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From these, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the pills is daily increasing; every person who has been benefited is anxious to recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—Enclosed is £55, which please send me in Pills by the next coach. I am, Gentlemen, your respectful,

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Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.

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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 article: 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 genuine.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

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BY J. L. CURTIS, AND COMPANY,
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accumulations, rendering the System truly a *System of Accumulation*. The high enonnoms paid for them by a large portion of the public, is 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. 1d. per box, and by his appointment, by Messrs. Hay, Allen, Land, & Robertson, 10, St. John's, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Smeaton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, Yarnall, Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, London; Fogden & Co., Jackson, Harrison, & Co., Wigan; Esingwood; England; Fell, Spivay, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knabresbro; Pease, Oliver, Darby, & Co., London; Metcalf, Langdale, and Co., Rogerson, Rhodes, Smith; Goldthorpe, Tatham, & Co., Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, & Co., Sale, Parkes, Dunn, Halifax; Hoole, & Co., Warrington; Lambert, Bournemouth; Dalby, & Co., Leeds; Waite, throughout the kingdom.

Ask for FRAMINGTON'S PLAN of HEALTH, and observe the name and address of - Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London', on the Government Stamp.

cond-rate paper, as the *Northern Star* not being a

the Yorkshire local list for advertising purposes.

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

over the world, and we send more single papers

We did not leave it for the *Times* to find out that we were not a mere "foad in a measure," we have always taken pride and pleasure in declaring it ourselves; our readers will say us the justice to say that we are never very busy about "advertisers would do well to look here," or in parading the stamp returns; and, inasmuch as some consideration has been accorded upon us, and as we may be safely 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 or the expenditure of their money.

Advertising paper, let us, while our hand is in, give

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

So much for the other point of veracity; and now,

No I.
Northern Star,
Half a Million and Twenty-one Thousand.

the circulation, as stated in the paper which deceives

No. II.
Leeds Mercury, two hundred and forty-two

So, therefore, have another January tale to tell upon
the next returns!

No. III.

the year, as compared with the previous six months the *Sunday Times* has fallen off 10,000. The

No. IV.

Intelligence.—Last quarter of first half year;

Hull Advertiser, one hundred and eleven thousand and five hundred.

Leeds Times, eighty-five thousand, five hundred.
So much for the other point of veracity; and now,

MESSRS. COLLINS AND O'NEIL, AND THE BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS.

MEETINGS OF THE FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, TO CONSIDER THE STATEMENTS THAT APPEARED IN THE NORTHERN STAR OF FEBRUARY 27TH, 1841.

A meeting, consisting of 234 of the members and friends of the Christian Church, was held in the chapel, Mr. Hill, sen., was voted to be the chair. Mr. Hill 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 was read, and was adopted, or rejected by the meeting. Mr. Styles then read the following address, and also a letter from Mr. Vincent, submitted.

Statement of Facts in Answer to an Article that appeared in the Northern Star of February 27th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—We consider it our duty to contradict an anonymous article in the Star, containing several false and insinuating statements against the Christian Church generally, and Messrs. Collins and O'Neil in particular.

In your introductory remarks, you intimate that you have received letters complaining of an unfriendly spirit manifested towards the associated body of Chartists, by the leaders of the Christian Church. We reply, that never in one of our meetings have we alluded to them, much less been unfriendly to 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 utterly false, and that the insinuation (though handed irregularly) had been given from the mouth of a man of the greatest frankness, with the exception of the one mentioned, for reasons that we shall immediately explain.

The only ground of difference that has ever existed is, that most of the members of the Church are in the National Charter Association, it being, in their opinion, in its old constitution, illegal.

