The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 56. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR Five Shillings per Quarter.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH Day of DECEMBER, 1838, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and Others having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, That Entries of all intended Motions or Applications relative to the Maintenance of any Illegitimate Child or Children, must be made with the Clerk of the Peace, some Day prior to the holding of the Sessions.

That Applications in Bastardy will be heard immediately on the Opening of the Court. That all Appeals will be heard immediately after the Applications in Bastardy. And that all proceedings under the Highway Act, will be taken on the first Day of the Sessions.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 29th November, 1838.

THE POLITICS OF SOCIALISM.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, Price Two-PENCE, No. 1, of

LABOUR'S WRONGS & LABOUR'S REMEDY;

Or, the Age of Might and the Age of Right.

"We are a numerous people and we want Strength! We have an excellent Soil and we are destitute of Provisions! We pay enormous Tributes and we are told that they are not Sufficient! We are at Peace without, and our Persons and Property are not safe within! What then is the secret Enemy that devours us?"—*Ruins of Empires.*

LEEDS:—Published by D. Green, 166, Briggate; and Sold by Guest, Birmingham; Heywood, Manchester; Barraclough and Pashley, Sheffield; Tinker, Huddersfield; Ibbotson, Bradford; and all other Booksellers.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of BARRHEAD, held THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1838, in the Commercial Inn Hall, the following Resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically agreed to.

RESOLVED,—That the Conduct of Messrs. Fraser and Duncan, in attacking the Leaders of the English Radicals, is Unjust, Impolitic and Inconsistent.

RESOLVED,—That this Meeting place entire Confidence in the Talent, Zeal, Prudence and Principles of Mr. O'Conner, and the Leaders of the English Radicals, and they hereby authorise their Committee to adopt the most prompt and vigorous Measures to put an immediate and final stop to the Attempts of Messrs. Fraser and Duncan to create Disunion among the Friends of Liberty.

JOHN WHITELAW, Chairman.

HOLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY OINTMENT.

Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mayo, Esq., F. R. S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Pathology, King's College, London, &c. &c.

To Thomas Holloway, Esq.

Sir,—Will you excuse this informal answer? The Ointment which you have sent me has been of Use in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; send me, if you please, some more in a few days' time; I have enough for the present.

Yours truly,
H. MAYO.

19, George St., Hanover Square,
April 19, 1837.

HOLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY OINTMENT will be found far more efficacious in the following Diseases, than any other Remedy extant:—viz. Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Bad Legs, Nervous Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, contracted and stiff Joints, Pains of the Chest and Bones, difficult Respiration, Swellings, and Tumours, &c. Its effects have been astonishing in the most severe Cases of Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Scrofula or King's Evil, in all Skin Diseases, as Ringworm, Scald Heads, &c., and in Burns, soft Corns, Bunions, &c. 540 Medical Certificates, most of which are from the first Medical Authorities, such as her Majesty's Sergeant Surgeon; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; and such like eminent Names must for ever set at rest all doubt as to the superior efficacy of this Remedy.

Sold by the Proprietor, 18, Broad Street Buildings, City, London, and by all respectable wholesale and retail Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom, in Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each. The largest size contains six of the smallest, and the second size half the quantity of the largest.

INFANTILE DISEASES REMOVED.

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

USE ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE!!!

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

For the prevention and cure of those disorders incident to Infants, it is a pleasant, innocent and efficacious Carminative; intended as a Preventive against, and a Cure for, those complaints to which Infants are liable, as Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, Convulsions, Rickets, &c. and an admirable Assistant to Nature during the progress of the Hooping Cough, the Measles, the Cow Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation.

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

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (nephew and successor to, and formerly partner with Mr. Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. 1, Market-place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 1½d 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most respectable druggists in town and country, and may be had wholesale of the proprietor, and at the usual medicine houses in London.

PRICES EXTRAORDINARY.

PILOT CLOTH PEE COATS, VELVET COLLARS, PLAID LININGS, &c. 15s. 6d. EACH!!!

YOUTH'S CLOTH CLOAKS, FROM 12s. 6d. LINED.—RICH VELVET WAISTCOATS, 5s. 6d.

