclusion to this trial. Your Lord-

jection which must be considered a trivial one. Sir WM. FOLLETT replied. Strangers were ordered to withdraw, while their Bearer, as before, and his Grace being seated, they took their places; Black Rod sitting on a stool at the corner of the table on his Grace's right hand, and holding the staff; Garter sitting on a stool on and we found the Lord High Steward at the Chair Foilett. On our return to the House, we understood Black Rod's right hand, the Sergeant at the lower end of the table on the same side, and the Purse Guilty, e. g.—" John Singleton, Lord Lyndhurst, Bearer at the upper corner on the left. The prisoner having been arraigned and pleaded Cardigan guilty of this felouy whereof he stands "Not guilty,"

Mr. Waddington opened the pleadings, stating that the first count of the indictment charged the poble prisoner that he died, on the 12th September. honour," the only exception to the general rule being the Duke of Cleveland, who said,-" Not Guilty, legally, upon my honour." After all the

Peers had given their verdict, the last of whom was The LORD HIGH STEWARD standing on the steps of the Throne himself, said, " Not Guilty, upon my

The SERGEANT AT ARMS said, "Yeoman Usher, call in James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan." The Noble Earl was then placed outside the Bar,

The Lord High Steward addressed him, saidyou "Not Guilty" by a unanimous sentence. The ton. number I have not precisely at this moment before me, or I would have been glad to have stated it to PUBLIC MEETING TO PETITION FOR THE pointed out the bearing of the law upon each, and said your Lordship, but their Lordships have unanimously said " Not Guilty."

The Earl of Cardigan then bowed and retired. The Proclamation dissolving the Commission was then read, and his Grace, the Lord High Steward, charged. standing in front of the Throne, received the Staff from the Garter King-at-Arms, and the Usher of the half-past five o'clock,

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

FELLOW-CHARTISTS,-The fell monster, tyranay, has not only spread misery, woe, and destitution has not only rendered the homes of the productive classes cheerless and unhappy, but it has torn from endowed with the most fertile minds-men whose hearts yearned over the nation's ills, and whose bosoms were the receptacles of the sacred flame of the little wench was baptised with somewhat more patriotism.

These "nobles of nature," having dared to battle the common enemy, and vindicate our inalienable rights were pounced upon by corruption's host-dragged before interested Judges-tried, not by Juries of their

proceedings on the part of the Government against Mr. Hetherington, who had not been treated in the on the spot, and a combat attended with the present manner with others who had been prosecuted by the same Government, for the same offence. Although no immediate relief might be obtained by the petition. The Learned Barrister here friends are nearly terminated. And, as each merges when one of those sudden changes to which the present of the captivity of some of our friends are nearly terminated. And, as each merges when one of those sudden changes to which the present the present of the past three days; and by Blackstone. The Learned Barrister here from his prison-house let us receive them. ind by Blackstone. The Learned Barrister nerve jucted extracts from each of the above authorities. He observed that with regard to Lord Ellenborough's Act and the late Act of Queen Victoria, the words attempt to murder" meant an attempt to do that attempt to murder" meant an attempt to do that would in law be sonivalent.

The Learned Barrister nerve juggie as money juggie as mone

> be a good defence. Justice Littledale and another or pecuniary support. The productions of his mind Learned Judge were the only dissentients from that have done, and yet will do, incalculable good. They judgment. The Earl of Cardigan would have an are such as have stamped his character with impediasolution is expected immediately. Ministers have the judicial tribunal in reply to evidence. He was his countrymen, His services must be secured—he is, sure, however, that their Lordships would, on this in himself, a host, and a terror to the tyrants of the occasion, uninfluenced by any degree of eloquence earth. Like the brave O'Connor, he is an indispensible

