The CHAIRMAN stated the subject of the discussion to the meeting, together with his own opinion, that the classes legislated for the benefit of the working classes, justified to the arena, than if the controversy should be and as a reason why they should be zealously supported in their movements by the working classes? After some confined to the two individuals between whom it further observations on the Poor Laws, Mr. Worsdell be confined to the two individuals between whom it further observations on the Poor Laws, Mr. Worsdell be confined to the two individuals between whom it further observations on the Poor Laws, Mr. Worsdell be concluded by expressing his hope and confidence that the people would persevere in their demand for that it could by Mr. Burns's own statement be considered to us, but the people would persevere in their demand for the benefit of the working classes, "Aye, "-" Brown bread Joseph,"-" Joey Hume," *c.) Whatever might be said of Mr. Burns's the People's Charter.

Registration Saffage, it was still Household Suffrage. The amended, resolution was handed to us, but through some mistake was left in the room. The above, the people would persevere in their movements by the working classes. After some concluded by expressing his hope and confidence that the people would persevere in their demand for the benefit of the working classes, "Aye, "-" Brown bread Joseph,"--" Joey Hume," *c.) Whatever might be said of Mr. Burns's the People's Charter.

The amended resolution was handed to us, but through some mistake was left in the room. The above, the people would persever in their demand for the benefit of the working classes, "Aye, "-" Brown bread Joseph,"--" Joey Hume, "Aye, aye,"--" Brown bread Joseph,"--" Joey Hume, "Aye, aye,"---" Brown bread Joseph,"---

Parties

Mr. BURNS, in opening the discussion, observed that he had been hitherto a kind of passive agent in the priness. He would premise some explanatory remarks in the prevention of misapprehension or misrepresentain the did so because he had been often abused without complaining. He was very indifferent either to praise or censure, while occupied in the search after what he believed to be truth; but when statements were made, which were calculated to impede the developement, and prevent the eliciting of truth, he pought his duty to the cause required that he should sek to set himself right, and hence he felt compresent discussion at the very outset. It had been ad unequivocally denied. He had gone there in no such bracter. (Hear.) There was another falsehood sated in the Northern Star, which he must notice: had been stated that he had challenged the Assostion; that he also distinctly denied. The question now before them for discussion, was not the question d'expeliency. The discussion arose out of circumstances mendant upon a meeting holden there about a month 20: he Mr. Burns, was at that meeting speaking of the registration suffrage of Mr. Hume, which he

affirmed to be only another name for Universal Suffage, or as near it as might be. It was an instalment a 18% in the pound, and he would take it gladly as some means of obtaining the other two. This had the poor ragged fellow running away from the man in a Burns and Worsdell, should now close, if other speakers ben dissented from by Mr. Worsdell, who interrupted him with a cry of "No, no, no," to which he responded, "Tes, Tes, Tes;" and the result was the arrangements for the present meeting. That was the point in dispute. he should not suffer himself to be led away from h The question was, whether they should accept the he: it was not a question of expediency: it was not amenion of whether they should go over to the Whice mender." What were they required to surrender? their behalf. This did the "no surrender" mean? Was it not Order was, in some degree, restored, by a person in

twen neighbour and neighbour, and to oppose the operate with the working classes, for as yet he had no: propis of Christianity by uncharitable denunciations. learned that such was the fact.

before this. Where was the determination of purpose the instalment of 18s. in the pound, and what we secured of the working classes! When the Manifesto of the would make the other 2s easy to be obtained.

Restring again to the war cry of "Universal Suffrage; man. He would be obliged to that gentleman to sit no surrender," he asked of what use would be down till other people had done. Then, if the meeting h Billot, they were better without Universal Suffrage uproar.) "as with it. He had seen the "No surrender" the places were to be taken as samples of the work- some other person might supply his deficiencies. in dithe "No surrender" principle, he would say that I was surrendered. Mr. Burns's time

wait all the whole 20s. If, then, the whole 20s. was never come to you; come to us." It was absurd. whing! Were they able to avoid it, if the people Mr. Burns here set down Were they able to avoid it, if the people Mr. Burns here set downpersist in their demands? And if so, why they content themselves with Mr. Burns's 18s. in to be produced by Mr. Burns's last remarks. As a second of the Hull Chartist Temperance by the man, who offered to them any point of applause, in which Mr. Burns joined.)

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had been used if the manufact of the people would persevere in their demand for Uni- it could, by Mr. Burns's own statement, be only re- of it. on this subject of the minutes; and that, after a versal Suffrage, and that we should, ere long, behold a ceived by the people on the principle of expediency.

The amendment having been seconded, the Chairman should be should be given to Mesara Burns and junction with them not only of the middle classes, but Besides which, there was no expectation, nor could was about to put it to the meeting, when sonal, social, and political freedom.

Mr. BURNS rose to reply. He fully coincided with the last remark of his opponent; he, with him, was earnestly desirous to see a junction of all classes for the jects. Poverty and suffering might, as a general rule, denied. All power centred in the working classes, both five points, and any other point that should point to political freedom. He protested, however, against the covert manner in which Mr. Worsdell had sought to identify him with the New Poor Law. He was tolerably quick at the perception of these mancenvres and in. in favour of the suffrage being vested in their own only without the aid of any other class, but in spite of sinuations, and he should expose them as he went on. He begged the meeting, therefore, to note that he would not suffer himself to be coupled, by Mr. Worsdell or pelled to notice a statement which had been made by anybody else, with the concocters and supporters of his present opponent, Mr. Worsdell, and which was that law. His reprobation of that law was not less must again begin with setting right misrepresentations. his present opposition in that law. His reproduction of that law was not less must again begin with setting right misrepresentations, calculated to place him in an unfair position in the strong than that of Mr. Worsdell or any other man. There was no difference in principle between him and what he would like to do with all the advocates of the the suffrage to be every man's aid that he attended the Leeds demonstration as a Poor Law was this: he would have a large Bastile surrender." He held the suffrage to be every man's What he would like to do with all the advocates of the the strictest advocate of "Universal Suffrage and no Homshold Suffrage delegate: this assertion he utterly built for them, and keep them there upon Poer Law right, and his person his title-deed. The only question diet for seven years. It was really amusing to hear was, how were they to get it? people talk of their anxiety for the co-operation of | The CHAIRMAN here reminded the meeting of their other classes, while they refused to stir an inch from determination, in the early portion of the meeting, that their position for the securing of that co-operation. It the whole discussion should not be occupied by Mr. was like a beggar being invited by a man with a good Burns and Mr. Worsdell—that these gentlemen should coat to sit down with him in more comfortable circum- first state their sentiments, and that, then, the disstances, and replying, "No, I won't; if you want my cussion would be open to other parties. Those gentlecompany, come over to me. I won't come an inch to men had now spoken each of them twice, and he would you." It was preposterous: it was ridiculous. Only put it to the meeting whether they should go on, or imagine the working classes seeking to ameliorate their whether any person, desirous of speaking on the quescondition, confessedly in a state of almost indescribable tion, should now have an opportunity. wretchedness and misery, the middle classes offering them 18s. in the pound, and they refusing it. Only see good coat, who offered him money, and saying "No, no,

no, I wen't have it." Here the meeting, which had been getting exceedingly impatient for a long time, interrupted the speaker speaker who might choose to take Mr. Burns's side of with hisses, and various exclamations, at almost every is alment of 18s in the pound upon the full amount sentence, and became perfectly uproarious and determined to hear him no longer.

The CHAIRMAN rose, and for some time vainly inwhether they should succomb to the middle classes: sisted on a hearing for Mr. Burns. He reproved the gentlemen were in the room, who held similar opinions he whether it were not wise to accept the 18a; and meeting in strong terms for their disorderly conduct. haped they would not be led away from it by any reminding them that they had a person on that platform mentical words about "Universal Suffrage, and no who represented their sentiments who would reply on

by were humbled to the middle class, who were in ing permission to ask a question. He had come there persons who held back their adhesion from the National mily their task-masters; and would they not sur- with the expectation of receiving some information. mer their seriships? Would they not surrender but he had been disappointed. When he was told that for its object the attainment of the five lition so dear the propriety of conceding something to the middle points. He illustrated his position by refewhen, that they were determined to adhere to it classes, for securing their co-operation was to be dis- refice to the associated body of Odd Fellows; is ten or twenty years longer, because they had a cussed, he expected to have learned that some dispo. who required all parties pursuing the same objects to pine against certain pertions of society, to whom they sition had been manifested by the middle classes to conform to their rules, or disclaimed association with bi often heard the terms "scoundrels" and "shop- co-operate; but as yet neither of the speakers had them. He gave Mr. Burns credit for wit, talent, and may applied? And must they, therefore, for fear given them any evidence that there was any real disd being led away by the middle classes, determine position. He thought it quite time enough to consider middle classes, they had always shewn themselves the propriety of acceding to the conditions of the midresining two? He trusted they would exercise more die classes, when the middle classes were disposed to ever they might manifest a disposition to co-operate Exchion: he hoped they would not be misled by offer conditions to them. He wished to ask, therefore, erain interested parties, who continually laboured to if the middle classes, as a body, had made any prohap up a direct hostility between class and class, be- posals of concession, or shown any disposition to co-

Hemintained that if they were duly sensible of their Mr. BURNS thought the question a very proper one, sethip, and if they had the offer of the assistance of and had that gentleman been present amouth ago, when mether class who had the power to make the laws, the discussion was arranged for, he would have learned and who would give them within two shillings of the something upon that subject: he would have heard him ful amount of their demand, that they ought to be (Mr. Burns) giving a description of Mr. Hume's Regisver thankful to that class for helping them to get it tration Suffrage scheme, which provided for the enjoy-Did they not perceive what must be the effect of ing of the elective franchise by every resident of a dirisions amongst themselves? Did they not know dwelling-house, or any part of a dwelling-house, qualithat the middle classes were now their masters? Had nied only by some three or six months' residence, and they not been proved to be so? Where were all the which, in his (Mr. Burns') opinion, amounted so nearly results that were promised to them from Chartism? to Universal Suffrage, that he thought it would be mad-The Charter was to have been the law of the land long ness to refuse it. This was what he had denominated

Convention had been issued, requiring evidence of their | The speaker in the crowd retorted that this was altoexiety to have the Charter, in their abstinence from gether beside the mark; the question was not what certain highly taxed articles of luxury, did they comply Mr. Hume, as an individual, might be disposed to do. with these requisitions of the Convention? Not they, Was there any evidence that Mr. Hume had the sancmosed. Where was all the vapouring about physical tion of the middle classes for this 18s. instaiment, or fire? Where were the physical force Chartists of that he had their support in it? If there was, he had Hell, when a single soldier, strolling to the lodgings he not yet learned it; they were not there to deliberate had been billeted to, frightened away half the meeting about the movements of Mr. Hume, or of Daniel a Dock Gren? Here was a tremendous burst of dis- O'Connell, or of Fex Stansfeld, but of the middle approbation-many voices crying "False, false;" "It's classes, and he hoped the speakers would keep that The," are As soon as the excitement cooled, that he clearly in view, and not delude the meeting by reprewild be allowed to go on, Mr. B. continued. He gave senting that as the measure of the middle classes which was above what was written. We were now to stand the mory 23 he had heard it. He would not vouch for was only the measure of these individuals. (Applause.) is accuracy, but had yet reason to believe it true. Mr. BURNS, somewhat excited, appealed to the Chair-

Tiveral Suffrage, had they it alone? Without Vote wished for him, they would send for him. (Great Mr. WORSDELL thought that as the arrangement had hitre in creation; he had seen the "No surrender" been come to that other speakers should have the opstrings at Preston, where, excepting Hunt, they had portunity of expressing their opinions, the meeting Mrs Ent anything but a Tory into the House. He ought not to interrupt Mr. Burns. He intreated them

membered how Mr. Cobbett had been treated by the to allow him to make his own statements, and if he "No surrend-r" Suffrage men of Coventry; and, if (Mr. Worsdell) should be unable to reply to them, then The uproar having subsided, Mr. BURNS continued. He had always thought the objects of the Chartists to be the ameli-ration of the It Worsdell rose to reply. He was but a young condition—the assuagement of the sufferings—and the Process, and pretended neither to the information elevation, socially and politically, of the working classes he with then; of his opponent; but he had yet no generally; but he had not yet heard from his opponent, leader the result of this discussion. Truth was nor had he been able to learn from others, how it was

in itsi, and needed not the extrinsic aid of to be done. His opponent would not accept the indegree to make it acceptable: it was enough that it stalment: he would have nothing to do with the 18s amken plainly, simply, and from the heart. He may, so rigorous and nice was he in his demands, that a high degree of importance, if not to this he would not even take 19s. 11 d. This was an uncomtrains, or to the disputants engaged before it, to the promising spirit, and he thought it an unwise and Imches into which they were to examine, and which impolitic one. They were unable to make laws without insted the happiness of millions. Mr. Burns had the middle classes, for the middle classes had the hered very strongly that Universal Suffrage alone power of law making; and without their assistance med be unprojective of beneficial effects; they did how did they propose to get the whole of their Were they aware of the condition of thouthe known that better than Mr. Burns. They sought sands upon thousands of their fellow sufferers? If they the full meed of justice contained in, and set forth would read Richardson's Black Book, they would learn In the principles of the Charter: and the question of thousands in a state of suffering perfectly in-The their they should surrender any one particle of describable, without half a sufficiency of food, almost They sought for Universal Suffrage, Annual in a condition of undity, without a bed to lie upon,

Priments, Vote by Bailot, Equal Respresentation— and utterly destitute not only of the luxuries, but of man's person to be at once his title deed as a most of the absolute necessaries of life. (Deep) and his qualification as a representative—and for sensation in the meeting.) And would they, with this Experiment of all public servants; that the public as catalogue of suffering before them, and with pretenmisters might rightly exercise the just power of sions to humanity or feeling, refuse to accept any means proof, or if necessary of dimnissal. Mr. Burns had by which the condition of those might be ameliorated? that the question before them was a question of Ought they not to be thankful to the middle classes, he too denied it for himself, but contended or to any other classes, who would help them to lift Mr. Burns in his whole speech had made it, and these out of this horrible slough of misery? (Great it is a question of expediency. What was his excitement and much uneasiness in the meeting. Proced instalment of 18s. in the pound? Were Various exclamations of "False, false," "question, demands right or were they not right? Were question," "keep to the point," "what better would principles of the Charter the principles of justice, they be for Household Suffrage?" &c.) Mr. Burns and the People therein ack more than equity accorded? continued, amidst much uneasiness, to say, that with Expresed there would be no question on this point, such a picture before them, he hoped the people would Historical Liere would be no question on this point such a picture between the pictured Mr. Burns would admit as readily as him not be such fools as to be led away by those who raised that the people were entitled to the whole Charter, the cry of opposition to the middle classes, and who for the take of keeping up the metaphor, he would meet their proffers of assistance with "We'll

her die and they were called upon to accept 193. 113d. Here again the meeting broke into confusion, in the In case might be thus illustrated :- A debtor Mr. Burns exclaimed that he had ever understood oral him £19, and if he had reason to believe, that that, in a discussion, people should hear both sides; his constances were such as that he could not pay the and as he had learned that a great portion of the Hull he might then be inclined to make a virtue of Chartists had become teetotallers, for which he heartily and take what he could get. What man thanked them, he did expect them to have come to build except the offer of an instalment. knowing it to this meeting with clear heads; but he was rather thanked them, he did expect them to have come to build except the offer of an instalment. knowing it to this meeting with clear heads; but he was rather thanks of his principles for

by home poverty but from depravity of principle, pleased than outer mass in definition of their truth could be by this hands the power of compelling pay. this confusion. Better evidence of their truth could be the power of compelling pay. tom the debtor? Were the Government able to not have been afforded to him, than the fact, that those

loud, the whole sum being equally within their member and officer of the Hull Chartist Temperance the whole sum being equally within their member and omice of the members, he would be therefore would withhold his support, and Society, personally knowing all its members, he would be hered. beinged his friends before him would withhold their undertake to say, that no interruption had been offered undertake to say, that no interruption had been offered Form, from either Mr. Hume, or Col. Thompson, or to Mr. Burns by any member of that Society. (Much

man, who offered to them any point of applause, in which Mr. Burns joined.)

In the whole hog" for Universal Suffrage. Mr. Worsbell was sorry that his opponent had been so much interrupted, and would be glad that the interrupted of the longer time to make up for whole hog" for Universal Suffrage. Mr. been so much interrupted, and works up for insisted upon the desirableness of a union be- meeting should afford him longer time to make up for the desirableness of a union be- meeting should afford him longer time to make up for the longer time to make up the middle and working classes; he had no the interruption. He liked fair play; he had no desire the middle and working classes; he had no the interruption. He liked fair play; he had no desire 1816. He admitted every thing contained in the Peoto that union, provided it were not effected to monopolise the meeting; and as no missing the spence of the working classes. The working the force of Mr. Burns's argument, he wished him to the working classes. The working the force of Mr. Burns's argument, he wished him to wished only for what was right; if the middle be heard. He would wish both to be heard, and heard that the middle is the middle had the same wish, let them come to us and join fairly. Mr. Burns had given him little to reply to. He H act, let not the working classes, at all events, had represented him as rigid in his exactions as rethe set not the working classes, at all events, had represented num as right in the light as an instalment: he fusing themselves with any movement based upon fusing 18s and even 19s 11dd as an instalment: he fusing 18s and even 19s 11dd as an instalment: he principles with any movement based upon fusing 18s and even 19s 11gu as an included by principles than those of right. Mr. Burns had was rigid and unflinching. Why should he not be so, resolution:

That it is the power of the middle classes, to make to the power of the middle classes, to make saking no more than right: He was de-Beir co-operation sought for by the millions. It of right Enjoying the franchise himself, he was dethe they had power to make the laws; how had sirous to extend it to every man, and he felt confident something the inspection of the cloven foot hower been hitherto exercised, and what warranty that if they permitted the insertion of the cloven foot that exercised, and what warranty that if they permitted the insertion of the cloven foot that exercised and what warranty that if they permitted the insertion of the cloven foot that exercised are the fulness and entirety that exercise of it afford, for any reasonable expectage of the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument, moved the petition, which was somewhat is arousing the town, by that meeting to a state of notice the subject of the funeral sermons for the manargument. of good to the working classes, as the issue of of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand, they would be made the victims of their demand. sold to the working classes, as the issue of of their demand, they would be made the return they and upper class legislation should their attention. The question simply was, whether they and upper class legislation should their attention. be directed, to make them fall so far in love with (Much applause, manifesting an enthusiastic determination of local later of bidges of legislative power, as to sacrifice to their ation for the Charter by the people.) Mr. Burns had a strong and st

amidst which Mr. Worsdell sat down.)

would take it up. The CHAIRMAN stated that as Mr. Worsdell had been the last speaker, the meeting was now open to any

the argument.

The question being put to the vote, the meeting

Having waited some time, and no speaker on that side having presented himself, Mr. WEBSTER came forward. Knowing that other with Mr. Burns, he would rather that some one of those should follow Mr. Wersdell than himself. He was sorry to find their courage at a discount, but could not help it. He expected the meeting to hold fast by the principle of "Universal Suffrage and no surrender;" and said he seited they were slaves, that they were seris; that the body of the meeting mounting a ferm, and request should have some uifficulty in recognising as Chartists Charter Association, the only associated body having was now at liberty to second Mr. Worsdell's amend- election of the council, or the election of a delegate, effect, and was highly applauded by the numerous information, but he doubted his principle. As to the with the people, the people were ready to co-operate

> Mr. BURNS-Upon what terms? The SPEAKER-in reply)-Upon our own terms. We ask nothing more than is right, and of course will take nothing less. They would not accept the co-operation of the middle classes, for anything short of the whole Charter. Mr. Burns-(in reply)-was at a loss to know in what school the last speaker had learned his notions of

right. He seemed to consider the right of defaming and depreciating the character of others, on account of supposed motives, to be exceedingly valuable to Chartists. Mr. Burns had not hitherto understood this to be a Chartist principle. If it was, he was not so far a Chartist. (Some interruption, in which the term Fox" was applied to Mr. Burns.) Mr. BURNS-My friend there calls out "Fox." am afraid I must call out "Goose" in return. The doctrine of the last speaker would be that of

denunciation against all, the calibre of whose understanding was not of precisely the same bore. (Interruptions.) This was not the doctrine or practice of the rofession of Christianity at the outset. In the establishment of that great measure, which was to work a change in the morals, and comfort, and happiness of all mankind, the principle of expediency was a valuable principle. The New Testament would show them how it was acted upon by Paul, and his condjutors in the same great work, but we were now up in trifles, and denounce as devoid of principle every ceedings. man who dared to differ from us; such proceedings were preposterous, and he would teil them that until they learned to govern themselves by reason, and not by the impulses of passion, they were unfit for the exercise of power.

Mr. WORSDELL, having misunderstood some of Mr. Burns's remarks, as being personal to himself, rose to Mr. Burns explained, after which

Mr. WORSDELL proposed that Mr. Hill, being pre-

sent, should be requested by the meeting to address This was instantly seconded, and carried by vociferous acclamation. Mr. HILL briefly addressed the meeting, stating that he apprehended his sentiments upon this subject to be so well known by every person present, that his verbal enunciation of them was altogether unnecessary. The working classes of this country had the beacon light of experience for their guidance; they had tasted the sweets and felt the benefits of class legislation for a long series of years. For a long time the cry was, that the direct power and indirect influence of the "upper" classes, negatived all the principles of justice, and destroyed the comforts of the poor. The Reform Bill treat warily the parties by whom they had been hereto. that they are determined to defend it against all its fore deceived, nor leave the high road of principle and assailants, so long as it continues to advocate the right to founder in the bogs of expediency after any people's cause, as it has done hitherto." but let them do it of and by themselves, -while the laws." people kept right on, the mark of freedom fully in view, swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left, but pressing on to its entire accomplishment. Mr. Hill was loudly cheered on rising and on retiring. Mr. THOMAS WILDE presented himself and attempted to address the meeting. There seemed, how-

ever, but little disposition to hear him. He was assailed by many opprobrious epithetsand personal allusions, during the whole of the few minutes he spoke. He said he had been a Chartist in principle ever since that without the co-operation of the middle-classes he

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a union

Charter the law of the land."

of the carefulness with which the middle cocted, and supported that law. (Cries of seek any union with them; and that the meeting to Mr. Duncombe.

was about to the meeting, when worded, the discussion should be opened to other of all classes, for the attainment of the five points of he suppose Mr. J. Hume had any expectation Mr. Hill again rose. He said he could not allow of its passing in the extensive form spoken of by Mr. these resolutions to go to the meeting without excelling a meeting, a crowded audience was assem attendance is, generally speaking, most encourage bled; such is the spirit of Chartism in this town. the Charter, and every other point necessary for per- of its passing in the extensive form spoken of by Mr. | these resolutions to go to the meeting without exquite a different thing. Mr. Burns had alluded very resolution affirmed a union between the middle and feelingly to the sufferings of many of their fellow-sub- working classes to be indispensably necessary; this he be traced to bad legislation, and he believed that if social and political. It required only that they should Mr. Burns would consult the sufferers themselves, as to know that, and that they should bear in mind and act the most likely mode of allevisting their distresses, he upon the knowledge of it, to enable them to obtain would find their opinion to be very decidedly expressed every and any measure of justice they might seek, not hands, rather than in any mode of extension short of the opposition of every other class. While, at the the full recognition of their rights. (Great applause, same time, it was bad policy to permit their consciousness of this to induce them needlessly to provoke uncalled for opposition. This he conceived to be done by the spirit of the amendment, which denounced the middle classes as the enemies of the people, and deprecated a union with them as useless. He could not agree with that sentiment. A union of the middle classes would be very useful and was very desirable, if sincere, and based upon right principles. It was quite library has been formed, and every other exertion clear that the Charter could be had only one of two made to carry on the agitation with effect. ways; it must either pass through the legislative forms PUBLIC MEETING -At a public meeting held last of legislation, or it must be received as the phoenix of night, in the Chartist Chapel, Rico Place, Barker

> should base his amendment of the amendment already merited our unqualified confidence and approbation. before them on the terms of the original resolution, and that the same be forwarded to the Northern expunging from it only the affirmation that a union of Star for insertion, together with the rules now the middle and working classes was indispensable. He agreed to for the government of this association should submit to them the resolution in this form :- | which are as follows :- lst. That this association, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is indis- meet in this chapel every Monday night, at seven pensably necessary to obtain a Parliament that will do o'clock, at which time a chairman shall be chosen.

class or party for any thing less than the whole and received their consent, and such collection be Charter.' the original resolution had adopted his resolution, he general warning, in at least seven days before the piece called the "Factory Bell," with most excellent

ment, which he did very cordially, because it was a shall be given as far as practicable." tronger mode of expressing the same thing. system is necessary for the benefit of the whole people; and that the sooner such change is effected the

Mr. BURNS seconded the amendment of Mr. Tate. Mr. WEBSTER withdrew his amendment. amendment of Mr. Worsdell; and the amendment of Mr. Tate, before putting them in the ordinary form. On Mr. Tate's amendment being put to the meeting, very few hands were holden up for it. For Mr. Worsdeli's amendment there was a large show of hands, much clapping and cheering. For the original resolution many hands were holden up; but not nearly so

The CHAIRMAN declared Mr. Worsdell's amendment to be carried by a large majority, after which the cheering continued for several minutes. The CHAIRMAN then vacated his seat, and claimed the right, as an individual member of the meeting, to make an answer to several remarks, which, during the evening, had been made by Mr. Burns, and what he considered to be personally applicable to himself. He

spoke at some length. Mr. Burns did not reply.

many as for Mr. Worsdell's amendment.

The meeting gave three cheers for Feargus O Connor, three cheers for the Charter, three cheers for the Editor of the Northern Siar, and then separated. The hall was crammed during the whole evening, and the most intense interest seemed to be manifested by the audience. Several speakers were cheered repeatedly; and the hisses, groans, and disapprobation of the audience, were very freely bestowed on the expediency noted in the report the exact point of their occurrence,

CAITHNESS.—The glorious cause progresses here beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates, Mr. G. M'Bean has delivered, in all. twenty-seven lectures on the principles of Chartism. He is now about to proceed on a mission to the Highlands and Scottish isles, to preach the truths of Chartism to the mountaineers in their native lan-

JEDBURGH.—A soirce has been lately holden here in honour of Dr. M'Douall. Delegates from Hawick and Kelso were in attendance. About three hundred persons were present, and the proceedings were highly gratifying. KENDAL.-Dr. M'Douall lectured here on the

Society was formed the same night. an address to Feargus O'Connor was agreed upon. PLYMOUTH.—An enthusiastic meeting has been held here against the Poor Law; spirited resolu-

26th ult. with good effect. A Chartist Temperance

tions were passed, and excellent speeches made. OUSEBURN .- Mr. Mason lectured here on Suntransferred, or, at all events, extended the power to day morning to a crowded audience and with great the middle classes. Had the condition of the poor been effect. After the lecture Mr. Sinclair said, that in improved thereby? Was their serfdom less certain, accordance with the request of Mr. Lowery, no came or their slavery less galling, under middle class, than there to give all the publicity he could to a note under "upper" class domination? Was the condition | sent to the Newcastle Council, last Tuesday evening. of those whose sufferings had been so vividly pour. It was then resolved, that the business of the Countrayed before them, more likely to be effectually relieved | cil on Tuesday, and of the Discussing Club, on the by placing the power of legislation in their own hands, 2nd and 3rd inst. be postponed to Thursday, the 4th, or in the hands of others, with the promise that it to leave the members at liberty to attend to the should be exercised for their benefit? Had they yet attack upon their principles and organ, by Mr. foun middle class promises to be deserving of their Lowery. An amendment was proposed, but could confidence? He pointed to experience for the answer, find no seconder. It was then resolved unanimously, and the answer would be "no." Reasoning, then, from "That the members of this Association place the that which is past to that which is to come, they would most implicit confidence in the Northern Star, and

meteor light by whomsoever holden. Even supposing BARNSLEY.-The Chartists met as usual at Mr. Hume's Registration Bill, which he admitted to Peter Hoey's, when the usual business was being be a very large extension of the Saffrage, to be honestly gone through, and the merits of the new moveintended, and honestly prosecuted; supposing it to ments in tayour of the Charter descanted upon. have, which it would not have, the support of the The following resolutions were agreed to :- Remiddle classes generally; was it in the power of the solved, "That we, the members of the National middle classes to secure its enaction without such a Charter Association of Great Britain, do fully conconcentration of the force of public opinion, embodied our with the amendments made in the general rules in and expressed by the people severally, as should be of the said association, by the delegates assembled abundantly sufficient to carry not merely that but any at Manches er, on the 20th ult. We, therefore, pledge other measure they might choose. The very fact of the ourselves to use our utmost efforts to carry the said middle classes seeking the co-operation of the working rules into effect. Resolved, That a public meeting the motion of Little Finality John. classes proved that this was so. Why, then, should be holden in Barnsley to petition parliament to the, palter with instalments, when the same power memorialize her Majesty for the liberation of Messrs. which was necessary for enforcing the instalment, was Ashton, Hoey, and Crabtree, and all other impri-

able to enforce the full payment of the debt? To soned Chartists." A committee was appointed to working men, with a sprinkling of the middle class, incarcerated Chartists, and the Northern Star, which do so would be tantamount to an admission that their carry this resolution into effect. Trade is still The lectures of this gentleman are of a talented were all responded to with great spirit. There were demands had been unrighteous and that slavery was getting worse, and unfortunately we are losing the kind, and do credit to the Birmingham friends who patriotic and sentimental songs, and recitations, and their natural and proper portion. If so they thought, very best members of our society, and all going to have made choice of him; in shor., Mr. Taylor pro- dancing. Three cheers for O Connor and the Northern respective office of an instalment. knowing it to this meeting with clear heads; but he was rather so let them act; but if they deemed themselves men the New World. The pithy reply of one who is mises to become a popular lecturer, and arready his Star, and the meeting broke up much delighted with principle in behalf of his principles for let them demand the rights of men, and yield nothing going, and with whom we conversed was. "If he lectures have made very great impressions on the the nights entertainment. Past night was the made in the nights of men, and yield nothing going, and with whom we conversed was." of the fullest recognition of those rights. If the mid-once cleared the British channel the union minds of the men of the Potteries. the p-opie of this country the amount of their to whom they were unpalatable would not hear them. to ask for an extension of the Suffrage, so let them; when taken a prisoner fighting against tyrannical

LIVERPOUL.-The Chartists of this town held

a public meeting in the Large Room, Preston-street. to petition the House of Commons on behalf of broke up highly delighted with the evening's enter-Frost, Williams, and Jones, O'Connor, O'Brien, tainment. and all the incarcerated victims of Whig tyranny, and the immediate desmissal of Ministers, on sition mentioned in the last number; has granted the use Wednesday evening, the 24th ult.; Mr. Roberts in of the Guildhall for next Monday night, the 8th inst.

BURNLEY .- On Thursday evening, February 26th, Mr. Lenny, one of the persecuted Chartists, delivered a lecture in the Chartists' Room, New Town. Burnley, to a crowded audience, on the principles of the Charter, the deprivations of the differ-Household Suffrage question, which caused a great to have a triumphant entry into Sheffield. impression on the minds of the members then present. Although an hour had only to elapse for

obtaining of the people's Charter. town are beginning to bestir themselves; they have taken a large and commodious building, and intend their names as members of the National Charter joining the National Charter Association. They had a very numerous meeting on Sunday evening last, when an address was delivered on "The importance of acquiring sound political knowledge. The members seemed to be reanimated, and highly

NOTTINGHAM.-The Chartists met here as usual, at the house of Mr. Gibson, King George on Horseback, Gregory's Buildings, on Monday last. A

liberty, rising out of the ashes of the present order of Gate, the following resolutions were unanimously things, and springing forth from ruin and desolation, agreed to :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, consequent on the confusion of universal anarchy. This that the conduct of the noble-minded Editor of the he was sure no Chartist wished for, and therefore he Northern Star, and its noble proprietor have ever to use every effort to induce the present constituency any other office in this association, shall be in future to return such members to parliament as shall make the by ballot, and any person not signifying his accept-People's Charter the law of the land."

here stated that they were quite satisfied to submit the for fourteen days, the council shall declare the office ought to be. resolution as altered by Mr. Hill; and to expunge that vacant, and call a meeting within ten days to fill portion of it to which he objected. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The second of the secon Mr. Wonsdell was not satisfied with either of the be read at the next meeting for approval. 4th. No town, took tea together in the school room. As is amendments. He should therefore propose another:— collections shall be allowed for any person unless customary on such occasions, the superintendent That this meeting pledges itself not to join with any notice shall have been given to the council previous, had prepared a few of the scholars with pieces then disposed of in such manner for the benefit of Mr. HILL said, that as the mover and seconder of such person as the council shall see fit. 5.h. A Amongst the rest, was a little boy, who recited a

Mr. TATE then came forward to propose a third Williams, and Jones, has been got up by the inhabi- Chartist, which the Rev. Chairman of the evening's amendment, to the effect that an entire change of tants of Pontypool; and is in course of signature festivities, a reverend Master Fletcher, the son of at the following places:—Mr. Thomas Parry, Crane-street, Mrs. Shellard, George-street, Mr. John When he closed the book, and was about to return it Godwin, and Mr. Richard Lewis, shoemakers, to the little boy, he found to his astonishment it was High-street, Mr. Thomas Charles Barber, Crane- the production of a Chartist! He immediately called street, Pontypool, Mr. Jordan, shoemaker, Frosnant, the boy, and questioned him as to how he came The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to read over the original resolution, with the alterations suggested by Watkins, Aberrychan, shoemaker. It is earnestly satisfaction. The Superintendent was next called to Mr. Hill, and adopted by its mover and seconder; the requested that such of the inhabitants of Pontypool account, and after a good deal of wranging the and the vicinity as have not signed the petition will come forward, and sign forthwith. The petition school room astounded at the enormity of the has already got about 2,000 signatures. The committee anticipate double that number.

HAWICK.-At a public meeting, held in the Subscription Rooms, on Saturday last, it was resolved to petition Parliament on behalf of the Welsh martyrs, and all political prisoners. After the business of the meeting was over, Dr. M'D suall addressed the meeting on "the rights of labour" for nearly two hours. On the following Monday, the Dr. lectured on "the wrongs of labour," to a numerous and attentive audience. BRADFORD - At the usual weekly meeting,

holden in the Chapel, Long-croft place, after the routine business, a letter was read from Mr. Martin stating he would be in Bradford on the 11th March. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously carried. First, "That a public meeting be held on the 15th inst., to adopt memorials on behalf of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Mr. Robert Peddie." Second, "That a tea party and ball be held the same evening, in honour of Messrs. Martin and Holdsworth." Third, "That a committee of advocates throughout the whole evening. We have not nine persons be appointed to make all necessary noted in the report the exact point of their occurrence, arrangements." Fourth, "That the tickets for the tea party and ball be limited to four hundred." save on those occasions where, assuming the shape of Fifth. "That a committee of four persons be chosen confusion, they interrupted the course of the profrom the council to draw up a plan similar to those of the religious sects, for local agitation." Sixth, That one hundred and fifty tracts, What is a Chartist? and one hundred and fifty of Vincent's Temperance Address be sent for, to be distributed to Saturday evening next, to commence precisely at | and aristocracy the ruling curse of Britain. eight o'clock.'

TEM PERANCE.—The cause of temperance is proance Society has been established, which holds its weekly meetings on Wednesday evenings, at the house of Mr. Ellis, opposite Dead-lane-top, Goodmansend.

Public Meeting, TEA PARTY, AND BALL.—The Committee appointed for making all necessary arrangements for the public meeting, tea-party, and ball, met on Sunday last, at the Temperance House SHEFFIELD.-At the usual weekly meeting, of Mr. Ellis, Goodmansend. After some business of minor importance had been transacted, the follow ing resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried -lst. "That the public meeting be held in the open space of ground in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday, the 15th instant, the chair to be taken

precisely at half-past twelve o'clock at noon." 2nd That the tea-party and ball be held in the Social Institution, tea to be on the table at half-past six o'clock." 3rd. "That a full and efficient quadrille band be engaged, for the purpose of playing at the ball." 4th. "That Mr. Tattersall, from Colne, be written for to attend and take part at the meeting, and deliver a short address after tea." 5th. "That the tickets be one shilling each, and be given into the hands of the following individuals for disposal :-Mr. C. Wilkinson, news-agent, Tyrrell-street; Mr. George Ellis, Goodmansend; Mr. Hodgson, Queen-street; Mr. Burnett, 13, Reform-street; Mr. Hopper, Hope-street; Mrs. Smith, Thompson's Houses Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmansend; Mr. Edwards New Leeds; Mr. Riley, White Abbey; Mr. Alderson, Manningham; Mr. Turner, Lidget Green;

ton: Mr. Smith, Wapping; and Mr. Croft, Kingstreet." MANNINGHAM. - Chartism continues to increase in this spirited little village. The Association meet once a week for the transaction of business, and the enrolment of members. They have formed a Chartist Co-operative Establishment, and which is in a flourishing condition. The opponents of the miscalled Poor Law Amendment Act held a public meeting on Monday evening last, to adopt a petition, to be presented to the House of Commons against

HANLEY (POTTERIES).-Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor

Monday evening, in the large room, Pheasant-court, couple. The evening's amusements were interspersed with patriotic songs, recitations, &c. The company LEICESTER.—The Mayor (in answer to the requi-

the chair. Mr. Bernard M'Cartney, in a speech of We hope to have a rattling demonstration for setting powerful effect, moved the following resolution:- our beloved O Connor free! We have lately got up a That we, the Chartists of Liverpool, are, and ever little weekly publication, of the unstamped class, called have been, of opinion that Frost, Williams, and "The Midland Counties Illuminator," in which the ple's Charter, and he had been waiting to night to hear Jones were illegally expatriated from their native principles of Chartism are boldly and broadly advocated. the development of some plan by which they might get | land; and that we pledge ourselves to continue our | Several of the Whiglings and Whig-Radicals are eagerly it. He had not heard such a plan; he felt quite sure exertions until they are restored to the bosoms of inquiring after it; and there is no doubt but that it their bereaved and sorrowing families; and we are will be highly serviceable to our cause. Vincent is exshould not live to see the Charter obtained. He con- further of opinion, that her Majesty's present pected among us in the course of another fortnight; and cluded by proposing to the meeting the following Ministers, having violated every pledge made to the after the delivery of his addresses, it is intended to keep day, February 28th, when Mr. J. Skevington gave a people, and having exhibited a utter incapacity in up the excitement by a weekly lecture, for which, we report of the proceedings at Manchester, and explained the governing of the country, we deem them worthy believe, we can furnish speakers and materials amongst the plan of organisation. His statements gave great between the middle and working classes is indispensibly of dismissal from office." Seconded by Mr. John ourselves. We are confidently looking to the meeting satisfaction. A vote of thanks was then unanimously necessary, to obtain a Parliament that will do justice Robinson, and carried nem. con. Mr. William for the liberation of O Connor, as the commencement given to him for his services. After other matters had to the masses, and this meeting pledges itself to use Jones, in a speech replete with sound and energetic of a fresh era of activity. When we have succeeded been considered, Mr. Skevington brought under their such Members to Parliament, as will make the People's the same in spirit and substance as those adopted earnest attention towards Chartism, we do not intend tyred Clayton, on the 14th, and on his suggestion, aron like occasions. Seconded by Mr. Thos. Askwath, to let the excitement flag. It may be safely affirmed, rangements were made to have sermons presched in the Mr. WALKER seconded the resolution in a short and carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. W. J. that these are not mere "words of wind:" a strong various villages, when collections are to be made: one Magee, seconded by Mr. David Farquharson:— under current of feeling has existed among Chartists in half to be given to the victim Edwards, at Oakham; Mr. WEBSTEB moved an amendment to the effect, "That the petition be entrusted to T. S. Duncombe, Leicester, for some time, relative to the necessity of the other half to be sent to Sheffield, to be devoted to Mr. Webster moved an amendment to the effect, or some time, relative to the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends that the middle classes have been always known as the sacknowledged principles refused to be coupled with the Poor Law, and yet have hearts to the carried to the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends making a series of energetic and sustained efforts; and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends making a series of energetic and sustained efforts; and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends making a series of energetic and sustained efforts; and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends making a series of energetic and sustained efforts; and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the part of it is seldom that such a state of mind, on the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the friends making a series of energetic and sustained efforts; and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the funeral and the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the funeral and the widow; when it hoped the fune

LONDON.—The Sunday meeting at the Working Man's Chapel, Dock Head, Bermondsey, was last Monday evening crowded by an attentive congregation, when two discourses were delivered from these words, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me. because he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty them that are bruised, and open the prison to them that were bound." Also on the duty of mutual distribution from these words, "Admonishing one another."

Tower Hamlers.—At the weekly meeting holden at the Bricklayer's Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green, on the 23rd alt., the sum of 3s. 4d. was voted for the assistance of the delegate. On the 28th, a discussion took place on the best means of securing universal happiness. The subject was well handled by Mr. Thomas Spencer and other speakers. The discussion was adjourned until next Sunday evening.