The anonymous communication that follows, begins with the non-announcement of the source. The facts of the case are correctly stated, they are these:

Their intimations had generally been handed in irregularly; 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. In the instance of Mr. Barrett, he handed his letter to the Committee, for a quarter of an hour before the meeting commenced; the Committee were, as usual, sitting in the Vestry at the same time; the parties sat each other; during this time no intimation was presented; but, as usual, near the close of Mr. Barrett'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, "Did you not hand it to me?" and secondly, "What answer did you have 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 dispute, the speaker stated 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 source read by him on Sabbath last, was upon the minds of all who heard it; and that the gentlemen mentioned were present; so much so that he was perfectly astonished at hearing on the day after, from Mr. Collins, that Mr. Vincent was not to be there. He immediately said that a false tale had been given; Mr. Vincent's name; he felt sorry that he had been the means of adding to the spread of the falsehood, and he therefore would not do so now.

To show, however, that he was perfectly willing to intimate anything false on the subject, from whoever it came, he would give out their names, and their addresses, for the next Sunday, at Lawrence-street, adding full particulars as to time, subject, and admission money.

That Mr. O'Neil advised the time, subject, and admission money, was a false statement; and that the charge tickets is a false statement, and that any person who has been taken to make the source a failure, is equally false.

The insinuation against Mr. Collins is a malicious attempt to stir up animosity, and to injure him, which they have not sufficient to injure. Mr. Vincent's letter, sent by him upon seeing the slander in the Star, is sufficient to disprove it. The last statement is not only utterly false, in its first part, but through out its whole length, it is a malicious insinuation to follow on the above unfounded aspersions. The only meeting publicly held in Birmingham for Frost's restoration, was the one alluded to on Holloway Hill, on the first of January. There was none other for Mr. Collins to attend, and he was not there.

It is well known that the demonstration was a success, and the fact is that very few were on the ground when they arrived, and the business did not commence till half an hour after they arrived. The unanimous election of Mr. Collins to the chair, and the enthusiastic approbation with which he was received, clearly show that "the people" knew not of any past offences; to forgive it is a gratuitous insinuation. His conduct, as 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, or of stirring up animosity, was in the minds of the parties, 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' pasting names, is for them to explain, considering the fact of the vote of thanks proposed and carried by them.

Seconded by Mr. Hill and carried unanimously.

VERBATIM COPY OF MR. VINCENT'S LETTER TO JOHN COLLINS.

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

MY DEAR COLLINS,—I have read a paragraph in 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 the Committee at Birmingham who did me the honour 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 and my own private affairs, I soon became engaged in, and I was unable to attend to the invitation of the Birmingham friends. You are quite at liberty to make what use of this letter you please.

The charge against you, so far as my visit to Birmingham is concerned, is a pure invention. I have nothing to do in the matter. My own reasons have been given in my own handwriting. Regarding that any dispute exists in our own ranks, and hoping that such disputes may be speedily settled, so that our glorious cause may properly progress.

I am, dear Collins,

Faithfully yours,

HENRY VINCENT.

It was afterwards resolved unanimously:—

"That the thanks and approbation of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, for their intelligent and active defence and advocacy of the cause of Chartism, requesting them to go onwards in the holy cause which they have espoused."

THE ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATION—SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE "LEAGUERS."

On Monday evening three hundred met with a complete overthrow. The meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, and according to the plan, a great number (which were by no means widely circulated, probably from prudential reasons) it was intended to be "The Annual General Meeting of the Anti-Corn Law Association." At an early hour, one of the large rooms of the tavern was crowded by persons, chiefly of the working class. From the appearance of those persons, and the sentiments occasionally uttered by them before the proceedings commenced, it soon became evident that the smooth-tongued political economists, who have so kindly taken the interests and welfare of the "labouring class" into their special protection, would not be permitted quietly to have all their own way, and the 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 "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 Ludlow and ex-candidate for East Surrey), and a posse of those well-paid and consequently interested gentlemen who manage themselves going about the country as lecturers. An opposition was offered to Mr. Warburton taking the chair, and a momentary gleam of self-satisfaction was apparent on the faces of the Honourable Gentleman's supporters, who had evidently apprehended an opposition in favour of the appointment of another chairman. But this pleasant feeling was destined to be soon changed into one of deep mortification. The Chairman, however, with the eye of a "wary, cool, old soldier," at once saw the signs of strength of the enemy, and consequently appeared by no means as if he were sitting in an easy chair. In the outset of his opening address, Mr. Warburton, by way of depressing the introduction of any other topic than that of the Corn Laws, read the following declaration, which was originally formed, which, after a few of these usual platitudes about these same laws being