> > We certainly conclude, from the knowledge which

the people possess of Mr. O'Brien, and from the effects solely as being a fellow sufferer; and as being therefore approaching in the neighbourhood of his mill, on produced by his mental labour, that a lengthened one who could well describe the circumstances under Wimbledon Common. In a short time he observed appeal to the Chartists, on his behalf, is altogether which Mr. Hetherington was placed. If Henry of another carriage. One of the gentlemen came out of unnecessary. We need only propound our objects to Exeter had consulted Henry Hetherington and himself, the carriage and went to that part of the common our brethren to insure their adeption. We state, then, that we are anxious to show the enemies of our way of letting the prosecution alone. (Hear, and that part of it which is in the parish of Putney, weal, that we forget not our friends, and we are desilaughter.) As the Tories always found the Whigs Soon after he saw two gentlemen, of whom his rous of shewing our suffering friends that we not only willing tools to do their dirty work, so let them Lordship the Earl of Cardigan was one, placed at a know our duty to them, but that we are resolved to perform it. Therefore, we call upon our fellow men to aid us in raising funds sufficient to When Mr. Heywood was being prosecuted, Mr. Moxon | them. When he came within about fifteen yards of enable our now incarcerated advocate to commence his fire upon the enemy immediately after his liberation. Our object is to furnish him, as a national tribute, with press, types, and other materials, that he may not only preserve himself and family from the jaws of starvation, but that he may promote the general good of the community, by being enabled to give a full. be up and doing. Let us vie with each other in accomplishing this necessary and important object. Lose no time; and what we de, let us do well and quickly. We need not add more, being conscious the nation will respond to the call.

A Committee for the carrying out of this object has been formed in Leeds, consisting of the following persons :-

Samuel Fletcher, President; William Brook, Treasurer : James Illingworth, Win. Roberts, V. R. Westlake, Andrew Gardiner, Benjamin Knowles, John Harris, George Walker, John Sandersou, John Swaine, James Rothery, James Standeven,

JOHN OGDEN, Secretary. All monies and communications may be addressed to the Secretary at the White Horse Inn, Vicur-lane,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-It was with much surprise that I observed in have also come out upon the same terms, but whether your last week's Star a letter, signed W. Hick, in these will, remains to be seen, vhich he appears to lay much stress upon the of my name being attached to an address in the Leeds Times. I have only to say that I do not feel disposed to spend my time in wrangling, or disputing, with those who, I hope, are as sincere in their desires to of the prosecution, I venture to submit to your promote the people's cause as I am myself; and, there-Lordships that there is no case that calls on the General and Mr. Waddington, the Solicitor-General prisoner for an answer. It is an attempt to prove middle classes, we were anxious to have it read as exeation with the Court of Directors, would only say, that being absent from indisposition; and for the noble a case without sufficient evidence. Your Lordships offset the same being absent from indisposition; and for the noble a case without sufficient evidence. Your Lordships offset the same blief with regard to any future adeffect the same object with regard to any future address we may write)-and, therefore, we sent copies to as many papers as we thought would insert it, believing that the more our principles are known, the more they will be admired and appreciated, and every convert gained to our cause strengthens our hands, while it weakens those of our enemies, whether Whigs or

> Yours, &c., JOHN COLLINS. Bread-street, Birmingham,

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Feb. 16th, 1841.

BRADFORD .- On Monday next, a lecture will be delivered to the Chartists, on "the encroachments made by Government on the liberties of the people, and on the policy of opposing the crotchets of all sham reformers." STOCKTON .- Dr. M'Douall is expected to

lecture at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the Association the Borough of St. Alban's, and Lord Eastnor for tions of this day se'nnight. Oatmeal and Oats were Room, on Monday next.

DURHAM.-Mr. Deegan will lecture as follows, the ensuing week:-On Sunday morning, the 21st, at Blaydon, and in the evening at Gateshead; Monday, 22nd, at Hartlepool; Tuesday, 23rd, at Middlesborough; Thursday, 25th, at Darlington; Saturday, 27th, at West Auckland; Sunday, 28th, at Evenwood, in the morning, and at Staindrop, at three in the afternoon of the same day.