SHEFFIELD.—Chartism is steadily progressing here. A committee has been chosen to conduct, an ciples of the Charter, the deprivations of the differ-ent martyrs in the cause, and the fallacy of the the recall of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Martin in

OLDHAM. -Sunday lectures are regularly dell-The Chairman, Mr. Henry Clegg, a young man of truth. Much of the good seed, thus sown, we hope promising talents, rose and substantiated the neces- to behold bringing forth abundantly hereafter. The sity of following the advice of Mr. Lenny, for the coal miners of this district have begun to set them about the work of politics in earnest. A lec-MACCLESFIELD .- The Chartists of this ture was recently delivered to them by Mr. Davis, of Oldham, at the conclusion of which many enrolled Association, and expressed an earnest wish that their example should be followed by their brother miners throughout the kingdom.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON -Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, paid the Chartists of these places a visit on his return from the Minnichester Delegate Meeting, on Thursday last, and in the evening, several of the Council had an interview with him, when he gave a very interesting account of his mission, and urged upon his hearers to persevere in their agitation; for nothing short of the principles contained in the People's Charter will ever make this country prosperous and happy. A vote of thanks was given to the worthy gentleman, who acknowledged the same, and the company broke up. highly entertained with the evening's discussion.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. The Frost Williams, and Jones's Committee have called in the petition sheets, and there are six thousand signatures attached thereto. There is also about £1 35. of a balance, after paying all expences, which they intend to forward to the Central Committee of Birmingham. They have forwarded a memorial to the Birmingham Committee some weeks since. The justice to the masses; and this meeting pledges itself 2nd. Any person being elected on the council, or to National Charter Association is getting on rapidly here; there is an addition of members almost every week, although, taking into consideration the number of professing Radicals of this town and The mover and seconder of the original resolution or having accepted office, shall neglect to attend neighbourhood, the association is far below what is

HANLEY. - (POTTERIES) .- On Shrove Tuesday, selected from different authors, which were recited after tea; and I must say gave general satisfaction. assembly. This piece I afterwards ascertained, had PONTYPOOL.—A petition on behalf of Frost, been selected from a little work of Mr. Hick's, the reverend stripling rose from his seat and left the

> RADCLIFFE BRIDGE.-Mr. Littler, of Salford, delivered a Teetotal Chartist lecture on Sunday the 28th February, in Mr. Walker's school-room, Radcliffe Bridge, near Bury, Lancashire, to a crowded audience, who were pleased beyond measure with his pointed arguments.

WEST BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.-AL their weekly meeting, held last Tuesday, the Chartists of this district resolved to enrol themselves in the National Charter Association; under the new plan of organization, to nominate their councillors and send their names to the Provisional Executive instanter. They also passed a resolution, calling upon every town. viliage, and district to do likewise, that the Executive may send the list of the council to the whole of the society for due election, previous to the nomination of the Executive Committee, upon the first of April next. that all things may be done in due order.

CITY OF LONDON .- At the weekly meeting, held at the Dapatch Coffee House, Bride Lane. Freet Street, officers were nominated for the casuing quarter, and a resolution was passed cordially agreeing with the Recommendation of the National Delegate Meeting at Manchester, in reference to the Usneral Penny Subscription on Easter Monday, for the benefit of the political victims. ROCHDALE .- LECTURES .- On Sunday last.

Mr. Bell, of Saiford, delivered two lectures, one in the afternoon, and the other in the evening, to gratis. They may be had at the council meet- good attendance of members. Subjects—"The ings." Seventh, "That this meeting be adjourned origin and duties of Government," and "Monarchy MANCHESTER. Lectures were delivered in

the Tib-street Room, in the afternoon of Sunday, by gressing rapidly in this town. A Chartist Temper- Mrs. Parkinson, of Oldham; and in the evening, by Mr. Butterworth, who proved, in eloquent and Howing, though deeply surcastic language, that his time in prison had not been wasted. The audience was overflowing and delighted. Mrs. Parkinson lectured in the evening, in the Brown-street Room; after the lecture. a resolution was adopted, highly complimentary to the fair lecturer. On Monday evening, Dr. M'Douall lectured at Tib-street.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—Some time ago, the cryer went round to announce that a petition was lying for signature at the shop of a Tory, in the Manket-place, against the New Poor Law. Three persons were deputed to apply to the above place to know how it originated, when we found it to be the production of the authorities of the town; we remonstrated with them upon the impropriety of not calling a public meeting, and informed them that the working class s did not intend to let any movement go on with out them having a finger in the pie, as they had done, and that, if they did not call a public meeting, we should see that the workies did not sign it, and if they did, to let us know and we would attend, and that we could get a full meeting in less than an hour; on which one of the authorities, went to Unwin (of the 12th of August notoriety) and told the matter to him; and he said "let them have one;" they sent to let us know, and we waited upon them again, and the overseer applied to Unwin for the National School; it was granted; we got up a good meeting, of five hundred at least, of the workies. We expected the middle men to take part in the proceedings, but not one of them made Mr. Hird, Bowling Back-lane; Mr. Burrows, Hortheir appearance in the place. A police-man was outside the door, and Unwin went past twice. We had the petition which O'Connor recommended; it was adopted, with resolutions embracing the Charter, Spirited speeches were given; three cheers for O Connor; three for the Welsh patriots; they were at the ton note; and the meeting broke up highly delighted with the triumph we had achieved. Also on the 23rd, we had a tea party for the benefit of the old King, Richard Oastler, when eighty persons, mostly females, sat down to a good tea, after which 2d. each was taken for all who came. We had a good meeting. Toasts for Oastler, the Sovereignty of the People, the People's delivered a lecture here to a numerous audience of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Feargus O'Connor and the held a public meeting, to petition the house of incura-WORCESTER -A Chartist Ball was held, last bles for the immediate release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and all incarcerated on political charges. The New-street, which was attended by upwards of 30 following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the treatment of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. is illegal, unconstitutional, and unprecedented." That this meeting deeply sympathises with Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in his unmerited sufferings, and therefore pledges itself to use every legal means to obtain his liberation, and that the following petition be adopted, for presentation to the House of Commons." The petition was here read. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, Mr. Joseph

> scription was entered into for poor Edwards, in Oakham Gaol, whom we have learnt is quite dispirited. The cause is going on well here. Our motto is the Charter and no surrender, and no middle class humbug. Hurrah for the Charter. - Correspondent. LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Chartists met on Sun-

> Alvey, and the business of the evening ended. A sub-

Chartist Intelligence.

LONGTON, STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES - The Chartists of this place, having met with much Opposition, have determined to send an account of the petty tyranny which has been practised towards them within the last six weeks, before the public. On Tuesday, January the 20th, our beards, with the when Mr. John Richards, late Conventional Wednesday, to see by whose authority he had taken them. He said, "by my own." When asked if he insended to give them back, he said he would not sauctioned their removal on account of the Tories. who had been complaining about them, and very kindly sent a note to the Inspector to give up the redress. On the following Tuesday nicht, Mr. Candy, the lecturer for the counties of Warwick, m-moers were enrolled. Worcester, and Stafford, came upon us sugdenly, and a meeting was to be called; so we applied to the bellman, who cried it through part of the towa. when the Inspector stopped him, and told him that he must not ery any more of our meetings, so that we were debarred calling our meetings, eith it by placted or the bellman. On the next Tuesday, Mr. Richards again attended to deliver a locture, so we for the Inspector obtained a summons against one of our members, for crying the meeting and Clerkenwell Green, receiving the fees and reward for the same, contrary LAMBETH -At a to an Act of Parliament. The man neither cried has to walk between four and five miles to us.

ing, and met with general and unqual-fied appro-Cheisra. The business relating to the proceeds of a r. flo, to be given to the political victums, was then disposed of; the delegates to the County Council class leaders paid in the respective amounts they had collected: two new members were enrolled, . and a pertion of the funds in hand were voted to a broth r Chartist in distress. The Secretary reported he had paid the sum of 8:. 31. towards the expense of the delegate to Manchester.

EALIFAX -NEW PELLON.-Agreeable to certain recommendations given in the Northern Star some time ago, the Chartists of New Pelion had a public tea, for the benefit of the imprisoned Chartists, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the 23rd ult., in their Association Room, over their co-operative store-house; which is likewise used for a Sabbath School, and licensed for a preaching room. An entertainments consisted in singles a selection of hymns from Dr. Watts's collection, inter-persed with appropriate remarks by several of the company, together with a number of toasts, as follows:
May representation soon be co-extensive with "Queen Victoria, and may she be taxation. ashaned of having a pauper for her husband."

"Her Majesty's Ministers, and may they soon be

relieved from a duty hey are so incapable of per-forming." "The Army and Navy; may they never be employed save in the cause of universal liberty. "The Queen Dowager, and may she be ashamed of being any longer a burthen to the country." "The Somerset House tyrants, and may they soon be comp lied to live upon the same diet they prescribe for obacrs." " alay the fate of Nebachadnezzer be the face of every despot." "The political writings of Taomas Paine, and may they soon find a place in the heart and head of every working man." After the evening had been spent in the manner above described, a vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman; and, at the conclusion, three cheers for F. O'Counor, Esq., and all the imprisoned Chartists were most heartily given by the whole company. who afterwards recired peaceably to their own homes, reflecting with satisfaction on what had pa sel. The exertion thus made left the proceeds of 22-, which will be forwarded to the Central Committee at Manchester.

ARMOLD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A very spirited tea party took place here on Shrove Tuesday, when 150 persons sat down to tea. A number of patriotic toasis were given, entertaining pieces recited, and good style. for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Mr. O'Connor ward to the Victim Fund.

KE DAL -Dr. M'Douall visited here on Friday last, and lectured in the splendid, recently tuil: Odd reliows Hall, which had previously been taken first. for the purpose, although with some difficulty, and it was only owing to some parties who are Odd Fellows and true Charmets that it was obtained. The Doctor continued his address in a spirited and eloquent manner for an hour and a half, to an assembly of 700 persons, on the principles of the Charter, and he was throughout applauded by the assembly. There times three cheers were given for the Charter; for the lecturer; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star; and three ugly grouns for the Whigs. The Dictor has created a most enthusiastic and determined spirit here, in favour of the Charter.

MANCHESTER.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIAmon.-Mr. Lenney, from Muschester, delivered a lecture in the Association Room, Cheapside, last Monday night. The lecture seemed to produce great effect in arousing the members to still greater exertions in the cause they are embarked in. The Association appears to be in a flourishing condition, and several new members were added; but its grand success depends upon the individual exertions of its members. Let one and all feel it to be their duty to promote its object as much as possible. The room is going to be opened every Sunday night for discussion. Subject for to-morrow night: "Whether. is a monarchical or a republican Government the best calculated to promote the happiness of the people! To commence at half-past six o'clock.

WESTBURY .- A circumstance has recently taken place in this town, which has considerably tinguish it, which has made it burn the stronger. were given to Messrs. Thomasson and Cullen; to the Three cheers were given for the Charlists of Westmanagers of the Church, for their goodness in grantbury; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and for our ing the use of it; to the musical band, for their serchampion, Feargus O'Connor and the Charter. hampion, Feargus O'Connor and the Charter.

Vices; and to the Chairman, when the meeting, which was one of the largest held here for a long time,

soncers was given in the Democratic Seminary, in broke up. The band played the strangers and comaid of a circulating library about to be established mittee to Mr. M'Crae's Coffee House, where the sion. We had a very crowded house and every one evening. to be heard, and that our just and undeniable rights our own vicinity had we time and the means; the Bust be complied with."

LONDON.—At a meeting of Chartists, lately held street, in the city of London, it was resolved—"That we, the Charusts of this locality, consider it absolutely necessary, as lovers of freedom, that all passing occurrences, as far as is practicable, should be turned to the people's account, are of opinion that we should avail ourselves of the advantages affirded us by the House of Peers, in the recent planards calling a public meeting for that night, acquittal of the Earl of Cardigan, charged with a criminal offence, by reason of a non-compliance Delegate, would deliver a lecture on the principles with the form of law; we do therefore price upon of the Charter, were stolen by the Inspector of the and request our brother Chartists to take into their Police, who carried them through the street in consideration the propriety of calling a large public triumph, thinking that he had stopped the meeting, meeting as soon as possible, to show to our enemies but he was deceived. One of our body went on the of noble blood, that we are not indifferent to their many acts of injustice to the tried friends of the them. He said, "by my own." When asked if he introded to give them back, he said he would not have such rubbish sgainst our lamp posts, as if he working classes, but more especially Frost, Jones, and Williams."—It was also resolved—"That a box be purchased by the Charlists of this locality, was the master of the town. The person went to was the master of the town. The person went to expressly for the purpose of raising a subscription the High Bailiff, to know whether he had given him against the Telease of our tried and faithful friend, authority for taking them; he said he merely Feargus O'Counor, Esq., from York Castle."—The trea-urer was ordered to transmit thirteen shillings, voluntarily subscribed, to Mrs. Peddie, and the boards; but he had partly burnt them. He next from the funds of this locality, towards defraying wasted on the Commissioners of Police, but got no the expences of the delegate to Manchester, and one same sum to Mr. Carrier. Ten shillings were voted shilling to the petition committee. Some new

FINSBURY.—A Chardist Benefit Society, under the name of the Finsbury Chartist Brothers, has been established here; the principles of which are, the preserving of hard-earned Chartist pence from pothouse squandering, and the providing for them of a profitable investment; perfect equality in laws and privileges; liberal allowance according to the contribution; good security for the funds; and sharing troducing him to the meeting. Mr. White, on making sent a man round with a rattle. This did not suit, the stock at Christmas. The rules may be seen or purchased, at any time, at Lunt's Coffee House, He addressed them as fellow-sufferers and fellow-slaves.

LAMBETH -At a Poor Law meeting, holden the other day, in Lambeth, after resolutions denunthe meeting nor received the fees or reward. He ciatory of this law of devils, and a petition praying give a good and substantial reason, why every attended the Court House, with the necessary for the restoration of the forty-third of Elizabeth witnesses, and waited until the whole of the business was over, when the Inspec or cried out resolution to the effect— That the only effectual to shew the manner in which the working classes of that the case must stand over until that day week, but we have heard nothing of it since. We had a most excellent lecture on Thursday, the 25th of February, from Mr. Dean Taylor, from Birmingham, and that the speeches of the preceding speakers had shown a delivered in a most master was the continuous continuous continuous and whose whole lives were spent in the invention of the case must stand over until that day week, way of removing the existing abuses, was by extending of it since. We had a tending the franchise to every man of twenty-one by and under a pretext of law, which laws were forced on them by men who did no manner of work, and whose whole lives were spent in the invention of the case must stand over until that day week, way of removing the existing abuses, was by extending the franchise to every man of twenty-one by and under a pretext of law, which laws were forced on them by men who did no manner of work, and whose whole lives were spent in the invention of the fruits of their industry. which was delivered in a most maste by style. Mr. expressed the sentiment contained in his resolution, new modes of torturing the useful portion of society. Richards has kindly premised to deliver a lecture and that he considered he should not be out of order. He then explained the power which the working classes on every other Tuesday night, for which the by moving the resolution. Mr. Hine seconded the possessed to rid themselves of the intolerable grievance, and pointed out the uselessness of expecting men who said the people wanted their Charter, and the fact were living by the rottenness of the system to give Bissingron.—At the usual weekly meeting was they must have it; which was received with great their cordial assistance in gaining the Charter. He of the Chartists, held at the Marqu's of Grandy, appliance. At this period of the proceedings the maintained that all working men, who stood aloof from Kennengton, on Sunday last, after the minutes of the Chartest attempted to burke the Chairman and a few others attempted to burke the the present movement, were the real tyrants of society, last meeting were read and confirmed, the new plan preceding resolution. A person moved the thanks as it was through their culpable neglect and apathy of national organisation was submitted to the meeting to the Chairman, which, being that tyranny had its existence. He continued for a seconded, the Chairman left his seat, without having while to shew the necessity of a firm and determined baton. A committee was appointed to engage a put Mr. Ross's resolution to the meeting; upon union amongst the people, and sat down repeatedly lecture room, in the neighbourhood of Sloane-square, which Mr. Benjamin Huggett stepped forward and cheered. At eight o'clock ten was served up in excelsaid he was determined to test the opinion of the lent style, and did great credit to the females engaged meeting on the subject, and therefore put it, when in that part of the business; after which dancing comit was carried without opposition. Three cheers menced, and was kept up for an hour with great glee rep red the proceedings of that body. The various were then given for the People's Charter, and the and spirit, the gentlemen from Wolverhampton taking meeting separated.

Rechabites and Teetotallers. They now meet the ball, for the purpose of allowing those who had not weekly, however, at the Star Coffee House, Ber-been there at the opening of the proceedings, an mondsey, every Wednesday evening, at cight o'clock. opportunity of hearing Messrs. White and Taylor. MENIS.—A meeting having been called by placard, then addressed the females on the benefits that would enhouncing a lecture to be given by Mr. Sidney accrue to them by a good system of government being Smith, on the Corn Laws, at the ship, Long lane, established, and showed them many reasons why Bermondsey, on Wednesday evening, the 24th ult., females should take an interest in the present struggle the Chartists of this locality mustered pretty strong for freedom. Mr. Dean Taylor also addressed the meethath School, and licensed for a preaching room. An on the occasion. As the worthies of the league ing in an animated speech, and was applicated by the who performed the divises of his office to the credit (asving already been defeated three times by the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. who performed the duties of his office to the credit (naving already been defeated three times by the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. and situation of all present; and the evening's working men proposing amendments) commenced Mogg, for his conduct in the chair, to which he replied their proceeding without having the temerity of pro- in an appropriate manner. Three c posing a chairman, thinking that the Chartists the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor, three for would not therefore interfere, they showed that they Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the inwere not to be gulled in that manner; and de- carcerated Chartists; after which upwards of thirty termined to put a resolution to the moeting, pledging members were enrolled in the National Charter Assothem not to countenance any sgitation short of ciation. Several young O'Connor's were held up in Universal Suffrage, and the principle contained in the meeting, their mothers declaring their determina-the People's Charter, which Mr. Wild endeavoured tion to go to York on the day of Mr. O'Comnor's to explain. The scene which ensued, baffles descrip- liberation. Dancing then commenced, and was kept tion; for the hazue ushered into the room a body of up for the remainder of the evening. The Chartist poor deluded fellows, whom they had kept in another | National Anthem was sung at the conclusion, and the room, to try to put down the Chartists, but they company retired delighted with the proceedings. It is were not to be put down by clamour. After a great confidently expected that these districts will, ere long, deal of disturbance, Mr. Rese got up and obtained occupy a proud position in freedom's ranks. The silence; he stated to the meeting that he wished people of Staffordshire are well pleased with the plan them to understand that they (the Chartists) were of organisation laid down by the National Charter not opposed to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, as Association. stated by the lecturer, but what he maintained was, that as the House of Commons was at present constituted they could not expect them to repeal this odious law; therefore, he contended, it was their duty to agitate for the Charter, which would repeal that and all other bad laws. He challenged the ecturer to open discussion on the point. At the Committee, therefore, request those who intend this part of the proceedings, the worthy lecturer purchasing to do so early on Monday, in order to prevent lost his temper, and made use of a striking argument, by knocking his (Mr. R's) hat off, to the other end of the room. Mr. Rose then told the lecturer that it should be the dearest blow he ever struck; for he would follow him to all parts of the metropolis, and move amendments. He then proposed three groans for the lecturer; three cheers for the Charter; and

GAINSBRO'.-We have received a very cheering and the Star; and for all the incarcerated victims; communication from a few Chartists at Gainsbro', and three groans for the Whige and Tories. At the which we regret we have not room for. It states on NEVER. Those who love freedom will attend, and conclusion of the party, a surplus of 6: was found that they in end sending subscriptions at times to none but slaves and sots will stay away. to have been received, which it was agreed to for- aid the cause, but they have not at present any place for regular meetings to mingle their sentiments; they must therefore be content with reading the people's Star to enlighten their path, until some regular meeting is agreed upon, which they hope will not be long

three for Feargus O'Connor; which were given in

WORCESTER.-Things are here going on bravely. The Chartists of this town having found their numbers to increase until their quarters were too small for them, have engaged a large room in Pheasant Court, New-street, in which their meet-ings are now holden weekly on Monday evenings. The National Charter Association is every week! receiving new accessions of members from among the Worcester Chartists. BAMLTON.—The Committee of the Universal

Glasgow, one of the members of the Central Committee for Scotland, to pay a visit to this place, and Threadneedle-street. to deliver addresses to the inhabitants; Mr. Thomasson arrived on Monday afternoon, the 22d inst. but Mr. Gardener found it inconvenient for himself ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Thorudike, to attend; and Mr. Matthew Cullen, also a member of the Central Committee, on his way from Stonehouse to Glasgow, on Monday morning, kindly consented to supply Mr. Gardener's place, and to remain to the meeting in the evening, and then go on to Glasgow on Tuesday morning, along with Mr. Thomassen. A church was procured for the meeting. The Provost of the burgh was waited upon for his authority to call the meeting by public drum, but Southwark Bridge Road. being from home, the first bailie (Mr. M'Callum) as Forster, W., Philpot. being next in authority, was applied to, and in a dealer, March 9 and April 9, at twelve, at the Court of spirited manly manner gave his permission to the Bankruptcy. Businghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. M. Duff public crier to warn the inhabitants to the meeting, by tuck of drum. This was done in the fore part of agitated the Chartists, and which, we believe, will the day; the news soon spread through the whole be the means of adding greatly to our numbers. A town, that a Chartist meeting would be held in the young man, who had joined the Chartists some time evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the second since, died last week, and, when near his end, was Secession Church; and, moreover, and above all, Visited by the Rev. Joseph Spencer Watson, and the Hamilton instrumental hand patriotically turned some of his party, who reported to have heard some out at sun down, and thundered martial music Bell Inn, Darsley. Solicitor, Mr. Marsden, Watlinggevere expressions against the Chartists from his through the streets, to the pleasure and joy of the street. lips. Now, it is to be remembered, this young man, Chartists, who include nearly the whole of the being illiterate, did not understand Chartism; there- working classes of this town, and to the astonishfore his mind was easily prejudiced against it. The ment, pain, and wrath of their enemies. After march-Rev. Gentleman gave notice that he should improve ing through the principal streets, the band and a his death next Sabbath evening, and requested as concourse of people received Messrs. Thomasson and many Chartists to attend as could, as he was going Callen, at Mr. M'Crae's New Coffee House, Castleto expose the evils of Chartism. The service was street, along with some of the members of the Comheld, and the Rev. Gentleman had a good attenmittee, and all proceeded to the place of meeting, dance, which gave occasion for a full one also at the time sounds of the major rand the strated impacts. usual weekly Chartist meeting held the same even- houses as they passed along, and the startled inmates ing, when an answer to the Rev. Gentleman's came rushing to the windows to behold once more Bermou, in the form of a pamphlet, which will be the "terrible Chartists." The meeting was ably published in a few days, at a penny each, was una-addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Crawford, mimously determined on. We had three members and by Messrs, Thomasson, Robertson, Cullen, and added to our body that evening, which, we believe, others. Resolutions affirming the principles of the to have been owing to the Rev. Gentleman's throw- Charter, and a petition and memorial, in behalf of ing straw on the Chartist fire to endcayour to ex-

in connection with the Universal Saffrage Associa- committee and band spent the remainder of the seemed highly pleased with the entertainment. Mr. NEWARK.—A correspondent writes thus:—"A Thomasson from Newcastle, attended the concert, friend to our cause went from this town to Collingand in the course of the evening gave a powerful ham (a large village six miles from Newark) on the address, which told well on the minds of the 16th of last month, to ascertain the opinion of the mediance. In the course of his address, he made people there respecting the New Poor Law; he some very severe remarks on the inefficiency of the found that nothing could exceed their detestation of Reform Bill; he also pointed out in glowing lan- it; he immediately sat down and wrote the petition guage, several of the unjust acts which adorn the from the Star, and sent round the bellman, and in statute book of the misnamed land of liberty. Before two hours it was signed by two hundred and eight breaking up, a vote of thanks were given to the glee of the inhabitants: the working class, almost to a party for their gratuitous services upon the occasion, man, signed it, and not a few of the middle class: when the meeting separated, all apparently pleased it was immediately forwarded to Mr. Fielden for with the night's entertainment. Mr. Thomasson presentation, who has this day, by post, informed Ekewise addressed a meeting in the same place on us, that he has presented and supported it, and says, Saturday evening, when the following resolution that he wishes that every town in the kingdom was unanimously agreed to:-" That it is the opinion would petition against it, as the House is going of this meeting, that every town, village, and factory, into Committee on it on March the 8th. Sir, I am in the United Kingdom, should immediately compersuaded that if means were adopted similar to Williamence petitioning the Commons House of Parliathose taken by our friend, that an immense number London. ment for an immediate redress of their grievances. of petitions might be poured into the House from We therefore resolve that every shop in this district | the agricultural districts, which would, perhaps, commence to send up one in their turn, every day in have more weight than coming from manufactursuccession, thereby showing that we are determined ing districts. We could get a great number from

country people want leaders."

WARRINGTON.-Judging from a communication which we have received, we suppose the cause to be getting well on here.

ING AND TEA PARTY .- A public meeting was held in the large room of the Bird-in-Hand Inn, Bilston, on Monday last, to which Mr. George White was invited. Several friends from Wolverhampton attended and assisted in the business. At five o'clock the room was well filled, when the business commenced by Mr. Mogg, of Wolverhampton, being unanimously called to Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till the chair. He said that the present meeting was Ten at Night, and on Sandays from Nine till Two. called for the purpose of forming a National Charter Association in the important and populous town of street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-Bilston. The time had now arrived when it became street, Bradford. the imperative duty of all real Chartists to erganise. He, therefore, hoped that the men and women of Bilston would do their duty; as a tea party and ball conclude by introducing the lecturer for the district, Mr. Dean Taylor. The worthy and talented lecturer then proceeded at some length, and, with his usual energetic eloquence, to lay bare the present unjust system, exposed in an able manner the hypocrisy of pretended Christians, and delivered a long tirade of invective against the parsons who fleece their flocks, instead of protecting them. He denounced their hollow deception in continually preaching about the soul, when the bodies of thousands were falling into premature decay, through want of the common necessaries of life; and concluded his address amid hearty cheers. The Chairman then rose to introduce Mr. Geo. White. He said he need say very little with regard to him, as he was already well-known to the Chartists, as one of those who had suffered imprisonment for his principles. He felt great pleasure in inhis appearance, was heartily greeted by the meeting. As his worthy friend, Taylor, had given them an able address on spiritual things, he would turn his attention to the temporal side of the question, and endeavour to to shew the manner in which the working classes of an active part. At this stage of the proceedings, a BERMOND EY. The Chartists have been highly intelligent female, named Laugston, arose and turned out of their place of meeting, Wootten's addressed the company in a neat and exceedingly clever Temperance C. fiee House, at the instance of the manner, shewing them the necessity of discontinuing ANTI-CORN LAW HUMBUG, AND STRIKING ARGU- This was assented to by the meeting. Mr. White

> BIRMINGHAM .- CHARTIST TEA PARTY AND BALL.—The Committee for conducting this entertainment are busily engaged providing for the comfort of those who may attend; as a great portion of the tickets are disposed of, it was determined to place the remainder in the hands of Mr. Guest, Steelhouse Lane;

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING .- As the objections which have been held by several in this town regarding the legality of the National Charter Association, have been removed by the delegate meeting at Manchester, it has been determined to hold a public meeting at Holloway Head, on Monday next, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock, when it is hoped all real Chartists will attend. It is the determination of the Council to resign their places at the meeting, in order that no obstacle shall exist to cause disunion or animosity. Now

THOSE PLACES who have not sent their quota of the lecturer's expences, are requested to do so immediately, or they cannot have his services. Direct to Mr. Barratt, printer, Whittle-street.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, February 26.

BANKRUPIS. Dean, J. M., Cheltenham, linen-draper, to surrender March 5, at half-past eleven, and April 9, at twelve, of others (that are blind) to return you my sincere at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Cheapside. M'Kinlay, R., and Marr, A., Silver-street, Wood-

Suffrage Association of this town, having invited street, rectifiers, March 5, at one, and April 9, at Mr. Thomasson, of Newcastle, and Mr. Gardener, of eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basingball-street. Solicitors, Messrs. De Mole and Browning, Hatton Court, Clarke, H., Portsea, Southampton, ironmonger, March 9, at one, and April 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bank-

Staple Inn. Storey, H. J., Somerset-street, Aldgate, victualler, March 3, at one, and April 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Donne, Princess street, Spitalfields.

Mace, J., Tottenham Court Road, victualler, March 12, at twelve, and April 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Holmes, Forster, W., Philpot-lane Fenchurch-street, tea-Castle-street, Holborn. Tempest, W., Chester, innkeeper, March 5 and April 9, at one, at the Green Dragon Inn. Chester. Solicitors, Mr. Parsons, Liverpool; and Mr. Rogerson, Norfolk-

street, Strand. Armsby, T. C., Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, chemist, March 15 and April 9, at two, at the Old

Walker, W., Manchester, fustian manufacturer, March 16 and April 9, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Whitehead and Co., Oldham: and Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple. Waud, G., York, miller, March 5 and April 9, at eleven, at the Guildhall, York. Solicitors, Mr. Wood, York; and Messis. Jacques and Edwards, Ely Place, Edwards, L., Dowlais, Glamorganshire, grocer, March 11 and April 9, at eleven, at the Castle Inn. Brecon. Solicitors, Mr. Short, Bristol; and Messrs. White and

Whitmore, Bedford-row. DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. W. W. Wimble and J. Preston, Kingston-upon-Hull, ironmongers. C. Walton, C. Walton, J. Morton, and J. Peel, Leeds, Yorkshire, machine-manufacturers; so far as regards Cornelius Walton. J. Rogerson and W. Minton, Liverpool, mercers. W. Kirkby and A. Watson, Liverpool, merchants. C. H. Thompson and J. Magill, music-sellers, Liverpool. B. Brearley, jun., and H. Heliewell, Halifax, Yorkshire, machine-makers.

From the Gazetie of Tuesday, March 2. BANKRUPTS.

John George Parnell Heyliger, silversmith, Totten ham Court Road, to surrender March 9 and April 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Belcher, official assignce; Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Great Marlborough-street.

Sarah Fenn, draper, Bromley, Kent. John Faulkner, jun., builder, Chelsea. Thomas Coleman, innkeeper, St. Alban's, Herts. Thomas Parker, butcher, Brampton, Cumberland. Anthony Brittain, grocer, Norwich George Mellor, linen-draper, Macclesfield. John Feaver, sail-cloth manufacturer, Nether Compon, Dorsetshire.

William Card, biscuit-maker, Northam; ton. Thomas Stevenson, shoe-manufacturer, Stafford. William Brydon, wholesale druggist, Abchurch-lane,

William Mather Nobbs, hotel-keeper, Maiden-lane George Board, grocer, Bristel. Jonathan Thompson, victualler, Lynn, Norfelk. Alexander Smith, saddler, Stroud, Gloucester. Henry Knott, builder, Sonning, Berkshire, Michael Pellett, baker, Arundel, Sussex. James Welch Braddick, tanner, Bristol.

MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

BILSTON .- (STAFFORDSHIRE) -- PUBLIC MEET-No. 13, Trafalgar-street, North-street, Leeds, HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the Diseases of the Generative System, in their mild and most alarming Forms, and to the successful treatment of Nervous and Sexual Debility, arising from inordinate excess, may be

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that was also to be held on this occasion, and as their period, and Country Patients, by making only one friends, White and Taylor, were present, he would personal visit, will receive such Addies and Medicines that will enable them to chain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these complaints. that hundreds fall victims in consequence of the immederate use of Mercury, and irritating Medicines. administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general Principles of Medicine, ruin the constitution, causing Ulcerated Sore Throat. diseased Nose, and Secondary Symptoms of a most alarming character. In these distressing Cases. Mr. of the Medical Profession, a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health.

IMPORTANT CURE.

MR.WILKINSON.—Sir, Having had the misfortune. about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented, most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable Drops, which I can safely say have saved my constitution from utter destruction, I rect on Board the Ship immediately on their arrival have been under several experienced practitioners, at Liverpool. and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your Drops for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and now without fear of any return of my complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellowcreatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as to omit my name.

Yours, respectfully, Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Mr. W. is to be Consulted every Day at his Resi dence; on Sundays from Nine till Two; and for the accommodation of those of either Sex, where distance or timidity renders a personal visit a matter of difficulty, 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 themselves, without even the know- Leeds.

ledge of a bed-fellow. Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. Hobson, Times' office, Leeds. Mr. Thomas Rutter, 4, Cheapside, London Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley Mr. HARGROVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. Mr. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. Mr. Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro & Harrogat Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.

Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

TESTIMONIALS OF BLINDNESS CURED.

is now quite perfect; and, at the same time, of re turning you my grateful acknowledgments for your kind attention, and the high perfection to which you have brought it in so short a period. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of December, 1840, STEPHEN M'DONALD,

Blake-street, Copperas-street, Liverpool. Sir,—Being blind (through inflammation and films) three years provious to placing myself under your care, I feel myself happy in being able to return you my best thanks, for the satisfactory cure you have performed on my eyes in the course of three months, and, I may add, with scarce any pain. Given in my own handwriting, this 21st day of England. December, 1840, JOSEPH M'DONALD,

Blake-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool. Sir,-Being afflicted with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and at intervals blind, for six and eight months together, previous to placing myself under your care; and I feel it my duty, for the good under advice for so many years.

Given in my own handwriting, this 23rd day of

December, 1840,

JOHN TOBIN, No. 1, Mill-lane, Hunter-street, Liverpool. Sir,-With the utmost deference, I address you, and am happy to state that my son, John M'Cann, sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the after being about nine years ill with bad eyes, case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid acknowledges that he cannot describe the very great benefis that he has received since he came under this purity disease will show itself in some way or your very diligent care; and I myself feel the other. reatest confort imaginable, seeing the very great mange for the better in his sight. Therefore, I think it an incumbent duty on me, through this natural lite, to be grateful to you. Sir, your

ilready obliged and grateful servant. CHARLES M'CANN. Crosbie-street, Liverpool, 29th Dec., 1840.

Sir,-Being blind of one eye (through a thick film. ty to return you my sincere thanks, for the great sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. encfit which I have received; and I can assure you, and the public, that after being one month under Sir. I must acquaint you that my eye was declared neurable at Manchester. Given in my own handwriting, this 11th day of

January, 1841, ELLEN JONES No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool. inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on, be a restoration to health and happiness. Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflammation and thick films, and was declared incurable at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He can now see to read the smallest print, for which feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's these invaluable medicines are held in the city of progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Lincoln:-Giasgow. Given in my handwriting, this 2nd day

August, 1840, JOHN FRAZER, No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

unto those who are labouring under the distressing | lar, a lauy, who said she never knew what it was to malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter, Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through a violent inflammation and films, and was in the Stuffordshire Infirmary for a length of time, where she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., until her eyes were sunk in her head; and, after that, golden ointment was applied to her eyes with care, but all contents was a contents where we was a contents where the contents was a contents where the contents was a contents where we want and the contents was a content where we want all the contents was a content where we want all the cont to no service. But, hearing of your ability as an casion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 coulist, and the cures you had performed, I wrote for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, giving every particular of her case, on the 1st of April, 1840; and, thank God, in one month, she could see "James Drury." to read the smallest print, and has remained perfect ever since. And, Sir, my youngest daughter Emma had very bad eyes at the time, and they are perfeetly cured by your medicines. Given in my handwriting, this 14th day of January, 1841,

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

Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall, desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at

had given up all hones of ever being restored to sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were per forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place myself under your care, and I can with pleasure inform the public that, after being under your treatment for one month, I can now see to read tolerable sized print, without the aid of glasses.

Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of January, 1841.

FREDERICK HAMILTON,

No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool. N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the at his Residence, No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Northabove patients by a personal visit; but, as they have been both at expence and trouble through numerous letters, it is necessary that those who wish to obtain more information, should inclose one shilling when they write to them.

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



FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW

10, GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL,

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following W. can with confidence offer, as a regular Member Ports, namely : - New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, and NEW ORLEANS; in grade of society. which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save by all other Booksellers. themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day in 1802, for "Wheat, 15s. per quarter in 1801," read "115s.," in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67s.," of sailing, and the amount of Passage-money told them. By this means they will be enabled to go di-

> Tons Tons Register. Burthen. To Sail. OSWEGO, Captain 1050 1st March D. Wood GENERAL PARK-HILL, Capt. J. C. Hoyt 550 1000 7th March SHERIDAN, Captn. De Peyster 895 1500 13th March ELI WHITNEY, Captain Harding... 532 950 19th March For Torms of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That by the recent Verdict obtained by Messrs. Morison against certain Impostors for counterfeiting their medicines, all persons selling medicines as and for Morison's Pills, which are, in fact, mere spurious popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, imitations, are liable to have actions brought against to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to them for every box sold under that name, which actions Messrs. Morison will deem it their duty to cnforce 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.

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Wm. ARTHER, of East Peckham: it appears to have been written by the celebrated recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—Enclosed OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible is £55, which please send me in Pills by the next age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who coach. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

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

Here follows the receipt:-

MR. BAXTER,—For the good of the Public, I here insert that I feel great pleasure in informson that my Eve. of which I was blind, (through ment. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of "THOMAS PARR."

Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

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

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were consideredincurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the baleamic and invigorating effects on and hearty thanks for the perfect cure you have the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly made of my eyes, in so short a time, after being miraculous; many who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood-nerves. (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who from inflammation,) twelve months previous to the will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a time of placing myself under your care, I feel it my return to strong health, namely, good appetito,

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild your treatment, I can now see to read; and further, in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in 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 this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion—that none need des-Sir, I take the opportunity to write to you, to pair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will "Thus shall their humble labours merit praise,

And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days." The following letter will show the high estimation

"To the Rev. W. Arther, and Proprietors of Life Pills.

"REV. SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,-I beg to inform you, several persons have acknowledged to me they Sir,—For the good of the public, and, especially health, since they took Old Parr's Pilis; in particumalady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter, be without pain in her head; but, after taking one

" 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 lotter 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, and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with your valuable medicines.

Sir,—Being blind (Amauros's) of the right eye and very deficient of sight of the other, it being gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year, I given with each hox.

THE REV. T. WILSON'S CATECHISMS. ESIGNED for the advancement of children h every branch of useful knowledge. The series comprises the following Catechisms.—Price 9d. each

First Catechism of Common Things Second Catechism of Common Things Third Catechism of Common Things First Catechism of Natural Philosophy Second Catechism of Natural Philosophy Third Catechism of Natural Philosophy Catechism of English History Catechism of Bible History

Catechism of Division of these useful little Catechisms will form a ground work on which the higher branches of science may be effect tually based by the ordinary course of every-day London :- Darton and Clark, Holborn Hill

POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND

ALMANAC, FOR 1841, MR. RICHARDSON begs 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 squan-

dered away upon Placemen, splendid Paupers, and Government hangers-on; and, also, how the Poer are treated by those who plunder them of their hand earnings. A spirit of enquiry is on foot: every reader of the Black Book," however bigotted in anti-Radicalism, becomes, either partially or wholly, convinced

that there is something "rotten in the state" of England, and never fails to recommend this little Book to the notice of his neighbour. Thus Radicalism, despite of persecution, is infused into every Latest Edition. Price Throspence. Published by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and Sold

the figure I in the second line having dropped from the first line.

Just Published. VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN, By R. J. RICHARDSON. Price Twopence. Published by John Duncan, Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester

Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

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

OLD PARR'S PILLS,

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, i 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, scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so aumerous are the testimonials to the virtues of "PARR'S PILLS" in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hopeless of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect cure. To particularise, would be useless: the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c. From these facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing; every person who has been benefited is anxious to

> JOSEPH NOBLE Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer,

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

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

Full directions are given with each box. The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who lived to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had gratis

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and 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 those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c. Illus-

trated with Cases, &c. BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY,

Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold by Bailliere, Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronica Office, Durham ; Shillito, York ; Advertiser Office, Hull; Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; and to be had of all respectable booksellers in the United

Kingdom. The Work which is now presented to the public is the result of very extended experience in a class of diseases and affections, which for some unaccountable reason have been either altogether overlooked, or treated with apathy, and aimost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details of these affections, to point out their causes, and to mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hositation, 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

Messrs. Curris and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho Square, London, from ten till three, and five till eight in the evening; and Country Patients can be successfully treated by letter, on minutely describing their cases, which, if enclosing "the usual fee" of £1, for advice, will be replied to, without which no attention can be paid to any communications. Sold by Hobson, Bookseller, No 5, Market-street, Leeds.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaints.

THE unexampled success of Frampton's Pill of A Health calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of wellknown symptoms arising from a weak stomach or vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at the pit of the Stomach, Bilious or Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Sense of Fulness after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. &c. Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely earried off by their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langeur and Depression of Spirits, gently relaxing the Bowels without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulations, rendering the System truly comfortable and the head clear. The very high encomiums passed upon them by a large portion of the public, is the heat criterion of the interior and the continual

the best criterion of their merit, and the continual

statements of their good effects from all parts of the

kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little Handman Vince Handman Vork; Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; Fogitt, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bracford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rockdale; ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rockdale; ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders

throughout the kingdom. Ask for FRAMATON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

BEVERLEY MINSTRELSY! TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I have enclosed you the following verses, not with conviction that they possess either sterling merit poetic beauty; but from the peculiarly distressing affecting circumstances in which they were compased. They may be, by my friends at least, considered interesting, as a proof that my spirit is not yet broken down by the enormous amount of my past, present, nd anticipated sufferings, undeserved and unprecedented as those sufferings in reality are. It also has servered one good purpose to myself already; that is, in occurring as they have done, a few hours (about I m occurs altogether, in their composition) which has prevented my thoughts for that period from being more perentrum services in the service from seing more painfully occupied. I intend the verses to answer the delightful sir of "Logan Braes."—Estract from a letter from Mr. R. Peddie.

SPIRIT OF FREEDOM! EPIRIT of fredom! thou deigns't to dwell With the patriot in his cell; And dost thy heavenly aid impart To soothe the sorrows of his heart; Sender him thy influence divine, To comfort, an exhaustless mind, To cher the dungeon's dismal gloom,

Though meant by tyrants for his tomb. spirit of freedom! when wees oppress When friends desert, and foes distress: When grim misfertune threat ning lowers, And sorrows mark the passing hours; Tis jes to know that in his cell, Breathes the same spirit that breath'd in Tell: Impired a Wallace, and did burn So nobly bright at Bannockburn.

Spirit of freedom! be ever nigh, When the pain'd besom heaves the sigh : When tears of woe each other chase, Downs the patriot's grief-worn face; Tests of woe for others shed, For others' griefs his bosom's bled; That never for sorrews all his own He ever felt, or yet has shown.