"inimical to the welfare and interests of the labouring class," &c. (a portable, by the bye, which was used to think was not demonstrable either by argument or by proof, ended with a declaration that their attention was to be confined to the one sole object—to wit, the repeal of the accursed bread tax," and that they were determined not to 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 read the meeting what the subject was, the Chairman had much to do to get the meeting to conclude 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 gentleman in the meeting to draw from the Chairman, and the Hon. Gentleman quickly saw his mistake; for those who were members—"Ah, ah," and "It won't do, Warburton!"—for any other gentleman (this we repeat, of himself appeared the angry Chartists) to address the meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. Sydney Smith, it was understood) then read the report. It stated that the association had had enormous difficulties to encounter since its first meeting, on the 3rd of August last, adding first from the apathy of the middle classes; and secondly, from the hostility of the political portion of the working class (cheers)—both of which causes, however, were fast disappearing, particularly the latter—loud cries of "No, no, no, never,"—for the working class had now become more active in their co-operation 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 superlative success, and that the report 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 the future of the cause, and the future of the Corn Laws would conduce to the welfare of the land, the correctness of which piece of Anti-Corn Law dogmatism was 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

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 class to consider was, whether their wages were to be lowered, or not. (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 reducing the wages of the labouring class by a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) He contended, therefore, that they were not agitating for bread, but against the people—(cheers)—in fact, they had another end in view but that of personal aggrandisement, and that was, to reduce the wages of the labouring class. 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 Petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty's interference on the subject of a recognition of the principles of the People's Charter.

Another Chartist, named Boggs, seconded the motion in a speech which was really sensible, moving, and true. He contended, that it was a plain common sense truth, which was so unpalatable to the leaguers, that they had the taste to permit their cleaver of whom there were not a few in the room to come forward to come down the speaker.

From this point of the proceedings all was confusion and noise. The Chartists observed the interruptions, and, on the *locutio* principle, seemed determined that none of the other side should be heard. In vain did Mr. Roebuck and Dr. Bowring avow themselves to be Chartists; they obtained not from the offended 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. The Secretary then addressed the meeting, and at length the amendment was put and carried by an immense majority, amidst the most tumultuous cheering.

The Hon. Chairman and his supporters seeing that the "game was up," at least, the rest of the evening, the remaining business in *status quo*. There was a long string of resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, but the "leaguers" appeared to think, and wisely, too, that they could not expect the notice of the Chartists, and therefore they were visibly depicted on the countenances of the Chairman and those around him at the signal defeat they had sustained at this the very commencement of their London campaign for 1841. It was then that the Chartists, who had been so long 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.

THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMENDED SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.