B. JOSEPH,
LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS;
MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER;
NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;
WINE-STREET, BRISTOL;
HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER;
MARKET-STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS;
PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE DEPOT, MINORIES, LONDON.

B. JOSEPH confidently asserts the priority of his Establishment to public attention, from its manifold Attractions and innumerable Advantages, which are now too well known to require any lengthened exordium.

The Proprietor begs to apprise the Public, that it is his determination still to continue that unparalleled system of liberality which has occasioned the surprise of so many, and which in no similar instance has ever been known to exist, "allowing his Customers the liberty of returning any Article," though previously seen, and "at that time approved of;" his motive being to instil the greatest confidence in his Customers, which he hopes still to do by a continuance of the same system of honour and liberality which has hitherto distinguished his efforts. Consequently—

ANY ARTICLE PURCHASED AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT CHANGED IF NOT APPROVED OF.

It is almost needless for him to state that his object is to extend the sphere of its usefulness, so as to place it in the power of every individual to avail himself of the innumerable and inexhaustible resources possessed by this Establishment, while, at the same time, the Proprietor does not pretend to say that he common sense, and can only be held out as a bait to delude the public; but his claims to preference are founded on more real and substantial means, which a thorough series of fortuitous circumstances has enabled him to do; possessing similar Establishments in all the principal manufacturing and agricultural towns in the kingdom, well known for their long standing and intrinsic worth, doing extensive wholesale as well as retail trades; and which added to an exportation trade of considerable magnitude, occasions such a rapid consumption as enables him to manufacture the principal portion of his goods, thereby not only saving a multiplicity of profit, but likewise placing him in the enviable situation of being able to warrant his goods in every respect perfect; and which, added to a choice from a "Stock of New Ready-made Wearing Apparel of every Description," which for extent and variety will be found unparalleled, cut upon new and improved principles, by the most scientific artists—combining elegance with durability, and adapted to suit all classes of society; and, from the extent and variety of the patterns, rendering it a certainty of fitting everybody with a perfectness, and in a style hitherto unattempted. The workmanship will be found in every respect executed in the handsomeest and neatest style; and, from their being made in factories in Essex, employing from 1,800 hands, under the superintendence of men of the first experience, on whom the utmost reliance can be placed, they can be warranted unequalled for durability, &c., and at a

SAVING OF TWO-THIRDS FROM THE GENERAL PRICE!!!

To large Families, and to those residing at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the utmost importance, not only covering all incidental expenses, and realising a saving of 30 or 40 per cent., but likewise combining Economy with Elegance and Durability—equal in every respect to bespoke, and at a saving of *One-third.*

GENTLEMEN CONTRACTED WITH BY THE YEAR.—A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE IN FIVE HOURS.

Gentlemen's Spanish, Opera, Walking, and Travelling CLOAKS of every description, kept READY MADE.

The following is a brief sketch of Prices, from which no abatement can be made:—

Pilot Cloth Pee Coats, Velvet Collar, Plaid Lining, &c. .. .. .. 15s. 6d.
Superior Do., from .. .. 24s.
Double-milled Cloth Top Coats, from 30s. to 40s., elegantly made.
Youths' Cloth Cloaks, from 12s. 6d., lined with Plaid, &c.

	Moderate Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Superior Qty. West England wool dyed. £ s. d.
A complete Suit of Black (Men's Size)	1 18 0	2 10 0	3 3 0
Suit of Saxony Ditto Green, Claret, or Brown	2 2 0	2 15 0	3 5 0

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Capital Black Lapel Coats from	1 4 0	Black Cassimere, from	0 4 6
Olive and Brown ditto	1 8 0	Black Cloth Trowsers, from	0 10 6
Pilot and Petersham Top Coats, Velvet Collar and Facings	1 1 0	Any other Colour	0 11 6
Men's Quilting Waistcoats (New Patterns), a choice from several thousand, from	0 3 6	Superfine ditto	0 15 0
Fashionable Valencia, from	0 3 9	Fustian Trowsers	0 2 6
		Moleskin ditto	0 4 9
		Cloth finished ditto, a new and better Article	0 7 0

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, in great Variety, at unheard of Prices.