Spirit of freedom! be ever found, When serrows sad this bosom wound; With griefs for those more dear than life, His orphan child-his widow'd wife: And, oh! the heavenly influence shed, Around these helpless sufferer's head, Inspire this breast with joys to come, Should freedom once more bless my home.

For rainly, power, thy surpliced band, Har spread their errors through the land. To lead the ductile mind astray. Fir, far, from truth's delightful way. Curst experstition's blighting gloom. Of the mind's energies the tomb, Direis, fair sprite, before thy ray, Fact opening up a glorious day.

In tain these dunceons may enclose The suffering patriot and his woes; His ciphan child to poverty driven, He wife deprived of all but heaven; That widow's wall—that orphan's cry, Ascending incense to the sky: Will on the eppressor bring a rod, The Brain of an avenging God.

In rain, cruel power, her hands may stain With blood of freedom's martyrs slain; Or maily dare the deadly strife, Where fieed in may be bought with life. Yes, rain! while million souls inherit, Precion, thy never-dying spirit, Which low lights up my surgeon's gloom Inoughment to be the patriot's tomb.

Yes, vain all arts will tyrants find To gramp or bind the human mind; For poward, with resistiess force, The stream of mind s all hold her course. ful they can stop the living sun, From his appointed race to run; Till they the ocean's waves can stay, Their mandate we shall ne'er obey. ROBERT PEDDIE

Beverley House of Correction. 18th Feb. 1841

THE BRIGHTON CHARTIST MEETING Dear Sir .- Tis not in vain, I trust. To ask your aid in cause most just; You sak of what we do complain, What aid we want? and I'll explain. Of course your readers know not yet, That we've in Brighton a Gazette, A slavish, paltry, Tory thing, Which ever strives to have a fling At those who oft require a friend, Their noblest schons to defend. You'll let them know, I speak the truth, And that some upstart dirty youth, Did, in its latest publication, Profess to give some information Of the great meeting lately held A: the Town Hall, to have expell'd From the projected "Poor Law Bill," Each per which would conquee to ill; The rich, the poor, did all agree, They'd fain from every clause be free; That Brighton did require it not, Because the poor were ne'er forgot; That the rate-payers and the poor Were happy, nor did change implore. So far, so good, thus all agreed, laspite of party, class, or creed; But some there were, who saw most clear, In: desitation every year, Would more and more o'er England spread, Taill the specem's knockin at head, by which the few the millions rule And coerce those they can't befool I carriedy do not intend, Their every action to defend. The "Bill" to secut, the " Charter" praise Wugool-but not the "Marselinise;" in princ objects, when men meet, They cannot well be too discreet; Let were they placed in carious plight. To move amendments, they'd a right; But they'd a chairman testy-partial, Just St, a gang of sinves to marshal, One who' i fain by each pa ser-by, As commble, be term'd "Most High;" Whod can Secretary of State, Mach rather than the people wait; And through whose aid, no public meeting, Hath hitherto from hence sent greeting, To those who're call'd sedition-mongers, At whom the Whigs have harl'd their thunders. Amendments he would not receive, Proposid by Allen, Woodward, Reeve: And if the same had been withheld, The Chartists knew they'd be repell'd, Should they again ask him to call, A public meeting at the "Hail," Where they might show their views were sound, And taken up on ; ublic ground; Thus much is true; but 'twould you tire, Total which I the most admire, This piet's truth, or taste, or feeling, Each personalities revealing. How he our language doin divide With "heger" and "ouses," side by side; You'd like a sight—then as a friend, An extract I'll unto you send-"Up jumpel Mr. Allen " Quite out of his cailing

"He's a touch of the malt—has a vendor of beer "With a mouth very frothy, and phiz very queer." This doubtless bath both sense and wit, Although on neither I can hit, As postry it tasteth queer, Numblem it of Allen's beer. When I am opponent attack, Ta for his conduct, not his lack of that which nature doth withhold, Misioriane cause, or age unfold; Would I could say as much for those

Who good example should disclose. Isu'd smile to hear how for a sop Some row'd they'd public meetings stop; Who Torvism here can spout, Republic niem when they're out; How some will swell, and swear, they'd frighten, All the damn'd Chartists out of Brighton; In: I'll be swern, that by their pranks, They've much increas'd the Chartist ranks. Perchance you'll ask, "why roam so far From Brighton to the Northern Star? At such a distance, why reveal The wrongs which you so sorely feel?" But his because from local press, We've much abuse, but no redress; Por we've besides the thing, I've named. One not for truth, but Whigg'ry fam'd; Which though it moves in narrow sphere, imonghout its orbit doth beamen, With all the slime and filth it can The truly henest working man. A Guardian too, which I will say, Is more inclin'd to shew fair play; Although it will not help t'erase The flish which others on us piace; and whilst that filth is unremov'd, We stand like dolts, or knaves reproved; and knave or fool, in want of brains, Must be the man who takes no pains, To brush, or rab away the dirt,

Which filthy hirelings on him spirt;

Erighton, Feb. 24th, 1841.

Enough Jou will when this you scan, Aid an INDUSTRIOUS ENGLISHMAN.

Literary Extracts.

man's law is not God's law that I stand here upon | credible authority, that all the imprisonment, all the mountain. Were laws equal and just, there the Government prosecutions, and cruel treatment would be few found to resist them. While they are and exorbitant bail, was the result of a bargain and tremble; the powerless may yield and suffer; repealing millowners and the Government, that they fall back upon the law of God, and wage war against the Chartist agitation, if the Government would are those that must bow down and suffer; the poor, and the humble, and the good, those that have proplains: go, ask them, I say, if under the sword of and if they could afford to purchase the " People tyrant of the castle—the lawless tyrant, or the tyrant but above all they must read the "Fleet Papers

THE COMFORTS OF HEATHERS: TOWN GARDENS IN JAPAN - The front of the better class of houses is occupied by a large portico and entrance, where the palanquins, umbrellas, and shoes of visiters are left, where servants and persons on business wait, &c. ; and which is connected with all the domestic offices. The back of the house is the part inhabited by the family; and it projects into the garden triangularly, for the benefit of more light and cheer-These gardens, however diminutive, are always laid out in the landscape-garden style, with rocks, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and trees; and with great pleasure, though very unwell, in answer uniformly contain a family chapel or oratory. Ab- to the kind invitation that had been sent him. Mr. surd as such would-be pleasure-grounds may seem, Stephens had called him a consistent Chartist; he when confined in extent, as must be the garden even was proud to assert that he was a Chartist, and of a wealthy householder in the heart of a city, this agreeing with him that men's hearts must be changed intermixture of verdure neverth-less contributes before they would practice justice to one another greatly to the airiness and gay aspect of the town he could not help thinking he might be bigotted. tations possess similar gardens, yet more in miniature, right, when he demanded for his countrymen their sometimes consisting of what may be called the mere political rights, as contained in the Charter. corners cut off frem the triangular back of the house, He would himself feel ashamed, and he thought he of the Japanese.

PUBLIC TEAPARTY, IN THE FORESTERS

The large Hall was tastefully decorated. The themselves, the tables were removed. Mr. Haslan, having been called to the chair, in-

Mr. Stephens, on presenting himself, was saluted of esteem; after the applause had subsided, he Mr. Bairstow, who, in coming forward was received thirty square yards, and that he assigned the poor commenced his address by thanking his friends with deafening and protracted cheering, and around him for their hearty expressions of wel- on reaching the tribune from which he spoke, was he was bold in speaking or himself. (Hear.) Their chairman, when he cailed him their tried friend, their undannted friend, and their suffering friend, was wrong in one little word, namely, their suffer- Oastler, and the Rev. J. R. Stephens; after the ino friend. He considered he had suffered nothing, subsidence of which Mr. Bairstow spoke as follows: when he thought of the cause in which he had been He did not think, when he entered that building at a embarked, and which led him to prison, where he very late stage of the proceedings, that he should had spent eighteen of the happiest months of his have been called upon to address them, but the argus life. And those who had sent him there had done eve of their Chairman had discovered him, and he animals. him the best and kindest tuin. He said that when must speak. He appeared there as an uncompro-Capra'n Williams asked how he was, he told him to mising Chartist, to blink nothing, or bate one of give his respects to Lord John Russell, and tell him its immortal principles. (Lond and long-continued that he thanked him for sending him there; and tell cheering.) A democrat, aye, one by birth, he would him also that he made a very great mistake in ever stand by and defend the democracy of man as sending him there; that, had he let him alone a little ambodied in the People's Charter, as the only longer, he should have given very little trouble. He lever for raising him from his present posi-(Mr. S.) said he was nearly worn out, but now he had tion (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He maintained made him a man again. He did not think it any that its righteous claims were neither humbug nor test of public sympathy and respect to see thousands moonshine; and that the Chartists, instead of huntparading the streets to welcome their friends home. He, for his part, thought little of flags, solemuly and nobly working out their country's banners, and bands of music on such occasions. He | emancipation. (Cheers.) The Chartists, on the conhad previously made up his mind to come alone into trary, had broken the march of every fex, and wrung Ashion. He would walk, and have an opportunity the necks of the cackling goese, and rendered it for of seeing with his own eyes, and he would willingly ever impossible that any ageta ion shall humbug the have suffered eighteen months imprisonment rather than mi-s what he had seen in wasking from Ashton laws, without giving them the franchise by which to the Foresters' Hall, at Stalybridge, from men, to cut down every obstruction to their unlimited women, and children, when returning from their work, and appearing so anxious in offering their New Poor Law, the Rural Police Bill, and the dirty hands to shake with his clean ones, for, said accursed factory system. But they were fully con-he, his were likely to be so, because he had done no scieus that it would be folly to attempt to repeal work for eighteen months. He had put into his the one or correct the other without Universal hands a Manchester paper, in which it was stated Suffrage. (Cheers.) While the factory lovd, the that he was coming to Stalybridge to join a tea capitalist, and the landowner were omnipotent in party, and in the same paragraph it was asked Parliament, and the people were powerless, they whether the prison had damped his enthusiasm, and might as well sook to stop the diurnal motion of the whather the police would be needed. But he (Mr. globe. They felt they were excluded out of the Stephens) would tell his friend of the Manchester sphere of being and doing good-that the law never Times that had his council been followed there never knew them till it branded them with criminality, and would have been any necessity for the policemen, condemned them to imprisonment, banishment, exile for either Ashton or Manchester to bludgeon the or death. The people had become too wise to b people into submission. He had told the people, pulled like puppers by the wires of leadership, and and the Manchester Times, and the Manchester guided by a restitte and indemitable adherence to Guardian, and the Marning Chronicle, that it they principle, they would steer clear of the shoals and were determined to pass the New Poor Law Bill, quicks and of expediency, till, lashed by the waves that they would need an army to enforce it, and the of progress, they reached the haven of repose and fruits were now just what he said they would be success. "Universal Suffrage and no surrender" (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The speaker then at great was the inscription on their bonners; the winds of length defended himself against the attacks which every breeze unfurled it; they had nailed their had been made in the press, which called him a colcurs to the mast, and they had sworn death to madman, fire brand, and revolutionist, &c. &c., and the man who struck them. (Loud and hearty said that those who called him such certainly did not cheering.) At this moment the chairman begsed know him; he believed there never was a man more leave of Mr. Bairstow to desist for a short time, calm, more cool, nor kinder than himself, theur, stating that Mr. Stephens had been sent for by one hear.) and I kewise stated that his work of agita- of his members who was on the eve of death, and tion began in the closes. The first shake of the proposed that, before Mr. Stephens left, the audience hand he had in Manchester was from a policeman should, by way of bidding him good night, give him who knew him, (although he, Mr. S., did not know the | twenty rounds of the Kentish fire, which was repoliceman,) and welcomed him back again. He sponded to by the whole meeting in the most enthuthen advised the people not to be deceived by the static manner. Mr. B. returned, and, in a strain advice which was sometimes given them relative to of thrilling elequence, which carried all hearts with going to America; they must not imagine that when him, concluded amidst the loud and long continued they were going there that they were going to a free plaudits of the assembly. country, and argued that we should endeavour to better our country rather than leave it. He glanced after which, three times three were given for Mr. at many points which more concerned himself and Oastler. O'Countr, J. R. Stephens, the Northern his own congregation, than the public at large, and at times broke out in tremendous declamation against Bairstow. A vote of thanks was tendered, by the New Poor Law Bill, the Factory Question, and acclamation, to the chairman, who acknowledged the Rural Police, until he came to the remarks upon the compliment in a short speech, and the meeting the Charriets and the Charter. He said that he broke up just before Sunday, highly pleased with might correct an idea that had gone abroad. He the evening's proceedings. asked whoever heard him say that he was a Chartist! He defied any man to point to a single line where they might conclude that he was a THE NORTHERN STAR a Chartist. He never was a Chartist. He was not a Chartist then, nor ever would be. But though he was not a Chartist himself, he took that opportunity to be Chartists. They ought to have the Charter:

OPEN CONFESSION OF THE MOST FLA
he himself could live happy under the Charter.

OPEN CONFESSION OF THE MOST FLA
OPEN CONFE Things could not be worse than they were if it was obtained. (Hear, hear.) On his way thither he saw a child who saw him, and who raid, "Hey! there is Stephens, God bless him; but we must have the Charter." (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever might be thought of his politics, he always held that the entire people should be fully and fairly represented in the House of Commons' Congress, or where they Duke, his Grace the Duke of Leinster. We have wished. They might call that good Chartism, but this week to draw more particular attention to the they might take it for what they have a since he had been in prison, he had lost a brother, child, and objects proposed, and motives for holding the little milk for seven months, eight quarts of sour former, and exhibit our circulation as an invitation of least quarter of last half year, 132,000 former, and exhibit our circulation as an invitation they might take it for what they liked. Since he father by death; the latter occurrence, that of his meeting. fainer, had been signalised by a display of unlookedfor sympathy on the part of Lord Normanby, who kindiy, and without solicitation from himself. granted him permission, from the dungeon, to follow the remains of his father to the grave. He, there-fore, took that public opportunity of publicly, through the press, expressing his gratitude to Lord Normanby, though he was his political opponent to the death. He also thanked them (his congregation) for their kindness towards him while in prison, in pecuniary and in other matters. They had ministered to his warts, and he hoped the large number of sufferers then in prison would not be forgotten, or left unsupported by their friends. (Hear, hear.) He

intended to work in the great vineyard of the Lord,

as he had done before. On Sungay next, he would

preach at Hyde; the Sunday following, at Charles-

town, Ashton. He would work harder, if possible,

than he had done. He would ever repose upon their

prayers, their faith, and the heaven to which he

and they aspired. While in prison he had not been

could do fer the general good! And he thought

A BRIGAND'S PHILOSOPHY; OR ONE LAW FOR THE or low, and he wished to make the whole people RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POUR. - "It is because one people. He had learnt, since his release, and on nnequal and unjust, the poor hearted may submit entered into between his old friends, the Corn Law bold, the free, the strong, and the determined, would put down the Anti-Poor Law agitation and the injustice of man. If you and I, baron," he con-tinued, growing excited with the heat of his argu-they put down the agitation or the agitators! (No. ment; "if you and I were to stand before a court no.) Had they put Oastler down? No; there was of human justice, as it is called, pleading the same he in the Fleet, inditing his Papers, happier than cause, accused of the same acts, would our trial be ever. Had they put Siephens down? No; there the same, our sentence, our punishment ! No! all he was that night, again before his friends, his would be different; and why !- Because you are church, and his congregation. Had they put down Bernard de Roban, [vide Lord Cardigan's case,] O'Conner! No; though in prison, he was as mighty as

a wealthy baron of the land, and I am none. A name ever. Had they put down Oastler, O'Connor, and would make the difference. A mere name would Stephens! (No.) They had put them up better bring the sword on my head and leave yours unthan they could have done themselves. (Vociferous wounded. It so it be, I say-if such be the world's cheers.) He saw nothing good as the result of all equity-I set up a retribution for myself; I raise a their imprisonment; they had still bad times, they kingdom in the passes of these mountains, a kingdom were likely to have worse; and, before heaven, he where all the privileges of earth are reversed. Here, believed God had given them up to a reprobate under my law, the noble, and the rich, and the proud, mind, to work all manner of unrighteousness, that they might believe a lie, a special affliction from God, who had and would visit them with vengeauce. tection and immunity. Go, ask in the peasant's He had seen Oastler in London, and spent many cottage; visit the good pastor's fireside; inquire of happy hours with him. Mr. Stephens then recomthe shepherd of the mountain or the farmer on the mended his hearers to read the "Fleet Papers; Corse de Leon they lose a sheep from their flock or Magazine," to read that also. It was extensively a sheaf from their field. Go, ask them if, when the read in London, and he hoped was doing good of the city-the lawful tyrant, plunders their pro- People would say he was advertising his own book perty, insults their lowliness, grinds the face of the (Laughter.) In conclusion, he hoped that they poor, or wrings the heart of the meck-ask them, I would not mistake him; he knew it would be say, if there is not retribution to be found in the work of prayer and a work of blood; they must midnight course of Corse de Leon-if there is not take the sword and not let it rust in the scabhearers to be up and doing, to pray more, to live to God more, to believe more, to give themselves up pray over it, and he would with God's as-istance and theirs, work for and with them, he would finally and affectionately bid them good night. (Loud

cheering.) The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Bradley, of Hyde, who was received with much applause. He observed that he had come i self. And we are told that the very smallest habi- that Mr. Stephens was wrong and he himself was with the trees in flower-pots. Manners and Customs would not deserve the name of a man if he was not a Chartist; and though he had suffered eight months' imprisonment, he would never cease t work until it became the law of the land-he would assist Mr. S. in repealing the New Poor Law, the REFUGE, STALYBRIDGE, TO CELEBRATE Rural Police Bill, and in shortening the hours of THE RELEASE OF THE REV. J. R. STE- factory labour, though he thought, for his part, they never could succeed till they got the Suffrage, by which to protect and legislate for themselves as applications for tickets had exceeded the expecia- working men. (Cheers.) How were they situated tions of the managers so far that they were at this moment? Were they not worse than they obliged to set the tables a third time, before all had been! He told them that unless they could visitors had been supplied. Mr. Stephens entered obtain the Charter, they would become worse than with the last par y. The arrangements reflected enough. It was his opinion that they, like the arisgreat credit upon the managers; and the females tocracy and cotton lords, must have their interests especially were very industrious, in trying to make represented in the House of Commons, or they sink monsense. every one as comfortable as circumstances would immensurably lower in the scale of social misery, permit. After the joyous assemblage had regaled and moral degradation. He wished them, one and all, to cultivate a knowledge of one another, to sym-Mr. HASLAM, having been called to the chair, inpathise with one another, and to struggle in the
troduced Mr. Stephens to the meeting in a short as he was in very bad health, and give Mr. Crawford aware that there are eighty perches with hurrans, clapping of hands, and other marks (Lond applause.) The Chairman then called upon of land in a half acre, each perch containing over come. Being once now at home amongst his own, shaken by the hand in the most cordial manner, by manuring no less than seven square yards per day menced. Cheers were then given in rapid succession severally for Feargus O'Connor, E-q., Richard

> ing a wild goose, in pursuing its acquisition, were people under the presence or repealing isolated bad freedom. (Renewed cheers.) The people hated the

The CHAIRMAN then briefly addressed the meeting Star (to which Mr. Griffin replied), and Mr.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

PERSECUTION OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

In our last number we laid before our readers a report of a meeting of Irish landlords, recently held in Dublin, and presided over by Ireland's only this week to draw more particular attention to the

Many of the early speakers would have given the complexion of patriotism to their intentions, while and wretchedness which they admit to exist, and of which they have been compelled to confess themselves the perpetrators.

A Mr. Napen is the first speaker, and we again insert his speech :-

"Towards the conclusion of this gentleman's remarks, in alluding to the state of the country, he cock first. observed that the houses of the poor people throughout the country, were literally worth nothing-they were were not fit for the dogs over which he had shot."

Now this Mr. NAPER is, we understand, a Tory that it he could place permanently of record his that, upon his own estate, he has to coat pocket; upon which the neighbour replied, then the Times, having assumed this false and dishard that their falsehoods should force us to deviews, it would be better calculated to ensure his that, upon his own estate, he has to object than the colivery of local sermens or lectures. witness the destitution which he describes to "Aye, mon; and nas doubt you may carry the crops honest position, proceeds to take its stand as a likewise.

With this view he had started a magazine, which be endured by those who make the otherwise bar- in the other." Now, we say nothing about the crops; second-rate paper, as the Northern Star, not being Can reproof be stronger than that which this gentleman thus administers to self and order, amidst the cheers of the delinquents.

> Good God! human beings living in hovels in which a sportsman would not put his dog.

The bit of a speech which is most important for its folly is that of a Captain Dunne, and which we reprint also :-

"He resided in a district where there was, unfor unately, a large quantity of waste land, which could with little difficulty, be reclaimed and made productive if the people only knew how to go about it. (Hear, hear.) That they would at once set about it he had no doubt, if the means were given them; for certainly the charge of a want of industry could not with truth be imputed to them."

Here we have a most extraordinary jargon; the Gallant Captain says, that the land would be reclaimed if the people knew how to go about it, and, in the very next breath, he says they would soon go about it, if the means were given them, and he admits that want of industry cannot be imputed to the Irish peasantry.

The next speaker is SHARMAN CRAWFORD, and while we acquit him of all participation in past acts of oppression, we regret that he did not, when such an opportunity presented itself, affirm a more extensive principle than the mere collection of subscriptions to be divided among a little Squirearchy as agricultural premiums. The resolutions went no farther than this, while Mr. CRAWFORD very propunishment and justice poured forth even upon the bard—"the sword of Gideon—they must keep perly observed upon the prudence and justice of privilaged heads above."—Mr. James's Corse de it bright before the Lord"—for God had said that making a landed provision for every labourer. But he would cleanse the land. He then exhorted his while Mr. Crawford merely suggested the propriety of adopting the principle, he went into the completely to God, to live for God and one another, most outrageous and impracticable details for He had given them his best advice, let them take it, carrying it out, that could have been suggested to the mind of man.

Mr. CRAWFORD recommends the allotment of an acre of ground to every labourer, and in his appropriation of that quantity he assigns three distinct duties or performances, each and all of which are founded upon the mest fallacious dato. He assigns a task for the man, for the land, and for the two little pigs, which none of the parties could possibly perform.

In the first place he proposes that the man, after ten or eleven-hours labour, for his master should amuse himself in planting a half acre of potatoes; in cultivating and digging them, and in digging and cultivating a half acre of wheat. True, he assumes that the family will assist, but he well knows that the children of Irish labourers begin to work for their masters at the age of twelve or thirteen, till about twenty or twenty-one, when they marry and become housekeepers themselves. Therefore the performance of the required duty from the man is out of the question.

Next comes the land; and surely Mr. CRAWPORD must know that there is not an acre of land in the universe, with any quantity of manure, much less the room, and was loudly cheered, and took tea they were then, though, God knew, they were low with that produced by two little pigs, would stand

> But now we come to a consideration of the most important of all the duties, that assigned to the success. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would conclude, he said, or do those who cheered understand it? Is little grunters the PilYSICAL impossibility of Mr. Stephens, upon which the cheering again com- throughout the year, and for potatoes, too, which require more manure than any other crop. We beg to assure Mr. CRAWFORD that forty big pigs, much less two little pigs, would not, if they had nothing else to do, and had a dispensary at their command, perform the duty which he has assigned to the poor

He talks of straw, while he must know that pigs alone, of all other animals, never convert straw into manure, being, as regards their bed, the most cleanly of all animals. Indeed, in justification of the character of Irish pigs, we beg to relate a story which we heard from an Irish farmer.

He had a sow with a litter of young ones; the sow fell sick, and the farmer littered yard and all with straw for warmth; after three days' attempt at doctoring, he at last sent for the parish pig doctor, who, having taken off his hat and coat, and having deposited them in a corner of the yard, over the straw, proceeded to the sick bed from whence he expelled the young brood, and when the visit was over and the patient was prescribed for, the Doctor proceeded to "don" his coat and hat, but lo, and behold, the well-trained brood had taken advantage of the doctor's coat and hat, which presented the only spot that for three days appeared legitimate graund for their purposes, and there they deposited a large luck-penny for the learned gentleman, as their share of the fee.

We, therefore, protest at once, upon the part of the two little pigs, against the performance of the duty assigned to them. In fact, they must be the dirtiest little beasts of pigs on earth, real Irish pigs, and worth their weight in gold; as a half acre of five pounds.

while he diminishes the burden upon the man, the by Mr. Editor, as to make silence, or affected blindland, and the pigs.

ground, and apply it thus:—a quarter of an acre of for the higher or middle classes, value it exactly in look upon as a mere casual increase in our weekly potatoes, a quarter of an acre of wheat, a quarter proportion to its powers of aiding tyranny by false- order. of an acre of vetches and kitchen garden, a quarter of hood; but inasmuch as the least moral must be the an acre of meadow, and a half acre of grass, and most scrupulous, the moment the cheat becomes pal- daily, not of the Provincial, not of the English then let us see what his produce would be-300 puble and is detected, then is the cry of shame restones of potatoes, thirty-five stones of wheat, milk. and butter, of a cow, and kitchen garden for bush fruit and vegetables; then Mr. Crawford may say that a cow, one pig, and the weeds of a kitchen garden, together with some little collected by the man himself, would manure a quarter of an acre well, while the ashes and other manure furnished by slops, et cetera, would afford ample quantity for a kitchen garden. Thus a quarter of an acre of fresh land might be broken up every year, and have a good skin upon it, instead of a continuous succession of potatoes and wheat, while the man's labour would tical quacks, and attach the signature "Chartist," THOUSAND. be reduced to nearly one half, and to assist him in that, as if coming from other parties; that is a part of If this very great nicety is to be observed in the the cow would enable him to keep some of the chil- the mysterious license; but to issue a wilful and critical laying in of stamps, mind, we are only

let us now see what our disposition of the land ledge than that to which we are now about to such nicety is to be observed, let us just treat the would afford. Three hundred stones of potatoes. hirty-five ditto of wheat, four quarts of new milk per day for seven months of the year, and eighty pounds of butter, or better than half a pound per wards our advertisers. We expound our prin- pared with the last quarter of the previous half-year, day for the remaining five months, together with a ciples as an inducement and invitation to the the advertising belligerents stood thus:milk per day for the pigs; to this add garden to the latter. In the one we may be over scaleus first quarter of present half year, 126,000; decline; vegetables, and thus, without any straining at and unmeasured, but with the other, scal has 6,000 upon thirteen weeks. artificial agriculture, but by the very commonest nothing to do. The standard of truth is the only Leeds Times-Last quarter of last half year, they would gladly throw a voil over the disasters process, we provide for the poor man three times as measure which advertisers require, and to which 48,000; first quarter of present half year, 37,000; much as he can earn by a whole year's toil; he may they are justly entitled. eat his pig, which would, moderately speaking, give him two hundred pounds of bacon, or more than and dishonest manner, added no less than nine 26,000; first quarter of last half year, 44,000; half a pound per day. That man would never let a thousand five hundred to the amount of stamps increase, 18,000 upon the thirteen weeks. froggy Frenchman enter upon his little paradise; which the returns give to that paper, and, with the he would fight like an Irishman, and die like a game very returns from which he professes to quote before and European Advertiser.

he called the "People's," because it was for the ren surface of his land valuable by their labour. but we do think that, after the two little pigs had local paper, the Times says, cannot be taken into performed their part of the covenant, they would be the Yorkshire local list for advertising purposes. very fine drawn, and would make but sorry bacon.

we here reprint his confession. He said:-

"Improve the agricultural resources of the country, and you increase employment among the labouring will the originators and supporters of the labouring classes, and decrease the poor rates. (Hear, hear.) It "national" move say to their "toad in a hole?" is the interest of the proprietors, therefore, to forward these objects; for there is no use blinking the question -any person that looks at the operation of the poor laws must see that eventually the proprietor must pay the rate. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Therefore, let the poor rates to pay."

be dragged like badgers from a hole before any all over the world, and we send more single papers notions of justice, humanity, or right, possess them. Here we are distinctly told, that the dread of a us as poison, than one half of the Times' circupoor rate has forced these gentlemen to consider lation. grievances, with which they admit that they have been familiar for years, without making the slightest out that we were not a mere "Toad in approach towards their redress, until alarmed by hole;" we have always taken pride and selfishness and fear. Thus it ever has been, and kicked into action.

Protestants, passed a resolution exonerating all but, inasmuch as some consideration has been grass land from the payment of tithe, and forced upon us, and as we may be safely thus threw the whole burden of the Protestant church upon a pauper Catholic agricultural people. In 1824, Mr. Goulburn, finding the security of the parsons becoming weak, in consequence of this immunity, and the reduced price of grain holding out a premium for leaving land in grass, passed his tithe composition bill, by which tithe was to be converted into an acreable assessment upon all land, as well grass as agricultural From 1735 till 1825, every war was a tithe war; and the grass Protestant and grass Catholic proprietors, shot, hung, transported, murdered, and destroyed every man who took part in opposition to tithes. The poor paid as high as 25s, an acre tithe for potatoes: 20s. for wheat; 16s. for barley; 12s. for oats; and 8s. for flax; and serving the parson or proctor with more than three notices to draw his tithe upon the same day was conspiracy by Act of thousand. Parliament. So, when a poor man, or a combination of poor men, preferred allowing the parson to

draw those tithes to paying the valuation five hundred. three friendly Protestants were employed to serve notice to draw, and the parish was then declared in a conspiracy against the parson, and the military were poured in from all quarters to aid the as nicety is the order of the day, let us just run the church. This went on for nearly a century; the Catholic

landlord and lay impropriators and magistrates being the greatest tyrants. But, when all was brought into hodge pedge, and when the rich had to pay a little for their religion, then did lords, highsheriffs, M.P.s, and squires, rise in open rebellion against the parsons, and cry " down with the church, and no tithes," until at length they have for another | For those nineteen weeks, the Times had, by the an alternation of a green and white crop; it is rank bit transferred them, in the shape of rent charge, to return, just 49,000, or 2,570, instead of 3,073, patriots being sopped like a furious watch dog, are

> appalling fact that sixpence a day is above the bilking advertisers. average price for an able-bedied man in the West of Now can figures make facts clearer as regards the Ireland; and then comes a Mr. Wair, who, in dishonesty and falsehood of the Times towards detailing some facts connected with the district of advertisers, who are, in our opinion, in all cases were Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, which has they can swear that they were governed by a bondalways been the most disturbed part of Ireland, fide circulation, as stated in the paper which deceives says, that within five years, encouragement has been them, absolved from the payment of advertisements. given to agricultural improvement, and for that period there has not been a single oriminal, whereas here we are merely dealing between the advertising previously there was not a single year but there claimants as arbitrators. was a public execution. O! sham ful! horrid! The Mercury says:—"We make no weekly bearing it.

> read a more disgusting recital than the whole affair; 1840, 45,000. Now, surely, if 45,000 in December and our readers will now do us the justice to say, is more disproportionate to the circulation of the that however our former paintings of Irish suffering Intelligences than the same amount is to the cirand lordly tyranny may have appeared high coloured, culation of the Mercury, so is, upon the other handthey become but a mere daub, when contrasted 19,000 in January to the Mercury, than 20,000 in themselves.

O what a row there is, when a land shark, who has sent thousands to a premature grave, is finally

Landlords of the Green Isle! you have written your own history, with your own pen, and in the blood of your own countrymen, and we believe it! true to the letter.

THEIR ORGAN.

extent arc, by a kind of prescriptive right, conceded years were expired, that the frequent changes of potato ground manured by pigs would be well worth to the press; but, inasmuch as there must be always principle had produced an increase of 1,000 some implied, if not defined, understanding between weekly? Why, just lifty-six weekly, and no Will Mr. CRAWFORD send us a sow and boar of those who write and those who read, it has there- more; or, in other words, fairly disposing this manuring breed, and we promise any price for fore been the immemorial custom, that the latter of the 36,500, according to the previous nineteen them? No; but we tell Mr. CRAWFORD how to get should only impugn the former when trick, disgrace, weeks, a falling off of about 19,500 upon the half over the difficulty, and how to increase the comfort, dishonour, or falsehood, shall be so clumsily veiled year. So much for the truth, nicety, and justice. ness, a charge of participation against the latter. the Briggate National and European Advertiser. Let each labourer have an acre and a half of In plain terms, the disciples of a newspaper, written The whole circulation of Mother Goose, we should echood through the surprised ranks.

If a party cannot rely upon its organ's veracity, spoiled sheets, and the whole circulation of Mother what influence can that party hold in a state; and Goose, would be to the Dispatch as more waste; if an organ descends to the disgraceful and dishonour- but we select the Whig metropolitan papers, nearest able subterfuge of pandering to advertisers, and re- our match, as the school boys say, the Sunday Times cruiting for quacks, at the expence of truth, and by and the Weekly Chronicle, and what do we find wilful falsehood, what will it not sacrifice to pre- there? Why just this, that in the last six months serve the support of the political portion of its of the year, as compared with the previous six readers! We may answer principle, politics, months, the Sunday Times has fallen off 10,000. The party, and all at the shrine of Mammon.

GRANT GUILT AND LONG CONTINUED altogether released from their copious evacuations. admits of no possible excuse. Never, then, has a nately our independence of ragamuffin advertisers The cow is the grand thing for a poor family; and more disgraceful occurrence come under our know- relieves us of that portion of the jealousy; -- but if

If honour is to be observed towards our political vears' average. subscribers, surely honesty should be observed to- In the first quarter of the last year, then, as com-

The Leeds Times has, then, in the most unblushing his eyes, and from which he quotes in these words:— We may have a word to say as to the differ-

thus:-

For this we thank the Briggate National: the The next speaker is Mr. George Macantney; Star is not a Yorkshire paper, nor yet an English and as this gentleman has let the cat out of the bag, paper, nor yet a National paper; it is an Imperial paper, and while the Times thus caters for quacks, by narrowing its circulation to a limited circle, what

But while we never have catered for advertisements, but, on the contrary, have refused many, and would much rather insert a good letter from a proprietors employ the people, and they will not have "CHARTIST" hand-loom weaver, an account of Whig Corn Law drubbing, or a good missionary's Now, can anything be more beastly, disgusting, lecture, yet we beg to tell the Times that we circulate and flagitions, than thus seeing landlords obliged to more within thirty miles of him than he circulates to aristocrats and M.P.'s, who are obliged to take

We did not leave it for the Times to find pleasure in declaring it ourselves; our readers will thus it ever will be, with the rich—they must be do us the justice to say that we are never very noisy about "advertisers would do well to look In 1735, the Irish House of Commons, being here," or in parading the stamp returns; said to hold the balance even between the advertising portion of the community, not being an advertising paper, let us, while our hand is in, give a fair specimen of the real state of the case to that portion of the community who have no other protection, or guarantee, than the words of the Editor for the expenditure of their money.

The Times then calls itself the second paper in Yorkshire, by the returns. Now let us see-

Northern Star.

thousand, by its own account.

Half a Million and Twenty-one Thousand No. II. Leeds Mercury, two hundred and forty-two

Leeds Intelligencer, one hundred and twenty-siz

Hull Advertiser, one hundred and eleven thousand

Leeds Times, eighty-five thousand, five hundred. So much for the other point of veracity; and now. Times nicely through the twenty-six week guantlet. taking the first nineteen weeks, and the last seven.

For the first nineteen weeks, then, that is, for the quarter ending in September, to the first week of November, inclusive, October being a five works month, and the first week's supply for November. consequently had in October, and let us see how the matter stands.

the shoulders of the Catholic tenants; and now the per week, while for seven weeks of November and December, the Times had no fewer than 35.500. or mute once more. Is not this a case exactly in point nearly one half of the whole amount, supplied for with the present agricultural move, and has not the whole term, or in week'y circulation 5,214; and Mr. M'CARTNEY put the saddle upon the right horse? then the cur celoes the yelp of the buil-dog, and says, we make no average of the Intelligencer, A Mr. Berningham follows, and announces the because he has not made proper arrangements about

Now one word for the verscious Mercury, and

beastly! and who were the murderers? Why, the average of the Intelligencer's circulation, because a rascally landlords, of course, who should one and large proportion was supplied to that paper in the and all be hung up as seare crows, as a warning to mouth of September." Well, now, let us have like those who may follow. The Irish deserve it for case like rule. In January, 1840, the Mercury had 19,000, and in December, 1840, 45,000. In January, We are sick of the beastly concern? we never 1840, the Intelligencer had 20,000, and in December, with the picture drawn by the gentlemen the same month to the Intelligencer, and may we not, therefore, have another January tale to tell upon

the next returns? What, then, as far as the justice of the case is concerned, is the fairest rule! Why, doubtless, to take each year within itself, and what is gained in one will be lost in the other.

Now, upon a comparison of the two half years, how do matters stand between the rivals for the second place ! It appears that the increase of the Times DISHONOUR, DISGRACE, AND DISSOLU- for the last six months over the previous six TION OF THE HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE | months, throwing in the 36,500 for seven weeks, is PARTY: THEIR PRINCIPLES AND just, -what does the reader think, -after all the splutter about the spread of the all-devouring prin-Mysreny and latitude to an almost unlimited ciple, and the assurance in January, when both half

We make no comparison of our circulation with

We make no mention of the Monarch, not of the nor yet of the Imperial, but of the universal press, the great Weekly Disputch; thousands are as Greenacre Chronicle has fallen off 44,000, and the It is bad enough to manufacture editorial poli- | Star has increased in the same period SIXTY-SIX

Mercury and Times to another test of a whole half

decline, 11,000, or nearly 1,000 a week. Intelligencer-Last quarter of first half year

We here take leave of the Briggate "National"

We must be understood as agreeing altogether The last STAMP RETURNS SHOW the weekly ence between consumption and returns; a difference with Mr. Chawford in principle, and therefore do circulation of the Times to be 3,673; and then the to which friend Mercury attaches much importance, not fit for habitation. In traversing the bogs as a with hir. Chawkord in principle, and therefore do circulation of the whole year's sportsman, many a time he had seen the game fall at we feel the greater jealousy and alarm, less ridicule Leeds Times gives the gross amount as 95,000, while and afterwards take a review of the whole year's sportsman, many a time he had seen the game fall at we feel the greater jealousy and alarm, less ridicule Leeds Times gives the gross amount as 95,000, while the door of the poor man,—those wretched hovels may be cast upon it, from the absurdity of the the Stamp Returns before his eyes give the return stock, stating the amount of stamps received, and A Scotch farmer once assured a neighbour that he Leeds Times-July, 12,500; August, 12,000; In future, we shall take but a yearly review of the quite idle: he had often asked himself what he landlord, enjoying the small fortune of about had discovered an essence of manure, and that he September, 12,500; November, thing: it is well enough for advertisers to bestow thirty thousand per annum, while he confesses could carry a sufficiency for five acres in his waist- 20,500; December, 16,000; making in all 85,500, and their time and space on catch-penny; but it is rather MEETING OF THE FRIENDS AND HEMBERS OF THE by proof, ended with a declaration that their attention TO CONSIDER THE STATEMENTS THAT AP-27TH FEB., 1841.

A meeting, consisting of 234 of the members and friends of the Christian Chartist Church, was held in the chapel. Mr. Hill, sen., was voted to the their. Mr. Toll read the statements in the Star, and the chairman called upon Mr. Styles to read an answer to them that had been drawn up by the Committee, which now remained to be adopted, or rejected by the meeting. Mr. Styles then read the following address, and also a letter from Mr. Vincent, sub-

27.h, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. amonymous article in the Star, containing several Christian Chartist Church generally, and Mesera Collins and ON il in particular.

In your introductory remarks, you intimate that you spirit manifested towards the associated body of We reply, that never in one of our meetings have we alluded to them, much less spoken unfriendly of them. When they attended our meetings, they were heard with the same attention and friendliness with which any of our own members were treated; and lastly, to show that the statement was utteriv false, all their intimations (though handed in irregularly) have been given from the pulpit and desk with the greatest frankness, with the exception of the one aftermentioned, for reasons that we shall immediately

The only ground of difference that has ever existed in the National Charter Association, it being, in their apinion. in its old constitution,) illegal. The anonymous communication that follows, begins

of the case are not correctly stated, they are these:-Their intimations had generally been handed in irrerularry: instead of handing them to the Committee, before the meeting commenced, they were sent in, in the middle, or near the close of the lecture or sermon. Chapel for a quarter of an hour before the meeting would conduce to the welfare of the land," the correctcommerced; the Committee were, as usual, sitting in ness of which piece of Anti-Corn-Law dogmatism was the Vestry at the same time; the parties saw each other: during this time no intimation was presented; but, as usual, near the close of Mr. Hawke's lecture, it was handed to the Chairman.

It was not given out; Mr. Barrett rose, and asked why it was not? Mr. O Neil, the Chairman, asked him two questions. First-Why was it not handed in to the Committee? Second-What authority he had for stating that Mr. Vincent would be present? adding. that if he answered these questions, it should, as usual, be given out. The first was not answered and, after much equivocation, it appeared that the coming of Mr. Vincent was without authority, they not having received an answer from him.