OLDHAM. -On Sunday next, two lectures will be delivered in the National Charter Association Room, Greaves-street, Oldham; that in the afternoon, by Mr. John Greaves, of Shaw; and the other in the evening, by Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Wood Houses, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne. BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT .- Mr. Dean

ference would have been drawn out of a Court of Taylor lectures this day and to-morrow at West Hampton; on Monday, the 22nd, at Staffordshire Potteries and district up to the 1st of March; March 2nd, at Nuneaton; March 3rd, at Rugby; March 4th, at Coventry; March 5th, at Warwick; March 6th, at Worcester; March 8th (Sunday), at Bromsgrove; March 9th, at the Birmingham Soiree: but you will not stop the prosecution upon the objection which must be considered a trivial one.

March 10th, at Kidderminster; March 11th, at difference between the commissioners. One point of difference between the commissioners. One point of Stourbridge; March 12th, at Dudley; March 15th difference was now pending before him, and upon scriptions, has been moderately large for the sesson to difference was now pending before him, and upon scriptions, has been moderately large for the sesson to design the business would be seen to design the business would be (Sunday), at Birmingham.

BATH.-To-morrow evening, Mr. Clarke lectures in the Chartist Room, on the power of know-

comparable patriot. On Monday, a discussion will

the Whigs from their present enug places.

LOUGHBOROUGH DISTRICT.—Messrs. on Sunday, March 7th, and Melbourne and Castle gration." Donington, on the following day. The friends are requested to get rooms for them if possible.

BILSTON.—The Chartists here are determined to have a public meeting, lecture, and festival, on the The Lord High Steward addressed him, said— afternoon and evening of Monday the 1st of March. James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, you have been Tickets to the festival, 1s. each, may be had at the indicted for a felony, for which you have been tried following places:-Mr. Jones, Wolverhampton-street: by your Peers, and I have the satisfaction of de-Mr. Stiran, Green-croft: Mr. Salt, Crown-street; claring to you that their Lordships have pronounced Mr. Mogg's Coffee-House, Snow-hill, Wolverhamp-

170 pieces in her house. Two of the number were tithes. Those errors had been rectified in the course off slowly at the rates of this day se'nnight, the

EMBEZZLING SILK.—A man, named Joseph Wild, Black Rod jointly, held it in both hands and broke it in two, and so the Commission was dissolved at dill in his possession. He was made to deliver silk in his possession. He was made to deliver up the unmanufactured articles which he had in his possession.

> FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK. FROM THE THURSDAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

Northern Star Office, Friday Morning, February 11th, 1841. COURT MOVEMENTS .- Prince Albert was baptised after the Mormonite fashion, on Tuesday morning, in the Gardens of Buckingham Palace; being soused over head and ears in a pond. The next day

> FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, February 11th,

Half-past Seven. Money Market and City News .- This has been dent" men will desist from entering upon any

ceremony in the Palace.

councils so secret but this much has transpired. A member of the Government has addressed his constituents, telling them he shall want them shortly. The Irish Registration Bill, rather than the Poor Law Amendment Bill, is the present alleged stumbling block; but the real cause assigned is the Tory successes in Walsal, Canterbury, Reigate, and Monmouthshire. Space obliges us to curtail our correspondent's letter this week.

FROM OUR MANCHESTER CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, Feb. 11th.

On Thursday evening, at a public meeting, held in the Association Room, Tib-street, a Committee was chosen for the purpose of taking into consider-ation the case of Mitchell and Davies, the two Stockport Chartists, who have been imprisoned eighteen months in Chester Castle, and whose term of imprisonment expired on Tuesday morning. But, in consequence of such excessive bail being demanded—one thousand pounds each, (and for men who could only earn about 18s. or £1 per week,) The Stockport Committee could not procure it: and Mr. Clarke, the Secretary, came to Manchester, and related the circumstances under which they were placed. The Manchester Committee met on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, whose first step was to despatch a messenger to Stockport, to ascertain whether a letter had arrived from the a rather sudden falling off in the trade of this die prisoners, and adjourned to wait an answer. At trict, as compared with what has been doing for three o'clock they met again, but received no letter. some weeks past. The demand for goods of all the This put the Committee to a stand, not knowing scriptions, in the Cloth Halls, has, for the two has which way to proceed: some were for petitioning market days, been extremely limited: while the same which way to proceed: some were for petitioning my Lord Normanby, while others were for taking different steps; but ultimately it was agreed to adjourn till this morning, expecting a letter, and a person was deputed to wait at the Railway-office, at three o'clock to-day, to see if one came. He has done so, but we are sorry to say there was no letter. | countermand extensive orders. The prisoners have been written to again, and the committee meet to-night at eight o'clock; every preparation was made for a splendid demonstration; but it is thought the authorities have interfered for the purpose of stopping it. Thompson, who was chared freely. The demand was principally in committed at the same time and for the same offence, middle and low fancy woollens, and light was. and sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, coatings and ladies' dresses. Prices are firm, and has been out several weeks on his own recognizance. Wright, Smith, Bellamy, Scott, and many others,

FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST

(PROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.) HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of DEVON asked the Noble Secretary for the Home Department, if it was true that the valuator of the Poor Law Union of Cloghereen, in the County of Tipperary, when called upon to read his valuation book at a meeting of the Guardians, had read the names, adding to the first name read. "Tory," to the second name, "Tory," to the third name, "Tory and disturber," and so on. This was

first intimation he had of such an occurrence, but he should cause inquiries to be made respecting it There has been but little business passing in any immediately. He must say, however, from his article of the trade since our last report, and not-knowledge of the assistant commissioner, that the withstanding that the stocks of prime Flow and accuracy of the statement was to be very much outmeal are much reduced, little animation can

After the presentation of some petitions, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

the borough of Reigate.

Sir E. Knarchbull obtained leave to bring in a fair request at an advance of 6d. per load on the Bill providing for the appointment and payment of former, and 1d. per 45lbs. on the latter article. In parish constables in England and Wales. Lord Sandon brought under consideration of the noted. House, by moving for a series of returns, the state of the negotiations between Great Britain and The arrivals of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, to this Portugal, relating to the claims of British subjects, port during the past week, have been very light, arising out of the war of restoration. The Noble Holders of Wheat have continued to show much Lor decomplained of the great delays which had taken firmness, and, upon a moderate business only have the continued to show much than the continued to some hands are co place, and was anxious to ascertain whether there established an advance of ld. to 2d. per bushel on

Lord Palmerston regretted that he was not able; to say that those claims had been entirely settled but since the close of last session great progress had best Irish: Two or three small parcels of English been made, and he hoped, ere long, that the settle-malting Barley have arrived, and have found buyers ment of them would be brought to a conclusion. A at 37s. to 38s. for common, up to 40s. per qr.for commissioner had been appointed by Portugal, and choice Chevalier. No change as regards Beans or another by Great Britain, and the Belgian Minister | Peas. accepted the office of arbitrator, in the event of any difference between the commissioners. One point of The supply of stock at market to-day of both deits decision, the business would be soon terminated; of the year, and of a good quality. There was a sa, upon the principle laid down in that one point, large attendance of buyers, and sales were effected at all the other matters, which were chiefly of detail, would be easily disposed of.

torily principle.

the Chartist Association Room, corner of Great affording relief to the inhabitants by means of emi-quality. The market upon the whole was a brisk George's-street, Salford, for the benefit of that ingration. The Hon. Gentleman stated that the one, as the principal part of the stock was sold at gration. distress in these districts was caused by the destructake place on the best method of obtaining the tion of the manufacture of kelp, by the reduction 1,176, Sheep 3,495. Charter, and the policy of keeping in or putting out of the duty on barilla, and there remained no hope of a remedy except by removing the population to The quantity of Wheat on sale this morning from

CHEQUER, Mr. Baillie consented to after the reso-lution by the introduction of the words, "to consider during the past week, neither was there one bushel Skevington and Baker will visit Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the practicability of affording relief by means of emi- of English Oats-and of other articles the arrivals.