YOUTH'S ELEGANT SWISS AND SPANISH CLOTH DRESSES, from 16s. 6d.

Ditto, Ditto, HUSSAR SUITS, Blue, Brown or Olive, from 20s.

New Imitation of FIGURED and PLAIN TROWSERS, equal in Appearance and Finish to Cloth, from 5s. 6d. (Men's Size); YOUTH'S Ditto, from 4s.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WAISTCOATS, of Last Year's Patterns, AT HALF PRICE.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT

Is prominently conspicuous for its manifold and innumerable advantages, being entirely distinct from any other branch, employing Cutters of First-rate Talent, by whom every attention is paid in getting up every Article in the most exquisite and tasteful style, and from the system pursued at this Establishment of allowing Gentlemen to *return any Article if not approved of*, either as regards Cut, Quality, or Make, ensuring a certainty of realizing A UNION OF THE THREE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:—

A Fit equal to any London House, of Bond-street notoriety. | From Materials of very First-rate Qualities. | At Charges less by Forty per Cent. than the Cheapest House in the Kingdom.

A LIST OF PRICES MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

MACINTOSH COATS, CAPES, &c., 15 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other House.

☞ NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON SATURDAY'S UNTIL NIGHT.

MR. STYAN

BEGS leave to acquaint the public generally, that he very speedily cures a certain disease in all its various stages, without restraint of diet or hindrance of business, at 10s. to one guinea each, for the very worst of cases, or those who had rather, can have medicines from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a time, as convenience suits them; recollect the

Venereal is not cured with a mercury pill,
I have often said so, and I say so still.

N.B. Bottles made up for rheumatisms, coughs, colds, asthma, lumbago, wounds, piles, pains in the back, stomach, and head, never failing remedies if properly persisted in, the cures they have performed in Leeds within the last ten years have got too numerous for insertion, only 1s. each. Bleeding and teeth very carefully extracted, also teeth regulated and put to order upon reasonable terms. Family recipes made up at drug prices. All those who apply in person at this establishment, may rely upon being treated in a manner best suited to their respective case, with the greatest secrecy and punctuality.

No. 1, Timble Bridge, corner of bottom of Kirkgate, Leeds.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills of Health

TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE unexampled success of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the pit of the stomach, bilious or sick headache, heartburn, 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 headache, 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 carried off by their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the stomach, create appetite, relieve languor 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 best criterion of their merit, and the continual statements of their good effects from all parts of the Queendom, is a source of the highest gratification.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Snaith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and by the Venders of Medicine generally throughout the Kingdom.

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

WORKS PUBLISHED BY

JOSHUA HOBSON,
5, MARKET STREET, LEEDS.

Sold by A. Heywood, 60, Oldham Street, Manchester; J. Guest, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham; and John Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

This Day is Published, Price Fourpence,

THE DISSECTION OF OWENISM DISSECTED: or, A Socialist's Answer to Mr. FREDERICK LEES' PAMPHLET, entitled "A Calm Examination of the Fundamental Principles of ROBERT OWEN'S Misnamed Rational System."

BY JOHN HANSON.

"What the shuffling of the cards, and the rapid evolutions of the hand are to the Juggler the shuffling and changing, and mystification of words, are to the" Dissector of OWENISM: "they divert the eye of the gaping spectator from the cheat that is going on."—*Owenism Dissected, page 9.*

Just Published, Price Three-Halfpence each, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,

(To be continued weekly, till completed,) of

SOCIALISM AS IT IS:
OR,
LECTURES IN REPLY

TO THE FALLACIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE

REV. J. EUSTACE GILES,
BAPTIST MINISTER, LEEDS.

The MARRIAGE SYSTEM OF THE NEW MORAL WORLD, in a Course of Ten Lectures by ROBERT OWEN. In four Nos. at 3d. each Stitched in a Wrapper, 1s. Bound in Cloth, 1s. 4d

The CATECHISM OF THE NEW MORAL WORLD, by ROBERT OWEN. Price One Penny.

FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar. By WILLIAM HILL. Third Edition, revised and amended. Price Two Shillings, handsomely bound in Cloth.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR, ALSO,

Price One Shilling Bound in Cloth,

a Second Edition of

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, Selected from the best English Authors, and so arranged as to Accord with the Respective Lessons in each of the foregoing Works.

In a short time will Published, No. 1, Price Three-halfpence, (to be continued weekly) of a reprint of LETTERS to DR. ADAM CLARKE; or a Critical Review of the Life, Character, Miracles, and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, by JOHN CLARKE.

Leeds: J. Hobson, 5, Market-street, Briggate. London: J. Cleave 1, Shoe Lane Fleet-street.

AT a MEETING of the BRIGHTON RADICAL ASSOCIATION, held at the House of Mr. W. Reeves, the Brewers' Arms Inn, Church Street, Brighton, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1838,

Mr. JOHN GOOD, Chairman,

On the Motion of MR. COLLINS, seconded by MR. FLOWERS, it was unanimously

RESOLVED,—"That this Meeting views the paltry Prosecution now being urged against the *Brighton Patriot* Newspaper, on the part of Mr. Wigney, as an indirect and malicious Attack by the Whigs of this Borough, on the Free License and Liberty of the Press."

On the Motion of MR. JAMES OSBORNE, seconded by MR. WILLIAM REEVES, it was unanimously

RESOLVED,—"That this Meeting pledge themselves to resist the tyrannical proceeding, and to subscribe and obtain Subscriptions for the purpose of covering any and all Expences the Proprietor of the *Patriot* may be put to in defending himself against the Prosecutions of his Political Adversaries."

Moved by MR. OSBORNE, seconded by MR. GILES, and carried unanimously,

"That every Member of this Association will exert himself to the utmost of his power to increase the Circulation of the *Brighton Patriot*, as the best reply to the Attack made upon it by the Whig Party in this Borough."

Moved by MR. SANDYS, seconded by Mr. ALLEN, and carried unanimously,

"That the Proceedings of this Meeting be advertised in the *Northern Star* and the *Brighton Patriot*."

Moved by MR. OSBORNE, seconded by MR. WHITE, and carried unanimously,

"That the hearty Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. John Good, for his excellent Conduct in the Chair."

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Secretary.

THE CORN LAWS.

This Day is Published, price Sixpence,

A PLAIN AND POPULAR ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OPERATION and EFFECTS of the CORN LAWS, addressed to the Mercantile Community of Great Britain.

By JOHN BAKER, of Leeds.

London: LONGMAN & Co., Paternoster-Row; THOMAS HARRISON, Leeds; BANCKS & Co., Manchester; and may be had of all Booksellers.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN, from a FIELD about half a mile from NEWPORT, on the Chepstow Road, between Wednesday, the 28th ult. and Friday Morning, the 30th ult., a light Iron-Grey Galloway GELDING, about Six Years old. He is of real cob make; full thirteen hands high; with switch tail, and rough mane a little rubbed off, with the use of the collar.

The owner traced the Horse as far as Mr. Holder's, between Chepstow and Lydney, up to eight or nine o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult. Here the thief inquired the way to Breem.

The offender is a stout-built man, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height; had on a blue pilot-cloth coat. He is in the habit of wearing a long smock frock, and a red cravat; has a ruddy face, red or sandy whiskers and hair, which curl slightly; small sharp eyes, and peaked nose; is a little pock-fretten; talks fastly, and consequently stutters. He wears his hat low over his forehead; is well known in the neighbourhood of the Black Horse Inn, and between that house and the two Passages on the Bristol road, where he is called "Long Jemmy;" also known in the vicinity of Chepstow, by the names of "Paul" and "Fry." He is a supposed deserter; pretends to be a broken-down farmer's son; also a horse-breaker. In the early part of the week, he sold a saddle in Chepstow.

The above reward will be given by the owner of the horse, Mr. EVAN MORGAN, tailor and draper, High-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, upon conviction of the offender.