Mr. O Neil said that the impression made upon his mind by the announcement of the soirce read by him on Sabhath last, as well as upon the minds of all who heard it, was that the gentlemen mentioned were to be present; so much so that he was perfectly astonished at hearing on the day after, from Mr. Collins, that Mr. Vincent was not to bethere. He immediately saw that a faise use had been made of Mr. Vincent's name ; he felt sorry that he had been the means of siding the spread of the falsehood, and he therefore would not do

To show, however, that he was periodily willing to intimate anything founded on truth, from whoever it came, he would give out their second announcement (for there were two), viz, that Mr. Dean Taylor would preach next Sunday, at Lawrence-street, adding full particulars as to time, subject, and admission money, That Mr. O'Neil advised those present not to purchase tickets is a base falsehood, and that any steps have been taken to make the soirce a failure, is equally

The insinuation against Mr. Collins is a malevolent in the Star, is sufficient to disprove it. The last statelical anxiety to follow out the above unfounded suspicion. The only meeting publicly held in Birmingham for Frost's restoration. was the one alluded to on Holloway Hewl, on the first of January. There was none other for Mr. Collins to attend. As to Mr. Collins's interest in behalf of the exiled patriots, let his two last journeys to Loughborough and Bilston speak. It immense majority, amidst the most tumultuous is stated, as if to produce an impression of carelessness. that Mr. Collins and Arthur O Neil came on to the ground half an hour after the time for which the meeting was advertised. It is well known that demonstrations rarely commence at the time intimated; the charge is altogether paitry, and the fact is that very few were on the ground when they arrived, and the business did not commence till more than half an hour after they arrived. The unanimous election of Mr. Collins to the chair, and the enthusiastic approbation with people" knew not of any "past offences" to chairman, met with the highest approbation, and when the business of the meeting was ended, one of the Frost Committee proposed a vote of thanks, which was passed with enthusiastic applause. No thought of injuring Mr. Frost has ever been attached to Mr. Collins, and why the parties, now complaining, did not on the spot dissent from that which they say was an irreparable injury to Mr. Frost's character, is for them to explain. Why they stood by without giving their veto against Mr. Collins is passing strange, and more so considering the fact of the vote of thanks proposed Seconded by Mr. Hill and carried unanimously.

TERBATIN (OPY OF MR. VINCENT'S LETTER TO JOHN COLLINS.

5, Greenland Grove, Craven-street, 1st March, 1841.

the Northern Star, to the effect that you had advised me not to visit Birmingham. I do not wish mistakes to go abroad. I wrote my reasons to the members of of inviting me. I do not suppose you knew anything of the matter. You could not have done so when in London, because I had not then received the invitation. I am sorry that my name should be used in matters; with which I have nothing to do. Prior arrangements organised, they were invincible and irresistible; and my own private affairs prevented my accepting the kind invitation of the Birmingham friends. You are quite at liberty to make what use of this letter you;

ham is concerned, is not true. You had nothing to do in the matter. My own reasons have been given in my own handwriting. Regretting that any dispute should may be speedily settled, so that our giorious cause may properly progress,

I am, dear Collins,

It was afterwards resolved unanimously:be presented to Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, for their intelligent, and persevering defence, and advocacy of digested plan of organisation, generally understood therefrom, being mixed up with, springing out of the cause of Chartism, requesting them to go onwards in and acted on, that the power of the people can be and sustaining all its principles and doctrines. the holy cause which they have espoused."

NAL DEFEAT OF THE "LEAGUERS."

On Monday evening these worthies met with a comfrom prudential reasons) it was intended to be "The class. From the appearance of those persons, and the smooth-tongued political economists, who have so kindly taken the interests and we fare of the "labouring dases" into their especial protection, would not be result showed that these anticipations were well-

founded. At about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Warburton M.P. (who was announced to take the chair.) entered the room, accompanied by a great number of the "leaguers:" amongst whom were observed Mr. Villiers, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. J. A. Roebuck. Dr. Bowring, Mr. Alcock (ex M.P. for Ludiow and excandidate for East Surrey,) and a posse of those wellmease themselves by going about the country as lecturers. We opposition was offered to Mr. Warburton taking the sition in limits by the appointment of another eld soldier," at once saw the position and strength of the enemy, and consequently appeared by no means as eating the introduction of any other topic than that of and purposes of the dominant class. the Corn Laws, read the rules of the Association at the

classes," &c. (a postulate, by the bye, which the majority of the meeting, by their cries of "no, no," seemed to think was not demonstrable either by argument or CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, was to be confined to the one sole object-to wit, "the repeal of the accursed bread tax," and that they PEARED IN THE NORTHERN STAR OF THE were not to entertain, nor permit to be entertained, any other subject whatever at any of their meetings, or at the meetings of the Committee. (Here there were loud cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter from the Chartists

Having reminded the meeting what the subject was which they had met to discuss, the Hon. Gentleman concluded his few observations by imploring order and a fair hearing for the gentlemen who would address them; and after the report should be read, and the resolutions proposed, it would be competent for any gen tleman in the meeting-floud cheers from the Chartists and the Hon. Gentleman quickly saw his mistake)-for those who were members-["Ah, ah," and "It won't Statement of Facts in Answer to an Article that | do, Warburton")-for any other gentleman (this re-corarray rection of himself appeared the angry Charlists) to address the meeting. The Secretary (Mr. Sydney Smith, it was understood

then read the report. It stated that the association SIR,-We consider it our duty to contradict an had had enormous difficulties to encounter since its first meeting on the 3rd of August last, arising first alleged facts and insinuations against the leaders of the from the apathy of the middle classes; and secondly from the hestility of the political portion of the working classes—(cheers)—both of which carses, however, were fast disappearing, particularly the latter-(loud have received letters complaining of an unfriendly eries of "No, no, never,")-for the working classes had now become most active in their co-operation Chartists, by the leaders of the Christian Chartist with the association. (Here there were still stronger expressions of dissent.) The report then went on to state that the exertions of the lecturers had been attended with super-eminent success, and that they had been well received in every part of the kingdom! [This was rather too barefaced for even those who were not Chartists, and, therefore, this veracious statement was received with great laughter from all parts of the room.) After a few unmeaning generalities, the report alluded to what it called a new feature in their proceedings, namely, the publication and dissemination of upwards of 20,000 copies of the evidence taken before a committee of the House of Commons, for the purpose of is, that most of the members of the Church are not edifying the agricultural labourers, and affording an abundant supply of waste paper to the butter and bacon shops throughout the country. The committee then referred to the fact, that a manifesto against the with the non-announcement of the soirce. The facts Corn Laws had been signed by upwards of 150 influen tial members of the House of Commons, from which they argued much good when the subject should again be brought before that branch of the legislature. Several parts of the report elicited much disapprobation from the meeting; particularly those passages in which i In this instance, Mr. Barrett had been sitting in the was asserted, that the "total repeal of the Corn Laws

> vehemently disputed. The report having been read, A Mr. HARRISON moved, and the well-known Mr. PROUT seconded, a resolution that it should be received, printed, and circulated-and now came the ' tug of war."

A Chartist named WALL, got upon the table, and was received with uproarious shouts of applause. The leaguers," one and all, looked dismayed. Wall observed, that the question for the working classes to consider was, whether their wages were to be lowered or (Cheers.) The sole reason why the manufacturers had come forward was, because they knew that owing to high wages they were not able to compete with the foreign manufacturer-(cheers)-and hence it was that they were desirous of reducing the wages of the labouring class by a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) He contended, therefore, that they were net agitating for but against the people-(cheers) :- in fact, they had no other end in view but that of personal aggrandisement. (Loud cheers.) He then moved, by way of amendment, in opposition to the report, to the effect that they could not expect, however, the Repeal of the Corn Laws until the people were fairly represented, &c., and advising the presentation of a National Peti- from one limb of their prey. tion to the Queen, praying her hisjesty's interference on the subject of a recognition of the principles of the

People's Charter. Another Chartist, named Boggis, seconded the motion in a speech which was really sensible, moderate and much to the purpose. It abounded with plain common sense truths, which were so unpalatable to the leaguers, that they had the tad taste to permit their clacquers (of whom there were not a few in the room)

to endeavour to clamour down the speaker. From this point of the proceedings all was confusion attempt to surround with suspicion a character and noise. The Chartists observed the interruptions, which they have not facts sufficient to injure. Mr. and, on the les talionis principle, seemed determined Vincent's letter, sent by him upon seeing the slander that none of the other side should be heard. In vain did Mr. Roebuck and Dr. Bowring avow themselves to ment is not only utterly false, in its first part, but be Chartists: they obtained not from the offended throng: out its style is such as to evince clearly a diabo-; audience the "charity of their silence," and, after several fruitless attempts to gain a hearing, they retired to the back-ground discomfited and chagrined. Mr. VILLIERS was a little more successful, for he

was listened to with some degree of attention. Several Chartists then addressed the meeting, and at

The Hon. Chairman and his supporters seeing that the string of resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, but the "leaguers" appeared to think, and wisely, too, that they had quite enough for the nonce. Chagrin and of the Chairman and those around him at the signal defeat they had sustained at this the very comwhich he was received, clearly show that "the mencement of their London campaign for 1841. It seems to be clear that they have nothing else to expect forgive; it is a gratuitous slander. His conduct, as at any future meeting they may venture to hold in the metropolis; and therefore one would be inclined to whisper in their ear, in a friendly way, "discretion is the better part of valour."-Morning Herald.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

CIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN. THE AMENDED SCHEME OF ORGANIZA-

Among the many good things which O'Connell has said, we remember one saying of his: that "the MY DEAR COLLINS, -I have read a paragraph in next best thing to being right yourself is to put your enemy completely in the wrong." We fully accord with this doctrine; and hence we have ever been should be conducted peacefully and legally: knowing that if their moral strength was well marshalled, and their numbers well

> -able to carry any measure of a wholesome and sanatory tendency, without violating any of those

MESSRS. COLLINS AND O'NEIL, AND THE "inimical to the welfare and interests of the labouring two most sweeping and comprehensive statutes, the so much influence as they are thought worthy of. however, the constant apparition of old blue heard never was intended—"the Whig £5 franchise, and never was intended of freedom.

brought to bear upon the former plan.

other subject shall, under any circumstances, be people upon that success. discussed, are specially exempted from the operation of the acts above named; and with such exception only, by the united force of these acts, every society the members of which, or any member whereof shall' either verbally, or in writing, subscribe, or assent to. any test or declaration, not required by law, is an unlawful combination and confederation. See the carefulness with which villany has drawn the net strings! Not content with prohibiting such oaths, tests, or declarations as might be against the law, the words not required by law extend the prohibition to all voluntary declarations of whatever character; even a declared determination, by the members of any society, to uphold the law, might by this clause be construed as illegal. This made the very outset of the former system of organisation illegal. The 5th paragraph, on "The conditions of membership," being as follows:--

"5. All persons will become members of this Association on condition of signing a declaration, signifying their agreement with its objects, principles, and constitution, when they shall be presented with cards of membership, which shall be renewed quarterly, and for which they shall each pay the sum of twopence."

Now this signing a declaration was quite unnecessary: every man desirous of being a member of the Association, of course, agrees with its objects, principles, and constitution. The "signing" is no protection against spies or traitors, whom the good sense and vigilance of the members will as easily detect without the "signing" as with it. In the new plan of organisation, it is, therefore, omitted. Every Chartist is supposed, necessarily, in virtue of his being a Chartist, to desire the objects, to hold the principles, and to approve the constitution of the Association. This is the first great improvement of the amended plan by which the fangs of the legal harpies are removed

The next has relation to the abolition classes, ward divisions, and local officers and

By the Acts before named, every Society composed of different branches or divisions, acting IN ANY MANNEB separately or distinctly from each other, or of which any part shall have any distinct President, Secretary, Treasurer, delegate, or other officer, on ANY PERSON acting as such, elected or appointed by er for such part, or to act in any office for such part, shall be deemed and holden to be an unlawful combination and confederacy. This, of course, brought all the classes, all the Town Councils, all the ward divisions, officers, and Councils, all the local Treasurers and Secretaries, and all the Riding and County Councils, within the meshes of the law. Because in all these cases the several parts of the length the amendment was put and carried by an! Association acted separately and distinctly from each other, having reference to their own local arrangements only, and without any reference to, or any game was up, "for this time, at least, then retired, leav- overs cognizance thereof by the whole Society. The ing the remaining business in statu quo. There was a long | Council for Bradford, for instance, was a distinct members resident in Bradford only, and its funcmortification were visibly depicted on the countenances; tions were clearly referable to a part of the Association, separate and distinct from the other parts. In like manner, the Treasurer and Secretary for Bradford were officers only for that part of the Association, and not for the whole; and so on of all the other local officers.

Having declared the cases in which political societies shall be deemed unlawful combinations and confederacies, these Acts provide: - That any member of any such society, and every person who shall directly or indirectly maintain correspondence or intercourse with any such society, or with any divi-THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO- sion, branch, committee, or other select body, president, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer or member thereof, as such; or who shall by contribution of money or otherwise, aid, abet, or support such society, or any member thereof, as such, shall incur certain penalties. The penalties are of two kinds. "1. By summary process on information before ONE Justice of the Peace, on conviction, a fine of twenty pounds, or three month's imprisonment in the common gaol. 2. BY INDICTMENT, ON CONVICthe Committee at Birmingham who did me the honcur most anxious that the operations of the people TION, TRANSPORTATION FOR SEVEN ment. It shall stand; it shall prosper; it shall our foreign affairs."

YEARS." like a national organization for political purposes two things-they shall make a special law place. He might just as well have said "go it Charutterly impossible, without subjecting all the parties for its extinction, as was done with the London master-piece of class-legislative villany and amended operation, by which it was hoped to ex- too general and pressing to be longer declined. forms and appearances of law with which the harpies cowardise. Indeed, our own opinion was, after tinguish all political societies for ever)-or they The charge against you, so far as my visit to Birming- have fenced round the carcase of corruption, in the having carefully and often looked through the acts, hope of feasting undisturbedly thereon. There is no that there was no possible mode of escaping their power in any state successfully to resist the righteous provisions, otherwise than by taking advantage of expedient, and, trampling under foot all semblance sideration in the Committee. exist in our own ranks, and hoping that such disputes demands of a people, united in purpose and opinion, some one er other of the forms and names inciand so organised as to enable them to express their dental to some one or other of the special exemptions temper of the people by a further experiment of far in advance of every member in the House if he opinion and to prosecute their purpose as one man. therein provided. And, as we most conscientiously Of this the factions are most perfectly aware; and believe the Christian religion to inculcate all the hence their highest dread has ever been the organisa- doctrines of truth and righteousness, personal tion of the people, and their greatest care to pro- social, and political; as in fact we hold politics to "That the thanks and approbation of this meeting vide against its existence. It is only by a well be part and parcel of Christianity, and inseparable efficiently made manifest. The isolated struggles of we were desirous to have seen, for the individuals, or knots of individuals, or separate first time since the age of the Apostles, a THE ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATION-SIG. societies or localities, even though all directed to true Catholic and Christian church, acknowledgethe same end, are but like water thrown by bucket- ing, in all the fulness of their comprehensive import fulls out of a mighty river against the walls of a the precepts of that religion which being hitherto plete overthrow. The meeting was held at the Crown citadel, which expends its force in impotence, pro- talked of, but neither understood nor practised, has and Anchor, and according to the placards and handbills ducing a splash and nothing more; while a national been, and is now being made, the most fearfully (which were by no means widely circulated, probably organisation, enabling the whole people to move effective tool that ever tyranny employed for the Annual General Meeting of the Metropolitan, Central, at the same time, and in the same direction, bending destruction of man's liberty, and of all clear recogand District Branches of the Anti-Corn Law Association of the principles of moral right. We hold upon the subject from the collective wisdom, but, as is no part of the principle of the Bill, but mere tion." At an early hour, one of the large rooms of the mighty rushing of the whole torrent, against which the principles of Chartism to be religious principles, we shall presently show, we urged every single matter of detail for the Committee. But what further to such £10 agricultural voters as, upon enquiry, may tayern was crowded by persons, chiefly of the working of the worki mentiments occasionally uttered by them before the prosubject has been always seen, both by the people', religious society; and we were desirous to see them pro and con, before the battle commenced. Let us fair to twit the Wnigs with surrendering to threat ceedings commenced, it soon became evident that the friends and by their enemies; and hence, from the so declare themselves, and leave to the vile herd of again repeat the object of the Bill. time when the House of Commons was first sought to despots the option of openly and manifestly trampbe emancipated from the direct controll of the ling under foot their own laws, or of crushing passive slavery, while the Whigs fill themselves the theory that the Irish would, under exasperation, permitted quietly to have it all their own way, and the crown, and placed in its due position as an indepen- along with Chartism, Methodism in all its varieties and feed the Irish patriots, so long as a balance-ofdent branch of the legislature, to the present moment of aspect, the association of the Baptist churches, power-party of the latter can confer the means a period of about 250 years, an incessant struggle the Society of Friends or Quakers, the confederated upon the former. This compact was entered into powers, whether we were supposed by them to be has been going on, between those who wished to unions of Unitarians, the newly-organised and ad- long since, but the great difficulty in its observance, organise, and those who wished to destroy, the ex. mitted association of "Rational Religionists." and upon the part of the patriots, arose out of the genepression of the people's will for right. This struggle every other religious society whose creed, ral disgust to Whigs and Whiggery. However, rogues has been carried on with more or less of spirit, as forms, discipline, or worship, should involve are seldom at a loss for tools when a principle is him!! the parties anxious for right, and understanding it. declarations of principle not required by law, or the agreed upon, and as it was impossible to appear paid and consequently disinterested gentlemen who have been more or less numerous, talented, or in- several societies of which should correspond with satisfied with positive and substantial tyranny, the your eyes now opened to the motive of the "Establishfinential. It would be easy to run over the entire each other, or appoint deputies to meet each other, aid of an unsubstantial and ghostly enemy gave to ment," in making you appear a weak, a disunited, a chair, and a momentary gleam of self-satisfaction was history; but it would comport neither with our or in any other way transgress the almost all-com- the substantial tyrants that negative support to cowardly, and a contemptible party in the opinion of apparent on the faces of the Honoursble Gentleman's space nor purpose to do so. Suffice it that the lynx- prehensive provisions of these two acts. This was which their own acts imposed a positive barrier. supporters, who had evidently apprehended an oppo- eyed jealousy of faction, watched every movement; our opinion : it has been our opinion long-in fact, shairman. But this pleasant feeling was destined and, having in their hands the power of lawmaking, throughout the whole movement: we were sorry to very prudently shows the pigmies first, and, as second reading, hinted that he thought the £50 to be soon changed into one of deep mortification. The met every organised movement with new and more be unsupported in it by O'Connon, for whom, and imagination heightens and demand for novelty standard, as in England, would be a very fair Chairman, however, with the eye of a "wary, cool, close restrictions; till it was thought that for whose opinions every true Chartist must have effectual provision had been made against respect, amounting almost to veneration; but we perif he were sitting in an easy chair. In the outset of his any possibility of any national organisation existing, mit not even the respect due to him to shackle us in

39 GEO. III, chap. 79, passed in July 1799, and the The National Delegates refused to shrink from the on the wall, magnified familiarity into contempt, mistake at all at all." 57 GEO. III. c. 19, passed in March 1817, and so direct avowal of their political objects and purposes; and the magician, for that figure, substituted well are the meshes of these two insidious and claiming the right to consider their principles to be those another, and with another change of note, "keep infamous statutes spread out, that it was doubt- of religion, they would not take advantage of that out the Tories." Familiarity having deprived this less deemed to be impossible for any "national" right to place themselves in any other position than the apparition of its terrors also, and the experimental organisation to escape them. And so it would bold and manly one of meeting the enemy in front. tours to the North of England and the North of Irebe, in the absence of a national organ of com- Their voice said, almost unanimously, "Let us go land having failed in giving freshness or increased munication. When the scoundrels hatched this right on-legally, if it may be-illegally, if the law hideousness to the monster on the wall, it is at infernal piece of villany, they did not calculate upon be such as that we cannot comply with it—but LET length, replaced by a panoramic view of France, a Northern Star rising in the political and social US AT ALL EVENTS GO RIGHT ON." In the spirit of and the note is changed to "keep out the French." hemisphere, and shedding its rays over the entire this determination they sat down, with the law Thus making each new apparition dance to a new surface of the Empire. That advantage the people before them, but without any assistance from its and appropriate tune. will now feel, as, by means of it, they may be paid mystifiers, to exercise the shrewd judgment of enabled to make the plan of organisation now plain working men, the clear heads of tectotal offered them, as thoroughly efficient as it is perfectly | Chartists, and the earnest anxiety for the "followlegal; and thus baffle all the arts of all the enemies ing of peace with all men" of Christian Chartists, and singing to the tune ofin the concoction of a plan of national organisation In calling attention to the plan of organisation which, while it conducted the people's operations on propounded by the national meeting of delegates, a straightforward and avowed basis, should, at the and to the mode of working it, we begin with same time, render strict submission to all, even the placing before our readers so much of the provisions most tyrannous, requirements of the concentrated the following words:of the law upon the subject, as were capable of being essence of tyranny, which lay before them in the two Acts of Parliament so oft reverted to above Freemasons, Quakers, and all societies of a purely | They have succeeded, we believe, to the very letter; eligious or charitable character, and in which no and right glad are we to congratulate them and the

The entrapment of the local Councils has been wisely provided against, by the amalgation of all those into one body, as a General Council of the whole Association, provided for in No. 7, of the new plan. The entrapment of the local officers has been in like manner provided against, by making them not local, but general officers, acting respectively, not for a part, but for the whole, of the Association. While their election, not merely by the members resident in their own locality, but by all the members of the Association, guards effectually against the wily trap of a part of the society acting separately and distinctly from the other parts. The Bradford Councillors are to be now con

Bradford only, but members of the General Council by whom the whole Government of the whole Association is conducted, and whose residences happen to be at Bradford: the Bradford Treasurers and Secretaries are, in like manner, not Treasurers and Secretaries for that locality alone, but Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Secretaries, acting under direction of the General Treasurer, General Secretary, and performing such and duties as may be necessary to assist them in cenducting the affairs of the whole Association. Thus, every officer acts as an officer, not for any part separately or distinctly, but for the whole. Thus every mesh of this most elaborately and cautiously

constructed legal net, has been avoided by the wisdom

sidered, and indeed are, not local Councillors for

of the delegates. Of course, and of necessity, the plan, to be legal is exceedingly general, and it may be somewhat undefined, in its details. We observe some of its provisions which are liable to abuse, and which may, unless precluded by the prudence of the ing; but on comparing these most carefully with first speaker of any importance upon the government personalities, partly, no doubt, owing to him the tortuous enactments of which its concoctor had to steer clear, we are fully satisfied that no other way, or, at least, no other way so good could have been adopted for securing the double object of the delegates, the active operation of the people, and the eviting of all collision with the law; and we know too much of the people not to feel satisfied, that when these points are fairly laid before them and explained, their watchfulness and prudence will come in to the assistance of their leaders, and take care that that shall not be crippled in operation which has been devised so well and wisely.

is apparently more general, and its details less over again. bracing, than the original, but illegal, plan of organisation, it may be made in working to superadd to the immense advantage of being perfectly consonant with the law, every practical advantage the cry. possessed or provided for by the old plan. For this Council for that locality. It was elected by the purpose, as we have been requested by the delegates to call to it the attention of the people in a series of articles, we shall return to it, probably more than ence. We shall take up its several operation—what means we advise for the avoidance we shall show them how, so far as we understand secution of those great principles, to which the benevo-

flourish; in despite of all their power, and in despite of respect for the laws of their own making, try the undisguised brute force.

OR "KEEP-OUT-THE-FRENCH" BILL.

WE said, last week, that a denial of administrathe-French" Bill.

We did not wait for the result, or even for the commencement of the grand tight, to approve what we thought just, and reprobate what we thought unjust in the measure. We did not take our cue was Finality Jack; and he admits that the amount that he has been consistent? Will he, who said

It is, then, no other than to lure Ireland into

The magician, in exhibiting his phantasmagoria increases, he mends his hand, until, at length, he amount of PRINCIPLE to introduce in committee. introduces his giants and monsters. So with the Irish

Now, all we require to perfect the panorama is a good sea view, with Daniel in the foreground, with a loan of Neptune's trident surrounded by his dupes

"Paddy Burns was a man deemed of mighty great knowledge, Sir; Behind a great furze ditch, in the bog, he kept his college, Sir,"

Daniel by the water side, and Russell on his knee, A roaring out together, "KEEP OUT THE SEA." We have ventured this paraphrase upon the two lines in the original, which run thus :-

"Master by the fire-side, and Shaneen on his knee. A roaring out together great A B C."

Having said so much upon the magical perform ance of the jugglers, let us now turn to some consideration of the realities which were seen on the wall through the awkward guise of Whiggery, and also how, and by whom, and for what purpose, and really introduced.

mons.—mind, the people's House, not the House of It will be borne in mind, that in introducing the Peers .- by the son of the Earl of Carlisle, Lord subject to our readers some weeks ago, we stated MORPETH: we find the leader of the Opposition and that Morpeth's Bill was not a voluntary act of first speaker, to be the son of the Earl of DERBY grace towards Ireland; that "it was merely Lord STANLEY; and we find the debate closed by intended as a match for STANLEY's, lest the Noble the son of a Duke, and the brother of a Duke-BEDFORD. Lord JOHN RUSSELL. This remark will were right, in this opinion, as well as upon the have no effect upon the House of Commons, nor amount of bona fide value, which a £5 rating would yet upon the "Establishment," but it will have be required to represent, is proved by the Noble its due weight with those for whom we write.

is to extend the franchise; and the statistical accounts | the House in support of his Bill, he said that, he read in proof of the progressive decline of Irish had been hurried in his preliminary arrangements constituencies would strengthen this belief; while in order to have the start of the Noble Lord, Star. the hope of its success was said to depend upon the LET, in the race. decision upon the second reading.

To discuss the real purpose and probability of success, is now our intention. The ostensible purpose of the Bill is to do away with periury. by allowing disinterested officers to attach the value to property which shall confer a vote, instead of leaving its value to the oath of the holder: thereby removing all questions of doubt as to sufficiency. This is the principle of the Bill, while the Irish and the English people foolishly suppose that the enfranchising of every holding, rated at £5 to the poor rates. is the principle.

Hear Lord Morpeth upon the subject, who is the side; he says, "The question of amount belonged, change of situation. In fact, take the speeches of more properly, to the committee than to the second reading." Now this at once takes the popular principle of a £5 franchise out of the bill, and makes it a bill for defining the Irish franchise which has yet to be settled in committee, and which has been forestalled in the debate.

were Lord Morpeth, Lord Howick, Mr. Macaulay | mind must come back to the only just principle Mr. Chas. Buller, and Lord John Russell, the Universal Suffrage; and the justice of which we now rest were all froth. Shell fought a shake in the undertake to prove was not only admitted, but was main with Sir James Graham, whom he generally declared only to wait upon force to establish it. selects as an antagonist, perhaps to insure a safe | Hear our proof. We have studied the plan most carefully; we butt for a little personal ribaldry; and Daniel spoke think we understand it; and we have no doubt of his Repeal speech, his Corporation speech, his Suffrage pleaded by the enemy, namely, want of probeing able to show the people that, though its form anti-Tithe speech, and his Appropriation speech perty, want of knowledge, and want of independ-

Upon the Tory side the speakers were Lord STAN- of the Reform Bill, upon the only principle con-LEY. Sir W. FOLLETT. Sir J. GRAHAM, and Sir R. tained in the Bill, and contended for by Lord Jour PEEL : the rest of the Tory pack merely filled up Russell.

£5 rating, which he admits may amount to an £8 nonsense; else would it be tantamount to a superrent: now, it will be borne in mind, that we cedeas against all organic change, or legislation of established it, before the debate, at £7 10s. Lord any sort, differing materially from the old manu-Howick said "the question was not whether the facture. clauses, and shew the people how we understand House would adopt the amount of £5, or any other them-how we think they should be applied in particular detail, but whether it would adopt the assessment to the poor rates as a test of franchise of any inconvenience which might otherwise arise, and, probably, the whole object might be attained from any necessary laxity of expression forced on by requiring that the voter should be rated for a two, couple his vote and speech, and what becomes its authority by the tyrannous mandate of the law; certain amount beyond that for which he might be of finality and representation of property? rated in the shape of rent; that is, for a BONA FIDE this document, they may, by a careful and universal surplus belonging to Himself." Hence, then, it Sheffield, as the writing advocate for knowledge. adherence to its provisions, go on, certainly, safely, appears that instead of the stumbling block of a his declaration being, that the people of England legally, successfully, and triumphantly, in the pro- fourteen years' tenure, which is already in the are not sufficiently informed to make the possession way, the Committee may introduce the double of the Suffrage a safe trust in their keeping. Now, lent and just of all classes are pledged and bound title of a bit of fee simple, which alone can for the hundredth time we ask the Hon. Gentleman by their adhesion to the rules and principles of moral | belong to a man's self. and a certain amount | to point out the branch in which they are deficient paid as rent to a landlord. Now we imagine and, for the first time, we ask in what the operatives Thus shall we put our enemies completely in the that two pence fee, and sixpence, or any amount, wrong, by fencing ourselves round with the pro- of rent, would be tantamount to the general disfranvisions, not merely of moral, social, and religious, chisement of Ireland, as no farmer has a fee simple but of legal right: taking all these upon their own property to any amount. But the Noble Lord went showing. The National Charter Association of further, and said, "that the importance of settling Great Britain, may then bid defiance to the Govern- the question was enhanced by the doubtful state of

Lord Howick once before said that it would be Thus was it doubtless hoped to render anything of all their sophistry, or they shall do one of time enough to listen to complaint when fires took tists," but the Chartists were too wise. However, as we therein concerned, to the full penalties of this Corresponding Society—(the very law now in shall presently shew, the invitation has now become have the Editors of the Leeds Mercury declared

Mr. Pigott, the Attorney-General for Ireland shall at once throw off the mask, which, we have argued that the amount of rating, which should no doubt they will do as soon as they may deem it carry the franchise with it, was matter for con-

Mr. Macaulay, who, we undisguisedly admit, is had back, said that he could not consider the question about the amount of £5 as anything but a LORD MORPETH'S IRISH FORTIFICATION, question of detail. He certainly made a most stashing speech, in which he mangled the whole of the present system of representation, without mercy; tive improvement may lead to an increased demand His, and Mr. C. Bullen's, were the gems of the for organic change; but little did we think that in- debate upon the Whig side. BULLER concluded dividual folly could so speedily lead to party ab. his speech thus :- " He did not apprehend surdity as has been proved by the debate, during actual rebellion during the life of Mr. O'Connell, four mortal nights, upon Lord Morpeth's "keep-out- who had taught the great lesson that the most effective insurrection was that which never broke "defining the franchise," and will be vote out, but was always to be apprehended." Go it again, Chartists! growl away good dogs!

> of outbreak, when the Tories yielded emancipation to a like apprehension. He was not a BELIEVER in transfer their allegiance; but it made much difference in the strength of our negociations with foreign a united or a distracted people." So that all that is required to make RUSSELL surrender to fear is to make him a believer! Surely we can do that for

What say you to all that, brother Chartists? Are foreign nations!

Mr. Slaney, who also spoke, and voted for the

So much then for the juggle of a £5 franchise. natriots. The "keep out" cry commenced with which, in committee, will be augmented to a £59 or opening address Mr. Warburton, by way of depreson of our own the buggabooism of Old Cumberland, and dread of £60 holding for a term of fourteen years, and a few honest sentiments. We ask, however, for no defer- him, added to some idle stories relative to the con- restrictions in addition to those already in existence, one in two hundred of the whole population. Not one time it was originally formed, which, after a few of The laws, now in force, in reference to political ence: we are quite contented to have our opinions formation of the Queen, gave rise to the cry and then the real object of the Bill will have been in five hundred, who would be enfranchised by the

Let us now turn for a moment to the Tory opposition, which was vigorously led by Lord STANLEY. who spat fire for three whole hours, covering Ireland and everthing Irish, with his lava. He cer. tainly made a powerful speech, one which a Whin cotemporary designates as "a heavy shock to the enemy without being of service to his own party." This, to us, appears rather paradoxical; however, apart from the Irish venom of the poisonous viper, we find the following bit of English principle, contained in the Reform Bill, and which, no doubt the noble spit-fire would gladly apply to Ireland to insure her people's independence ; he says:-

"In England, he was happy to say, a contrary state of things existed. There, it was very generally under stood, the tenant, in his political acts, was guided by his landlord—(Ministerial cheers)—there no unwilling. ness existed on the part of the landlord to give such leases as should carry with them the elective franchise In England, such was the good understanding on this subject, that it was always easy to calculate the result of a county election as soon as it was known how the great landholders intended to vote. (Cheering from the

Every one was aware of this before; but there is something very shocking in the open and unblushing avowal of guilt; and so all those who were perfectly cognizant of the fact, and many who actually own to it a liberty to be there, set up a most withering shout of virtuous indignation; just as a dock full of criminals at the Old Bailey would, if any man should have the presumption to call them rogues.

Here we beg, once more, to introduce our oft told with what hope of success, the Monpert measure was tale: "So long as one man's property constitute another man's neglect to vote, so long will vote and We find this Bill brought into the House of Com- | property belong to one and the same person."

Lord's nag should have a walk over." That we Lord (Monperh's) own admission. In apologising We are led to believe that the purpose of this Bill for the imperfect documents which he submitted to

In fact, the most unblushing and barefaced ad missions have been made on both sides, and we suppose the parties, in the outset, agreed like those school boys who rely upon their expertness, and in order to prevent disputes, agree before they commence a game at marbles, that " cheating is fair."

The Noble Lord STANLEY so pummelled the grestion for three whole hours, that from Monday night till Thursday he left not a word of new spleen for a single soul who followed him; indeed, so much so. that the Right Hon. Ex-Leader, who, upon this occasion, was the very bell of the Fox's tail, condescended, contrary to his custom, to deal largely in STANLEY, MACAULAY, and Bullen out of the debate. and it was

"One weak, washy, everlasting flood."

Having so far disposed of the Whig and Torv parts, we now come to our own triumph; and here again let it be understood, that mask the question The principal speakers upon the ministerial side of the franchise as you will, after argument, the

There have been three great obstacles to Universal ence, added to which we may throw in the finality

To say that finality could be applied to any other We have stated Lord Monpeth's opinion as to the part of the measure than the franchise is to talk

The finality, then, must be applied to the principle, otherwise it meant nothing; and add to this, Russell's declaration, that the object of the Reform Bill was to represent property; and, with these

We now take GEORGE HENRY WARD, M.P. for of Manchester, and the artisans of Sheffield, are inferior in political or other knowledge to the Irish classes. who would be apt to be rated to £5 on the poor rates? Will he answer this? or can he answer this, and show that they are inferior? We dare him; we challenge him; we defy him.

And now comes the old offender—the stickler for all these ingredients as requisites for an English voter's qualification-independence as to property and as to action, and the possession of knowledge to direct the voter in its use: such persons only may be "reasonably deemed" fit for the franchise. Now we admit that it would be folly to call our

neighbour to account for consistency of six months duration; the honest hauntings of the tender conscience of one of the two Editors may be pleaded in justification of change, as in the case of the ballot But we have yet unfiled before us, within the bills of mortality, yet unburied,-and no declaration of change, no confession of error, no Editorial qualms, or retractation; we say we have now twenty columns of unfiled mortal matter, all written long within the half year, to Marshall, Stansfeld, & Co., and we ask our friends now to reconcile the then objections to enfranchising the Irish "BOG-TROTTERS" (that was the term) with the shy, sly, and laudatory little articles upon Morpeth's Bill and the old Fox's vote thereon. Will he, too, tell us that he only voted for the grand principle of with the Tories in committee against the £5 standard? Will he, who thought the Reform Bill The next, and last speaker, upon the Whig side, "final" upon the question of franchise alone, tell us that he would only extend the franchise in England honest use of it, now tell us that those rated to one half the amount in Ireland are better qualified without more information than Lord Morpeth gave, and confessed to be very imperfect, and with which our member was more than satisfied? Will any one tell us, or dare to tell us, that the man in Ireland whom the £5 franchise, or a 5s. franchise, would let into the sanctuary of the constitution, would be made a worse man by it, or that the constitution would be the worse for having his aid instead of his hatred and opposition? And will any man dare to tell us that an Englishman is not equally entitled to his right with an Irishman !

The readers of newspapers in England are as one to seventeen of the whole population; or one to three of the adult male population, the one reading it for the other two. They take innumerable tracts, and exchange papers, and read all sides of every question; they have their debating clubs and their various association clubs, which lead to knowledge of practical business. They are all politicians

they can all manage their own affairs. In Ireland the readers of newspapers are scarcely the newal claptrapisms about these same laws being societies and national organisation, are comprised in estimated by the people, and to accept for them just of "Keep Cumberland out." By degrees, achieved, by an additional hurran for a thing that new Bill, ever sees a newspaper; such of the work-

assly enfranchised could write his name. They wretchedness put an end to. have no clubs, they have no associations, they never more upon their own account. They never think, or derous scheme, but are actually sick. They find it

national sales-masters. deemed," WARD's knowledge, and Russell's finality and property! Well, have we or have we not, let the only triumph, and the whole triumph for our own party! Can we be met and refuted! We challenge the world-we won't flinch from the "Exablishment," and the new brotherhood of anholy alliance.

Well, but is the farce over! Nay, in faith, nor well begun. In fact, it is not yet perfected for the Irish stage. Mark its end. In committee it will be mangled and cut, as they say, for Ireland; and then is will be performed day after day, at the Old Thesire, Corn Exchange, when the juggler will cry "Look here, look at this picture and on that. There is 'beauty,' and there's the 'beast.' There's the beast, mark, the Tory hand upon the Whig besuty. Oh yes; the Queen's Government offered the franchise to every man in Ireland, for the but the Tories frustrated their beneficent intention. and stopped the measure. I tell you how the Bill would be tantamount to Universal Suffrage, because if the Tory landlord attempted to neuralise its effects, we could have swamped them with voters, qualified by liberal landlords, in every county and borough; and thus we would have full benefit of the measure." (Loud cheers.)

Not one in ten thousand of the people will ever hear a single word about the matter, beyond the d'a profligate Government, for the votes of crammed. rarged, and place-hunting patriots.

forernment could, they never would sanction the

O'CONSTILL is frightened out of his very wits, lest the thing should'nt be made ugly and deformed mough to secure the "rint," and the shelving of wer to mention the subject ogain.

and everything to force? Have we not shown that one in all districts, who can afford to pay postage the Star, which but reflects back the opinions of the "ignorant" English people, is in advance of the whole press of the Empire! Have we not turned RESELL WARD, and BAINES, to be three old. women—and something more!

"liberality," in the House, God forbid that a further as a further drag upon the wheel of democracy, mators" and "cock-tailed gingers." Had the Chancellor of the Exchequer come to which we shall return next week, and again let down boldly with a Bill, entitled an Irish parious, who required gold as armour to prevent the invasion of their fatherland by a foreign foe, we could have understood him, and we should have known the exact price of our whistle; but now, God only knows what poer Ireland will have to pay in blood and measure, whilst she won't get the whistle

We did not wait for the Observer, or Mr. O'Con-) TEL, or Lord John Russell, to point out the sad which domestic inquietude must produce upon our relation with foreign countries; in proof of which we reprint the following extract from the Six of the 17th October, upon " war or peace," and

"England, at the present moment, very forcibly minds as of a fine lady, who does not perceive that te has been negligently dressed, until the fact is emorneed to her, upon some slight exertion, by the prick of an awkwardly placed pin Should instant 50 to war at present, she would find that, in the awkwardness of her recent dressing maids, hand would stick a pin into one of her sides, and batterd would prick the other; while her hands wild te so completely tied up at home, that she would

Sow, were we taken by surprise ! No; but while Ragned that dread of foreign war would make or miers surrender some domestic boon, for fear a civil commotion, and while we spoke of Islanding of French arms for English malconter, we never spoke of allowing a foreigner was foot as conqueror, or even arbitrator, upon Fight ground. Out upon the patriots who deand gold as the price of the defence of their native tomy! and out upon the rascals who grant it! Le Whigs would sell their country to-morrow to In foreign tyrant who bid their price, which would ba be high, but for the rampart of English hearts Which would By to the rescue.

We perceive that Lord John Russell has post-Pand going into Committee upon the Irish Fortification Bill to the 23rd of April—a second appropriation frecion so that the beggar's dish (Irish stew) is to eme, curing the Easter holidays, for Whig Point means a red herring, or other which the poor Irish suspend over their praces, and point each potato to it as a makeber have been eating potatoes and fish.) The Realizable of the time is sufficiently limited, Log Joen Russell says, for voting their monies, be petting their house in order. Thus have the Being W. a base and mean shuffle, given benevis "a long day, my Lord."

be the reckoning day will be the longer! and The grand point of his Lordship, in proposition postponement, was lost. He got the To Truesday the 26th ult., upon the evidence Mines by the Secretary for Ireland; and on the Morning Monday the youngster hasn't the courage to the down and say, "O, I beg pardon of the in the information upon which we obtained our tonous majority of five, just a pound a head, was Trong, and I want time to correct it;" so the bit Bick-at-nothing Finality Lord says-" Poh! harry I'll do that for you," and thus ends the LE MEEP-'EN-OUTS.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

Te have but just room to refer our readers to the himph elgewhere recorded of the people's Guar-Over the myrmidons of the Three-headed Deal Ring, a: Huddersfield, where a vote for of the Union was carried in despite Wile economists," who have more than half ruined the to be with their extravagance.

This is an important crisis. The general election of Granding should put the people on their mettle. the miended to have a regular opposition in all the same four townships forming the Huddersfield Union Guardians in favour of the Old Poor Law

ing classes as do read are the only parties who will be started in every township; and a large would not be bettered by it; namely, those of the majority will no doubt be returned, when the resolumechanics, operatives, and artisans, who occupy tion dissolving the Union, carried in the Board of miserable sties, in miserable hovels, in the suburbs Guardians a fortnight ago, will be confirmed and of miserable towns. Not one in five hundred of the enforced, and the whole system of starvation and The Whigs are not only sickening of their mur-

act, for themselves; and hence their value, whole well calculated to bring themselves to the bastiles: ple, to a corrupt and profligate Government, who and in these times of squeezing, they find their rates an buy them neck and crop in one lot, from the too enormous to be borne; and that they must become paupers, and share the fate of their intended Now what becomes of the Mercury's "reasonably victims, unless a change can be effected. The blind fools had got it into their heads, that Lord Finality and Co. were infallible, and followed them till they every man speak, eked out of the debate, the triumph, have brought them into the whirlpool, and now they cry peccavi as hard as the revolutionary Chartists; indeed, the Whigs are now the only physical-force men. Up, then, men of England and of Wales, elect good Guardians, and Devil-king rule is at an end.