and Mr. M. Philips, the motion was agreed to. On the motion for the second reading of the Tithe for the season : the canals have become navigable Composition (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Shaw complained and the ice in the river has wholly disappeared, and of the hardships inflicted upon the Protestant clergy of the hardships inflicted upon the Protestant clergy generally business is resumed in its regular course of Ireland by the delays which have taken place in Owing to the change in the weather, much of the the representation of the change in the weather, much of the representation of th the repayment of arrears of tithes to the clergy. English Wheat on sale was in poor condition; still

committed for trial, and the remainder were dis-charged.

of the last summer, and the most active steps had brewers still buying cautiously, yet the maltsters since then been instituted, and, in most instances and malt factors held their best samples with some successfully, in the local courts, to recover the what more firmness. There was a good sale for arrears out-standing. Those exertions would be Beans, and those adapted for seed brought rither persevered in until the whole were recovered. The House then adjourned.

> ST. PANCRAS POLITICAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.

SECOND GRAND FESTIVAL AND BALL, with incidental Concert, to augment the Funds in behalf of the POLITICAL VICTIMS! will be given at the Social Hall, John Street, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday, March 8th, 1841. Tea on the Table at Five o'Clock. The Ball will commence at Eight o'Clock pre-

oisely, and will commence at Eight Clock precisely, and will consist of Quadrilles, Country Dances, Gallopades, Spanish Waltzes, &c., &c. An efficient Band will be in attendance.

Double Tickets, to admit a Lady and Gentleman to Festival, Tea, and Ball, 2s. 6d. each; Single Ditto, ls. 6d. Double Ticket, to admit Lady and Gentlemen to Ball. Gentleman to Ball only, Is. 6d.; Single Ditto, Is.

Tickets to be had at the following Places:

Social Hall, John Street; Magnet Coffee-house,
Drury Lane; Mechanics' Institution, Circus Street,
Marylebone; Dispatch Coffee-house, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street; Mr. Marley, Charles Street, Hampsteed Board. Mr. Marley, Charles Street, stead Road; Mr. Hall, Hampstead Road; Mr. Johnson, 16, Northam's Buildings, S.T.; Mr. Hetherington, 126, Strand; Mr. Lovett, 183, Tottenham-Court Road; Mr. W. Marley, Bee Hive, 24, Har-

Secretary, and the Treasurer. The Balance on the last occasion was £10 4s. 9dd

THE First Number of the NATIONAL, a new Chartist Organ, to be Edited by Dr. P. M. M. Douall, will be issued from Glasgow as soon at the Chartest of Tan Shillings, and M.

the market has now become what the job-bers denominate "tight;" that is, a gra-dual but complete advance of the rate of interest has taken place, without any apparent forced action on the part of the Bank, or other moving power, to account for the alteration. At the same time that money became more valuable Doctor.

Doctor.

Dolay not, then, but, on the contrary, said is your names as Shareholders, or Subscribers, on the earliest possible period. By Order of the Tressurers.

Glasgow, Feb. 18th, 1841.

TO BE SOLD.

A N Old Established Wholesale and Retail Trade
A with the Machines, and all other necession
Appendages, in the MANUFACTURE FLOCKS. &c. The above presents a most favourable Opportunity to any person wishing to engage in a sure Real lished Trade in Sheffield, where the present of hath conducted the same for many years with the oess, and would give every facility and instruction the purchaser in the management thereof. For Particulars, apply to Mrs. S. Pearson, to North-street, Sheffield.

# LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TURSDAY, FEB. 16-The arrivals of grain to this day's market are small bet several samples shewing from vessels near at land. The navigation below here and the canals above are quite clear from ice. Wheat has been in the demand, and last week's prices fully supported. Fine Barley has been full as well sold, but the descriptions continue in limited demand. Oats and the continue in limited demand. Beans much the same.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1841. Oats. Rye. Beans. Barley. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 2934 190 £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s.