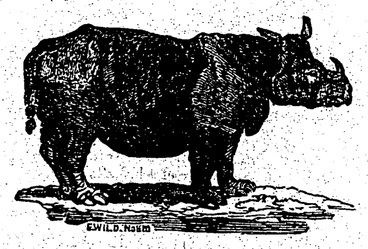
☞ The Horse was formerly the property of Mr. J. Thomas, deceased, Woodward, Pentyrch Iron Works, Glamorganshire.

BRADFORD WINTER FAIR.

WOMBWELL'S

ROYAL NATIONAL MENAGERIE.

In consequence of the Arrangements the Collection WILL NOT OPEN TILL MONDAY NEXT, the 10th Inst.



MR. GEORGE WOMBWELL (sole Proprietor,) has the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of BRADFORD and its Neighbourhood, that his COLLECTION of ANIMATED NATURE, which is now the most extensive and valuable ever offered to the British Public, or seen in Europe, will be exhibited at the approaching FAIR.

In taking this opportunity of addressing the Inhabitants of Bradford, G. W. hopes to receive a continuance of that support and Patronage which his Collection has in former years received.

Since the last visit of the Establishment, several rare and valuable additions have been made of the scarcest Quadrupeds. The Collection now consists of Twelve spacious Waggons, together with the GREAT ELEPHANT'S CASTLE. In consequence of the rapid growth of the Elephant, Mr. W. has been obliged to build the largest Vehicle, in the form of a Waggon, ever seen in Europe. It contains THREE ELEPHANTS and runs on Six Roller Wheels, requiring twelve powerful horses to draw it.

In addition to the three Elephants, (the Male, Female, and Young One,) there have lately been added the Male ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS or the UNICORN of Scripture; that singular Animal, the HIPPOPOTAMUS of the New Continent, the only one now in Europe; the enormous POLAR or ARCTIC SEA MONSTER, or the great WHITE BEAR of the Frozen Regions, the only full-grown one ever brought to England. The Carniverous Animals consist of a Splendid GROUP OF LIONS, seven in number; the Royal Striped, or BENGAL TIGERS; BLACK TIGERS, of South America, the only ones of their kind ever seen in Europe; PANTHERS or JAGUARS; a splendid variety of LEOPARDS, from Asia and Africa; the PUMA, or SILVER LION of the Andes; OCELOT, or TIGER CAT; the OUNCE, &c., &c.; the Male and Female AUROCHES, or GNUS of South Africa; the ZEBRAS of the Cape and Mountains; KANGAROOS; Black and Brown BEARS; COATIMONDIES, or ANT-EATERS; RACOONS; ICHNUEMONS; JACKALLS, or Lions' Providers; FOSSIL CATS; Gray QUASHAS; Civit or Musk CATS; Spotted or Laughing HYÆNAS; Striped or Untamed HYÆNAS; WOLVES.

Also, an extensive Collection of BIRDS, SERPENTS, and MONKEYS; including the singular Phenomenon of the great Semia Marmont, or the TUFFED APE, the most curious of the Animal Production; &c., &c.

The Collection is in perfect Order and Cleanliness, and is attended by a superior BRASS BAND.

☞ For particulars see Hand-Bills.

NORTHERN UNION.

THE following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed at a FULL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the GREAT NORTHERN UNION, held in their COMMITTEE ROOM, STANDING'S HOTEL, on Thursday last, the 6th Instant, MR. W. RIDER, Delegate for the West Riding to the Convention, in the Chair;