LORD KEANE'S JOB.

It will be borne in mind that in our last we took three exceptions to the above job; firstly, to granting it at all: secondly, to entailing it upon his Lordship's two next heirs: and, thirdly, to the people of this country, instead of the East India monopolists, for whose benefit the service, if any was rendered, being compelled to pay the amount. Our First Edition containing these observations, was in London on Friday morning, and upon Friday evening's Committee, we find those very objections, one and all, enforced by seventy-four members, Whig Bill would have virtually included every man, while even Sir Robert Pret, for the first time. contended that the East India Company should pay for Lord Keane's services. Now, who reads the

CHARTIST PRESS.

WE have been watching both with interest and delight the progress hitherto of the English Chartist Circular-a worthy compeer for its "bonny brother avont the Tweed." Nothing so fully testifies the forced them into the principle of giving us the deep importance of the present movement, the hold which it is taking on the affections of the people, and the habits of thought and reflection which it is generating in them, as the fact of thousands upon thousands of these valuable publications. the that "the Parliament" would have given them filled with sober sense, sound reasoning, staall a rote, but the parsons and the Orangemen tistical and historical facts, and moral and poliwould not let them. The whole thing has been a read with an article lacts, and moral and poliread, with an avidity equal to that of starving men estional disgrace; a mortal fretting of the sores in search of food; while the bare offering of a large which it professed to heal; an adding of fuel to the sheet like the Chartist Circular, filled with sound aready raging fire, which it expresses a desire to wisdom, and no trash, for one halfpenny, is of itself enough to break the rest of tyranny, and destroy mench; a mere tantalizing of men with a relish, the slumbers of the luxurious few who fatten on corwhich it was never intended they should taste; a ruption, with uncomfortable dreams. We believe the habby, blackguard, rascally bidding upon the part | Chartist Circular of Scotland to have found its way to almost every Scotchman's fire-side; and we trust the English Chartist Circular, fully equal to it as it is in merit, will shortly be, if it now be not, a neces-We said before, and we repeat it, that if the sary item in the weekly provision of every poor man for his family. He himself may derive instruction from its pages, and learn the best methods of resore; and if it formed no part of the principle, enduring or of mending his condition. His children the Bill, why not leave a blank to be filled up in may read it with certainty of profitable learning, and Committee! Ah! Bah! Because the "beauty" would without danger of having their heads turned, or their rant its most attractive feature, when exhibited in otherwise, written avowedly and exclusively for the a. Davel Irish Patriotic Picture Gallery.

"higher" and "educated" classes (as this is for higher and this patriotic Picture Gallery. morals injured; show us one book, periodical or the working classes) of which so much can truthfully be said. There may be such, but we never yet stumbled upon one.

While upon this subject, we must advert also to the "Repale," for at least two years. How did the Illuminator-a publication of a like character. House treat Sir H. FLEETWOOD'S motion for but larger, and at a higher price—published at Leicester; of which two numbers have been sent to extending the franchise to £14 county voters in us, and which we hesitate not to pronounce infi-England, when he introduced it in 1839! Why, nitely superior in style, matter, and composition, to hicked it our scornfully, and gave him a Baronetcy most, if not any of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men. The Illuminator is published by Mr. Seal, of Leicester, and ought Have we not, then, we now ask, proved to the to be read by every Chartist in that district who world, that the Whigs are ready to yield anything can have it without expense of postage, and by every for it.

OUR OWN LONDON GARRISON.

Ler every Chartist in England, Scotland, and the the debate to our triumph, and have we not proved | world, read the account of the thrashing of the Malthusians by the brave Chartists at their late Corn Law Repeal humbug.

We really have not time for more than a word. England, if we can help it, shall never acquire while we could have written columns upon the gloher freedom ten seconds before Ireland; while, rious triumph. Will the amalgamators, the Mal-from the experience which we have had of Irish thusians, now believe that the people, though ever so hungry, know the difference between the dish influx of hungry Irish hounds should be added, London and our own, and down with the "amalga- J. MILLER.-We would recommend Hill's Works on

the factions tremble; and here let us observe, that Fortification Bill, and had he at once specified the Loverr was one of the two men referred to in one mm, and provided for its distribution among Irish of Mr. O'Connon's recent letters as having indignantly spurned all offers of compromise. Again;

THE PORTRAITS.

WE announced that in three months, from the 1st of January, we would give the first of a series of five splendid Portraits for the present year; and that at intervals of ten weeks we would continue; supplying our Subscribers, until all should be given with the year.

The subjects then announced were O'CONNOR, EMMETT, LOVETT (all full length), Monmouth Court House, (containing ten large Portraits,) and the presentation of the Royal Infant to the Privy Council. In all this our Publisher pledges himself to the full and strict performance, with the exception that Mr. O'CONNOR intends, with the consent of his Subscribers, to substitute " for the royal infant" of Independence, with a Portrait of GENERAL

could begin to give O'CONNOR's Portrait on this day fortnight; but our Agents prefer having it throughout upon the same day: therefore, the number for each Agent will be placed in his hands on Tuesday, the 6th of April, and will be given to all upon the following Saturday.

there'y incapable of affording herself the slightest. We regret to say, however, that although our Publisher has declared his determination to abide by his first pledge, Mr. O'CONNOR has violated his. However, as he appears to place great resinnce in these matters upon public forbearance, perhaps he will find public opinion as pliant upon this point as he has frequently upon similar ones, upon which no other individual has ever dared to venture. He announced that eightpence would be charged for his Portrait, in consequence of its immense size and expence. He has, however, stated to Mr. Honson. that in consequence of the poverty of his Readers, and as three, in many instances, club their pence together for a Paper, and, as he fears, that even to them three-halfpence is an object, he has ordered the price to be reduced to sixpence-halfpenny, thereby sacrificing £125 upon every 20,000 copies.

We say that these are trials to which no other public man ever puts the public; and now for a word about these said portraits. We have no hesitation in estimating the price of the five to be given within the next ten months, at £4 51; and for which, with a paper, the subscribers will have paid 181 10d. Let it be remembered, that every portrait given with the Star, was painted for the Star from the original, and engraved upon steel. In short, they are as well executed as the art will admit of. LOVETI, as he appeared in court, upon trial, and EMMETT, as he appeared, and FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES, as they meeting at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on portraits of O'CONNOR.

N.B. Any person who chooses to pay the eight-pence will of course be at liberty to do so. Therefore, we trust O'CONNOR will not be censured for his act.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Bank to the following amount:-

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£17 4 4 JAMES WOOD may address either Mr. Fielden or Mr. Wakley, at the House of Commons, London. FEARGUS O'CONNOB." shall appear. other important business. THE PRINCE OF WALES" BATTLE-SHIP .- A Correspondent writes:-"In answer to John Murray, I have looked into James's Naval History.

engaged:-Capts. Sir Roger Curtis, Hugh Cloberry Chris-Queen Charlotte John Hunter. Royal George..... .Capt. W. Domett. Royal Sovereign Capt. Henry Nichols. Majestic......Charles Cotton.

and there is no such name as the Prince of

Wales;' but I have sent the royal names that were

Those are the royal names that were engaged." O. C., BIRMINGHAM. - The "Chiltern Hundreds" is a nominal place under Government, by the acceptance of which the seat is vacated. ABSTINENCE PLEDGE, &c.—The following officers and members of the National Charter Association

to the Temperance Address:-MEMBERS. COUNCILLORS. Daniel Farquharson, Isaac Backhouse. (Sub-Secretary,) Ralph Nickson, Thomas Askwith (Sub-Thomas Lindsay, Treasurer,) Bernard M'Cartney, James Lawrie.

HENRY RANKEN.- Yes. A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT calls for petitions against 29, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham .the Keane job. It is useless, and too late besides. G. STYLES .- Mrs. Clayton lives at 87, Porter-street.

John Cowan.

Church.

Sheffield. W. Bowie.-We know nothing of it. Mr. Muir has had from us all portraits due on all the papers he

has had. ON TO THE CHARGE" would, we fear, scarcely stand the test of criticism. THE REV D. WRIGHT.—We altogether distent from his application of the term "Christening." It belongs" no more to the Church of England than to any other section of the Universal

THOMAS Cocks.—His letter shall have our best atable to find time and space to use it. WRITER who dates from "Maudlin-street, Bristol,"

has been infected, we fear, by the locality of his ICTIM PETITIONS .- The members of the Finsbury Working Men's Association wish to ask the patriots of Great Britain, what has become of the numerous petitions that were agreed to at the New Year's Demonstration meetings throughout the country, for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, all political victims, and the Charter! S., LEEDS .- We have no room.

ANDREW MELVILLE.-His communication is an advertisement. FRIEND OF THE "STAR."-We have not room for

his communication.

Wm. Martin - The Northern Star is a Saturday's paper, and we endeavour to arrange so that all may receive their papers on the merning of Saturday morning.

communication last week. interest the pedigree of Frank Hall can be. THE ADDRESS ON THE CHARTIST MAGAZINE new!

VICTIM FUND .- The Balance-sheet is in type, but press of matter compels us to reserve it. Chartist Publications that are advertised in the various papers.

and as often as they like.

An Oastlebite says that Mr. Stephens has promised alluded to.

be invited. and the joint, the soup and the ladle! Hurrah! for WILLIAM WOOD .- We have no authority to do so.

> Grammar, and Justin Brennan's Composition and Punctuation; all of which may be had from any bookseVer. S. HOLT .- We have no room this week, but will try to

oblige him next. THE LINES OF A. C. BRADSHAW; A National Rejoicing on the Downfal of Tyrants; the Lines on Frost, Williams, and Jones, by Samuel " Unite! Kenyon; "Who are the Brave?" Unite!" are all respectfully declined. We have no room.

FAIR PLAY, - We have our eye upon the subject and

CHARLES STEWART.-Let the bog-trotter alone. H. is not worth the trouble. J. Colquhoun.—Too late.

A HOST OF COMMUNICATIONS have come by the last post, at which we have not had time to look.

CUMNOCK.—It is paid for. The Address was ordered to be changed by some of the members.
W. S. T. will not be entitled to any of the Plates.

a splendid Engraving of the American Declaration J. M'PHERSON.-Mrs. Frost, Montpelier buildings, FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED | combe for presentation.

CHARTISTS.

	£	8.	d.
From Aberdeen, by a few Factory			
Operatives, per J. Legge,			
(Second Subscription.)	•	4	1
Mr. Berry Cullingworth	0	•	31
_ the Chartists of Gainsborough			2
_ a Halifax Shareholder, per R.			
Wilkinson	0	5	0
_ the Northern Star News Room,			
Gainsborough	0	8	0
FOR BROYAN.			
From the Chartists of Selby, per A.			
Owen	0	5	•
FOR MRS. FROST.			
From a Friend at York	1	8	0

Chartist Entelligence.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT AND STONE-HOUSE .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting of the Council of this body, on Wednesday, cognizances of £300, for three years. Feb. 23rd, Mr. E. P. Mead was proposed to perform the duties of lecturer for Devon and Cornwall, and the Sub-Secretary was requested to write to certain towns in both counties, strongly recommending him to their notice, and requesting their co-operation in es:ablishing him as such. BIRMINGHAM.—FROST, &c. RESTORATION

appeared, are now all in a state of forwardness; Tuesday evening last, Mr. Barratt in the chair. The and specimens of some will accompany our minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; after which the Secretary, Mr. T. P. Green, proceeded to read the week's correspondence. A letter was read from the Vale of Leven, in which £1 was enclosed for memorials to the Queen, although he stated his readiness to do far more for the accomplishment of the Mrs. Frost.-We have been requested to state that object, but he doubted whether they would be received Mr. G. Rogers has received Subscriptions towards by her Majesty, and hoped they would appoint some-defraying a debt due from Mrs. Frost to the body nearer home, as it would be less expensive. The West of England and South Wules District following interesting information was added by way of postscript:—"I may mention that we have got a situation in the Glasgow Apothecaries' Hall, as an apprentice, for Mr. Frost's son, who has arrived here to-day, and will be introduced to his employers tomorrow." Communications were also received from Messrs. Wm. Lovett and Morgan Williams; Mr. Lovett declined presenting the memerial, as he could not consent to wear a court-dress, but would not object doing so in a plain dress, if her Majesty would allow it. Mr. Morgan Williams agreed to the proposal of the Committee, and wished to know the time that his services would be required. The Committee then adjourned for a fortnight, as the soirce takes place on Tuesday evening next. The following resolution was agreed to at the previous meeting :- "The honorary members, belonging to this Committee, are requested to exert themselves in furtherance of the objects of this Committee, by arousing their respective districts, and forming committees for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the expence of presenting the memorials." It appears, by the balance sheet, that there is £13 0s. 83d. now in the hands of the treasurer. It is requested that all communications for the Committee be, in future, addressed to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steel-

under-Lyne, Stoke - upon - Tees, Liverpool, Lytham, Markinch, Brighton, Carlisle, King's Kettle, Merthyr Tydvil, Charleston, Letham, Nottingham, Middlesborough, Cheltenham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Wigan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester. Sheffield. Stroudwater, the distance from the well to the Workhouse being Frome, Preston, Kettering, Stafford, Chesterfield, Aberdeen, Tavistock, Banneton Kennoway, Kinross, Norwich, Gateshead. The above Memorials are in the care

CHARTER ASSOCIATION .- The Council of this Asso ciation will meet at the School-room of the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Monday evening next, to complete the arrangements for the Soirce, and transact

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the towns comprising Birmingham District, with the sum paid by each towards paying the Lecturer :-

				d.	
Staffordshire Potteries, per M	t. Sim	DEOD	15	0	
Bremsgrove, per R. Sanders	•	•			
Stourbridge, per J. Chance	•••		6	•	
Birmingham, per J. Barratt		. •••	•	•	
Wolverhampton, per S. Farm	1er	•••	Š	i	
Redditch, per Mr. Newell		•••	6	ō	
Worcester, per J. Clifton		•••	8	•	
Kidderminster		•••	٠	•	
Dudley		•••			
Bilston	•••				
Warwick and Leamington	•••	••			
Coventry	***	•••			
Nuneaton	•••	•••			
Rugby	•••	•••			
	•••	•••			

ALL THOSE who intend assisting at the meeting to resident in Liverpool wish their names appended be held at Holloway Head on Monday next, the 8th of March, will please to attend at the Queen's Tavern, Essex-street, at seven o'clock, on Saturday, March 6.

BROWN'S COMMITTEE .- Resolved, " That the best thanks of this committee be presented to Mr. O'Neil for the talented lecture in behalf of the funds of Mr. Brown, and also to the trustees and friends of the Christian Chartist Church, for their liberal support on that occasion, £3 8s. 2d. having been collected. MRS. ROBERTS.—Cash received by James Guest.

Amount acknowledged in Star Feb. 13th, 9 15 91 From the General Victim Fund Manchester, per Mr. Shorrocks, being the half of a Post-office Order for £1 19s. 9d., the other having been

paid over to the Committee of Mrs. Brown... 0 19 101 Proceeds of a lecture delivered at the Chartist Church, Newhall-street, Birmingham, by Mr. O'Neil..... 2 11 41

DURHAM COUNTY .- Mr. Deegan lectured at West Auckland, on Saturday evening, at Evenwood, vided his story were found to be correct, should tention at an early opportunity. We will return on Sunday morning, at Gateshead, on Sunday evening, be defrayed. He acceded to this arrangethe "Regenerator" as soon as we have been at Hartlepool, on Monday evening, at Middlesbro, on ment, and referred them to Mr. Richard Otley, Tuesday evening, at Stockton, on Wednesday evening, tobacconist, Sheffield Moor, who was accordand at Darlington, on Thursday evening. In all these ingly written to. On Wednesday, after dinplaces the meetings were spirited, and the people "up ner, before an answer could be received

Local and General Entelligence.

BARNARD CASTLE.-At the monthly when at Leeds; if, indeed, he had been at Leeds, petty sessions, held February 24th, the following cases were brought before the bench :-

BREACH OF TRUST .- The Loyal Weavers' Lodge of Mr. Ralph Harker, before the magistrates, who had the officers of the lodge indicted him before the IES MOORFIELD.-We do not see of what public mitted to take his trial at the next Durham sessions.

custom here, from time immemorial, on Shrove Tues- carried. Resolutions to the effect that a petition day, for the young men to play at knorr and spell, be adopted, and forwarded to Mr. Fielden for on a large piece of waste land called the Maines, presentation, and that General Johnson be requested YORK CHARTISTS can be supplied, at the chortest which has been open to the public for nearly two to support its prayer, were adopted.

Notice, from Mr. Hobson, the publisher of this centuries, and which was given to the public by the STOCKPORT.—Working M. paper, with the Glasgow Chartist Circular, and Duke of Cleveland's ancestors; but on the day Vincent's English Chartist Circular, or any other above mentioned, one of the Whig spaniel dogs ordered the young men off the ground, upon which one of them, named W. Bell, refused to go, and on RADCLIFFE RADICALS. - Must get their printing press refusing to give his name, he was taken into custody entered at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, for and brought before the magistrates, but as it was which they will have 1s. to pay. They may then admitted by the bailiff of the manor himself that the print for themselves and anybody else as much ground was open to the public, the case was dismissground was open to the public, the case was dismissed, to the mortification of the rural pest above

him to deliver speeches or lectures on behalf | Poor Rates .- Betwixt twenty and thirty persons ing in this town for want of employment, that many ing poor-rates, and at this time there are nearly one hundred houses and shops to let.

CARD PLAYING, &c .- Mr. T. Bainbridge, innkeeper, was fined £5 and costs, for allowing card playing and keeping a disorderly house. Mr. John Associations were to form similar societies; and Walker was fined 5s. and costs for being found should any Association want a copy of the articles, drunk in the streets. STOCKPORT .- A tea party in honour of

Mitchell, Davis, and Wright, was holden on Sunday evening. It seems to have gone off well and spiritedly. intend to write upon it. The question has many A report has been sent to us, but not receiving it till into consideration, when it was stated, that since Thursday, we are compelled to omit it. HEYWOOD,-Mr.Lecch lectured here on Friday

list, upon the past and present condition of the working classes, machinery, &c. At the conclusion, cheers were given to the lecturer and for Mr. O'Connor. OLDHAM .- Mr. Leech lectured here on Thurs-

day, the 25th ult. Mr. Cartledge lectured twice on Sunday. The room was crowded on each occasion, and the audiences seemed highly pleased. WORSBRO' COMMON.-Nine-tenths of

petitions for the liberation of all political prisoners. system of society. In reply to some questions put by a The petitions have been forwarded to Mr. T. Dun-socialist, who said he would support the Chartists, i THE NEW Poor Law.-Worsbro' Common, near | she stated that she was willing, and would, to the

4. From Ardsley, Do..... 98

359, held their anniversary, at the house of Mr. upon the same subject, and their views of social and Edmund Rawlings, Fox and Grapes Inn, East-moor, political reform generally. A lecture on the rights Wakefield.

On the 24th of last month, a young man, named by Mr. Williams, in the Co-operative Hail, to Thomas Sutcliffe, near Luddenden Foot, who worked | numerous and attentive audience. at Mr. Smith's factory, went, after getting his dinner, (as his friends supposed) to his work, and has been made that could be. He is about seventeen years of age, and was dressed in a velveteen jacket. cotton cord waistcoat, and trowsers and clogs.

NEWCASTLE .- PROSECUTION OF MR. JOHN BLAKEY.—Mr. Biakey has pleaded guilty to the charge of libel, and has entered into his own re-BIRMINGHAM.-RAILWAY LABOURERS.-

Upwards of 100 excavators applied to the work-house in this town, on Friday last, for food and

the Bolton Petty Sessions, on Monday, the 22nd Feb. last, before J. Ridgway, and R. Lomax, E-quires, James Woodcock, a coal-miner, in the service of Messrs, Andrew Knowles and Sons, was from the Vale of Leven, in which £1 was enclosed for the use of the Committee; from Newbridge, with a memorial and five shillings; from Mr. James Moir, of Glasgow, declining the honour of presenting the on the 3rd December last, the defendant entered into a contract with Mr. John Knowles, to get three bags of coal, at 5s. a load, aided by four others, who had commissioned him to make the bargain. Although he acted in making a contract for the others, they were not employed by him, as each received his wages separately from the masters, according to the quantity of coal got. There was a proviso that if coals should rise in price, their wages were to be increased in proportion; and, in conformity with this proviso, when the late strike took place, they were advanced tenpence a load; but, as some of Messrs. Knowles's men had not returned, the defendant and others were induced to leave their work also, in the twenty candidates for it, amongst whom are farmer, of Gr mersall, to Miss Mary Blackburn, of Morley.

HYDE.—Mr. Stephens preached two sermons Same day, at Dewsbury, Mr. Jacob Dickinson, Same day, at Dewsbury, Mr. John Pearson, farmer, of Gr mersall, to Miss Mary Blackburn, of Morley. order that Messrs. Knowles might be compelled to make an advance generally. Mr. Halsall contended that whatever liability attached to the defendant for not having performed a reasonable quantity of work as referred to, by the prosecutor, yet that he was not punishable under the statute 4th George the Fourth, c. 34., sec. 3.; 'the evidence tendered on the part of the prosecution not meeting the case, there being no contract in writing, nor any fixed term of hiring, or service, as required by this particular section of the statute, nor any existing relationship of master and servant, as contemplated by the Act. The magistrates, after a long consultation, at length agreed to take the opinion of counsel upon the points. and ordered defendant to find sureties to appear when called upon to abide the decision of the Bench, which, it is understood, is to be given at the Sessions Room, on Monday next. What renders this liberation of Feargus O'Connor, and all political priliberation o'Connor, and all political priliberation o'Connor, and all political priliberation THE FOLIOWING is a correct list of the places from which memorians have been received:—Oldham, StourThe Foliowing is a correct list of the places from proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of soners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of soners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of soners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of soners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of soners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of two of the men having been previously committed petition adopted, to be sent to Mr. Wakley for prebridge, Nuneaton, Monmonth, Worcester, Kingston-upon-Hull, Trowbridge, Barnsley, Huddersfield, Ashtor-Bailey, for a month, by other magistrates.

BRADFORD.—TREATMENT OF PAUPERS IN THE BRADFORD BASTILE. On Tuesday last, w witnessed seven of the inmates of the Bradford Bastile drawing a water cart, laden with water, about a quarter of a mile; four of them were geared to the shafts, and the other three were in the traces. Three out of the seven are idiots, one of that day will do their duty. Mr. Vincent will leewhom is also deaf and dumb. We ask, was this ture in the Theatre on the three following days-done by order of the thing called the Werkhouse Tuesday, the 9th; Wednesday, the 10th; and Thurs-Master !-or does he apply to his own use the money that should have been paid for a horse to do the work !- or do those calling themselves Guardians of the Poor suffer such inhuman work, and call it Christian usage! .

DISCOVERY OF A NEW-BORN CHILD .- On Sunday last, as some men were walking out in the fields, near Horton, accompanied by a dog, their attention was called by the animal making a stand, near the hedge, or fence, whither they proceeded, and, to their utter astonishment, found the body of a full-grown male child, partly covered with a pair of old trousers and a stone. The skull was completely open at the top, and supposed to have been done by the vermin. Information was given to the constable of Horton, who removed the body to await the coroner's inquest. We are informed that it is the opinion of the faculty, that the child had lived after birth. We have not heard of any clue likely to lead to the discovery of the mother.

Court-House.—At the Court House, on Wednesday, several cases of assault on females were heard. in which all the parties were mulcted in penalties of £5 each.

STEALING BACON .- On Saturday night last, about a stone of bacon was stolen by Samuel Morton, Robert Hardisty, and Thomas Marvell, from the Jolly Butchers' beershop. They took the bacon to the Copy Delf, and concealed it, and afterwards took it to the house of Grace Hardisty. The three men, along with Grace, and a man named Wm. Barling were brought up on Monday, for the offence, when the two latter were discharged and the three former remanded.

THE CHARTIST VICTIM CLAYTON-CAUTION !-A young man is travelling round the country stating himself to be the son of poor Clayton, and that he has been sent by the Chartists of Sheffield to visit the towns in the West-Riding, to collect money for the removal of his father's remains. He arrived in Bradford last Tuesday, called upon some of the leading Chartists there, and said he had been to Barnsley, Wakefield, and Leeds, at all of which places he had received money for his professed object. Having no credentials, the suspicion of the Bradford friends was excited, and he was told that if he would remain in Bradford till they could write to Sheffield, and receive an answer, his expences, profrom Mr. Otley, he made himself scarce. We have not heard yet whether Mr. Otley has replied, but we think there can be little doubt of this spark's being an impostor. We have heard nothing from the Barnsley or Wakefield friends of his visits there, nor did he favour us with a call

SHAW.-THE DEVIL'S LAW.-A public meeting was held at Shaw, in the borough of Oldham, to Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, summoned petition the Commons' House of Parliament to reject the Ministerial New Poor Law Amendment for some time acted as their treasurer, and from Bill, on Friday evening, the 26th ult., Joshua Milue, whose house they had removed, to deliver up Esq. in the chair. From 200 to 250 persons were to them £6 odd which he held on their behalf, and present. The Chairman said the meeting had been present. The Chairman said the meeting had been refused to deliver up, alleging that several of the called at the instance of Mr. Fielden. Mr. John that day, but not before. The Postmaster is members had contracted debts for drink, previous to Greaves moved a resolution to the effect that the quite right in refusing to deliver it before and after the lodge had been opened, upon which powers proposed to be given to the Commissioners were unconstitutional, cruel, and oppressive in the J., SUITON-IN-ASHPIELD.—We did not receive the magistrates, by whom he was ordered to pay the highest degree, and that the powers vested in the demand and costs of the prosecution, or to be com- paws of the Commissioners, ought to be exercised seconded the resolution, with some forcible and Blue Devil Interference.-It has been the appropriate remarks, and it was unanimously STOCKPORT .- WORKING MEN'S BURIAL

which we doubt.

Association.—This society was formed on the 20th of September, 1840; the quarterly meetings are held in the Chartists' Room, Bombar's Brow; it is conducted upon the abstinence principle; the collectors give their services gratis, and they take office admitted a member above fifty years of age, nor of the Castler Fund in any place where he may be invited.

Poor Rates.—Betwixt twenty and thirty persons penny per fortnight so long as they remain members of this society. That each member be entitled to P. M. M'Douall, Mr. Heywood's, Manchester. only one or two of them made their appearance to the sum of two pounds at the end of six weeks, answer the charge, warrants of distress were taken and four pounds at the end of thirteen weeks, out against them. Indeed such is the distress exist- from the time of entrance. They have 827 members, and have been able to realise the sum of £27 8s., it cannot get sufficient to support nature, without pay- addition to collecting books, and all other books fit and proper for the society, besides 2,000 general laws, and burying five individuals. The next quarterly meeting will be held on the first Monday of April, at eight o'clock. It would be well if other they may have them by applying at the Co-operative Store, Park-street.

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Monday, March 1st, the subject of the poor in the bastile was taken the rate-payers had interfered, their condition had been much improved, so that the labour has not been

SUNDERLAND .- On Thursday evening, Mrs. Martin, social and political lecturer, delivered an admirable lecture in the long room of the Golden Lion Inn, on "the principles of political freedom and the right of the people." The talented lady handled the subject in a most striking manner, skewing the importance of political freedom, as a WORSBRO' COMMON.—Nine-tenths of step to the attainment of and a security for, the the men in this neighbourhood have signed two enjoyment of social reform, and the community they would pledge him to support social reform. Barnsley, has forwarded three petitions against this best of her ability, aid the Chartists to gain the important rights for which they are struggling, and rebuked the socialist severely for making it a condition of his support that the Chartists should, as a body, pledge themselves to support his views—this, she observed, was the WAKEFIELD.—Ancient Foresters.—On Tuesday last, the members of Star in the East, No. 359, held their anniversary, at the house of Mr. HALIFAX.-Mysterious Disappearance.- tative government, was delivered on Sunday evening,

KEIGHLEY.-On Tuesday night last, a meeting was held in the Working Men's Hall, to ashas not been heard of since, though every enquiry sist in procuring counsel for the young men await- all Booksellers in Town and Country. ing their trial at Lancaster, on a charge of killing a cotton manufacturer, named Halstead, at Colne, during a riot with the new police. Two men, from Colne, addressed the meeting, and gave in account of the whole proceedings; by which it appears that the police and their supporters, the magistrates and middle classes, had behaved in a manner that would have disgraced the character of the College of Chartists, Durham, will open an Estabmost uncivilised savages. The speakers were quite lishment, for the above important P urpose, this Day, confident of the young men's innocence, but were of | SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, in Premiser, situate in Bridge opinion that their poverty would prevent them from Street, Bishopwearmouth, ner rly opposite the shelter for the night. They were received, and were getting anything like justice, unless the public Catholic Chapel; when he will constantly have all placed in a large room without beds, where they furnished them with the means of employing on Sale an assortment of Jublications, cheap lay until morning. They were then employed at grinding corn, after which they received half a pound lection for this laud ble purpose was made after the moral improvement of all Clay sees, Writing Paper, COMMITTEE.—This Committee held their usual weekly of bread and a pot of skilly each, and dismissed. addresses, amounting to £1 8s., four shillings of Chartist and Temperance Lett er Covers, and Wafer BOLTON.—IMPORTANT TO COAL MINERS.—At which were contributed by a few Chartists of Mottoes, Account Books, and every description o

SUDDEN DEATH.-Last Wednesday night, as a prayer meeting of young persons was breaking up procured to order. Binding and Printing neatly and in the Old Methodist Chapel, Bingley, some of the party observed, that they were leaving behind them getting her up, and leading her home, where she to whom all Debts due to the late Firm are requested continued to grow worse till the following night, to be immediately pair; and by whom all Debts due when she died. The doctor, who attended her, defrom the same will be discharged. clared it as his opinion, that her death was caused by fright, which he supposed she had got at the meeting, by the relation of some of the party during their devotional exercises.

ROCHDALE .- Sign of the Times .- The Thompson, joine : to Miss Jane Haigh, both of that office of bellman being vacant, there are no fewer place.

HYDE.—Mr. Stephens preached two sermons in the Working Men's Hall, to overflowing congregations on Sunday last. OLDHAM .- A public meeting of the turn-out

miners was held on Saturday, behind the Albion Inn, which was ably addressed by several speakers, and resolutions were passed pledging the people to support the turn-outs, and recommending firmness

Aforthcoming Charlist Meetings

to this place on Monday next. A public dinner will be given to welcome him, after his liberation from the Whig dungeon. We believe the Chartists on day, the 11th.

TOWER HAMLETS.-A discussion takes place to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at the Brickayers' Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green. "On the best means of securing universal happiness.

SHAW, NEAR OLDHAM.-Mr. Leech delivers two lectures here at the opening of a Chartist room to-morrow.

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. West delivers an address on the Corn Laws to-morrow evening, in the Chartist room.

NOTTINGHAM,-Mr. Dorman lectures in the Chartist Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, on Monday evening, to shew that Chartism is in accordance with Christianity. Admission, one penny; the proceeds to be devoted to the chapel funds.

TROWBRIDGE. - The county delegates meet to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at the house of Mr. Tucker. news-agent

SHEFFIELD. - A public meeting is to be held here on Monday next, and a dinner, in honour of Martin, on Tuesday. Tickets for which may be had of Messrs. Buckley, Pashley, and Ludlam, newsagents, or of Mr. Ottley, tobacconist. LECTURE. - Mr. Ottley lectures to morrow evening

in the Chartists' Room. OUSEBURN.-A discussion takes place in the School Room, Byker Buildings, on Wednesday evening, "On the relative merits of a republican and monarchical form of Government.'

BRADFORD.-Mr. Stansfield preaches in the Chapel, Longcroft Place, to-morrow, in the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at six

o'clock. HUDDERSFIELD .- Mr. Benjamin Newsome preaches a funeral sermon for Clayton, on the 14th instant, at the Universal Religionists' Chapel, Upperhead-row; service to commence at six o'clock. A collection is to be made for the wife and children of

Public Meeting.—On Tuesday evening next, a meeting will be holden in the Chartist Rooms, for the forming of a general news-room for the working classes of this town and neighbourhood; and also for other important business.

MB. DEEGAN will visit the following places during he ensuing week: - Easington Lane, Sunday, March 7th, at two in the afternoon, and seven in the evening; Hartlepool, Monday, the 8th; Middlesborough, Tuesday, the 9th; Stockton, Wednesday, the 10th; West Auckland, Thursday, the 11th. OLDHAM.-Mr. Greaves, of Austerlands, will ecture here to-morrow afternoon; and Mr. Curran, of Manchester, at night.

CHESTER .- A delegate meeting of the County of Chester, will be held in Macclesfield, on Sunday, March 14th, 1840, when all the towns in Cheshire are earnestly requested to send delegates, as the business is of great importance.

ROCHDALE.-Mr. Smethurst, of Oldham, lectures here to-morrow afternoon. Clayton's funeral sermon is to be preached on the Sunday following. MANCHESTER .- Dr. M'Douall lectures on

the three next Monday evenings in Tib-street.

M'DOUALL'S CHARTIST AND REPUBLICAN JOURNAL. On Saturday, the Third Day of April, 1841,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

WILL be Published by Mr. A. HEYWOOD Bookseller, &c., Oldham Street, Manchester. The size will be similar to Uastler's Fleet Papers, eight Pages, double Columns, and the Price will be One Pages. ONE PENNY.

Dr. P. M. M'Douall will edit and conduct the Journal. His patriotism, honesty, and courage will afford the best security to the Working Men for the future value and usefulness of the proposed Journal. as they stand upon the books. No person to be All those who may take an interest in the great Cause, and who are friendly towards Chartism and under one month, and to be in a state of good health; Republicanism, are requested to procure Subscribers, to pay one penny entrance. That each member pay and forward their Orders immediately to Mr. Heyone penny per werk for thirteen weeks, and one wood, Oldham-street, Manchester; to Mr. William

The issue of the numbers of the Journal will be limited according to the orders received. N.B. The Doctor intends confining his future exertions in the Cause, principally to Manchester and its Populous Neighbourhood, but will always be happy to lend his services in whatever Town or District they may be required. Manchester, March 3rd, 1841.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERMONS, BURY.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14th, 1841. Two sermons will be preached in the GARDEN-STREET LECTURE ROOM, BURY.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star,

WHEN COLLECTIONS WILL BE MADE IN AID OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL THERE

Services to commence at Half-past Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and at Six o'Clock in the Even-

Now Ready, Part I., Price Sixpence, of GEHENNA,

ITS MONARCH AND INHABITANTS. A DISSERTATION ON THE SITE, EXTENT, AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE KINGDOM OF

E MBRACING a great variety of Information respecting ITS MONARCH, (the Devil) the Nature, Manners, and Customs, of its Inhabitants; and many other topics, which have not been treated of before, by Ancient or Modern Authors: comorising also an account of A WONDERFUL VISION which the Author had in the Night Season, "when deep sleep falleth upon men." By JAMES NAPIER BAILEY.

Leeds: Printed and Published by Joshus Hobson, Market-street, Briggate; sold by Abel Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester; John Cleave, I, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London; and may be had of

DESTRUCTION OF IGNORANCIA, ERROR, EVIL. AND MISERY. THE Inhabitants of SUNDERLAND, 8 nd the County

JAMES WILLIAMS, late Member of the Royal general Stationery.

Books, Periodicals, and Niewspapers, of all kinds,

expeditiously executed. N.B. The Partnership! itherto subsisting between

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday le st. at Dewsbury, Mr. Thomas

Same day, at Dewsbury, Mr. Jacob Dickinson, clathier, to Miss Hannah Eastwood, both of Ossett. On Satur day last, at St. John's church, Wakefield Mr. Rie lard Lee, stonemason, Huddersfield, to Miss Sw ah Deaving, of Wakefield.

DEATHS.

support the turn-outs, and recommending firmness and perseverance.

CLAYTON.—Ancient Foresters.—On Shrove Monday, the members of Court 553, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, held their anniversary, at the house of Mr. George Knight, the Black Bull Inn, in Clayton, when a most splendid dinner was provided.

PEOVIL. (Somersetshire.)—A spirited pulping.

Varieties.

THE SAVAGE STATE.-Voltaire having read Rouseean's paradoxical eulogy of the savage state, with dry irony remarked, that it was so seductively written, that it really tempted a man to walk on al fours after reading it.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.-A poor woman, said to be gotten summut tied up in her pocket handkerchief." GRACE MAL A-PROPOS .- A milliner's apprentice, about to wait upon a Duchess, was fearful of committing some error in her deportment. She therefore consulted a friend as to the manner in which she should consult this great personage, and was told that, on going before the Duchess, she was to say her Grace, and so on. Accordingly, away went the girl, and on being introduced, after a very low curresy, she said, "For what I am going to receive, the Lord make me truly thankful." To which the Duchess answered, "Amen!"

A Wag, in the pit of Covent Garden, a few nights agn, when it was excessively crowded, having no seat, played off an amusing joke on the audience. · Lord Cardigan is in a private box," he exclaimed, "I insist that he shall leave the house!" The pit rose to see the notorious Peer; the way edged himself into a seat, and was comfortable for the looked as suspicious as blacklegs calculating the longremainder of the evening. Lord Cardigan, it is looked as suspicious as blacklegs calculating the long-odds. The most unenlightened might see that the almost unnecessary to add, was not in the house.

cent American paper, that a bill had been passed by within the House: but the business of the people, has 144 to 92, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, the it begun yet? or when begun, will it receive the same object of which was to repeal that portion of the attention? * * * The business of the people marriage act prohibiting the intermarriage between has not begun yet. This anxious week has been, after blacks and whites. According to the paper, the all, nothing more than the first faction-fight of the measure was advocated on the ground that such session. The speeches during the debate on the Irish marriages, when they did occur, were "matters of Registration Bill do not seem to indicate any nearer taste, as much as the choice of a black or white ribbon for a bornet."

A HOPEFUL BABR.-A fellow had grown so tall that he could not stand out of doors, and said to be personal spleen. Sheil pecked at Graham, and Peel at so thin in the face, that there could but one person Russell, after this fashion; but these were single comlook at him at a time.

Use is Everything .- An elderly gentleman travelling in a stage ceach was amused by the constant fire of words kept up by two ladies. One of them at last kindly enquired, if their conversation did not make his head ache? when he answered, with a great deal of naivete, "No, madam, I have been married twenty-eight years."

THE Poer Campbell is stated to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of threescore and ten, expends during his life as much time in the act of shaving as would have sufficed for learning seven languages.

" WHO SHALL decide when doctors disagree ! In recommendation is, "Murder away, and welcome nounced. -the more the merrier." Truly a perplexing But the people's business has yet to begin: when

LITTLE THINGS amuse weak minds—hence the amusement some people derive from speaking and speculating on the astonishing precocity of the Anglo-German infant.

A. B. C .- TO BE SUNG OR SAID IN ALL NATIONAL SCHOULS. AIR-A was an archer.

A was PRINCE ALBERT, to Britons most dear: B was a bishop, with thousands a-year; C was a coursier, who wanted a place; D was a D. D., and had a red face; E was an earl, of the high Tory crew; was a fidgler, and rich as a Jew G was a gambler, high in the State; H was a horse-jockey, equally great; I was an inn-keeper, fat once, now lean; I was a jumper, and jumped for the Queen; K was a king, with small work and great pay; L was a lab'rer, on sixpence a day; M was a minister, chose for his birth; N was a nobody, raised for his worth; O was an officer, plastered with lace; P was a parson, all goodness and grace; Q was a quen, far renowned for her stable; R was a Radical, willing, not able; S was a singer, Italian and rich; T was a tradesman, and died in a ditch U was an usher, and carried a stick;* V was Van Anburgh, the joy of Queen Vic; W was a Whig, whom we'll leave in his glory; X the ex-Premier, who strove for victory; Y was a yeoman of the true Tory sort;

Z was a zuny, attached to the Court. * For instance, Usher of the Black Rod, Gold Stick, &c. Query-Has Lord Hill's office any analogy with that indicated by the gilded stick alopted as a sign by nightm- nand chimney-sweepers? One or our daily contemporaries, speaking of the "interesting situation" of the Queen, "corgratulates the country on the auspicious event." What there is for congramulation, we leave that multitudinous personage, John Ball, to desermine; for our own parts, we look upon every fresh Royal charge as a charge that can be ill aff arced in these times, and as an additional abridgment of the comforts of the labouring classes !

A FRENCH author aptly remarks that the English practise it abroad; and this upon the principle of giving freedom to the blacks in the West Indies and enslaving the whites in England!

IMMEDIATELY on the arrival of "the Royal West Weeky Dispatch. Pennard cheese" at Buckingham Palace, the Queen signified a wish as soon as she had seen it, to have a Welsh rabble made of a portion of it, in the hope that it might assist in certain concerved notions relating to a future Prince of Wales! Kings and Queens have a divine right to indulge in supersit-

THE JOKE played off upon the Lord Mayor by Melbourne at the Mansien-house banquet, the other day, has been much commented upon both cast and west of Temple-bar. Everybody knows that the worthy Lord Mayor keeps what is called an oil shop, and deals largely in every description of thing usually sold by tradesmen of the kind, so that when the Premier called his civic leruship his "worthy sud

himself of the privileges of free trade, to attempt an opposition in the article of soap!

for the accommodation of Prince Albert's broad and an unsuccessful war, can alone convince the French of the most appalling nature, during the reading of a contract with them to take goods, you are liable to obtaining money and goods to the amount of £13, mares and hunters, are progressing much to his of the impolicy or hop-lessness of these schemes; and him to desist; bowever, he continued for some time longer this war is put off, the better, in our opinion. Royal eye most prosperously. The Honger to go on under the longer this war is put off, the better, in our opinion. Royal eye most prosperously. The Honger to give the some prosperously. This case was one of importance, and as Mr. For the true rival and antagonist of France is Germany when he continued by saying, "This Gatley might not have understood the law, they feit and Colone! Wemyss have just reported to the many; and Germany gains more in strength and is what you are bringing upon us—this is what the bound, in justice to all parties, to impose such a Prince, after careful inspection, that all the Royal will have their opinion of the offence.

great deal of trouble, and complained that her soul rejoined the facetions physician.

that no reward can be too great, from either man or up for her exiguity of territory, makes soldlers of her or the production of any, or without any proper recombined that no reward can be too great, from either man or up for her exiguity of territory, makes soldlers of her or the production of any, or without any proper recombined that once close and easy, a boot that entire population. To be sare she has managed this so mendation; without even seeing him, and when he public offence, the whole must go to the treasurer of the county.