Among the many good things which O'CONNELL has said, we remember one saying of his: that "the 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 most anxious that the operations of the people should be conducted peacefully and legally; knowing that if their moral strength was well marshalled, and their numbers well organised, they were invincible and irresistible;—able to carry any measure of a wholesome and sanitary tendency, without violating any of those forms and appearances of law which the harpies have fenced round the carcass of corruption, in the hope of feasting undisturbedly thereon. There is no power in any state successfully to resist the righteous demands of a people, united in purpose and opinion, and so organised as to enable them to express their opinion and to prosecute their purpose as one man. Of this the factious are most perfectly aware; and hence their highest dread has ever been the organisation of the people, and their greatest care to provide against its existence. It is only by a well digested plan of organisation, generally understood and acted on, that the power of the people can be efficiently made manifest. The isolated struggles of individuals, or knots of individuals, or separate societies or localities, even though all directed to the same end, are but like water thrown by bucket, which expends its force in impotence, producing a splash and nothing more; while a national organisation, enabling the whole people to move at the same time, and in the same direction, bending their energies against the same point, is like the mighty rushing of the whole torrent, against which no obstacle can stand. The vast importance of this subject has been always seen, both by the people's friends and by their enemies; and hence, from the time when the House of Commons was first sought to be emancipated from the direct control of the crown, and placed in its due position as an independent branch of the legislature, to the present moment, a period of about 250 years, an incessant struggle has been going on, between those who wished to organise, and those who wished to destroy, the expression of the people's will for right. This struggle has been carried on with more or less of spirit, as the parties anxious for right, and understanding it, have been more or less numerous, talented, or influential. It would be easy to run over the entire history; but it would comport neither with our space nor purpose to do so. Suffice it that the lynx-eyed jealousy of faction, watched every movement; and, having in their hands the power of lawmaking, met every organised movement with new and more close restrictions; till it was thought that effectual provision had been made against any possibility of any national organisation existing, other than such as might accord with the designs and purposes of the dominant class.

The laws, now in force, in reference to political societies and national organisation, are comprised in

two most sweeping and comprehensive statutes, the 39 Geo. III. chap. 79, passed in July 1789, and the 57 Geo. III. c. 19, passed in March 1817, and so well are the meshes of these two insidious and infamous statutes spread out, that it is doubly deemed to be impossible for any "national" organisation to escape them. And so it would be, in the absence of a national organ of communication. When the secondaries hatched this infernal piece of villany, they did not calculate upon a Northern Star rising in the political and social hemisphere, and shedding its rays over the entire surface of the Empire. That advantage the people will now feel, as, by means of it, they may be enabled to make the plan of organisation now offered them, as thoroughly efficient as it is perfectly legal; and thus baffle all the arts of the enemies of freedom.

In calling attention to the plan of organisation propounded by the national meeting of delegates, and to the mode of working it, we begin with placing before our readers so much of the provisions of the law upon the subject, as were capable of being brought to bear upon the former plan.

Freemasons, Quakers, and all societies of a purely religious or charitable character, and in which no other subject shall, under any circumstances, be 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 not (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 reducing the wages of the labouring class by a repeal of the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) He contended, therefore, that they were not agitating for bread, but against the people—(cheers)—in fact, they had another end in view but that of personal aggrandisement, and that was, to reduce the wages of the labouring class. 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 Petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty's interference on the subject of a recognition of the principles of the People's Charter.

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THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMENDED SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.

Among the many good things which O'CONNELL has said, we remember one saying of his: that "the 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 most anxious that the operations of the people should be conducted peacefully and legally; knowing that if their moral strength was well marshalled, and their numbers well organised, they were invincible and irresistible;—able to carry any measure of a wholesome and sanitary tendency, without violating any of those forms and appearances of law which the harpies have fenced round the carcass of corruption, in the hope of feasting undisturbedly thereon. There is no power in any state successfully to resist the righteous demands of a people, united in purpose and opinion, and so organised as to enable them to express their opinion and to prosecute their purpose as one man. Of this the factious are most perfectly aware; and hence their highest dread has ever been the organisation of the people, and their greatest care to provide against its existence. It is only by a well digested plan of organisation, generally understood and acted on, that the power of the people can be efficiently made manifest. The isolated struggles of individuals, or knots of individuals, or separate societies or localities, even though all directed to the same end, are but like water thrown by bucket, which expends its force in impotence, producing a splash and nothing more; while a national organisation, enabling the whole people to move at the same time, and in the same direction, bending their energies against the same point, is like the mighty rushing of the whole torrent, against which no obstacle can stand. The vast importance of this subject has been always seen, both by the people's friends and by their enemies; and hence, from the time when the House of Commons was first sought to be emancipated from the direct control of the crown, and placed in its due position as an independent branch of the legislature, to the present moment, a period of about 250 years, an incessant struggle has been going on, between those who wished to organise, and those who wished to destroy, the expression of the people's will for right. This struggle has been carried on with more or less of spirit, as the parties anxious for right, and understanding it, have been more or less numerous, talented, or influential. It would be easy to run over the entire history; but it would comport neither with our space nor purpose to do so. Suffice it that the lynx-eyed jealousy of faction, watched every movement; and, having in their hands the power of lawmaking, met every organised movement with new and more close restrictions; till it was thought that effectual provision had been made against any possibility of any national organisation existing, other than such as might accord with the designs and purposes of the dominant class.