Resolved—1st. That this Meeting having read an Address, purporting to be the Address from the Irish people to the Radicals of England, does, in the most unequivocal manner, repudiate a co-operation with any party with whom Daniel O'Connell is identified; as, after having followed him through his whole political career, we look upon him as an enemy to the human race—a foe to the industrious classes of society, and a traitor to the cause by which he has been enriched. The most fatal stroke which could be now aimed at the cause of liberty, would be its association with a man who has violated every pledge and outraged every feeling of decency and humanity. We consider the present position of the Radicals as most glorious; and we view the attempt of the traitor, O'Connell, as a malicious and designing plot, hatched by the common enemy, to create a dissension in our ranks. We laugh to scorn his attempt to wean our affections from our friends and brethren, O'CONNOR and STEPHENS; and we hereby pledge ourselves to increase in affection towards them as enmity manifests itself. We have followed their advice without encountering danger, and we are ready to shed the last drop of our blood in accomplishing those measures for which they are so gloriously and so unitedly struggling. We recommend to our brother Radicals a prompt, a decided course, so that our backwardness may not be construed into hesitation. Let every Association meet and meet at once, and put the brand of traitor upon the man who would divide and conquer us. We will have no half expression of opinion; those who are not for us are against us. With the Irish working classes we are ready to join heart and hand; but the fetters of individual dominion must be first shaken off. "No surrender" is our motto. Death or freedom shall be our lot.

Moved by Mr. G. WHITE.
Seconded by Mr. F. PHILIPS.

Resolved 2nd. That we most anxiously and respectfully request our brethren to abstain from any further torch light demonstrations, till recommended by the Convention, as one false step may displace us from the vantage ground which we now occupy; and we deem it right that future responsibility should devolve upon those who have been selected as members of the National Convention.

Moved by Mr. J. JONES.
Seconded by Mr. BOTTOMLEY.

Resolved 3. That we have read the Address of the Men of Stalybridge to the Committee of the Birmingham Union, and we entirely agree in the sentiments therein expressed.

Moved by G. ROBERTON.
Seconded by Mr. W. LINSLEY.

Resolved 4th. That this Committee concur with the opinions and advice contained in the address of Mr. O'Connor now read, and headed,

"THE SPY SYSTEM."

Moved by Mr. JOSEPH JONES.
Seconded by Mr. J. BOTTOMLEY.
Unanimous.

Resolved 5th. That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the *Northern Star* on Saturday next.

Moved by Mr. G. HOLT.
Seconded by Mr. S. SMITH.

VINDICATION OF THE POOR LAW.

MR. ACLAND begs to inform the Opponents of the POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, that in consequence of the unexpected Termination of his Discussion with Mr. SLEIGH, he is now at liberty (and really desirous) to maintain that the Law is Constitutional, Benevolent, and Just, against any Argument in support of the contrary Position.

He, therefore, announces his intention to resume his PRO-POOR-LAW ADVOCACY, at the MUSIC-HALL, in Albion-street, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, when he will be most happy in the Honour of Mr. O'CONNOR'S Opposition, or that of any Individual professing similar Opinions on this very interesting Subject.

Orchestra, 1s.—Saloon, 6d.—Gallery, 3d.

The Doors will be open at Half-past Six; Proceedings commencing at Half-past Seven o'Clock precisely.

☞ Mr. Acland has written Mr. O'Connor informing him that should he accept this Challenge, 50 Tickets for the Orchestra, 250 for the Saloon, and 150 for the Gallery shall be placed at his Disposal, for gratuitous Distribution or otherwise, as he may think proper.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS

Published and Sold by A. Heywood,

NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 60, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

Just out, Price One Shilling,

A REPORT of the Public Discussion between the Rev. T. DALTON of the Methodist New Connection, Huddersfield, and Mr. LLOYD JONES, of Manchester, upon "The Five Fundamental Facts, and the Twenty Laws of Human Nature, as found in the Book of the New Moral World, written by Robert Owen." Revised and corrected by the Parties.

A DEFENCE of the SOCIAL PRINCIPLES, delivered in the Social Institution, Salford, in Answer to a Lecture by the Rev. J. R. Beard, Unitarian Minister, of Manchester. By C. J Haslam. Price One Penny.

FACTS *versus* FICTION; an Essay on the Functions of the Brain.

COMPETITION IN PERIL; or the present position of the Owenites, or Rationalists considered: together with Miss Martineau's Account of Communities in America. By Samuel Bower. Price One-penny.