Loss of Life by Fire.—By returns from the city of the county.

Loss of Life by Fire.—By returns from the city of the county. it is well known, lamed himself from his pinchings professions, commerce, and other civil avocations covered that he was actually insane, and had not been to look well to Laura. What Homer says of the require. In some cases one year, in others two years' in his office many days when he fell down in a fit, to well-booted Greeks, is would be needless to advert actual service in the camp suffices. But out of a popu- which he had been subject, and had to be wrapped in to. What Horace rays about large-looking feet, lation of 14,009,600, Russia has a paid army of 120,000 blankets and packed off to his mother at Sheffield. I every scholar knows. It was one of the greatest men, which, at the sound of a trumpet, can be raised state this in order to show more clearly that you are in comforts of Lazarillo de Termes to be free from all to 550,000 men. responsibility as to the look of his upper leathers.

With such an example on her frontier, and with such law, for under it I defy you to show one single instance (How the hearty rogue laughed at the incapacity of a military organisation possessed by a power which where a lunatic was placed over the same inmates of a bootmakers and the vanity of boot-wearers, whom holds the greater part of the provinces that France workhouse; under the old system there never was any he counselled to have their feet fairly "pared" withdesires to recover, it was but natural to expect, the difficulty to find some and active efficers to place in such our much ado!) Nero's solitary friend was the shoe: moment military ideas and a military party come to presiduations; but now the thing had changed, and such

41 Let firm, well-hammered soles, protect thy feet

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide. Bach stone will wrench the unwary step aside; The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein, The cracking joint unhinge, or ankle sprain; And when too short the modest shoes are worn.

You'll judge the seasons by your shooting corn. Truly, an awful method of judging the seasons. On the other hand, old Chaucer paints the reverse of the picture in these soothing lines; which may be the picture in these soothing lines; which may be and about 3 per cent for each succeeding year is to be will they were complished proof of which he would state, that now the comadvantages of an accomplished shoemaker. The god of love is giving sundry recommendations to the poet, and among the first is a due attention to the appearance of his feet:

" Of shoon and bootes newand fair Look at the least thou have a pair And that they fit so fetously [properly] That these rude men may utterly Marvle, sith that they sit so plain [close] HOW THEY COME ON AND OFF AGAIN."

pair of Bouls! The tortural street-walker of Gay tary in Algiers can be put a stop to. marvels, as the light-stepping dandy of Chaucer | One result of French armaments will doubtless be

Spirit of the Press.

THE FIRST FACTION-FIGHT OF THE SEF, SION "IN FOR ANOTHER YEAR." The fifth week of the session is over: What has been

The first four weeks were characterized by listless idleness. In the course of that time the House of ninety years of age, was waiting outside the doors Commons held fifteen meetings, averaging somewhat of the Cheltenham Thestre two hours before their less than six hours each, counting from four o'clock, opening, having walked eight miles to see Jane the nominal hour of meeting. The Committee sittings Shore. Mrs. M'Gibbon, who was to have enacted have scarcely begun yet. Praring has been frequent, the heroine, deeming such devotion to the drama and the unaunounced abserce of Members still more madness, asked her dresser, who narrated the cir- frequent. The slovenly manner in which the routine cumstance, if the poor creature had her intellects. business of the House is conducted renders it impos-I don't know, ma'am, ' said the girl, "she's sible for even Members to say what progress has been made in the indispensible work of the session. One or two Committees have been named, one or two bills have been introduced, one or two have been allowed to be introduced. Four weeks have been wasted by our Representatives since their meeting, much in the same way that boys waste the first hour or two on returning to school after the holydays, listlessly fingering their dictionaries, maps, and copy-books, unable to muster courage to resume their tasks. Our overgrown schoolboys of the Legislature have evidently no very hard taskmaster over them: the public is but an indifferent

pedagogue. On Monday last the scene changed. "Oh, then and there was mustering in bot haste." For four successive evenings early and crowded sittings were protracted till far in the night. Speeches of immeasurable length were delivered. Members of both parties gathered within the House to cheer their friends and hoot their opponents; and out of the House-in the daytimebusiness of the session had begun at last. The business A MERE MATTER OF TASTR-It is stated in a re- of the session !- true, the business of the partisans approximation of parties. They consist chiefly of the staple material-"you, who now say this, formerly said that." But they were little more than ebuli tions of bats. There was nothing of the hurling of a personality by a whole party against a whole party, which used in 1830 and 1835 to be effected by the cheers en masse which accompanied a home hrust. The prevailing tone on both sides was more guarded than formerly. The Ministerialists seemed to have an awkward consciousness that they hold their seats on and around the

Treasury-bench on sufferance, and the Opposition that a premature storming of that citadel might be dangerous. Meanwhile, the Whigs are in high feather. While the debate lasted they were anxious and gloomy, but now they are smirking and shaking hands at every corner—"We are in for another year." When that meeting, Mr. Pitkethly deemed it his duty to call year is at end, perhaps the chapter of accidents may the attention of the Board to certain circumstances conagain befriend them: why damp the joy of the present the Lord's nouse the doctrine laid down is, "Thou by gloomy conjectures as to the future? For one day of the Union, both as it affects the ratepayers, and also shalt do no murder !" In the House of Lords the the cismal word "dissolution" has not been pro-

will it begin !- Spectator.

REMORSELESS OPPRESSION: INPANT

LABOUR IN FACTORIES. We have long deplored the fate of the unfortunate mittee, in 1832, for regulating infant labour in factoslaves. The wars which ambition causes produce particle of mercy or benevolenco.

that system, who would sacrifice the comforts, the houseless wanderers, houseless vagrants, liable at any to part payment in stuff, he made three propositions health, the morals of a whole people, to enable a few moment to be sent to the treadmill, and thus the poor to them; first, that they should set up to the debts individuals to become possessed of riches which they artisans of England are driven to madness, desperation, they owed him one-third of their wages; or that he will not diffuse and cannot erjoy. Possibly the very and despair. persons who annually destroy in this country a number of children by the premature and unwholesome labours of our factories, would shudder on reading an account of a Carthaginian sterifice of children to Moloch; yet in what do our infant offerings to Mammon differ from people boast of their independence at home, but the Pagan oblations of the young and innocent upon the altars of an angry deity !- in what, save the mode and instrumentality by which the sacrifice is performed,

> FRANCE, AND THE WARLIKE ARRANGE MENTS OF THE CONTINENT.

IT HUST BE gratifying to know that the extensive combination of circumstances, to permit their recover- clearly the intention of the framers of the Bill.

civil occupations. Of the 80,000 actually levied, not more than 65,000 become soldiers; but 5,000 are to be many had been converted by the impositions effected vigour, they were at all times ready to hear any just him in the bowels. She has been committed for life there. deducted. The term of service being for eight years, eighty years of age, all but blind, and boules diseased, plaint had been so made, the Guardians had potione-half being sent home as a reserve after four years, to labour on the highways for the mere pittance they gioned the Commissioners (without whose sauction the result will be that France, after eight years' durareceived for breaking stones on the highways. Mr. P. they had no power to make alterations) for an intion of her new system, will have an active and paid implored them to desist from their ruinous course, and crease of four ounces of rice-pudding for their army of 430,000 men, with a reserve of 120,000. save themselves from the ruin, which, if they did not dinners, and also one ounce of bread and one ounce Marshal Soult, indeed, speaks as if the whole 80,000 retreat, must come upon them. He then moved "That of cheese. The men, after being cautioned by Caplived and became soldiers, and as if there were no deductions. This would make 320,000 troops receiving pay, and 320,000 in reserve; but with the deductions | designations of the thirty-four townships which form that the French statistical accounts themselves indicate, their army will not be more than is above indicated-How perifect the definition of an exquisitely perfect | nay, it will not be so much, unless the mertality of mili-

and these she wastes and weakens the more she extends her army and her military expences.

feel it more and mere each day. Their Ministers have question at all; the votes were taken down as follows:announced to them that railroads, canals, public works, and improvements must stop. The greatest difficulty is experienced about a loan. Without the war-cry, France would have got money from England to complete her railroads and public works. Now, she will not get a maravedi, whilst capital of her own she has comparatively none. She has ample revenue, but nothing more, and she must probably re-establish the odious tax upon boissons, which was taken off by popular acciamation in 1830.

The effect of the presentidle war-cry in France will thus be to fling the country back some twenty years in every path by which nations progress. Fortunate, indeed, it is, that as nations advance in wealth, civilization, and real power, military efforts become more irksome, more encrous, and more intolerable. To the Russian serf, or the Bohemian peasant, the conscription is no great evil. To the Norman peasant it is death. The mortality amongst French conscripts from mere nestalgre is enormous, and that tax on man's life and time has been doubled in France by late events. The French, too, must feed and pay their army better, if they intend to keep one. The mortality of Franch soldiers in peaceful garrisons is double the mortality of civilians. They talk of employing soldiers on public works; but a French soldier is not able to do half the work of a French peasant, because he is underfed. Such a system cannot endure; and the French will find even the keeping up of their present army a much more expensive thing than they have hither to found it. In the smaller states of Europe, the mania of directing all attention and effort to military preparations is even more conspicuous than in the larger ones. The King of Piedmont, for example, has doubled his army, proposed to compy the passes of the Alps, Charles Albert declared he would oppose by arms the entrance of the Austrian army, and he spoke in defiance to France. In Spain, also, the great question is the army. | place, short-hand writer. being able to reduce the force. The press of Madrid has taken up the question, and one writer seriously proposes settling a portion of the army on some of the waste Government lands, and forming military colonies, as Sweden did with such success, and as Russia is doing. -Correspondent of the Emaminer.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HUDDERSFIELD POUR LAW UNION.

The following report was, communicated to us last week, but, in consequence of the many demands on our space, we were compelled to delay its insertion until this week, and we call the attention of our readers to the facts adverted to.

In the Bastile Room, at Huddersfield, at a recent nected with the present method of doing the business the victims of the system. He said, at the urgent desire of a numerous body of ratepaying inhabitants, I have often been urged to bring forward the motion which has just been read from the notice book. I bring this motion before you with greater confidence, because the subject which has just occupied the attention of the Beard, must have impressed you all present with a firm conviction that even so far as you have gone, you have involved yourselves in the greatest children doemed to the toil and tortures of the factory difficulties, added to the ruinous additional expenditure sistem. The evidence taken before the Select Com- which you find it impossible to meet, while some townships owe large amounts to the Union of Huddersries, shows that Mr. Sadler's statements in the House field. They had, in order to get money, been driven of Commons relative to the pernicious effects of the to the alternative of signing cheques, or things called factory system upon the health and habits of the chit- cheques, at twenty-eight days' date, thus breaking the dren of the peor, were not only exaggerated, but fell law, and defrauding the revenue; and surely that was far short of the melancholy truth. It will appear in. a strong reason why we should desist, and revert to credible, hereafter, that such a system, notwithstanding that good old law, the forty-third of Elizabeth, the brasted civilization and morality of England, could which could be carried out with justice to the —At the Town Hall, Sheffield, a few days ago, ever have existed in the very heart of this Christian rich as well as to the poor. He brought forward Mr. Thos. Gatley, of that place, file manufacturer, land, and that the sufferings which it inflicted upon so that motion with the greatest pleasure, because appeared to answer to three informations preferred many thousands of the most helpless of our fellow-crea- he knew that ninety-nine out of every one against him by his workmen, for paying their wages three should have been so long unnoticed, while British hundred of the inhabitants of this place were most in goods instead of money. The first case called philanthropy flew to all quarters of the globe—travers—in anxious for the consummation of the subject of this upon was that of Wm. Rhodes, who deposed that he ing oceans and deserts—braving the hurricane and the motion, and that the tatepayers of the different town—was obliged to set up seven shillings out of every possilence to release the captive from his chains, to ships might have the management of their own money pound he earned to pay for stuff. On the 4th of strike the scourge from the hand of remorseless op. and their own poor; because the poor were in a state November last, he was obliged to take three and a pression, and vindicate the insulted rights of humanity. of alarm. Knowing, as they did, the cruelties which half yards of woolien cloth, for which Gatley asked When the children of Israel were appressed the task. Were inflicted on the poor in Bastiles, they, feeling that 40s. per yard, but agreed to take 35s. per yard. masters were strangers to the lineage and religion of the pressure of the times was drawing them nearer to Rhodes afterwards sold the whole piece for 33-. their victim; but in Christian England the oppressors a state of pauperism daily, and with the prospect which it was sworn was its full worth. A solicitor

cts of a free state-both believers in a religion of stant terror to the halt, the lame, the blind, and the for the complainant, said he should press for a conmercy! But cupidity creates tyrants as poverty makes impotent, and horrifying to every one possessing one viction in each of the three cases in which informadrexiful chamities to mankind. The sordid spirit of Because where the law is in full force, if any starving informations from every man in Mr. Gatley's employ,

bayonet and grape shot, but it has its exterminating but must submit to go into the house, and be torn asunno further informations should be laid. Mr. Gatley or by the schoolmaster-serjeant, with the date of sectructive process. The infection of physical in is either taken by the landlord for rent, or sold by the but he had his eyes and ears about him, and he had firmity and moral debasement upon myria's of the in.

Union, and placed to the general fund, and when, if been led into this course by the example of others.

The Thames frigate, which has been lately confirmity and moral debasement upon myria's of the in. fant poor of England, is among the deplorable results they are able and fortunate enough to get work out, It was not his own inclination, for he had always for which the country has to thank the upholders of they have no home to which to return, and so become detested the system. When his workmen consented

punished the perpetrators of crucities not so great as dered himself amenable to a law that he was not had been scouted when brought before this Board. | aware of .-Mr. Bagshawe: The illegality of the paythe rate-payers, and the same houses which formerly to a man with his eyes and cars open, and it is an were houses of refuge are turned by the new and hellish extraordinary circumstance that the cloth you and the more pretracted nature of the suffering? scheme into the worst of prisons. By referring to evi- charged 35s. a yard should be worth only 11s. 6d.dence taken before a committee of the Peers of Eng- Mr. Gatley said he was not a dealer in these things, land, it would be seen that the immates of a Bastile and charged according to the price they cost him. after the surgeon of the bouse had remonstrated with Mr. Palfreyman said he could have proved, in one of the surgeon) that he had no right to interfere with the shewing that he was not ignorant. - Mr. Bagshawe It must be a subject of surprise, as well as regret, to dictary, that his duty was to attend to those that said the plea of ignorance could not be entertained. find that the result of five and twenty years' peace has were sick only; and in this course did those Guardians They could not suppose that any master could be been to produce in almost every European state a more go forward, until disease arrived at such a height that ignorant on this subject.—Mr. Alderson concurred military organization than has ever hitherto taken they themselves dared not to enter the house, for fear in this.—Mr. Bagshawe said, if the defendant would place in modern times. The war which lasted from 1792 of infection, until they had gruelled them, contrary to shew them his invoices from the manufacturers of fessor Dienienbach, which is exciting general attento 1815 was so favourable to the French during the the remonstrances of the surgeon, and crammed them Leeds, he thought they would not justify the out- tion at Berlin. He has discovered a method for the the remonstrances of the surgeon, and crammed them greater part of that time, and their reverses were owing personal obstinacy of their chief, that instead of deriving in from the result of that struzzle a conviction that it is anwiss and impossible for them to dominate over the is anwiss and impossible for them to dominate over the instances of the surgeon, and crammed them are crammed them and crammed them to the surgeon, and crammed them together, with five and even seven in one bed, and the rageous price he had charged.—Mr. Gatley said he did not buy from manufacturers. He made exchanges which is said to have been in all the instances in with hawkers.—Mr. Bagshawe: Don't you get it from regular houses i—Mr. Gatley said he while they stood at their meals; and in bed the evacuations were to the extent of eight and ten in one list anwiss and impossible for them to dominate over the having stolar goods, and may get them. excellent friend," some doubt arcse in the minds of rest of Europe, or extend their empire beyond the lay in an indescribable puddle, and died off like rotten man be buying stolen goods, and may get them he mouth, and his remedy of course consists in the many whether the noble Viscount was not availing limits filled by their own race and tongue, the French sheep so that, by this wholesale new system of murder, cheaper still.—Mr. Gatley wished to speak again. remain, on the contrary, in the conviction that it re- they rid themselves of numerous paupers, and reduced —Mr. Bagchawe said, I think you had better not.—quires no signific effort, and no more than a happy the expenditure by more than £4,000, and this was hir. Gatley said he had understood that when work-

Prince, after careful inspection, that all the Royal are in the Royal stad are in an "interesting french can gain in twenty. During the last ten deplore as the fate which their fellow creatures are now situation."

Situation."

A coord would read are in an "interesting french can gain in twenty. During the last ten deplore as the fate which their fellow creatures are now for the case they had heard, they imposed a penalty strated on the case they had heard, they had heard the case they had heard the case th communications between different parts of the country, ignorance, and that you may have an opportunity to hoped would not again transgres, for if another great deal or trouble, and compeaned that her son had swallowed a penny. "Pray maiam," said the doctor, "was it a counterfeit!" "No Sir, certainly note;" was the reply. "The superiority of the start of all other rate is undenbted as to physical strength. In one respect Russia has not the spart of all other compeaned that her son in compeaned that her son hoped would not again transgres, for if another hoped would not again transgres, for if another hoped would not again transgres, for if another convention took place, the minimum penalty would obtain the counterful parts of t one respect Russia has got the start of all other countries, and set them, it is to be feired, a fatal, at least most unfit persons to fill various offices, and in one instance, you appointed an officer without any credentials, requested the Bench to say how the penalties should be to reward can be too great. From either man of the source of the start of all other countries, and set them, it is to be feired, a fatal, at least most unfit persons to fill various offices, and in one instance, you appointed an officer without any credentials, requested the Bench to say how the penalties should be to great. a worse position than we ever were under the good old making slave who fixed wel; and we never had a doubt that it was he whe, in return for the Emperor's grateful kindness, strewed his tour twn Gaysays, in lines that our twn Gaysays, in lines that who fixed well; and we never had a doubt that it was he whe, in return for the Emperor's grateful kindness, strewed his tour twn Gaysays, in lines that of the pounds and an illitary party came to predict the following like the Ru-sian system individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The individuals scouted the following day in majority was swelled by five of white the pond, when the former unfortunately would be introduced the come from the flustery days and an into the pond, when the former unfortunately would be introduced the pond, and such individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The doubt them to the pond, when the former unfortunately would be introduced the pond, and such individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The doubt them to the pond, when the former unfortunately would be introduced the pond, and such individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The doubt them to the pond, when the former unfortunately would be introduced the pond, and such individuals scouted the officers and the system also. The doubt them to the pond, was swelled by vio of "the tribe of Grey, recent description that it was their right to associate. He would dectare their continuous that the purpose." Mr.

In the first menters nave of the pond, and such for that purpose." Mr.

In the following day and in the following day in inconvenience to the paupers, who were really able, and the following day in inconvenience to the paupers, who were really able, and the thirty-two of the the bought they should dectare their continuous that the following day in inconvenience to the paupers, who were really able, and the three of the real victions, the theory that the following day in inconvenience to the paupers. The thirty-three milions of the th nisation of France. The thirty-three millions of French much as tweive miles to be buffetted by the understrap-Through freezing snowes, and rains, and soaking gave, about ten years back, about 288,000 young men pers, and sent back again with empty belies, and Last week eleven men, who had been previously of twenty years of age, and consequently inscribed on without even being permitted to go before the board. the lists of conscription. Of these, in 1831, about The guardians too had complained heavily of the great were brought up to the Petty Sessions for judgment. 80,000 were rejected as unat, from physical causes and individual expence and inconvenience of attending A man, who was considered to be the ringleader, want of height, to make soldiers. Thus, if the portion every week at so great a distance, and the great having been previously sentenced to twenty-one days' of the male population, aged twenty, be divided into additional expence incurred by what was generally imprisoment, the Vice-Chairman of the Guardians, vent the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor the prisoner's husband from turning his (prose- of the table-blade grinders). taken and made soldiers of, and three-sevenths left to and other burdens which were making those who were the Guardians were determined to suppress any thing

the Huddersfield Union."

formidable by the flourishing state of her finances, do business in such a state. He was stopped on his way, and pressed into it again. Mr. P. said the Chairman not having voted in the first instance, and arrange the M'Leod dispute with the United States. that they had eight Roman Catholic prelates enhaving given his decision, could not vote on the ON AND AFTER Monday, the 1st of March, the rolled, 700 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population, 100 of the Catholic clergy, and of the population of the Catholic clergy, and the population of the population The French are beginning to feel this, and they will having given his decision, could not vote on the

For the motion. For the amendoient. Neutral. Mr. Cockilia Mr. Maxfield Mr. Pitkethley Mr. Bull Briggs Mr. Littlewood Mr. Whitworth Mr. Bottomley Mr. R. Wrigley in the metropolis. Mr. Peppleton Mr. W. Batley Mr. Pogson Mr. J. Batley Mr. Clarke Mr. Tinker Mr. Stevenson Mr. Sykes. Mr. Senior. It was then moved that the votes be added to the

resolution, and that both be transmitted to the Com-

missioners forthwith. Mr. Joseph Batley had a notice on the books for the giving up of Burley workhouse, and for the enlargement of Almonbury workhouse. He said he would postpone his motion, as he understood that the people of Aldmonbury would not lay out the money, and he did not think the state of their finances would justify them in any extra outlay. Truly that is the case, when they cannot have their cheques discounted without breaking the law, and defrauding the owners by drawing a bill at twenty-eight days' date, and falsely calling them cheques.

* When the names were to be taken down, he wanted to vote for the motion; this was not allowed !

Local and General Untelligence.

LEEDS. —ELECTION OF AUDITORS. &c. -On Monday last, the annual election of Auditors, Revising Assessors, and Ward Assessors, for this borough, and has showed a great deal of spirit. When Austria for the ensuing year, took place, when the following

> Auditors .- Mr. Matthew Johnson, Woodhouselane, merchaut; Mr. John Beckwith, Hanover- known to be infinitely greater. WARD ASSESSORS.

Mill Hill .- Mr. James Gilston, Merrion-street, woollen-draper; Mr. Thompson Clarkson, Briggate. tallow-chandler. West .- Mr. Thomas Tennant, Little Woodhouse, gentleman; Mr. Thomas Tilney, Wellington-street, stonemason.

North West .- Mr. Edward King, Grove-terrace, wool merchant; Mr. John Leadman, Queen-square, gentleman. North.-Mr. Thomas Simpson, North-street, painter; Mr. William Mawson, Camp-road, stationer.

North East-Mr. John Mawson, Burmantofts. manufacturing chemist; Mr. Edward Waiker, Burmautofts, maltster. East.-Mr. Horatio Wood, Hill-house place,

solicitor; Mr. William Heywood, Wheeler-street, pawabroker. Kirkgate.-Mr. William Kottlewell, Kingstonplace, draper; Mr. William Middleton, St. George'sterrace, solicitor.

South.-Mr. Hutchinson Gresham, Hunslet lane, pawnbroker; Mr. Thomas Robinson, Chapei-allerton, solicitor, Hunslet.—Mr. Samuel Walker, jun., Chapel-street, maitster; Mr. Stephen Chappell, Leeds-pottery, Hunslet; earthenware manufacturer. Holbeck .- Mr. Roger Shackleton, Holbeck-lane,

corn miller; Mr. William Greaves, Holbeck-lane, chemist. Bramley .- Mr. John Waite, Bramiey, gentleman: Mr. John Walker, Armley-moor, cloth manu-

Headingley .- Mr. Edward John Tcale, Queensquare, Leeds, solicitor; Mr. George Howson, Headingley, gentleman.

and the oppressed are of the one race—the one nation— of a Bastile before their eyes, had a just alarm.

Some of the same colour and the same creed—both the sub
Because those abodes of misery and wee were a conplainant's evidence. Mr. Luke Palfreyman, solicitor, tions had been laid; he could bring forward similar

should stint them; or that part of them should be Because we have before us the case of the Eton work- discharged. He had erred through a feeling of house, where a Rev. Gentleman, to his honour, had compassion for his men, not desiring to throw them taken up the defence of the poor, and exposed and out of employment, and he was sorry he had ren-Because the gates of the poor-houses are shut against ment of wages in goods could scarcely be unknown

the Guardians, that they (the Guardians) had told him the other cases, a conversation with the defendant, IT HUST BE gratifying to know that the extensive combination of circumstances, to permit their recover-alterations now in progress at Cumberland-lodge, ingitier accordancy and empire, at least of 1803 Another, Mr. P. then gave other extracts from the evidence, to law.—Mr. Palfreyman—If you say that you made

> FATAL EFFECTS OF A FROLIC.—In the evening of owing to their parents leaving them alone in a room Wednesday the 24th, a party was drinking together with a fire in it. The greater number were the at the public-house, at Old Romney, when a bet offspring of the working and poor classes of was laid about running 20 rods. Two of the party, society, whose business takes them from their named Randall and Huggett, accepted the bet, and houses.
>
> proceeded to execute their task. The goal was a lighted candle in a lantern, which in a frolic had been first placed, or afterwards removed, to the opposite side of a pond. Both Randall and Huggett

Successful Insurrection in a Workhouse .convicted of insubordination in the Cambridge Union, the so-called Hudderfield Poor Law Union be divided tain Purchas in a very able and feeling munner, into thirty-four unions, and be named according to the were discharged!!!"—Weekly Dispatch.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE DUBLIN BANK .- Very con-Mr. Batley moved as an amendment, "That siderable excitement was created on Thursday, the for being concerned in stealing his furniture. The the reduction of prices, the producer was not been taken into considerable excitement was created on Thursday, the for being concerned in stealing his furniture. The the reduction of prices, the producer was not been taken into considerable excitement was created on Thursday, the for being concerned in stealing his furniture. it be taken into consideration that day six 25th ult., in consequence of a rumour which gained defendant, however, instead of making any reply to litted. The resolution was carried unanimously. months," which being seconded by Mr. Bull general credence, that the Bank of Iroland had the charge, immediately commenced a most violent committee was then appointed, and it was resolved. Briggs, on a show of hands being called for by the been robbed the night before. It appears that a strack on the complainant, whom he beat about the that a report of the proceedings of the meeting be Chairman, there appeared for the greendment to do so was made that a report of the proceedings of the meeting be passes him, how ever those boots "come on and cfi daring attempt to do so was made. The strong to this passage, Mr. Devlin justify character. We it as descriptive of the perfection of the perfection of the proceedings of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked doors of one of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked justify character. We it as descriptive of the perfection of the perfection of the proceedings of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked doors of one of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked for the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked doors of one of the illjustify character. We it as descriptive of the perfection of the proceedings of the proceedings of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked doors of one of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to Mr. Ward, M. P., requesting him cares of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to multitary force of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to Mr. Ward, M. P., requesting him cares of one of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to multitary force of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to multitary force of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to multitary force of the motion, eight. The Multhusian crew tooked to the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which first the down, and told the Chairman that if he would make the complete of them. It was also response to the complete of the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which for the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which for the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which for the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which for the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which is fully to watch any proceedings which is the proceedings of the proceedings of the motion, it is a descriptive of the proceedings of the motion, it is a descriptive of the proceedings of the motion, it is a descriptive of the motion, eight to watch any proceedings which is a strong that the complete of the motion of the motion of t poet's three is almost hopeless of achievements in the present, when certainly, notwithstanding all the late improvements, it is only the best darer why is the minimum. France, therefore, need not, and cannot, claim men. France, therefore, need not, and cannot, claim men. France, therefore, need not, and cannot, claim would take the votes down, but the confusion was been which is involved in mystery.

Was given, that the complainant's head and face form the committee of them. It was also less that the would managed to secret finiseit in the claim to the thirty be taken town, and told the Chairman that if he would day, but there were inner doors which resisted the wore very much cut, owing to the maintreatment that the report of the meeting be transmitted to the confusion was inflicted by the defendant, who was fined £3, and leading journals of the manufacturing districts. All held, but no light was thrown upon this affair, which is involved in mystery.

The Chairman declined to vote, but inflicted by the defendant, who was fined £3, and held, but no light was thrown upon this affair, which is involved in mystery.

The Chairman declined to vote, but inflicted by the defendant, who was fined £3, and held, but no light was thrown upon this affair, which is involved in mystery.

IT HAS BEEN rumoured in Paris that the French Cabinet was disposed to offer its meditation to Secretary to the General Temperance Society, stated foot toll at Waterloo Bridge will be one halfpenny

THE GOLDSWITHS' COMPANY have sent a donation of ten pounds to the poor box of every police office

MR. WHITTLE HARVEY.—It is reported that Mr. Whittle Harvey has intimated his intention of rethem into custody. He told them they had comtiring from the office of City Commissioner of Police.

THE CHAMBER OF PEERs has again gone over the mediately stopped a lady and gentleman, from law regulating the labour of children in manufac. whom they solicited alms. Witness immediately tories, which was discussed and almost passed last

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of elections have appointed March the 18th, for choosing from panel No. 1, the select committee to try the Sudbury election petitions. THE COLOSSAL LIKENESS of the Duke of Wellington. for the equestrian statue to be erected opposite

a gun taken at Waterloo. A PETITION to the Court of Common Council, praying for aid to the widows and orphans of Captain Hewitt and the crew of the Fairy, was referred to the finance committee amidst acclamations.

the entrance to Hyde Park, is said to be cast from

THE PROVEST of Eton vetoed the permission given by the head master to the two sens of Count Bathyany to study at Eton College, on the ground that they are Roman Catholics.

MILITARY DEATHS in France are represented as 22 in 1,000, while civilian deaths were only 131 in tion were made to the honorary secretary, the Rev. 1.000. The mortality of soldiers in Africa is spoken Mr. Packman, whose ears were always open to the of 28 75 in 1,000, but this must be incorrect, for it is

THE HERTFORDSHIRE magistrates met to appoint The revenue of that country is about 550 millions of rials to Albion-street, solicitor; Mr. Edward Bond, Springformer resolution for its adoption. An adjournformer resolution for its adoption. The defendants, with tears in their eyes,

ment sine die was, however, carried by 51 to 41,

apparel. The defendants, with tears in their eyes,

ment sine die was, however, carried by 51 to 41,

apparel. The defendants, with tears in their eyes,

apparel. The defendants apparel. The defendants apparel. The defendants apparel. which virtually reseinds the whole proceedings. ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .- A young man named Miles, has been committed to trial for robbing his employer, Mr. Richard Dunn, tailor, Golden-square, London. He had taken goods to the amount in

value of forty or fifty pounds. A PLAN OF THE Emperor Nicholas has been mentioned for modifying the Russian system of making nobility and rank depend on official place; and of creating a higher noblesse, with entails, &c., founded on landed property.

A HINT HAS BEEN thrown out to some independent member of the House of Commons to move in Par- C. Norton, for final examination. From the evidence liament for a return of the expense to the public of of a young woman, named Green, it appeared that the performance of the farce enacted in the trial of she went to live with the prisoner and his second Lord Cardigan.

Company in 1815, to the month of August, 1840, the shortly afterwards he began to solicit her favours, sum of £67,980 has been received by it as fees for and she consented to his wishes. Some time after licences to practise, being at the rate of £2,600 a the improper connection commenced, he discarded

The Courier Suisce asserts that a woman was day last month, and carried through the air a space him, she had learned that he had married the second wife, though his first was living. The prisoner, caught up by a hurricane in the canton of Uri, one of two leagues. Her body was found some days after

with all her bones broken! THERE IS NOW pending in the Arches Court a wished to contradict. On a former occasion, comproceeding against the Rev. Mr. Bruder, perpetual plainant had stated that she was not aware that his curate of Thames Dicton, charging him with intoxi-cation generally, and on specific occasions. The man, named Warner, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel. arguments are expected to occupy some days.

paper, with maker's name, and dated 1842. Per- Warner, and they had stopped there for two days, sons drawing up documents of importance should The night they removed there, they all four—namely, be carcial not to use any post dated paper, as it his first wife and Warner, and Green and himself may lead to unpleasant mistakes in future. | slept upon the same bed; so that it was ridiculous

1840, that it amounts to 443. Among the number could deny this fact!! Mr. Norton committed there is one surgeon, one barrister, one schoolmaster, the prisoner for trial. one magistrate, and about haif a dozen licensed vic-THE LATE FAILURE IN DUBLIN.-The Dublin

papers state that the liabilities of Alderman Perrin, the particulars of whose flight have already been alluded to, are variously estimated at from £100,000 to £50,000—the latter, it is supposed, being nearer to the mark.—Globe. A GENERAL ORDER has been issued from the Horse-

apply for them, and each man's name is to be disaccumulation does not destroy mankind indeed by the family dare to apply for relief they have no alternative. but, if he would promise to relinquish the promise to relinquish

verted to a convict hulk, and fitted up at Deptford, got aground on the "slip" close to the wharf, and was laid on her beam ends, with 300 convicts on board. The old convict ship, which has for so many years lain in the same place, has been lately broken FRIDAY NIGHT, about twelve o'clock, a diabolical

attempt was made in the town of Hammersmith. It appears that some blackguards—supposed to be of 2s. a week, and did not complain of illness. Edward of a bookseller, which they contrived should explode the could. He had known deceased for the last when they had left the place. It shattered the door, four months, during which time she had new and and demolished nearly 40 squares of glass in the shop and other windows.

JOHN FROST'S CELL.—The Monmouthshire Beacon states that an inquest has been held on a pensioner, who died in Monimouth Gaol, from fright at being conflued in the cell where John Frost was imprisoned He told the cook of the prison he should never see him again, before he was locked up for the night. The verdict of the jury was given in accordance with the facts.

THE GERMAN PAPERS mention a discovery of Pro-

A DECEIVER.—A cheesemonger, named Luke, of Church-street, Bethnal Green, London, was recently brought up at Worship-street Police-office, for from a young woman named Charlotte Eslam, under false pretences. His pretences were that he would marry her, but he has since married another female. llis letters to the young woman were read up. He was ordered to repay the young woman the amount she had advanced to him, by monthly instalments.

the body of Thomas Brown, aged fifty-eight, late life, it is proved, caused him to commit the melan-

sex, it appears that during the last twelve months no less than two hundred and forty-five children that might attach to Trades Unions, in consequence have been burnt to death in those districts, chiefly of the recent proceedings at Ashton, and to vindi-

THE Standard, following out its plan of rejecting the "alien" part of the House of Commens, the Irish Members, finds that Ministers have a British

Stabbing with the Knife.—Jane Hedditch, a only property, their labour." Mr. Makin seconded Frenchwoman, was brought before Mr. Jardine, at the motion. Mr. Harrison did not oppose Mr. Bow-street, on Friday, for final examination, charged Wardle's resolution, but thought that his was neceswith stabbing and wounding Thomas Day, a waiter, sary prior to it. Mr. Wardle had no objection to the with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. cutor's) brother's wife out of a room at the Red Lion

that about three weeks ago, his wife eloped with the defendant, after selling the whole of the furniture to a broker, and abandoning her children. On the following day complainant met his wife and the advantage of following day complainant met his wife and

AT A LATE meeting in Cork, Mr. Kennagh lation altogether not less than 4,647,000. DISTRESS IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY SO CALLED.

At Hatton Garden police office, within the last few days, two young men, who were nearly naked were charged with vagrancy. A police constable, No. 112 N, said that on Friday morning the prisoners accosted him on his beat, and implored him to take mitted no offence which would justify him in THE Right Hon. Sir Joseph Littledale, Knight, complying with their request, when one of the defendance bas been sworn of her Majesty's most honourable dants said that begging was a crime in the eye of the law, and he and his unfortunate companion imwhom they solicited aims. Without immediately took them to the station-house, and procured for them some nourishing food, of which they stood greatly in need. They were both in a very dreadful state of health. In answer to Mr. Combe, one of the defendants said, that he had been a patient in St. Thomas's Hospital, and was discharged as incurable he had also been in Whitechapel Union Workhouse, from which he had absconded because he had not enough to eat. For seven weeks he had been lying about the streets, but was now no longer able to wander about. The other defendant said, that three months ago he left Norwich in search of employ. ment, and he had since been in the open air seeking for food Mr. Combe said he really did not know what to do with the prisoners-a prison certainly was not a proper place for them. The unfortunate defendants here, in a heart-rending manner, supplicated the magistrate to commit them to prison. Mr. Mould, the clerk, humanely suggested to the worthy magistrate that they might possibly be procured an admittance into Greville-street Hospital, if applicawants of the poor, and who was ever ready to alleviate their sufferings. Mr. Combe agreed that that would be the most humane course, and he requested Inspector Jarvis, of the G division, to accompany expressed their gratitude. On arriving at the hospital they were immediately attended to, notwith standing the institution is crowded, and the funds very low. It was stated that the house surgeon was of opinion that one of the defendants would most likely have to remain under his care for a long time. CHARGE OF BIGARY AND SEDUCTION.-At Lambeth street police office, on Saturday, Joseph Norris,

a shoemaker by business, and a ranting preacher by profession, who has been in custody for weeks past, charged with the twofold offence of seduction and bigamy, was placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. ord Cardigau. wife. The prisoner at first expressed a great kind-FROM THE establishment of the Apothecaries ness for her, and taught her to read her Bible; but his second wife, and went to live with complainant at lodgings he had taken for her, but he soon got tired of, and deserted, her also. While living with when asked what he had to say to the charge, said that there was one part of the evidence which he Now, the fact was, that the first place he and Green We were shown, a few days since, some writing went to was the residence of his first wife and CHARTISM.—It appears from a summary of the was not aware of the terras upon which his former number of Chartists now in prison in England and wife lived. Indeed, his first wife was then present. Wales, or who had been from June, 1839, to June, and he felt satisfied that neither she nor Green DEATH THROUGH ACTUAL STARVATION -- DRIVAD OF

THE BASTILE.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M. P., at the Three Kings Tavern, Clerkenwell-close, on view of the body of Elizabeth East, aged 33, whose death was occasioned through actual starvation. Martha Daniels, miserable-looking object, deposed that she fived in Cock-yard, Turnmill-street, Clorkenwell; deceased lived in the same house, and had been cohabiting with a man named Holmes. Deceased used to sell guards for supplying bibles and prayer-books to the lucifers, and Holmes went about bone-picking, soldiers in the army. The supply, however, is to be which was also witness's occupation. On Monday confined to those who can read, and who actually afternoon last, deceased asked witness to go and sell for her a cap and apron, which she did, and got bought a small quantity of tea, and made a basinful for deceased. On Tuesday morning witness asked deceased, who was then lying on a mattress, how she was, to which she only replied, "Oh, dear."
Witness saw her no more alive, and about three hours afterwards was told that she was dead, which she found to be the fact. Witness did not know whether deceased had ever applied for relief from the parish, but was aware that she received none. Deceased was in great distress, oftentimes went for days together subsisting only on a little dry bread then lodged with him. About three weeks ago he told her she must shift for herself, and she went away. He saw no more of her till Friday last, when she came back to him. He advised her, as he had often done before, to apply to the workhouse; but she said, "Oh, no, no! I'll not go the workhouse while I can scrape a few halfpence by selling congreves." Deceased had nothing to eat that day, nor at any time previous to her death, she having no money, and he not having any thing to give her The man who rented the room, the last witness, and deceased (when she was there) all lived together. Mr. Wakley-" Is it possible? Then how is it that all you people, being in the same room, could see this poer woman starving!" Witness—"Wny, Sir, We are obliged to go about our own business, and forage for ourselves. I did not consider that she had any legal claim upon me." Mr. Wakley remarked that it was a very melancholy case. As far as they could learn, the deceased had had hat a basin of tea from the Friday till she did. The dece sed had been storved to death without any person being legally accountable. He considered the conduct of the witnesses to be exceedingly disgraceful, and could not discover the meaning of such a frightful state of society. Workhouses, since the passing of the New Poor Law Act, had become as much oreased as the Inquisition was in Spain.—The Jury, having expressed their full concurrence in what had fallen from the Coroner, returned the following verdict: That the deceased died from exhaustion, consequent on starvation, arising from her not having made application to the parish for relief, and from her refusal to go to the workhouse."

Mosaley's, the Old London Prentice, called by public placard, in consequence of the apprehension that Mr. O'Connell was preparing to propose some measure in Parliament to restrict the rights of the working classes to combine. Mr. Kirk was called to the chair, and stated that they had two objects in cate the right of working men to associate for their own protection. Mr. Wardle proposed-" That is was the opinion of the meeting that it was neves ary for the industrious classes to watch with vigilance any measures proposed in the Legislature to restrict their right to meet for the protection of their labour, generally their only property; at the same time they protested against any resert being had to acts of violence, of any kind, for that purpose." Mr. port Trades' Unions, as the only protection for their passing of Mr. Harrison's as the first resolution. It and Mr. Broadhead seconded and supported the All other classes had a separate interest. If there DESPERATE RUFFIANISM.—At Union Hall Police were lower wages, it did not benefit the employer. Office, on Saturday, John Elliott was charged with The competition reduced his profits also. But the committing a violent assault on Henry Blawer, under mere consuming classes, neither employers nor cmthe following circumstances. The complainant stated ployed, were benefitted by the competition of the following day complainant met his wife and her issuing worthless paper, while the country must bear paramour togother in the street, and immediately the loss of the metallic currency. While, therewent up for the purpose of giving him into custody fore, the unproductive consumer was benefitted by ceedings of their respective Unions secret.

SHEFFIELD TRADES' UNIONS -A numerous meeting

of delegates, from the various trades of the town, was held on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at Mr. Original Correspondence.