The laws, now in force, in reference to political societies and national organisation, are comprised in

so much influence as they are thought worthy of. The National Delegates refused to shrink from the direct avowal of their political objects and purposes; claiming the right to consider their principles to be those of religion, they would not take advantage of the bold to place themselves in any other position than the right and many one of meeting the enemy in front. Their voice said, almost unanimously, "Let us go right on—legally, if it may be—illegally, if the law be such that we cannot comply with it—but LET US AT ALL EVENTS GO RIGHT ON." In the spirit of this determination they sat down, with the law before them, but without any assistance from its paid mystifiers, to exercise the shrewd judgment of plain working men, the clear heads of teetotal Chartists, and the earnest anxiety for the "following of peace with all men" of Christian Chartists, in the concoction of a plan of national organisation which, while it conducted the people's operations on a straightforward and avowed basis, should, at the same time, render strict submission to all, even the most tyrannous, requirements of the concentrated essence of tyranny, which lay before them in the two Acts of Parliament so oft reverted to above. They have succeeded, we believe, to the very letter; and right glad are we to congratulate them and the people upon that success.

The entrapment of the local Councils has been wisely provided against, by the amalgamation 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 wilful trap of a part of the society acting separately and distinctly from the other parts.

The Bradford Councils are to be now considered, and indeed are, not local Councils for 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 the direction of the General Treasurer, and General Secretary, and performing such duties as may be necessary to assist them in conducting 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 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 people, give rise to some inconvenience in its working; but on comparing these most carefully with the tortuous enactments of which its concoctors 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 avoiding 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.

We have studied the plan most carefully; we think we understand it; and we have no doubt of being able to show the people that, though its form is apparently more general, and its details less 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 possessed or provided for by the old plan. For this purpose, as we have been requested by the delegates to call to the attention of the people in a series of articles, we shall return to it, probably more than once. We shall take up its several clauses, and shew the people how we understand them—how we think they should be applied in operation—what means we advise for the avoidance of any inconvenience which might otherwise arise, from any necessary laxity of expression forced on its authority by the tyrannous mandate of the law; we shall show them how, so far as we understand this document, they may, by a careful and universal adherence to its provisions, go on, certainly, safely, legally, successfully, and triumphantly, in the prosecution of those great principles, to which the benevolent and just of all classes are pledged and bound by their adherence to the rules and principles of moral right.

Thus shall we put our enemies completely in the wrong, by fencing ourselves round with the provisions, not merely of moral, social, and religious, but of legal right; taking all these upon their own showing. The National Charter Association of Great Britain, may then bid defiance to the Government. It shall stand; it shall prosper; it shall flourish; in despite of all their power, and in despite of all their sophistry, or they shall do one of two things—they shall make a special law for its extinction, as was done with the London Corresponding Society—(the very law now in amended operation, by which it was hoped to extinguish all political societies for ever)—or they shall at once throw off the mask, which, we have no doubt they will do as soon as they may deem it expedient, and, trampling under foot all semblance of respect for the laws of their own making, try the temper of the people by a further experiment of undisguised brute force.

LORD MORPETH'S IRISH FORTIFICATION, OR "KEEP-OUT-THE-FRENCH" BILL.

We said, last week, that a denial of administrative improvement may lead to an increased demand for organic change; but little did we think that individual folly could so speedily lead to party absurdity as has been proved by the debate, during four mortal nights, upon Lord Morpeth's "keep-out-the-French" Bill.