3 3 101 1 13 21 1 3 13 0 0 0 2 2 91 000 LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—We are sorry to report

HUDDERSFIELD GLOZH MARKET, FEB. 16.-The change from severe to mild weather, had its gods on this market to-day, so that the choice in gods was greater, and buyers more numerous, who purconfidence gradually increases. Wools are slightly looking up.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, FEB. 13.—Our farmen brought a very large supply of Wheat to this morn ing's market, which was sold without variation from the prices of this day se'nnight. We had but little South Country Wheat offering; a small pared of fine, weighing 62lbs per bushel, obtained 67a per qr. In Foreign, scarcely any business was doze, but former prices were fully maintained. The best samples of Malting Barley meet a slow sale; inferior qualities are difficult to quit. Maltistal exceedingly heavy sale at a decline of ls. per qr. There was a great supply of Oats from the combr. but having many buyers, they were cleared of at the prices of last week. Our leading millers state to be their intention to demand higher prices for Flour next week. In other articles little or no varia-

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, FRB. 15th.—Our supply a proceeding so extraordinary that he felt it necessory to call the attention of the Neble Marquis to the subject.

The Marquis of Normand said that this was the marquis to buyers, the whole were disposed of. Beef, 7d.;

Mutton, 7d. to 7d. per lb.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, FEB. 13,calculated on until the expected supplies come forward. There was only a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, but Wheatwas held firmly at the previous rates, and in some instances a slight advance was demanded. The transactions in Flour, chiefly owing to the scarty Lord LISTOWEL took the oaths and his seat for show, were on a very limited scale, at the quote-

the value of Malt or Beans no alteration can be LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 15. was any likelihood that these claims would be ad- our last quotations. In the value of Flour no change justed according to the original agreement, or has occurred. Scarcity of Oats has enhanced their whether they would be settled on any satisfactivalue ld. per 45 lbs.; the demand, however, has been entirely confined to needy buyers. Oatmeal, too, has brought rather higher prices, but has not sold freely; 27s. 6d. per 240 lbs. an extreme rate for the

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE, MARKET, FRIDAY, FEB. 15. a pretty great extent, at prices somewhat less than that of the preceding week. The best Beef was sold at the close. Number of Cattle at market :- Bessu

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, FEB. 15. KEIGHLEY.—Mr. Benjamin Rushton is to preach a funeral sermon for poor Clayton, in the Working Man's Hall, Keighley, on the 14th of March.

Of a remedy except by removing the population to some other country; and various circumstances come other country; and various circumstances as also of Barley. Beans, and Peas, and scarcely them to be sent to.

On the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Except by removing the population to some other country; and various circumstances as also of Barley. Beans, and Peas, and scarcely them to be sent to.

On the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Except by removing the population to some other country; and various circumstances as also of Barley. Beans, and Peas, and scarcely them to be sent to. in one week have not been so small for many years After a few observations from Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN past. A gentle thaw set in on Thursday morning which has continued since, and it is now very mile They were told by Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords, that they would receive 70 per cent. upon those arrears, and they consented to give up the other 30 per cent. The result, however, was, that they had only received 6s. 10d. in the pound, or 33 per cent instead of 70.

Mr. Pigor said that the delay arose from a great The late Fire at Manchester.—Several persons per cent. instead of 70.

were charged with stealing various pieces of goods at the late fire in Manchester. One prisoner had at the late fire in Manchester. One prisoner had number of errors in the returns of the value of tithes. These arrays had been restified in the content of the conten more money. Peas of all sorts were quite as deat. Tares met a good enquiry, and fine parcels must be quoted rather higher. There was a moderately fair extent of business transacted in Oats. The best heavy parcels obtained more money, but the general currency cannot be altered. Linseed was dull, and rather cheaper, whilst the few parcels of Rapeseed here were held at an advance of £1 to £2 per last, in consequence of the reports from the Continent being unfavourable of the growing crop. There has been a fair delivery of English Cloverseed within the past few days, and the best samples of red com-manded a free sale at rather more money, and a few parcels of old foreign in bond have been taken for exportation.

> LEEDS: -Printed for the Proprietor, PEARGUS 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 Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'COMOR,) at his Des ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the mid No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggs to, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

> one Premises. All Communications Loust be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Houson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, February, 20, 1841)