THE CAUSE OF O'CONNOR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

" A Patriot is the noblest work of God." POPE, with a slight alteration.

SIR,-For nine long months has the patriotic of Connor been immured within the dreamy dungeon for nine long months he has suffered every indignity and insult that a mean factious party could devise to crush a manly and noble spirit. The brightness and beauty d sammer passed away, but they passed unenjoyed by the captive in his cell; the cheerless winter has been sowly dragging on its course; it found, and it is leaving, our generous and sincere friend an oppressed prisoner; but, Sir, though the seasons change, though time flies orward, though matations occur in the political, as in the natural world, yet O'Connor is found in heart and soul the same—the same in resolution and in hope-trae to his principles and his promisesseations in the cause of right, and painfully anxious for the best interests of the people. Sir, I had the gratification of hearing Mr. O Connor, when on his trial at Work, for what is called "Libel;" I there saw him firm and erect in the dignity of truth, contesting, inch by inch, the disputed ground with the persecutors of his countrymen; I heard him launch the thunders of his elequence against the corrupt minions of the crown, and paint their characters with such fidelity, that even they shrunk from his frowns abashed and confused; I also had the pain of seeing him in the prison of the Queen's Bench, where he was suffering, mentally and bodily, from ill health; I heard the opinions of his to the enemy's camp, medical attendants, and I saw their certificates, staking

me to lay before you, and your readers.

the and a valued friend.

I remain, Your sincere admirer, and

Constant reader.

London, February 27th, 1841.

"NIDDLE CLASS UNION," AND MIDDLE CLASS PERSECUTION.

Edinburgh, February 22, 1841. Mr. O'Brien on the above subject, in continuation of his butters, with the address s of Collins and O'Neil, has it course of publication, and then my whether the

dle and working classes, if I saw any likelihood of a effect of breaking up his little establishment. He has of a cat, while they themselves permit men to be forreal and honest union. But I see no such prospect; nor told me much more; but you have heard enough. For tured to death? Or, how shall the Whigs, at a future is there, I am persuaded, any such intention on the the wise, verbum sat (a word is sufficient.) part of the originators of this scheme. True, their Poor B ..., of S ..., was literally two days by Sidmouth and Castlereagh? ostensible object is union, but their real object is disunion. without food when I last saw him as I passed through In pretending to unite with the working classes, they Preston about a fortnight before my trial. He told me Booker, and myself, were put on the tread mill, cononly seek to disunite the latter among themselves. a horrid tale! * * In fact, no good Indeed, they have, to a small extent, done so already. | man who remained true to his principles, has escaped They have detached some of our leaders from the ranks | middle-class persecution. Youth, beauty, innocence, Others are evidently "on the move." These last have or old age, has sometimes melted the heart of a Dey not, as yet, openly joined the humbugs, but they are of Algiers, but nothing, human or divine, can touch smoothing the way. I can see this in their every act the heart of a thoroughbred middle-class vampire! and speech since the Leeds demonstration. Trust me, Several of my old London Chartist friends have gone M _____, you will see, before three months have off to America—others are preparing to follow—some elapsed, one half of the old Convention sitting cheek are in gaol for debt-others have just gone through by jowl with the humbugs, UNLESS THE PEOPLE | the Gazelle-in short, I could never tell you a tithe of a SPEAK OUT, AND THAT RIGHT EARNESTLY, AND AT tithe of the cases of individuals suffering that have ONCE! Fear alone deters the traitors for the present. fallen within my own cognizance; and, as I have just But give them a little time, just sufficient to sound one remarked, what signifies all that has come to my another—to form a party—to provide themselves with knowledge in comparison with the sum total all over a popular organ or two in the press-and to agree England. Scarcely a single one of my London, upon some legerdemain definition of Household Suffrage Brighton, or Manchester friends has escaped. that may appear to be Universal-just give them time Now, M ____, the Government has had nothing to to do this much, and you will see them desert in a body do with this slaughtering system of proscription. It

"But what harm in this," you may say, "if these you lords, iron masters, brewers, lawyers, et hoc genus their professional reputation, declaring that it call the enemy come over to Universal Suffrage?" Not omne. Yet these are the parties with whom the would most probably be fatal to their patient, if he the least, I admit, if, if, if! but in the if "lies the Leeds impostors ask us to enter into alliance! Why, was removed to the cold and cheerless castle of York; rub," as Shakspeare has it. If the enemy really meant the vagabonds might as well ask us at once to unite I mw him dragged away in spite of all these circum- to come over to Universal Suffrage, there would be no with death and damnation! stances, and heard his last sentiments before his harm in uniting with them; but that is precisely what Even in respect of the government prosecutions, is it departure, showing defiance and scorn for his merciless they do not mean. If they did mean it, they would not notorious that the Ministry were driven to institute He said he had taken the Queen's money, and would oppressen, and love and anxiety for his dear country- have joined the Chartists, instead of asking the Chartist them by the magisterial dogberries of the provinces, men. I need hardly say what pleasure I have since tists to join them. If they did mean it, they would and these dogberries themselves only acted in accordderived at learning, from your truly valuable columns, not try to split the Chartists into two distinct bodies, ance with the private solicitations, and everlasting give her none, at which word he runs off, and brings that he has ever maintained the same composure and by calling one pertion of them "rational," "sensible," remonstrance of the local shopocrats throughout the &c., and the rest "physical-force-men," and by paying | country ? Is it not notorious that these parties had to which he has been exposed. He has shown himself courf to one particular set of Chartist leaders, while been calling out for "military protection," and abusing to be wiking to suffer as a martyr in a good cause, and they incessantly calumniate better men in the persons of the Government for non-intervention for several months and accused me of speaking blasphemy against the to be endowed with a character, as Christian, and as other leaders. In short, if they really did mean Uniphilosophical, as it is truly patriotic. But why do I versal Suffrage, or anything calculated to produce the rious that the middle classes of Bradford raised subincist on these things? It is needless, for the "High results anticipated from Universal Suffrage, they would, scriptions in support of subsidized spies and informers, priest of Chartism" has been tried by every test, and instead of setting up for themselves, have gone among whom they had sent amongst the Chartists? Was it has come forth pure from the ordeal. He is a tried the Chartists (attended their public meetings, for inem; he is understood, and he is trusted; for his in. stance; and then and there told them frankly what the Birmingham magistrates first came into collision a very serious one. territy is appreciated by the masses, who have never they wanted, and why and wherefore they had not with the Birmingham Chartists? In short, does not known him to break his word, or to leave a pro- sooner joined the Chartists ranks. They would have every man with a grain of common sense know right mise unfalfilled. No, Sir, it is unnecessary to paint heard what the Chartists had to say, the Chartists well that all the tyranny and cruelty exercised against the excellent qualities of O'Connor, when he is so would have heard what they had to say, and if an us during the last two years by the Government were tell the words of binsphemy; and then discharged by a miversally acknowledged to possess them; but yet it amicable understanding or agreement was the result, | urged upon, enjoined, dictated, and virtually commanded my be necessary to remind all of the fact, that one is then, but not till then, would be the time to propose a to them, by the middle-classes? Yet, the Leeds cash, who could I bring an action against? Neither now away from them, who not only has the will, but union with the middle classes, or rather with that!" Reformers' have the modesty to ask us to unite with It the talent and power to serve them; it may be small portion of them who have not altogether re- the middle classes against the Government? I will it rest. remind them, lest there should nounced God and humanity for the mammon of unbe found any so apathetic, or so lost to righteousness; for as to uniting with the middle classes his own welfare, as not to rense all his generally, I cannot view the proposal in any other light energies in the struggle we are about to make than as a gross and wanton insuit. How the devil are for the restoration of our truest friend once more to our we to "unite" with men who shake a halter in our maks, once more to freedom, and the cause of justice faces the moment we talk of equality of rights, and The appeal, which has appeared in your paper, and whose only arguments are the bludgeon, the bayonet, allerton display some of the horrid and atrocious cruel- plain question. Have all monies received by me from This contract of the domiciliary visit at midnight, and the iron-doored ties and indignities to which the Chartist victims are your agents, during the time I have been collector for the humanitation to interest the humanitation of receiving, and disseminating throughout Edject, will not, I feel certain, be disregarded. The dungeon! Talk, indeed, of "uniting with the middle subjected by Whig tyranny. They were written by the Star, been paid ever by me, at all times, in my people are grateful to those who live but for their classes against the Government!" of "uniting, formkes, and an opportunity has now presented itself for sooth, with the creator against his creature! with the them to display their most ferrent gratitude. They tool-maker against his own handiwork! Why, if the may now declare the falsehood of the assertion that people are not absolute fools, they must know that it they are fickle, and show that they will not desert their it is not so much the protection of the middle classes Northallerton madhouse a hale man, but leaves it a against the Government that we want as the corpse. With regard, Sir, to the mode we should pursue for protection of the Government against the middle the desirable end of obtaining O'Connor's liberty, it classes. What had the Government to do with the treatment of the other Chartists, will enable you to TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF appears to me that there are two features, which should numerous cases of individual persecution alluded to in be kept in view, and which, perhaps, you will allow a former letter? What has the Government (meaning removed from their horrible dungoon. its present members; had to do with the innumerable First, we must consenied our powers, and our cases of hardship and ruin with which masters have we were taken from York to Northailerton. The priexertisms, on one object at a time. This is the only way visited working men since the commencement of the son van having stopped at an inn on the road, some of to attain any great end; the human mind, if much present movement, and with which middle class divised in its pursuits, may alvance some way in each, magistrates, brewers, and house lords have visited pubbut seldem goes the whole length in any. And so it is licans, coffee-house keepers, and various other descrip- said that as he had been without for some time, and relative to his apprehension, trial, and conviction, upon with the people, as with an individual; if they propose tions of small tradespeople, wholly and solely on account had found the disuse of them had not impaired his a charge of scalition, conspiracy, and riot, at Bradford; to many rimphs of a different nature, and requiring of their Chartist principles? I hardly know a Chartist health, which he then remarked was very good, he and complaining, but in very moderate terms, of the different means at one time, they probably fail in all licensed victualler (and I have known many) who was I, Sir, am as anxious as any one can be to see justice not persecuted during the late movement. The same Oldsworth, had been sentenced to hard labour, the imprisonment, passed upon him at the March Assizes, done to every sufferer, and to behold the blessings of of eating-house keepers, news-agents, pork-butchers; only opportunity I had of acquiring any knowledge of held at York, in 1840. freedom bestowed on every political prisoner, and in short, every description of tradespeople, if they had their treatment (after my removal from the mill) was That the said petition was presented to your Honourerery political convict. But, at the same time, I can-shown themselves Chartists. Their credit was stepped which all the prisoners, felons and misdemeanants. a division, in consequence of a piedge from the Hoant disguise from myself the fact that we are not __their shops were deserted by the middle classes— were indiscriminately arranged; but his visits to that nourable Fox Maule, Under Secretary of State, that he taking the proper steps for the attainment of this their landlords came down upon them for arrears, quarter were few, as he generally called at the work- would institute an inquiry into the truth of its allegamd; I cannot but feel that we should first gain where they could, and where they could not, gave them shops. the presence of such a man as O'Connor amongst us, notice to quit, or refused to renew their leases. Nor and then, reinforced by his inestimable assistance, go was persecution confined to small trades people. I anward for the restoration of those whom seas divide know one Chartist landlord, who had three houses to induce the surgeon to alieviate his sufferings, by re- to this petition, that certain allegations were not borne from their country. I adopt this opinion, Sir, after let in one of the best streets of a fashionable town, but | moving him from the torturing wheel, when William out by facts; but that those which related to impaired name deliberation, and I do so, first, because we can could not find a tenant! His business, a few years Shepherd, the governor's son, in his usual percuptory health should be referred to the prope officers. In obtain the release of the York prisoner, in a shorter ago, was worth £800 a year to him; last year and the libeard John Marshall address the kind physician; tive to his entrapment and condemnation through the "made hay while the sun shone" (alias, placed himself him he would see him next day. However, this paragon hie is prepared to prove them at the bar of your Honour-Scouly, because the latter object, as we all know, beyond the vicissitudes of trade by the purchase of of humanity changed his mind, and took the trouble able House, should be be allowed the means; and, in We are in want of the aid of such a friend, as O'Connor, now, most probably have figured in the Gazette. As was nothing the matter with him, I was at the heels open to conviction. become them. And thirdly, because I know we it is, he has been obliged thaving a large family to of this sught-to-be-preserver of life and health. He That it is further in the power of your petitioner to Enst select one of these subjects for our first attack, provide for,) to accept a local appointment under "the was going into the clico when I heard him say, " These make clearly manifest to your Honourable House, that mi then having met with success, go on to another. I powers that be," and of course to retire from Chartist Charnests are always complaining."

into one focus, and without deviating to the right or existed than the individual I allude to, and I have cited treated. Upon our arrival at the prison, as soon as our the sanction of the magistrates, and who, in all their the life should be at once directed in their overwhelm. his case only to show you that even men of wealth chains were removed, I was put into a cell with one doings, had this man's concurrence and approbation. Exists to the liberation of O'Connor. This advantage cannot escape persecution if they are Chartists, and bed in it, with a strict injunction not to make any noise. We can gain immediately, if we set about it in real that the best of men are sometimes driven to fly into that I had no idea who they were.

There were some other prisoners in the adjoining cells, that wicked and disgraceful system of spy entrapment, which endangered the property and peace of the inhabi-About two hours might have elapsed, when I was tants of Bradford, and now crowds the prisons of York-Early and When he is out, then let us do struction. Was ever tyranny more horrible than taken to the robing-room; Holberry and Wells came shire with victims. the same taking for other dear, though suffering friends, this ? Yet I find it the same all over in immediately afterwards. As soon as we were fitted his silent, Sir, that petitions for O'Connor must the country. I could name to you not less out in our pi.son garb, we were placed with our backs was invited to attend a meeting at Bradford, in favour puring the House of Commons from every quarter; than forty honest tradesinen, and more than eighty which we had been placed, are situated. The gover- which, out of a motive of humanity, he unhapping for North, East, West, and S with, must rally in good honest and skilful workmen, of the best character, who nor's son stood on the stairs, and read a few of the himself, attended, and which was the first connection more son about the son state of how he had with the Radicals of Yorkshire. That previous this me to the second point, which is the mode of through the system of middle-class persecution I allude we shound be treated if we attempted to move our hands to this period the magistrates, through their emissaries, the course we are en- to. I know one poor fellow, a publican, who had sometimes and not one word to be had information of the farce of an insurrection at the course we are en- to. I know one poor fellow, a publican, who had sometimes and not one poor fellow, a publican, who had sometimes and not one poor fellow. aged in be worthy of our exertions, it is also spent nearly £300 in fitting up his house, and making ting of some trouble to prevent these exertions the addition of a large room to it, to accommodate another part of the prison, and locked in cells similar tion with Harrison, or rather compelled by an armed hem being frustrated. We cannot blow hot and cold Chartist meetings, &c. This man was doing a flourish to the first. It was then about three o'clock; at five force, assembled in his house, to attend a meeting in the same time; let us make our choice. If we ing business just before my trial: he is now houseless, pedier, and desire to be heard, what in the name of a wanderer like Cain, and that after six months im-Exitive on the destruction of th The Let be heard? Why fill it with vain and foolish who left this place at Christmas, has been starving ever vidual can be a better judge of coarse food than an to the clemency of your Honourable House. And he Tails, which prevent any good arising from it? We since He has had but £2 (given him by the Manches-By all have our opinion on the capacity and honesty ter Chartists) to live upon for six weeks, so that, were or Parliment; we let them know it sufficiently, it not for the bounty of his fellow workmen, his liberty in York Cast.e. Bit we let the world know it, but it does appear the would but have proved his death! Not a millowner, being in us, to choose the moment of petition not a master would employ him! He tried a hundred round to inform those who had not been sentenced his public business as usual, for some days previous to by the moment of abuse. The result is, that we of them in and about Manchester, but the answer of to hard labour, that they must work upon the treadmid. his being apprehended. That your petitioner on his apprehension was comthe law would not allow me to be prudent in our actions, and allow me to employ a Chartist." Sometimes the fel- But he told me he had the Magistrates orders to do so, treason, which was afterwards abandoned by the lows are prudent enough to conceal their real motives, and must obey. I thought I would try it before I Attorney-General, as too ridiculous to be entertained; The remarks, Sir, I venture to offer in a true and and to pretend that they are full of hands. And to offered any resistance. I did do so; but, so great were but to the injury of the petitioner's case this charge was my sufficients at the perfect of those modern despots carknows what my thoughts were, but mortal never being placed at the bar, upon the minor charges of Fixed 7 to think them of any value, perhaps you will ried, that they have actually secret marks by which, shall! Friting a place in "the organ of Chartism." My under the appearance of giving a man a good character About five o'clock upon the evening of the first day, on the part of the Attorney-General, your petitioner which was one him some than the usual time of leave was compelled to go to trial with his arrangements inhely all it is plainly marked it impossible for him to get any employment at all! I was arraigned before the Got prevented from doing that justice to his case which beginning the state of the signal for the signal fo

I know a poor fellow who belonged to an note! or and, with a suppressed large, communication in the can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, with double doors, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson, where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson where he can prove to have been deceived, in a very material me in a cold, dark dungson where he can prove to have been deceived, and the cold me in a cold, dark dungson where he cold me in a cold, dark dungson where he cold me in a cold, dark dungson w The gratitude, one feeling of remaining affection dant. He was many years in the situation, and was a the rearry, they will eagerly rush forward to great favourite with his master, on account of his excelwas on the morning of the 28th of March.

On the following day, which was Sun lent character and amiable disposition. But, then, M ---, he was a Chartist, and no sooner was it known vernor came to see me. He said he would release me passed upon him the cruel, severe, and, in his case, he had attended some Chartist meetings, than his from this belly of hell, if I would promise to go to most undeserved sentence of three years' imprisonment, master was waited on by several "gentlemen" in sucbe better to die in the workshops, in the presence of precedented hardship, the parallel of which was never cession, who gave him to understand that unless he some of my fellow priseners, than in a horrible dungeon, passed upon a political offender in Britain, and which instantly dismissed the said favourite servant, they where no persons but my assassins could tell how I he humbly submits to your Honourable House, that no would cut the establishment! But I might fill fifty came by my death. would cut the establishment! But I might fill fity
On the ensuing Wednesday, the visiting magistrates to warrant.

Sheets of paper with similar occurrences; and, after all, came round. I applied for my removal from the mill,

That in pursuance of his inhuman sentence on the what signifies all that has fallen under my notice, in and told them what I had told the Governor, viz ;- 23rd of March, 1840, he was conveyed in the most comparison with the sum total of suffering resulting that the Judge, when passing sentence, said that the ignominious manner to Beverley, chained to three from this dark and malignant system. Look to the case law would not allow me to be put to hard labour, and robbers, one Chartist, and one woman, and there sub-Mr. O'Brien on the above subject, in continuation of his triplet since, in which he are later to the state, one that the most deprayed, and worst of feloas.

I did not ferget to tell them I had been to "solitary." jetted to the state, condition, and treatment of the William Dent, then chairman, informed ne that the most deprayed, and worst of feloas.

Brighton. This old man is upwards of seventy years of Governor had been ordered by the Magistrates to send. That he was immediately subjected to the severe, Brighton. This old man is upwards of seventy years of Governor had been ordered by the Magistrates to send that I should not be removed from the mill, unless an which to him has proved positive torture; and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected one to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, painful, and health-destroying labour of the tread-mill, which is should not be removed from the mill, unless an which to him has proved positive torture; and, as which is continued the subject, and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and age—has been forty years a Radical—was connected me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and that I should not be removed from the mill, unless an which to him has proved positive torture; and that I should not be removed from the mill, unless an which to him has proved positive torture; and other torture and the mill and the me to solitary confinement; and he likewise told me, particularly and the li throughout has borne the reputation of incorruptible order came from the Home Office to compel them to much ignorance exists in regard to the working of this

MY DEAR M-,-I was obliged to close my last establishment, superintended by his wife. He has been But what do you think, my dear friend? the poor fellow, when he is permitted to rest for ten minutes,

is wholly and solely the work of landlords, cotton

JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

REVELATIONS FROM NORTHALLERTON HELL HOLE.

for insertion.—ED.]

Lancaster Castle, Feb. 12th, 1841. MY DEAR FRIEND,-The Editor of the Northern Star very truly observed that poor Chayton went to

The following summary of his treatment, and of the judge of the cause of his death, and of what will be the result, if the other poor fellows be not immediately Thursday, the 26th of March, was the day on which the prisoners ordered drink, pipes, and tobacco, which

when the visiting surgeon came into the mess room, in able House, by Joseph Hame, Esq., but not pressed to

I once heard him ask Clayton how he was: Clayton That the petitioner was grieved to learn that the

Proces, therefore, that our powers should be collected politics. A more benevolent and better man never Chartists, not sentenced to hard labour, were played by one Briggs, a constable at Bradford, under

swallow the dose. No threats were necessary to induce | nocence, that the inhabitants of Bradford have held a

was there; he a-ked me if I would go to work. On as a spy himself, employed by Government, but viling the to them, who is their well-tried, gives him credit for being "steady," "sober" "inbusy and the barbarous boy brightened, and he ordered me to counsel.

That the barbarous boy brightened, and he ordered me to counsel. the Darbarous boy brightened, and no ordered me to common the uncorroborated testimony of two has alayed for them, and how he is Chartist or black sheep!!

letter so abruptly, to be in time for post, that I left under one and lord for the last twenty-eight years, and though not sentenced to hard labour, was compelled to and is then put on again, and is thus continued for much unsaid in connexion with the Leeds affair which never was behind with his rent. No opportunity or work on the murdering machine the following morning! about nine hours a day. By the time your petitioner I was desirous of saying; and what I did say was writexxxxxx for falling four on such an old to perform hard labour two months longer. His suffer body is covered with the most profuse perspiration. ten so hurriedly, that I fear you will either have mis- man as this. Yes, M—, there is ! A base, bloodings were great. He was troubled with a violent ex- Every article of dress he wears (and even in winter he understood it, or at least have drawn some erroneous sucking landlord will never fail to find an opportunity pectoration, and frequent vomiting. I ask now, my conclusions, unless I explain myself further. Well, of wreaking vengeance on the tenant that shall dare to friend, do such fellows care about the lives of their then, let me resume the subject, that we may the better be a freeman! The course adopted by poor Flowers' landthe manner I have described? With what consistency 800 steps, he is uniformly seized with giddiness in lord, is to set up another party in the same business next can the Magistrates of Northallerton add reproof to a the head, dinness of vision, nausea, and not unfre-I should not be opposed to a union betwixt the mid- door to him, which, poor Flowers tells me, will have the penalty of forty shillings for the worrying or killing election, reprobate the bad Government of the Tories. when the people have been treated worse by them than

William Brook, Duffy, Holberry, Wells, William trary to law. I was removed to Lancaster, in consequence of the moved tyranny of the Governor's son: You must put all this in your petition. I could fill dozen sheets with their cruelties; but I hope this letter will suffice, until 1 am at liberty.

I am, dear Sir. Your's faithfully. WILLIAM MARTIN.

PLEASANT NOTIONS OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. We give the following communication as we re-

SiR,-I am a working man, and have had the misfortune to be out of work for a long time, having had only eight weeks for the last twenty-three weeks past. On Friday week, I got work at Pontypool. After from receiving visits from either friends or even the working eight days, I went into a public house with a members of his sorrowing and afflicted family, none shopmate, where we had four pints of ale between us, of whom are, by the rules of the prison, permitted and no more. A soldier comes into the house, and begins to insult the whole company, and to threaten to blow holes in the coats of some of the company. At length I ventured to beg of him to hold his tongue, for a soldier was no more than a man, and I feared and thought he was something less than man to disturb the company without provocation of any kind. Very few honest hard-working men ever entered the army, but it was a kind of place to run to when all others failed. not hear her name blasphemed. Now, no one had blambhomed her name; but I told him the Queen would have no money if I and others of my class would some men, and takes me off before a Mr. Roberts, inspector of police, who looked very wise, and told me it was a serious charge. I called for my accuser to Queen. He could not repeat any words, but he knew it was very bad. On this charge I was locked up for four hours in the guard-house. The great man, Mr. Roberts, told me he had power to discharge me; but for the future I must mind what I said. The soldier was very drunk, or perhaps the charge might be

Now, Mr. Editor, I was taken in custody, and kept for four hours, on the word of a drunken fellow, with a green coat, who could not even give the charge, except the vague charge of blasphemy; could not even policeman, without any other authority. If I had any policeman nor soldiers are worth action; so I must report it to the world by means of your paper, and let

Pontypool, Feb. 23d., 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-For reasons, with the repetition of which I will not trouble you, but which are to me important, [The following revelations from the hell-hole of North- I request your expects and decided answer to this

Yours, respectfully, ROBERT WILKINSON. Halifax, March 2, 1841.

[Decidedly, Yes.-ED. N. S.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,-That in the month of August, gave rise to a conversation on total abstinence. Cayton 1840, a petition was presented to your Honourable would never again have recourse to such bad habits. I treatment to which he had been subsequently subjected As he and Marshall, Penthorpe, Benison, and Paul in consequence of the severe sentence of three years'

complained of a pain in his back, and of the hard Secretary of State for the Home Department, had labour of the mill. He attempted to say something to returned for answer to your petitioner's friends, relative Marshall (who is a weak, debilitated old man) there eight days duration, laid the officers of the establishment

the principal concoctors and agents of that conspiracy, I will now proceed to inform you how the other has detailed in his former petition) were persons em-In short, that this person was the life and soul of

That your petitioner, who was at Leeds on business, found in the whole vocabulary of the silent system. Bradford, and were prepared for it accordingly. That At the close of this harangue, we were taken to the petitioner was inveigled by one Smith, in conjuncme to obey; for my stomach had been aircaily subdued in York Cast.e.

(I) the following morning the Cast.e.

(I) the following t On the fellowing morning, the Governor came bearing a conscience void of offence, that he went about

sedition, conspiracy, and riot. That by such conduct things for them, who has devoted his of these recommendations, imagines all to be right, for it morning, when I was taken to the office. The Governor affair, he was not only considered by the Chartist party, the morning affair, he was not only considered by the Chartist party, the chartist party, the chartist party and the chartist party, the chartist party and the chartist party, the chartist party and the chartist party are a ser binned and the chartist party. there, and manly advocate, is now secluded from their dustrious," and so forth,) but then there is the damning take me to solitary confinement. The countenance of and even denied the benefit of their most approved

Trady to devote his best energies to their cause. I know a poor fellow who belonged to an hotel or and, with a suppressed laugh, commanded him to put accredited spies and two policemen, the latter of whom he is Chartist or black sheep!! I was fed on bread and water-having first been de- point, and one Ashton, who was absent during part of prived of my cravat and pocket handkerchief. This the proceedings, your petitioner was convicted of sedition, conspiracy, and riot; and although upon the On the following day, which was Sunday, the Go- charge of sedition no evidence was offered, yet had he work on Monday. I consented, for I thought it would hard labour, and to find security; a sentence of unact or his, upon the most strict inquiry, will be found

accursed machine, your petitioner may be allowed to do so.

The first beart-rending scene I had to behold was state, that the prisoner is compelled to keep ascending goed circumstances; but in latter years has been in
William Breek, of Bradford, who had fallen from the the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished a marrier of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has account of the wheel until he has accomplished an account of the wheel until he has account of the wheel A. M. debted for a slender subsistence to a little millinery mill, stretched, to all appearance, lifeless on the floor. steps, which generally occupies twenty minutes,

wears as little as decency will permit) is wet through, and his shirt drenched as if taken unwrung from a washing-tub. That by the time he has accomplished quently vomiting. That by the time he has gained the one thousand one hundreth step, his state of body, from excessive suffering and fatigue, is past the power of

That the consequence of his subjection to the painful operation of this cruel machine has been already most disastrous to his health, so much so, that for many weeks together he has been under the care of the surgeon; and that he entertains the most serious but too well-founded apprehension for the safety of his life, as the baneful effects already produced upon his constitution, by the operation of the tread mill, are such as to warrant the assertion, that if the sentence is pressed to its full extent against him, death, from general exhaustion and loss of appetite, must inevitably follow. That such being the true state of the case, your petitioner would have considered death, by the hands of the commen executioner, decidedly preferable to the more tedious but not less painful one of the tread-mill, in his present deplorable situation.

That besides the amount of bodily suffering he has now endured for about twelve months, he is subjected to the mental agony and operation of the silent system, which is here rigidly enforced.

That he is denied the use of pen, ink, and paper except for a single monthly letter. That he is prevented to see him during the three years of his imprisonment. That by the rules of this house, to which in common with felons he is subjected, he is only permitted to receive and write one letter a month. The extreme hardship of this arrangement will appear, when your

Honourable House is informed that your petitioner is engaged to a considerable extent in trade. That owing to his unexpected and unaccountable apprehension, he was withdrawn from his business at a moment's notice. leaving his affairs in a state of confusion. That he is. moreover, a married man, with a family. That his wife, on whose exertions they now depend, is a woman of extremely delicate health, which has been much aggravated by her anxiety for her husband. That his mental suffering, on her account, is painfully great. more especially as the poor privilege of a monthly letter has been, by one restriction or another, as unmeaning

sufficient to interest the humanity of your Honourable House in behalf of himself and afflicted family. That, the country, digested reports from the several election in addition to these sufferings, your petitioner has committees. sustained a loss in business, credit, and otherwise. I think at a single glance you will see that the which one thousand pounds would not compensate. adoption of the foregoing plan will at once raise a safe That the health, comfort, and prospects in life, of him- and constitutional standard round which the friends of

of the petitioner. Your petitioner, therefore, throws himself, with full The Petition of Robert Peddie, late Manufacturer and Honourable House, trusting that, in your wisdom, you General Agent, Edinburgh, present Prisoner in the | will so address her Majesty, as will rescue your petition; praying that her Majesty may be pleased to order the removal of the prisoner (as has been done in some cases to others convicted for political offences) to a place of confinement where the rules are less rigid-where the torture of the tread-mill is unknown, and where

> his communication with his friends and family may be And your petitioner will ever pray, &c. Beverley House of Correction,

> > MR. COLLINS.

12th February, 1841.

Bread-street, Birmingham, Feb. 24th. 1841.

union would be effected without such a definition of the grievance remains nuredressed. I implore you, then, term Household Suffrage as should include every man my fellow men, by your valour, by your patriotism, fine, than we can possibly hope to obtain year before it was not worth £150; and had he not but the worthy doctor, who appeared to be angry, to do agency and evidence of paid and acknowledged spies, of mature age, and sound mind, &c, who had a and by your humanity by the love which you bear to residence in a house, or any part of a house; and your God, your country, your family, and your kind, further, that, unless upon such terms, a union ought to awake, arise, and let the voice of freedom be heard reservis many more difficulties than the former, and some freshold property in better times), he would, ere to examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him, and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he had done so, he would examine him and after he would examine him and aft -Letter to Leeds Times.

your paper in pointing out the difference between enjoy social comfort and happiness—of the poor to live the Charter Suffrage and the Household Suffrage, upon the land of his birth—and of the nation to be which would not enable more than "one person to vote out of a house, be it never so large." I need not say that I oppose as much as you can such a franchise. That the term "Household" can by no art be made to include more than one I totally deny, and for these things I am ready to risk my life; and for if you have ever visited Scotland, you must know that, even under the present exclusive system, seven, and even ten votes are obtained from one house: and, moreover, that the majority of £10 electors in the large towns hold the franchise solely on this

Had you taken the above quoted sentence, and shown that there was any difference between it and the Charter Suffrage, you would have complied with my request; and I have yet to learn that any man It is confidently stated, however, that the suspension who reads the above sentence, can see any difference. It is exactly the Charter Suffrage, or to use your own expression in the fourth column " Universal Suffrage qualified by residence in a house."

If any parties or persons agree to this extension of the franchise, I shall be most willing to receive of the most awful casualties that can possibly occur o'clock one of the officers threw a black loaf on the the Market-piace, where he was the means (under led, and a prisoner placed a tin can of Providence) of saving much property and life from skilly on the floor. It was the worst meat I ever the destruction of a lawless multitude; and, on that had in the whole course of many class or person, who do not espouse fire took place at the house of Mr. Bundy, a trunk-I remain, yours, &c.

JOHN COLLINS.

said, "Then, Mr. Collins, as there is no difference, call the spade a spade," we should have satisfactorily replied to his former question. Again, we tell him that so long as one man's property constitutes another man's vote, so long will the owner have rent and vote; and we heartily thank our friend for having furnished his Scotch case as the most trite and happy illustration of the position. If Mr. Collins is sufficiently omnipotent to have his Household Suffrage just as he likes, then let him call us brethren, but till then, we shall remain rolated to the fundamental points of the Charter,—Mr. Cellins with us if he will, without him if we must—Ec.]

O'CONNOR ON ELECTION CLUBS.

In our last number we reprinted a letter of Mr. O'CONNOR'S, from the Northern Star, Sep. 28, 1839 There happening to be two letters of his in that number, the printer mistook our directions, and extracted the wrong one. The following is the letter we intended to have given last week :-

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

BROTHER RADICALS.-For the same reason that a serjeant's guard of disciplined and armed troops will beat and put to flight a squadron of raw and unarmed recruits, have we been beaten by factions disciplined in the arts of treachery and deceit. We must discipline and remedy this evil. We must meet them on their own ground, and with their own weapons. We must organise, and show the front of freemen. In order to effect it, then. I submit the fellowing sugges-

tions for your consideration :-Peel says "Register, register, register!"-O'Connell says "Register, register, register!"—the Whig press and the Tory press say "Register, register, register, register!" and, therefore, there must be some magic in the word 'Register." You cannot register, but you can "Unite, unite, unite!" and Russell says it is your right to exercise influence over the elector; while O'Connell says that it is your right to use gentle coercion towards the elector. Let us, then, place ourselves in a position o be prepared whenever the struggle may come; and, believe me, it is at hand, else would not our enemies be loading their pieces. Let a committee be established in every town and village throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, according to the following form, and for the performance of the following duties:-

Let the electors and non-electors instantly form county, city, and borough election clubs. Where the clubs consist of several hundreds, let them be divided into hundreds. Let each hundred appoint a chairman. The hundreds should then be divided into tens, and each ten should appoint a chairman. The chairmen of the hundreds should constitute the General Election according to convenient locality, constitute the district or ward committees. The committee of tens should report on every Monday night, to the General Committee, the state of the public mind in their several districts; after which, a compendious report should be submitted by placard, handbill, or through the medium of the press. The terms to constitute membership to be one penny per week. The funds to be appropriated as a Finance Committee, appointed by show of hands at a general meeting, shall direct.

The duty of the Election Club will be to select a fit as they are, in his circumstances so frittered away, and proper candidate, who shall be vigorous and as to render his correspondence with his family almost active in laying before his constituents the principles upon which he claims their support—to read at public That the magistrates of this place, acting, as the meetings, as often as opportunity affords, the reports petitioner conceives, under a mistaken knowledge of and resolutions from the several committees. Every their instructions from the Heme-office, have kept from | candidate should be pledged to support Universal Sufhim his wife's letters, so that he has only received frage and a repeal of the Legislative Union between one letter for a period of nearly seven months. The Great Britain and Ireland, to take his seat if returned reason assigned for this cruel conduct is, that these by a majority in the house called the House of Comletters contain accounts of what exections have been mons-and to restore his trust whenever required to do made, publicly and privately, in the shape of getting up so by a majority of a committee to be called "The memorials to her Majesty in behalf of your petitioner, committee of review of public men's conduct," which in order to procure a mitigation of his sentence. His step must be sanctioned by a public meeting of his conpresent interest, according to their opinion, not being stituents. The committee should also appoint collectors concerned in these proceedings, he is considered as of contributions, who should leave the following printed not entitled to receive these letters: your petitioner form of application at the house of every voter in their is thus deprived of the comfort of receiving his wife's district :- "We, the committee appointed to superinmonthly letters—a privilege secured by law to the very tend the management of the election of _____, do respectfully solicit your support and interest, and also Your petitioner will not occupy more of the time of such contribution as you can conveniently give, to proyour Honourable House at present, by disclosing all the mote the aforesaid object." A book should be kept horrors of his situation; but trusts that he has said containing the names of all the electors in the several enough, both now and formerly, to shew your Honour. districts, to be called "The canvas and contribution able House the base, artful, and wicked means by book." When the whole machinery is completed, pubwhich he has been entrapped into his present unhappy lic meetings of the electors and non-electors should be situation, to which he considers transportation would convened, to take into consideration the propriety of have been a mercy; and he trusts that what little he appointing a National Election Convention of twentypurpose of receiving, and disseminating throughout

self and family, have been, by his imprisonment, Radicalism may rahy. We shall then stand upon an already nearly ruined; and that he would fain hope equality, in the field of agitation, with both Whigs and that the ends of justice may now be satisfied without Tories; and, according as we are treated, so shall we dying her hands in blood, or at the expense of the life treat the enemy. In this instance the constitution recognises no superiority; and if we are not prepared to carry out this principle, we are not deserving of Uniconfidence, upon the justice and humanity of your panels suffrage. If, upon the other hand, we are premajority of the six hundred and fifty-eight, we shall be justly entitled to go to the House of Commons upon the tioner from his painful and degrading treatment—a first day of the next session of Parliament, and there and is repugnant to the spirit of the British Constituthe return of a Parliament upon the principle of Universal Suffrage. This requires no exhibition of physical force, as any opposition offered to the will of a nation thus manifested would be high treason upon the part of our opponents. The effect of our preparation would be the immediate liberation of our friends from their dungeons; for, believe me, that our enemies but await our union to obey our command. I cannot conceive a more glorious sight than a nation of freemen marching to the hustings in sections, divisions, and squadrons. there to show their hands, which are ready to support the dictates of their hearts. My mind is always upon the rack, my invention is ever at work, to learn how I can best serve your nause; and lazy men, who will not work themselves, call me presumptous-but how much more pleasing and easy would it be for me to remain idle, if those who abuse me would work; but the work must be either left undone, or done by a few. Instead of constantly nibbling and carping at my propositions, let them suggest, and I will follow; but dungeon! Let us procla m the right of the labourer to Sin,-You have occupied nearly four columns of enjoy the fruits of his own labour-of the freeman to enjoy the protection of his castle-of the community to governed by laws made equally for the protection of the rich and the poor. Let union be your watchwordliberty your idol-and Universal Suffrage, and no surrender, your motto. For these things I have lived,

> Your faithful and sincere friend, FEARGUS O'CONNNR.

Lesds, 25th, Sept., 1839.

WE LEARN that the house of Montefiere Brothers. connected chiefly with the Australia trade, have come to the determination of suspending payments. will be but temporary, and that before the termination of the present year the firm will be able to cischarge their engagements.

FALLING OF TWO HOUSES IN FLEET-STREET .- One maker, next door to the office of the Weckly Dispatch, and the ruins were left, as was imagined, in a state of perfect security. This, however, by the event that has occurred, appears, too awfully, to still more to weaken its force or perspicuity by frightful in the extreme. There was a wide and shortening it; and yet it appears that long fearful gap of falling bricks and timbers, supported as it was, we may with great propriety adopt by gable ends and ricketty boards, rendering the the foregoing of Mr. Collins as an appropriate approach of aid a matter of the greatest danger postscript, wherein he most forcibly illustrates Soon after the accident, Mr. Harding and Mr. Ward, our position by his reference to the Scotch builders in the neighbourhood, were sent for to exsystem. We have always said that such a amine the premises, as was also Mr. Elmes, the definition of Household Suffrage as would satisfy City Surveyor, who sent for a number of builders the owners of property, would make houses more but without being able to obtain their co-operation. stables for holding human beings, and that to A man, named Wm. Megson, a journeyman tailor, whomsoever the house belonged to him also was let down by ropes from the back room on the would belong the vote. Mr. Collins knows full third floor of Mr. Dobson's house, and which house well that the voters to whom he refers are also feel, with a tremendous crash, at the same all manufactured voters; urban voters qualified out time; he had been in bed upwards of an hour when of small allotments of land, and not as he states he heard the crash of the timbers. He instantly of small allotments of land, and not as he states qualified out of one house. But, does Mr Collins suppose that the power which the present system vests in the hands of the privileged order for protecting their voting serfs, would, if the vote belonged to the scrf himself, he exercised by the master for the benefit of the slave?—We thank Mr. C. for his confirmation, and now we will ask him a short question. Will any of the Scotch houses full frequently warned Mr. Dobson of the danger, who, of voters, be found voting for a Chartist candidate? however, laughed at his fears. Every precaution or even further, are not Whig houses filled was taken to arouse the inmates of the adjoining with Whig voters, and Tory houses with house to the perilous situation in which they were Tory voters? and does Mr. Collins presume so placed, and the police having made a communicafar upon his strength or upon middle-class for- tion to Mr. Debson, a hackney carriage was obtained, forbearance, as to suppose that a like system would not prevail in England and Wales? If so, we beg to refer him to the seven thousand and sixtieth clause of the new alliance Household Suffered Bill Think in to be for the form of the form of the tottering walls became more loud Suffered Bill Think in to be for the form of the fo hold Suffrage Bill which is to be; for to that, loud and fearful, and the police observing the upper or even greater length, would the details part of the houses bending forward, raised a shout run, rather than commit the blunder of allowing Chartist voters to stable themselves on a qualification. We imagine that if we had merely was peremptorily a few minutes before ordered off. said, "Then, Mr. Collins, as there is no difference, call the spade a spade," we should have satisfacto- upon it, lost no time in leaving the spo:, which,

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, FRB. 26. The Bishop of LONDON presented two petitions from places in Essex against any future grant to the College of Maynooth; also a petition from a place in Lincolnwhire against the sanction given to superstitions practices in India, and praying that the enactment on the sub-

ject might be carried into effect. The Bill for extending the Burning Act to the county and city of Dublin was read a second time and com-

The Earl of MOUNT EDGECUMBE presented a petition from Falmonth, complaining of the removal of the West India packet station from Falmouth to Dartmonth, and praying that the change might not be mactioned until their Lordships had inquired into the the House.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the place from which the vessels were to start—that depended upon the company to which they belonged. All that Government had done was to reserve to itself the right the port of Dartmouth. He had never heard any Cornwall.