We did not wait for the result, or even for the commencement of the grand fight, to approve what we thought just, and reprobate what we thought unjust in the measure. We did not take our cue upon the subject from the collective wisdom, but, as we shall presently show, we urged every single point which has been made matter of controversy, pro and con, before the battle commenced. Let us again repeat the object of the Bill.

It is, then, no other than to lure Ireland into passive slavery, while the Whigs fill themselves and feed the Irish patriots, so long as a balance-of-power party of the latter can confer the means upon the former. This compact was entered into long since, but the great difficulty in its observance, upon the part of the patriots, arose out of the general disgust to Whigs and Whiggery. However, rogues are seldom at a loss for tools when a principle is agreed upon, and as it was impossible to appear satisfied with positive and substantial tyranny, the aid of an unsubstantial and ghostly enemy gave to the substantial tyrants that negative support to which their own acts imposed a positive barrier.

The magician, in exhibiting his phantasmagoria, very prudently shows the pigmies first, and, as imagination heightens and demand for novelty increases, he meets his hand, until, at length, he introduces his giants and monsters. So with the Irish patriots. The "keep out" cry commenced with the buggaboos of Old CUMBERLAND, and dread of the buggaboos of the Queen, gave rise to the cry of "Keep CUMBERLAND out." By degrees,

however, the constant apparition of old blue beard on the wall, magnified familiarity into contempt, and the magician, for that figure, substituted another, and with another change of note, "keep out the Tories." Familiarity having deprived this apparition of its terrors also, and the experimentalists to the North of England and the North of Ireland having failed in giving freshness or increased hideousness to the monster on the wall, it is at length, replaced by a panoramic view of France, and the note is changed to "keep out the French." Thus making each new apparition dance to a new and appropriate tune.

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 and singing to the tune of—

"Paddy Burns was a man deemed of mighty great knowledge, Sir;

Behind a great furze ditch, in the bog, he kept his college, Sir;

The following words:—

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 Shannon on his knee, A roaring out together great A B C."

Having said so much upon the magical performance 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 with what hope of success, the MORPETH measure was really introduced.

We find this Bill brought into the House of Commons—mind, the people's House, not the House of Peers—by the son of the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord MORPETH; we find the leader of the Opposition and first speaker, to be the son of the Earl of DARNLEY, Lord STANLEY; and we find the debate closed by the son of a Duke, and the brother of a Duke—Bedford, Lord JOHN RUSSELL. This remark will have no effect upon the House of Commons, nor yet upon the "Establishment," but it will have its due weight with those for whom we write.

We are led to believe that the purpose of this Bill is to extend the franchise; and the statistical accounts read in proof of the progressive decline of Irish constituencies would strengthen this belief; while the hope of its success was said to depend upon the 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 perjury, 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.

Heard Lord MORPETH upon the subject, who is the first speaker of any importance upon the government side; he says, "The question of amount belonged, more properly, to the committee than to the second reading." Now this at once takes the popular principle of £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.

The principal speakers upon the ministerial side were Lord MORPETH, Lord HOWICK, Mr. MACAULAY, Mr. CHAS. BULLER, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the rest were all froth. SHIEL fought a shake in the main with Sir James GRAHAM, whom he generally selects as an antagonist, perhaps to insure a safe but for a little personal rivalry; and DANIEL spoke his Repeal speech, his Corporation speech, his anti-Tory speech, and his Appropriation speech over again.

Upon the Tory side the speakers were Lord STANLEY, Sir W. FOLLETT, Sir J. GRAHAM, and Sir R. PEEL; the rest of the Tory pack merely filled up the cry.

We have stated Lord MORPETH's opinion as to the £5 rating, which he admits may amount to an £8 rating; now, it will be borne in mind, that we established it, before the debate, at £7 10s. Lord HOWICK said "the question was not whether the House would adopt the amount of £5, or any other particular detail, but whether it would adopt the assessment to the poor rates as a test of franchise; and, probably, the whole object might be attained by requiring that the voter should be rated for a certain amount beyond that for which he might be rated in the shape of rent; that is, for a *bona fide* surplus belonging to himself." Hence, then, it appears that instead of the stumbling block of a few years' tenure, which is already in the way, the Committee may introduce the double test of a bit of simple, which alone can belong to a man's self, and a certain amount paid as rent to a landlord. Now we imagine that twopence fee, and sixpence, or any amount, of rent, would be tantamount to the general disestablishment of Ireland, as no farmer has a fee simple property to any amount. But the Noble Lord went further, and said, "that the importance of settling the question was enhanced by the doubtful state of our foreign affairs."

Lord HOWICK once before said that it would be time enough to listen to complaint when fires took place. He might just as well have said "go it Chartists," but the Chartists were too wise. However, as we shall presently show, the invitation has now become too general and pressing to be longer declined.

Mr. PROUT, the Attorney-General for Ireland, argued that the amount of rating, which should carry the franchise with it, was matter for consideration in the Committee.

Mr. MACAULAY, who, we undignifiedly admit, is far in advance of every member in the House if he had back, said that he could not consider the question about the amount of £5 as anything but a question of detail. He certainly made a most smashing speech, in which he mauled the whole of the present system of representation, without mercy; HIS, and Mr. C. BULLER, were the gems of the debate upon the Whig side. BULLER concluded his speech thus:—"He did not apprehend actual rebellion during the life of Mr. O'CONNELL, who had taught the great lesson that the most effective insurrection was that which never broke out, but was always to be apprehended." Go it again, Chartists! growl away good deeds!

The next, and last speaker, upon the Whig side, was FINLAY JACK; and he admits that the amount is no part of the principle of the Bill, but mere matter of detail for the Committee. But what further does he say? Why, hear this; he says "it was not fair to wait the Whigs with surrendering to threat of an outbreak, when the Tories yielded emancipation to a like apprehension. He was not a BELIEVER in the theory that the Irish would, under exasperation, transfer their allegiance; but it made much difference in the strength of our negotiations with foreign powers, whether we were supposed by them to be 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 him!

What say you to all that, brother Chartists? Are your eyes now opened to the motive of the "Establishment," in making you appear a weak, a disunited, a cowardly, and a contemptible party in the opinion of foreign nations!

Mr. STANLEY, who also spoke, and voted for the second reading, hinted that he thought the £50 standard, as in England, would be a very fair amount of principle to introduce in committee

It is recommended to have a regular opposition in all the thirty-four townships forming the Huddersfield Union. Guardians in favour of the Old Poor Law

17	~	120	~	E. Thomas...	2	1	0
18	~	~	~	John Byers,			
				amount: not brought in ...	0	0	0
COLLECTED AT CAERLEON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.							
19	~	120.	~	T. Thomas ...	1	4	7
20	~	96	~	W. Matthews	3	5	3
					<hr/>		
					18	0	1

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 expense of presenting the memorials." It appears, by the balance sheet, that there is \$1,413 in the hands of the treasurer. It is requested that all communications for the Committee, in future, addressed to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steel-house-lane.

part of the prosecution not meeting this case, there being no contract in writing, nor any fixed term of training, 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 proceeding more remarkable is the circumstance of

YEovil, (SOMERSETSHIRE).—A spirited pu'office meeting was held here on Monday, at petition for the liberation of Feargus O'Connor, and all political prisoners. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and a petition adopted, to be sent to Mr. Wakley, for presentation, and Messrs. Fielden and Duncanson to support its prayer.

Same day, at Dewsbury, Mr. Jacob Dickinson, builder, to Miss Hannah Eastwood, both of Oseet. On Saturday last, at St. John's church, Wakefield, Mr. Richard Lee, stonemason, Huddersfield, to Miss Sarah Deaving, of Wakefield.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning last, after an illness of four days, Mr. Thos. Holliday, of the White Hart, Callowgate, Leeds, in his 39th year. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

[illegible]

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Feb. 26.