Lord ASHBURTON thought the arrangement made by the Government was a most absurd one, because the vessel would have two harbours to make instead of one upon every voyage. After a few observations from the Earl of Minto

and Lord Melbourne, the petition was ordered to be laid on the table; and a copy of the report of the committee on the subject of the departure of the West India mails was ordered to be presented to the Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before six

cclock till Monday. Monday, March 1. .

acted. Their Lordships sat but for a few minutes. Tuesday, March 2.

The Earl of ABERDEEN stated, in reply to a question from the Earl of Dalhousie, that it was not his intention to bring forward again the Bill relative to the Church of Scotland, which he had introduced in the last Session of Parliament.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Friday, Feb. 26.

The Severn Navigation Bill was read a second time. after a brief discussion. Mr. HINDLEY presented an excellent petition from Ashton for a revision of the Tariff. Several other petizions were presented.

In answer to Mr. HUME, Mr. MATLE stated that an account of the expence of Lord Cardigan's trial might be laid before the House. Lord Stanley's Registration Bill was postponed till Monday.

The House went into Committee on Lord Keane's Annuity Bill. In the Committee, Mr. Ewart moved to omit the Words extending the grant to the two next heirs, so as to confine it to Lord Keane for his life. Captain HAMILTON, who has before exhibited symp-

toms of anindependent mind, though he be a Tory, supported Mr. Ewart. He regretted that the people out of doors should suppose that the granting of a peerage and a pension must go hand in hand. Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE supported the original

original motion was carried by 117 to 74. The Bill went through the Committee unaltered. The East India Rum Duties Bill also went through a

exable Mr. Labouchere to introduce some amendment A motion for a Bill to enable Municipal Councils to borrow money on Annuities was withdrawn. The House adjourned.

Monday, March 1.

Mr. Armstrong took the oaths and his seat for

King's County. Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, said that a pension had been granted to Lieut. M'Cormack, for wounds received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former evening by Sir

Lord J. RUSSELL then stated, in reference to the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill, that in the state of the public business it would be extremely inconvenient that the discussions in committee should take place before Easter. He should, there fore, propose to go into committee in the first week after the Easter tolidays, and would name Friday, the 23rd of April.

Lord Stanley strongly expressed his surprise at mittee he would take the sense of the House against the clauses relating to the £5 franchise, and then commented in energetic language upon the course adopted by the Government. He gave the Noble Lord credit for great ingenuity in passing over no less than twelve order days before he brought on the committee, by which means he might perhaps be enabled to defeat his (Lord Stanley's) Bill by postponing it until a period, when lapse of time alone would be fatal to its success. He strongly suspected the motives which had led to this course of proceeding, but would at present content himself with postponing the reading of his Bill until the 24th of March, pledging himself that within ten days before that day he would state to the Noble Lord whether he would or not, under the circum-

Mr. GOULBURN observed, in reference to the Postoffice revenue, that the amount paid into the Exchequer during the past year was stated to be £447,000, thus showing a deficiency of £1,200,000. annum, was or was not included in the sum of £447,000, and also whether the balances in the hands of the collectors were not included, which would, in fact, show a total loss of the Post-office revenue, with the exception of some £40,000 or

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman was correct in supposing that the official correspondence revenue was included, as it always had been, in the return of montes paid into the Exchequer; but he was wrong in the amount, as, instead of £200,000, it was only about £70,000. With re-pect to the balances in the hands of collectors, in consequence of recent arrangements respecting money-orders, it had become necessary ficial in practice as it was just in theory. (Hear.) to allow larger balances than heretofore to remain in their possession.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Mr. O'FERRALL brought forward the nary estimates. He stated, that the number of ships of all kinds employed last year was 239, and that the number employed on the lst of January this year, was 242. This gave only a numerical increase of 3; but there was a great increase in the strength of the vessels, requiring a corresponding increase in the number of men. He, therefore, proposed to increase the number from 37,165, the number last year, to 43 000; and the increased amount of money it would be necessary to vote he estimated at about £766,000. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that a sum of £29,694 be granted to make up the deficiency in the expenditure of the navy up to March, 1840.

further misunderstanding upon the subject !

relations between France and England, he would say that he did not see snything connected with those matters, or likely to arise out of them, county gaol. He was not before them to wail over his those matters, or likely to arise out of them, county gaol. He was not before them to wail over his meeting was painfully unpleasant to him, he had unthose matters, or likely to arise out of them, county gaol. He was not before them to wail over his which in his opinion could tend to interrupt the guilty upon garoled evidence, and sent thin to the nave the full beauth of such that of Lord Cardigan.

Their case was similar to that of Lord Cardigan.

Their case was similar to that of Lord Cardigan.

Their case was similar to that of Lord Cardigan.

Their case was similar to the request of his friends on the them of the sour skilly and the stinking bread, for An exception was made on a point of law by their present occasion; and he warmly thanked them for the ceive 2s. 8d. His room presented a scene of un-

On the vote for 43,000 men for the ensuing year,

ple of reduction. It appeared as if England, having first insulted France, the only power with which she was on bad terms, was now disposed to defy

The vote for 43,000 men was then agreed to. The House, after agreeing to some other votes in committee, resumed, and the report was brought The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. EASTHOPE gave notice, that on the 16th of March he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Church Rates in England and Wales. Mr. WALLACE moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the duties of the nearly sinecure matter. The Noble Earl, who supported the prayer of offices of sheriff principal, or chief stipendiary judge, in the petition, concluded by moving that the report of each county in Scotland, and also into the system under the commissioners on the subject should be laid before which these stipendiary judges nomidate deputies to perform the laborious duties of the County Courts of Scotland.

After some discussion, the motion was negatived by majority of 86 to 37. Mr. COLQUHOUN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Acts of the Irish Parliament reas to the port from which the mail should start, and lating to the College of Maynooth. His object was not they had determined that they should proceed from by this Bill to put an end to the grant to Maynooth, for that would be a subject of future consideration, but opinion in favour of the port of Falmenth, except from to put an end to the sanction given to it by Governthose parties who were connected with the county of ment, by the system of visitation, &c., which was laid down by law, but which was no longer acted upon. After some angry discussion, leave was given to bring

in the Bill. The House soon after adjourned.

Wednesday, March 3.

The Chelsea Poor Bill was read a second time. Mr. E. TENNENT moved the second reading of the Designs Copyright Bill, which was opposed by Mr. W. Williams, who moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that six months. Mr. SHEIL said that the calico printers of Scotland and Ireland were in favour of an extension of the copy-

No public business of any importance was trans-citement and agitation. The Government would not object to extend the term to six months. Mr. GREG was of opinion that the extension of the copyright would be extremely mischievous to the calico

> Sir R. PEEL thought a case had been made out sufficiently strong to justify the second reading of the Mr. WARBURTON thought this question very dif-

> ferent from that of a copyright in books, and would therefore support the second reading. Mr. LABOUCHERE was in favour of the extension of copyright, but only to a period of six months.

> After some further discussion, the second reading was agreed to without a division. Mr. HODGES moved the committee on the Constabulary Bill, which was opposed by that day six months.

After some discussion the Bill was negatived by a majority of 58 to 36. Mr. KELLY moved the second reading of the Punishment of Death Bill, postponing the discussion upon it until a future stage. The Bill was accordingly read a The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

CELEBRATION OF THE RELEASE OF MR. HENRY VINCENT, FROM OAKHAM

GAUL. (Reported by our London Correspondent.)

The Railways Bill was committed, pro forma, to principles embodied in the People's Charter.

After the removal of the cloth, the drop-scene of the raised stage, to the base of which the tables extended, three or four deep, afforded accommedation, and a address.) most commanding situation, for those who had not been enabled to procure seats in the body of the room, and gave a picturesque and imposing effect to the entire

The CHAIRMAN, in rising to propose the first toast,

stances which might arise, press the second reading pose of expressing their sympathies for a man who had said they had assembled there that evening for the pursuffered deeply in their cause, and to congratulate him on escaping a prison death. (Cheers) Vincent had suffered two trials: he had been imprisoned twenty months; yet he was before the assembled Chartists of He wished to know whether the revenue arising man—the same determined advocate of the People's from official correspondence, which was paid by a Charter, which would alike protect the interests of all, vote of the House, amounting to about £200,000 per and secure the happiness of the people upon the only solid basis. He came before them to shew that the punishment of the body did not establish the conviction balances being, he believed about £200,600 more, wished to convert the Chartists, they must first conof the mind. (Cheers) If the enemies of the Charter vince. Man, however, would not be man, if he did not sometimes err; and thus some, cast up to the neck in poverty, have suffered their misery to lead them into Charter; let them pursue their course with determination, but let them shew to the world that they were of opinion that their great cause was best served by sober, temperate, and prudent conductcheers -and so prove that democracy was as bene-Even the middle classes, if they saw their own best course, ought to join with them, for the present system was annually wasting their capital, and eventually must reduce them to the level of the labourer. They ought to join the Chartists against the common enemy. The great danger lay in delay, and he trusted they would soon see their folly and join them, in order to secure the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the country. With these prefatory remarks, he begged leave to propose the toast-" The People, and may they speedily obtain their political The toast was drunk with loud cheering.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was-" Henry Vincent, the eloquent advocate of the people's rights; health and prosperity to him." It was unnecessary for him to say a word in favour of that toast.

sels coming home at the time the estimates were with increased love for their glorious cause, and he asked for, rendered it unnecessary, in the opinion of begged to thank them most warmly for the cordial—

"The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and would be devoted to dance and song. He then quitted the Government, to ask for an increased estimate, as the Radical reception they had given him. He did not Jones, and the liberation of all imprisoned victims the chair, when it was probable that some of them would be put out look upon the assembly he saw before him as a personal of political and religious persecution." —(Great Mr. Vincent rose, and, after apologising for again compliment to himself, but as a demonstration made in applause.) Mr. HUMB thought the course pursued by the favour of liberty which he had struggled for, and which On the next vote being proposed, Sir R. PEEL fallen into a snare which had been purposely laid for Government that the eastern question was settled, the view of stopping him from advocating those prinit was merely meant that there was an absolute ciples which were embodied in the People's Charter, but impossibility that Mehemet Ali should again obtain he pledged himself they had totally deceived themby a Jury of working men, but a Jury of men whose Lord PALMERSTON replied that if the Right Hon. prejudices had been excited by the paltering and insidi- enforced, not only with respect to identity of per- friend, William Lovett. Baronet meant to ask him what was the state of the ous statements which had been constantly appearing in sons, but every particular point which has been subthanks to a good constitution he had kept his word in counsel, and the Judges said they would reserve the L'r. Humn objected, and said, if 35,000 men outliving his persecutions and laughing at his perse- objection; and when counsel asked if they should they had uniformly bestowed upon those who addressed were sufficient to accomplish all that had been recutors; but he would just tell them one or two anecestand in the same situation as if the objection was them.

Sently vecomplished, he could not see the necessity dotes of the manuer in which the humane parson of the taken, then the Judges acquiesced; and, on the afterof increa sing the naval force to the extent of 43,000 prison attempted to break his heart. He was told that the consider ation of the question at issue, nine out of written by Mr. Vincent, in Oakham Gaol, with the Lord Parameters and that when other naval time. (Loud cries of "shame.") They were told that favour or the prisoners was valid; and when the this furnished a "luncheon" for the assembly, for

Mr. Hung thought England should set the exam- know it, and he saked them if they knew where they were not entitled to benefit by it, six of the Judges were They replied, "yes, they were in the rooms from were of opinion that it was made in time. (Hear.) which persons were taken to be hung." (Shame.) From But the fact was, in cases of murder such pleas these cells they were taken in order to make room for John | might be admitted; but, if the fate of a political Frost and his companions after their illegal trial. Well, opponent were involved, he was deprived of everyafter having been in gaol for twelve months, he was thing that might save him. He would remind them, tried again for an offence alleged to have been com-mitted previous to the one for which he was suffering, in the hope that she might once more look upon her in the same county—they expected to have seen him broken in spirit, weak in body, and pale in the face; all who were in any way connected with those but, on the contrary, they found him courageous, hale, unhappy exiles, and thousands who were not, would and hearty; he was, however, again found guilty, and join in working out their deliverance. They (the suspended specie payments. Having, it is stated, been further imprisoned, a thing almost unprecedented. meeting) would also recollect, that Frost was of a disappointed in the receipt of large amounts of specie, In consequence of the agitated state of the country, he class above them, but that he had given up all for it was compelled, on the afternoon of the 4th ult., to was removed to the Penitentiary, where he was conthe prosecution of their cause. Mr. Moore concluded refuse the payment of a demand of 100,000 dollars fined in an airy stone room of four yards long by two by strongly reprehending such prosecutions as that from New York, as well as the payment of some wide, where they attempted to teach him the delicate instituted against Mr. Hetherington, and expressing other heavy sums. art of tailoring. (Laughter.) He had only been there a fervent hope that Frost, Williams, and Jones two months when he was remeved to Oakham, where he was allowed the liberty of purchasing his own food, and again he lived like a Christian. Now, what was Mr. Pear, in supporting the toast, observed, that the result of all this? He went to prison a democrat Frost was, in every respect, an upright man, and the he stood there the same man; and if he had not been poor man's friend; and if one man was aware of active in London since his release, it was not owing to those facts more than another, it was their little his having become lukewarm in the cause, but because enthusiastic friend Vincent. But Frost was in a he thought he was entitled to at least a few weeks' penal settlement, while Lord Caadigan was prorelaxation, after an imprisonment of twenty months.

However, he was again before them, to vindicate the with such honour—the honour of these king-made right of the working classes to be represented in the nobles; but Frost was a noble of nature, and car-House of Commons. That was the cause of their ried with him into exile the impress of superiority. meeting; for he would hold any one in political con-tempt who could forget that great principle out of com-and that of Lord Cardigan were parallel cases: he pliment to himself. He contended that every man was not of that opinion; he thought them widely difshould have a share in making the laws he was called ferent. In Lord Cardigan's case, a foul design upon to obey; that was the principle of the Charter, was manifested; a design upon the life of a fellowand he would for ever advocate it to its fullest extent, creature; need he tell them, that in the case o and denounce any one as a public enemy who would Frost nothing of the kind was exhibited. The compromise any one of the five great principles it con- wrongs that had been inflicted upon the people—the tained. After going at considerable length into the five insults that had been heaped upon them by refusing great points of the Charter, the speaker denied that their petitions; these working upon minds not so he had ever been a "pike and dagger" man; he had intelligent as they ought to be, had induced the comalways been prepared to go along with the people in mission of acts which were deeply to be regretted, any course they thought it proper to adopt, but he had and for these Frost had suffered, and was suffering; always been of opinion, and had always advocated, and that man, whose mind was as little as his body, that no other means should be used than peaceful Lord John Russell, was at the bottom of it. ones. They would never obtain their end unless they (Cheers and applause.) He set engines to work for right, while those of Lancashire were divided upon the became a sober and a moral people. Let them attend entrapping the best of men. The outrage which question to such an extent that it became a subject of exto their domestic duties—let them look to their own formed a plea for severity might have been prevented families, forsake the gin palace, and so shew the aristocracy that they were a people worthy to be entrusted was, in a great measure, justified. He trusted they with the power they claimed. If they did not—if they continued to frequent the beer-shop and the public-house, they would be unworthy of the privileges they laws of God and the laws of reason. The toast sought. If they were a soulless people, they might was then put from the chair, and received with dethrone the royal family, and outlaw the House general applause. of Lords; but they would fall back again Mr. NEESOM then rose, and observed, that in into the condition of miserable and degraded slaves, having the toast he was about to submit placed in and, in the language of St. Paul, "the last state of his hands, he considered himself more highly hothat people would be worse than the first." He was noured than any of the company, as it was one which there to pledge himself, with all the ardeur of youth no individual whose mind was properly regulated ful enthusiasm, to a renewed advocacy of the People's would fail to approve. It was Charter. (Lond and prolonged cheers.) In his boy-hood he had been a democrat, and these principles had presence. As they are alike interested with us in already realised. grown with his growth; beside the printing press he good government, may they still lend us their powhad read the writings of Paine, and Volney, and Cob- erful influence to obtain it. Mr. F. MAULE, who moved that it be committed bett, and Franklin; he became an enthusiast in the hat day six months.

All who were there present, would well remember derstand that the Directors of the several banks in the day six months.

Cause of liberty, and he thought in the depth of his the time when the ladies were not held in such high Wilmington, Delaware, held a meeting yesterday enthasiasm, that everybody else was like him, and consideration; but they knew that they were now that the people would soon be free. (Cheers) After the dominant party.-(Laughter.) He had (and it in consequence of information received from this

having been confined twenty months in a prison, whose might be news to them) on a particular occasion, city. yard he walked in solitude, with no book to cheer received an order from the Court of Queen's Bench him, and no friend to speak to, he came out with the to appear, as he understood it, personally before the settled conviction that a change must be made not LESS | Queen ; but they would anticipate what his feelings than the People's Charter; but as much further as the strength of the public mind will carry it. (Hear, hear.) The first office of the State was now filled by a Now, (said Mr. Vincent,) a word as to the means :- the | woman, and one, too, not of the greatest experience; days of idle bembast and rant are gone by ; the common but they must support the dignity of their chief sense of the nation is with us; and every attempt at mere folly will recoil on our own heads. If we conpropriety of this toast the more strikingly tent ourselves with attending public meetings, and returning with congratulations on having heard "excellent speeches,"-if we talk about our readiness to do better that the opinion of the Turks, who held that anything for the public cause, and yet are offended if a women have no souls, should obtain in this country, On Monday, the friends of Mr. Vincent, and of the sixpence in the shape of contribution be required of us; than that they should remain as they were; but he cause for which he has suffered long and most oppres—then, the sooner we abandon our false position, the trusted that the time was not far distant when sive incarceration, gave a dinner on the occasion of his better for ourselves and others;—but, even in this education would render them better wives, better release, at the White Conduit House, London, for the room there are a sufficient number, if their mothers, and place them in that station in society, purpose of awarding their congratulation, and publicly energies be rightly directed, to effect a moral to which they were so nobly entitled; he trusted expressing their sense of the great services be has ren- and political revolution in London in two or three that the time was not far distant when ignorance dered in his consistent and powerful advocacy of the years. The most enlightened minds and the most would be swept from the gentler sex like chaff principles embodied in the People's Charter.

The most emigntened in mass and the most would be swept from the years. The most emigntened in mass and the most would be swept from the gentler set into change be the wind—when they would no longer be the tables were furnished forth in the theatre of the erection of a Trades' Hall, and for sending forth infatuated with the charms of a tawdry dress, or the Tavern above-named, but it was soon found, after missionaries to call the drunkard from the gin-palace filled with envy because a neglect set into change the missionaries to call the drunkard from the gin-palace filled with envy because a neglect set into change the content of the content o the rush to obtain seats had somewhat subsided, that —(loud cheers)—to point to the poor broken-hearted finer riband than themselves—when women, as well the ample dimensions of that noble room were insuf- and wretched being who, while her husband is on his as kings, priests, and lords, must give way to the ficient for the accommodation of the unexpected number way to the pawnbroker's, to pawn her rags for drink, growing intelligence of the people. (Applause.) that presented themselves, and tables were accordingly is starving with her family, perhaps, in a miserable He hoped, too, that the time was not distant tend with, arising out of geographical divisions; these, spread in another apartment cellar. Is such a being worthy the name of man? When meetings of this sort would be crowded with it is believed, have been happily arranged in such a The time appointed was four o'c'ock, but it was (Cries of "No, no.") Then we must reform him; and women. He again emphatically dwelt on the neces- manner as to give general satisfaction to our Whig nearly five before the arrangemen's were complete, if it be not possible to reform him by any other means, sity of ennobling the female and raising her from friends. In the selections which have been made the Prewhen the cheers which burst forth at the end of the I implore even the most jovial soul among you to lend the station of a mere domestic menial, by education, sident has consulted the feelings and wishes of his friends room, and which in an instant became general, an- a helping hand in the establishment of demo- but he advised them to educate their daughters in different districts of the country. Indeed nounced the approach of the guest of the evening. The cratic teetotal societies, in soberising the population, themselves, and not hand them over to church and even their prejudices have been considered. In doing 3 5 8 band, stationed in the music gallery, joined in the in watching individals, and in putting down the caut state schools. Let their education be duly attended this General Harrison has evinced a sound judgment, greeting thus warmly bestowed; and Mr. Vincent and humbug of the fanatics. (Hear, hear.) We have to, and women and children would soon join the cry mingled with sagacity and discretion. Nor has he been passed through the company and took his seat at the the power of quietly revolutionising our country, if we for Universal Suffrage.

disgraceful upr. ar, and miserable squabbling, for which Charter"-(loud cheers) -and so improve the public Williams, and Jones, which he happened to take the great Whig and Tory meetings are invariably mind that before another annual revolution be com- for presentation, on a day especially appointed for pleted, the watchword will be "Long live the people the reception of addresses only; and her amiable to make good laws; long live liberty!" (Tumultuous conduct on that occasion, and the manner in which cheering, lasting for several minutes, greeted Mr. Vin- she expressed herself, even in the presence of her was drawn up, and seats being placed in the front, cent at the conclusion, as at the commencement of his courtiers, was such as convinced him that, if any Mr. John Cleave rose to propose the next toast :- a corrupt Court, and not to the natural disposition The People's Charter; may it speedily become the or inclination of the Queen. He went, as he said, law of the land." He felt, in proposing this toast, on a day exclusively appointed for addresses, and that he had a sacred duty to perform, as an unenfran- was told that his petition would not be received; but chised citizen; and, notwithstanding all that their he told those who endeavoured thus to put him off. friend Vincent had so well said about his ardour and that he had a duty to perform for those who had enthusiasm being undiminished, those who have gone sent him, and that he should persist in his purpose. a little before him might be permitted also to renew He did so, and her Majesty eventually received his their declarations of energy in the cause of the People's petition in a most gracious manner. He adverted to Charter. Mr. Vincent had very ably gone over the the bright prospects which awaited "us Chartists." various principles embodied in the Charter, and though he was eloquent throughout, he felt perhaps that he man; and, aided by them, he could do much; but was a little trespassing; though at the same time he consistently with his cloth, he must press for the emfelt that he was here unfairly put upon his trial, in re- ployment of moral force only. He agreed with the butting the various calumnies that some dirty, sneak. sentiments uttered by Mr. Vincent, and contended ing cowards, who dared not speak openly, had whis- that no one need be ashamed of being a Chartist. pered about, that Vincent had abandoned his prin. In this age of inventions, nothing had been found ciples. (Loud cheers.) But he had not stopped to out at all comparable with Chartism; it meant a snarl with the snarlers; he took up these principles, reformation of the democracy. They had formerly and showed that he was the same Chartist at heart as a Magna Charta; that was for the nobles; but before he entered the Whig dungeons. Mr. Cleave they resolved now to have a Reform Charter. They then proceeded to state that the means of advancing had obtained a Reform Bill, but that was a humbug. desirous of promoting. (Hear.) He would implere of the cause of the Charter must not be negected; Those who carried it halfooed on the people, as all to avoid any abatement of the principles of the cause of the cause of the cause of the had considered these means, and had come huntsmen do their hounds; but they (the huntsto the conclusion that it was folly to fritter men) took the hare, and then lashed back the hounds away the means which a life of industry that had aided them to their kennols. (Applause.) supplied, while fifty millions a year continued to be But would they be suffered to do so now? Would spent in spirits and beer; the man who had not slain, such treatment now be tolerated! No. The Charhis sins was a fit creature for Whig or Tory despotism. ter they sought for was such as every Christian (Loud cheers.) Referring to the address of Mr. Vin. should advocate; it involved what every Christian cent, (as originally published in the Star,) the speaker should strive to obtain for his country—equal owe to your principles, that you act up to this plan, and said that if the working men of this country would act up to the spirit of that address, and devote that which they now spent in intoxicating drinks to their own self-elevation, the humbup of "moderation" would be self-elevation, the humbup of "moderation" would be said to the bon you ask for. This country was said each contribute but one penny, it would amount to the irreport of this day se'ninght, there has and each contribute but one penny, it would amount to the irreport of this day se'ninght, there has and each contribute but one penny, it would amount to been great things could no language state at our highest quota-convince the world that you are worthy of the name of Chartists, and of the objects that you contend for as your inalienable rights. If but 15,000 of the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland should meet on that day, and each contribute but one penny, it would amount to been strifling reaction in the inquiry for most kinds and each contribute but one penny, it would amount to been strifling reaction in the inquiry for most kinds. umphant. In conclusion, he urged upon all the friends in a state of transition—things could no longer stand £62 10s. Do your duty as men, women, and as Charof the Charter to give up the pot and the pipe, which still. The Poor Laws must be amended, and meaformed a dead weight upon the working man in this sures adopted which would render the people free country. No friend to the People's Charter would and happy. He, for one, should make every possible invaluable journal, and you will prove to the world that past week the imports of Foreign Wools, from all

the regeneration of his country. Mr. Moere said, it was his melancholy duty, in the toast he had to propose, to refer to friends who | Chairman, and drunk with three times three. were not there, but whose zeal for the cause of Mr. Cameron next observed, that a most unexmealth and prosperity to him." It was unnecessary for chartism had made them the victims of oppression, him to say a word in favour of that toast.

The toast was drunk enthusiastically, with three in their endeavours to place those friends again ladies. He proceeded accordingly; and, after the

The company, at this period, presented a goodly mined to free our country, as I for one am, let us battle respect to the ladies; but, as to the Sovereign, he slight grounds:show of highly respectable persons, amounting in with every glave till we have achieved our object. rather pitied her, as she evinced the possession of number to about five hundred, among whom were Great excitement and prolonged cheering. My heart qualities which only required a more genial atmosmany elegantly attired females; and the Rev. Dr. is with you—my soul is with you—and I never felt phere than a court. He was, in his youth, entrusted Wade having pronounced "Grace," an excellent dinner more determined to go forward in a righteous cause. with a petition to William the Fourth. He was was discussed, with seemingly high relish, by all pre- I am bound to "keep the peace," and I will keep it, sent up with it, and he would assure them that, in sent. The prevailing taste, however, appeared to be like an honest man; but, by the God that made its presentation, he was most roughly handled; and testotalism, for water only was drunk by the greater me, I will devote every energy to spread those prin- he overheard his Majesty enquiring of the Lord the delay proposed by the Noble Lord in a measure number; and, certainly, the advocate of total absticiples that shall prepare the way for the greatest Lieutenant of his (the speaker's) county, "What's nence might triumphantly exclaim, "Look upon this measure of happiness to the entire people. Let not the meaning of this petition?" in a tone and manner picture and on that," in contrasting the perfect order men say, "I am for Paul," and "I am for Cephas,"—
and propriety of demeanour exhibited throughout the say not I am for Lovett, and I for Frost, or Vincent, acted very differently. He had also been entrusted this month, unless the American Government should whole of the proceedings on this occasion, with the or O'Connor-but let the cry of all be, "I am for the with a petition to her Majesty, on behalf of Frost, think fit to issue a special commission, fault were to be ascribed to her, it was imputable to

success of the cause in which they were all embarked. (Loud cheers.) The toast was then formally submitted by the of your murdered advocates. Parliament for a sum of money insufficient to mainth the efficacy of the navy, and be consequently obliged to come to Parliament to make good the declicited former years.

Lord J. Ressell replied that the number of vestoring home at the time the estimates were with increased love for their glorious against church craft. He proceeded accordingly; and, after the amount to appoint times three amongst them. He alluded, among others, to the expression of some suitable compliments, concluded with the hope that the rights and dignity of woman descriptions for the propose.

Bahia, 84d.: 200 Egyptian, 94d. to 13d.; 100 Person of the propose.

> presenting himself to the meeting, said his purpose He trusted they would indeed soon be brought was to propose the health of the consistent and long-Drunk with great enthusiasm.

place her naval force upon an efficient footing also. too good for the parson—he was afraid they might not been made I vaime, and that therefore the prisoners livened the proceedings with popular airs.

IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

SUSPENSION OF THE UNITED STATES BANK. We have received by the packet-ship George Washington, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, New York papers to the 8th uit. inclusive. Their con-

tents are highly important. The Bank of the United States had for the third time suspended specie payments. Having, it is stated, been refuse the payment of a demand of 100,000 dollars

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.) Philadelphia, Feb. 5. The burst up of the United States Bank yesterday

gave rise to an excitement, which has continued through to-day, such as was never before witnessed in this city on any similar occasion. The fact of the failure of the Bank to meet the two or three draughts of large amount on Thursday was not understood until after the cars left for your city to be an absolute failure.

front of them all, and particularly so before the United a course which was followed by most of, if not all States, Girard, and Farmers' and Mechanics'. On the States, Girard, and Farmers and Mechanics. On the opening of the doors, there was a rush for specie by the day, however, the more reflecting portion of the depositors and note holders. All paid, including the "dabblers" found out that this step, on the partofthe United States, for five dollar notes, for an hour or two. when the Girard began to wince, and finally "resigned trumps," standing its hand no further than to pay its five dollar notes. Thus has gone on the first day of

The greatest confusion prevails, and the banks were all busily employed in paying out specie from the opening to the close, some with two or three clerks. A much larger amount must have been drawn from the banks to-day than on January 15.

The Bank of the United States has been cited before Judge King, to shew cause of refusal to pay her ten dollar notes. She is allowed ten days to file her answer or to pay the money. All the banks before three o'cleck ceased to pay any thing but their five dollar bills, except five-the Wes-

tern, the Southwark, the Commercial, the Philadelphia, and the Bank of North America. We shall, in all human probability, have a general suspension to-morrow. The banks, I think, cannot stand another day's run like this.

(From the National Gazette.)

FURTHER SUSPENSION .- P.S. One o'clock .- All the banks of the city, with two or three exceptions, have just suspended specie payments, except for five dollar notes. The apprehension expressed above is thus

SUSPENSION IN DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Saturday last says-" We unmorning, and resolved to suspend specie payments

Philadelphia, Feb. 6. The notes of the United States Bank are selling at a discount to day for specie of 15 per cent. A man of the name of Sheets, a labourer, committed suicide last night, in the upper part of the city, by shooting himself through the heart. Want of business was the cause.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

It appears that on the day the United States Bank suspended, the City Council and all the other Banks agreed to receive the notes of the United States Bank. A Mr. Millar has instituted a suit against the United States Bank for a refusal to pay two ten dollar notes in specie. An application was made on Friday morning for a citation against the President and Directors of the the Bank should not be forfeited in consequence of the Bank refusing to pay specie to the holders of ten dollar bills. The citation was awarded, and made returnable on the 15th inst.

(Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.)

I have no longer any doubt that the President-elect wanting in promptitude. I have reason to believe cross-table, on the right of Mr. Lovett, who occupied will but exercise that power in a proper manner; our the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Wade said, he perfectly agreed with that the following gentlemen will constitute General the chair.

Salvation lies in our own hands, and if we are deterthe sentiments expressed by Mr. Neesom, with Harrison's Cabinet. The statement is not made on

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury. John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of

John J. Grittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster-General. THE M'LEOD CASE.—The American Grand Jury have found a true bill for murder against Mr. M'Leod.

TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE VARIOUS CHARTIST ASSOCIATIONS AND

BROTHER CHARTISTS—You are all made pretty well to 63d. acquainted with the barbarous and lamentable death of our Chartist brother, poor Clayton, who died under the merciful treatment of the base, bloody, and brutal factions, for the crime of endeavouring to mete out the glorious principles of Chartism, justice, and liberty. Knowing that the predominant character of the advocates of Chartism is that they would do unto others as they would they should do unto them, I appeal to you on behalf of the helpless widow and inoffending child of the above named victim of tyranny and profession, to endeavour to pay a last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, by placing those who were dependant upon him for support, above the frowns and insults of the base and unprincipled portion of society.

According to the Star of this day, the Delegates assembled from the different places of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, recommend that funeral sermons be preached in all the Chartist Associations and Chapels on the 14th of March. In addition to this I would recommend that at the close of each sermon, a collection should be made on behalf of the widow of poor Clayton, by which means a sum sufficient would be raised, whereby she might be able to commence business in some way or other, and the Chartists of Sheffield would most certainly give her their most and finer qualities were readily bought up for see decided support.

Fellow Chartists,-'Tis no more than a duty that you spend that upon poison, which he ought to devote to effort to promote the advancement and eventual you are in reality friends of justice, humanity, and quarters, have not exceeded 1800 packages. The liberty, and while you advocate the rights of man, you best colonial and Spanish Wools command a fair are not forgetful of your duty to the Whig-made-widows inquiry at full prices, but otherwise the trade is

Faithfully yours, W. H. COTTON. 38, Ludgate-Hill, Birmingham, February 20th, 1841.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION .- OPERATION OF THE

NEW POOR LAW IN THE KENSINGTON UNION .- On

Mr. Hums thought the course pursued by the favour of liberty which he had struggled for, and which Government, in their negotiations respecting Turkey, he stood before them to advocate. It had been his back from their distant banishment, to which they was calculated to weaken that country, and to disturb the peace of Europe.

He trusted they would indeed soon be brought back from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of had been consigned by the machinations of Whigh the peace of Europe.

He trusted they would indeed soon be brought was to propose the nearth of back from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of had been consigned by the machinations of Whigh there was a consideable advance on the prices from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of there was a consideable advance on the prices from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of there was a consideable advance on the prices from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of there was a consideable advance on the prices from their distant banishment, to which they tried Radical who had so ably occupied the chair that Division of Middlesex, and a jury, consisting of there was a consideable advance on the prices from their distant banishment, to which they back from their distant banishment, to which they back from their distant banishment and to be proved to the prices from the respectable inhabitants of Kensington, in the prices from the respectable inhabitants of their distant banishment and the prices from the respectable inhabitants of the prices from th of their political liberty, and in his advocacy he had together against those who advocated the cause of during a period of four years; he had been much with road, Kensington, into the circumstances attendant the people. But, he repeated, they had been ille- him, at his own home, and in walks in the green fields, upon the death of William Eaton, aged 61 years, wished to know whether, when it was said by the him by the aristocrats who misraled the country, with gally transported. The quibbles of law, so success- and it was by that sort of communion only that a man who died in the workhouse for males belonging to fully urged in the recent case of one who was could be truly known. Throughout this intimacy, he the Kensington Union, on the morning of Saturday distinguished by the prefix of " Lord" to his name, had ever found William Lovett the most consistent and last, a few hours after he was brought there. The were not allowed to be entertained in favour of the determined supporter of Democracy in all its bearings. jury accompanied the Coroner to the workhouse in possession of Syria,—or whether, as he hoped was selves. He had been placed at the bar at Mommonth—the case, that the question was so settled as regarded brought before a Jury of his Peers, as france, that there was no reason to apprehend any in the case of Cardigan the other day—he was not extended to them and present and personnel and deny the justice of Lord Cardigan's acquittal; the present, who had known nim for a much longer time, prosented nowing the place, several of the jury declared to say more than to propose the health of their worthy on leaving the place, several of the jury declared to an an account to say more than to propose the health of their worthy on leaving the place, several of the jury declared the sight they had witnessed would never be effaced from their remembrance. The deceased was a kind support they had given him, and the attention paralleled misery and destitution, and it appeared they had uniformly bestowed upon those who addressed that he had had relief from the Kensington Union, they had uniformly bestowed upon those who addressed that he had had rener from the heading to the extent of a pound of meat. There were to the extent of a pound of meat. There were several Guardians present, and the coroner ordered written by Mr. Vincent, in Oakham Caol, with the the relieving-officer to be sent for, to whom he Chartists then in that prison, would be hung by six at a fifteen J. adges were of opinion that the objection in names of the Rev. Mr. Hill and others, attached thereto; addressed some severe animadversions. All the blame, however, was laid on the system. The jury All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to powers were uncreasing their naval armaments, it the gaol was too full, and he, and Edwards, and next obstate was pagerly "devoured." An excellent found a verdict that the "Deceased died from exposed according with naval forms and that the mose and the the mose and the the prospection had not band was in attendance the whole evening, and ennourishment.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Thursday Evening, March 4. Quarter to Seven. AWFUL DEATH OF A GRAVE DIGGER.—This after-

AWFUL DEATH OF A GRAVE DIGGER.—This afternoon, about four o'clock, as the under-sexton of St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, was employed in digging a grave, adjacent to one of the vaults, the brick work of the latter gave way, and buried him alive. It was upwards of two hours from the occurrence of the accident, before the poor fellow could be got out, when it was found that he must have expired almost instantaneously. dense crowd is now surrounding the scene of the accident, and the City police are not the most civil in their deportment; for on our endeavouring to learn the name, &c. of the deceased, at the Twelve Bells, near the Church, one of those un-boiled gentry, under Mr. White Harvey's com-mand, called to a companion to lend him his truncheon, to keep the course clear, that course being a public thoroughfare.

CITY NEWS .- The classes who live by "ringing the changes" between paper and gold, have been Early this morning the streets were crowded with citizens, and before the opening of the doors of the banks there were crowds of greater or less extent in United States Bank had suspended cash payments. the state banks in the adjacent country. During American banks, was in all probability but a preliminary measure to the liquidation of the outstanding · cotton claims," and confidence was again restored indeed, should this conjecture prove well-founded a brisk trade may be anticipated this summer for our Manchester and Sheffield goods. The following are the closing prices of the British Stocks this afternoon:—Consols for Account, 891; Do. Money, 881; New Three-and-a-half per Cent, 971; Exchequer Bills 12s. premium.

THE BLOOMSBURY CHARTISTS held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:-That this Association views with feelings of regret the conduct of a portion of the men of Kirkcaldy, in allowing themselves to be gulled by the Whig and Household Suffrage faction, and that they caution their Chartist brethren throughout the country against the insidious machinations now making by the Sham-Radical party, and trust that they will never lend themselves to agitate for anything less

than the Charter." THE CORN LAW LEAGUE IS AFRAID OF THE CHARTISTS !- It is a singular fact, that on the occasion of the Chartists holding a festive meeting to celebrate the release of their friends from durance, (the Lovett and Collins dinner,) the Corn Law Repealers took advantage of the circumstance to hold a meeting, in the hope that they might pass their resolutions undisturbed; on that occasion, they conjectured rightly; but, on trying on the same game on Monday last, notwithstanding the numerous attendance at the Vincent dinner, the Anti-Corn-Law party were doomed to be disappointed, for the friends of the Charter mustered in sufficient strength at the Crown and Anchor, to defeat the factious purposes of the "Repealers," and to carry by two to one resolutions in favour of Universal Suffrage and the Charter. One fact is worth a ton of argument.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.—Our arrivals are moderate of all articles. Millers hold off from purchasing, expecting better supplies, and prices for Wheat have receded Is. per quarter. Barley is steady sale, without alteration in value. Oats, Shelli Beans maintain last week's rates.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MARCH 2. - The arrivals of grain to this day's market are again large; but the most part was sold last week. The finest dry Wheat has been dull sale, all other descriptions is per quarter lower. Barley has been in fair demand at last week's prices. Oats and Shelling scarcely so well sold .- Beans little alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1950440

£s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 1 13 84 1 6 42 2 0 0 2 2 83 2 5 113 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.-We are sorry we cannot notice any improvement in our local markets; the stock of goods sold, during the two last market days, has been limited in the extreme. Nor is there any large share of business doing in the warehouses: nothing, in fact, but for domestic consumption.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, MARCH 4TH. Wool Market .- This market is without any material alteration since our last report. The general opinion is, that the news from America has produced a deadening effect on the market .- Yarn Market .- The demand for Yara is very steady, and no difference in prices .- Piece Market .- In this branch of the trade there appears to be rather & flatness, occasioned by the report of the United States Bank having suspended payment. Fancy goods still continue to be inquired after.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.-There was a fair show of Cattle to-day, and which met a fair demand at about last week's currency. Of Sheep the supply was fully equal to the CHURCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND demand. At the close of the market but little unsold. Best Beef, 61d. to 7d.; prime, 71d. to 71d. Best Mutton, 7d. to 8d.; eves, inferior, 51d.

> STATE OF TRADE.—Notwithstanding the activity existing in the Liverpool cotton market, and the gradually advancing prices there, the demand for yarn continues very moderate, and a limited business was done, yesterday, at the prices of the preceding week. For goods, the demand was still more languid, and some articles, especially 27-inch printing cloth and domestics, were currently offered at lower prices. Very little business, however, was done, even at this decline; and the market was altogether an unsatisfactory one for the manufacturers.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Feb. 27.-We had a fair supply of Wheat from the country this morning, but the arrivals from the coast continue exceedingly moderate. On Tuesday fine samples obtained an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and that advance was maintained to day on all descriptions. The market is nearly cleared of barley, and prices are the turn dearer: Fine rye commands a steady sale, but other sorts meet with little inquiry. In beans there is little passing, although offered on lower terms. Maple peas are in demand for seed. Malt is unsaleable. We had a good supply of oats this morning, at a trifling advance, while other descriptions were without change. The arrivals of flour are light, and good marks meet a ready sale at our highest quota-

of British Wools, and previous rates are well sup-

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Monday, March 1 .--On Saturday from eight to ten thousand bales were sold, 3000 being on speculation. To-day the sales amount to about 8000 bales, of which speculators nam, 91d.;—American, 61d. to 8d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1. The supply of stock at market to-day has been much smaller than that of the preceding week, and Wednesday, a lengthened inquiry was instituted of a middling quality. There was a good attendance before Mr. Wakley, M.P., coroner for the Western of buyers and dealers, but from the short supply, Division of Middless and dealers, but from the short supply, markets for the last few weeks. The best Beef sold readily at 7d. varying from that down to 6d. but those at the latter price were of an ordinary description. Good Wether Mutton realised fully 8d. varying from that down to 63d. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 856; Sheep, 3,082.

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

one Premises. J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, March 6, 1841)