The Bishop of London presented two petitions from places in Essex against a future grant to the College of Maynooth, also a petition from the Lincolnshire Association against the extension of the franchise in India, and praying that the enactment on the subject might be carried into effect.

The Bill for extending the Baring Act to the county and city of Dublin was read a second time and committed.

The Earl of Mount Edgmont presented a petition from Falmouth, complaining of the removal of the West India packet station from Falmouth to Dartmouth, and praying that the change might not be sanctioned until their Lordships had inquired into the matter. The Noble Earl, who supported the prayer of the petition, concluded by moving that the report of the commissioners on the subject should be laid before the House.

Viscount Melbourne said, that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the place from which the vessels were to start—depending upon the company to which they belonged. The Government had done was to reserve to itself the right as to the port from which the mail should start, and he had determined that they should proceed from the port of Dartmouth. He had never heard any complaint from the passengers of the mail, except from those parties who were connected with the county of Cornwall.

Lord Ashburton thought the arrangement made by the Government was 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 petition was ordered to be printed and to be presented to the House.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock till Monday.

Monday, March 1.

No public business of any importance was transacted. 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 any Bill relating 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. Huxley presented an excellent petition from Ashton for a revision of the tariff. Several other petitions were presented.

In answer to Mr. Hume, Mr. Maitle stated that an account of the expenses 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 symptoms of an unbalanced mind, though he is a Tory, supported Mr. Ewart's motion.

Mr. Ewart's motion was carried by a majority of 117 to 74. The Bill went into Committee unaltered.

The East India Revenue Bill also went through a Committee.

The Railways Bill was committed, *pro forma*, to enable Mr. Labouchere to introduce some amendments to it.

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 College.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, said that a pension had been paid to the Lieut. McCracken, who was received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former evening by Sir R. Inglis.

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, therefore, propose to give the Bill a second reading after the Easter holidays, and would name Friday, the 23rd of April.

Lord Stanley strongly expressed his surprise at the delay proposed by the Noble Lord in a measure of such importance. He gave notice that in Committee he would take the sense of the House against the clauses relating to the 25 franchise, and then commented in energetic language upon the course adopted by the Government in postponing the Bill.

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Mr. Hume thought England should set the example 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 delirium.

The vote for 45,000 men was then agreed to.

The House, after agreeing to some other votes in Committee, resumed, and the report was brought up.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. EASTHOPE gave notice, that on the 18th of March he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the 10th of George IV. relating to the College of Maynooth. His object was not by this Bill to put an end to the grant to Maynooth, but that it should be a subject of future consideration, and that the House should be kept in possession of the subject by the system of visitation, 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 Design Copyright Bill, which was opposed by Mr. W. Williams, who moved, as an amendment, that the Bill should be referred to a Committee of six months.

Mr. SHEL said that the calico printers of Scotland and Ireland were in favour of an extension of the copyright, while those of Lancashire were divided upon the question to such an extent that it became a subject of extreme difficulty to the Government would not object to extend them to six months.

Mr. GREY was of opinion that the extension of the copyright would be extremely mischievous to the calico trade.

Sir R. PREL thought a case had been made out sufficiently strong to justify the second reading of the Bill.

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. Huxley presented an excellent petition from Ashton for a revision of the tariff. Several other petitions were presented.

In answer to Mr. Hume, Mr. Maitle stated that an account of the expenses of Lord Cardigan's trial might be laid before the House.

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Monday, March 1.

Mr. Armstrong took the oaths and his seat for King's College.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, said that a pension had been paid to the Lieut. McCracken, who was received in the capture of the Caroline. He was not aware of the fact when asked the question on a former evening by Sir R. Inglis.

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, therefore, propose to give the Bill a second reading after the Easter holidays, and would name Friday, the 23rd of April.

Lord Stanley strongly expressed his surprise at the delay proposed by the Noble Lord in a measure of such importance. He gave notice that in Committee he would take the sense of the House against the clauses relating to the 25 franchise, and then commented in energetic language upon the course adopted by the Government in postponing the Bill.

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