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TO THE COUNCIL AND MEMBERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with deep regret we are compelled to advert to the sentiments recently uttered by Mr. Edmonds, at a meeting of your Union; and to express our abhorrence of the language which that individual thought proper to use in reference to the Rev. J. R. Stephens. We cannot conceal from you the indignant feelings which arose in our breasts, when we learnt the unfair manner in which Mr. Edmonds commented upon the speech delivered by Mr. Stephens at the Wigan demonstration. We sincerely regret that Mr. Stephens was not present on that occasion, that he might have vindicated his character from the aspersions of Mr. Edmonds, and repelled with his wonted power and energy, the malignant epithet applied to him. We have been repeatedly warned of the fatal consequences of dissension in the ranks of the people, but we appeal to your sound sense, whether the rash and intemperate language used by Mr. Edmonds, is not calculated to wound the feelings of millions, who look upon Mr. Stephens as their ablest and most powerful champion, and to produce irreparable mischief to the cause of righteousness and peace, in which we all profess to be engaged. We are not of those who yield blind obedience to every recommendation coming from men placed in the position of leaders of the people. No! we exercise our judgment; we weigh carefully every exhortation coming from men, in whom the people place confidence. And because we have done so in the case of Mr. Stephens we have deliberately adopted the opinions he has advanced upon the state and condition of the country, nor will we allow his character to be impugned. We know him—he is our neighbour—we believe every exhortation he has given has been dictated by the purest patriotism, and is in accordance with the principles of the constitution, and consequently, we acquiesce in his recommendations, and give them our unqualified support. We should be undeserving the name of men, were we to tolerate such language, or allow it to pass without reprobation. To us it is a matter of wonder that Mr. Edmonds should have allowed the anger of the moment to hurry him into such an intemperate expression, as that upon which we are animadverting; and we doubt not, he will after due reflection admit the impropriety of his conduct, and make such an apology to the public, as the circumstances of the case may require. We rejoice that Providence has been pleased to raise up such a man as Mr. Stephens, to direct us in the path, that will lead us to liberty and happiness—and our attachment to him is strengthened and rendered more enduring, when we consider the incessant exertions he has made on behalf of the poor—his sufferings in their cause—and the sacrifices he has made in person, in character, and in pecuniary resources whilst he has been advocating their rights. It is impossible for us to find language adequate to convey to you the faintest conception of his extraordinary endowments—his unflinching perseverance—his incomparable eloquence—his splendid and unrivalled oratorical powers—his incorruptible integrity—but above all, those transcendent and almost superhuman appeals to the tenderest feelings of our nature, which he so frequently makes, must be listened to, to be properly appreciated. Judge then, of our feelings, when we see such a man designated as a "DEVIL." We who have listened, as it were spell-bound, to the glowing and brilliant flashes of his intensely eloquent orations—we whose cheeks have been moistened by the rolling tears, that have flowed from our eyes, whilst he has been depicting the misery, wretchedness and agony of the poor—we who have sobbed, till our hearts have been ready to break, whilst he has delineated, in their true colours, the horrible barbarities perpetuated in the New Poor Law Union workhouses—we, tamely submit to hear him branded as a "DEVIL!!!" No! Heaven forbid it! Every generous impulse of our nature prompts us to fling back with withering contempt the foul epithet upon the man who dared to use it. We are every day experiencing the benefit of the important changes, which he has produced in this neighbourhood. Thank God, we are not ungrateful to Heaven, nor unmindful of the man, who has accomplished them. No!—we love, we honour, we revere, and we are ready to die for him. Is it because he has denounced the practice of working women in the mills, until they have to be carried home to give birth to their feeble offspring? Is it because he has scared and terrified the flinty-hearted, blood-sucking monsters, who have caused the widow and the orphan to writhe under their savage sway? Is it because he has said, that it is not proper employment for the mothers and maidens of England to be delving in the coal mines? Is it because he has exhorted the people to avail themselves of every constitutional right, bought for them by the blood of their brave forefathers, that he is to be called a "DEVIL?" Is it because he has prevented the introduction of the infamous and anti-Christian New Poor Law into the Ashton District, and saved the wife from being torn from the side of her husband, and the babe from the breast of its mother? Is it for all this that your council-men brand him a "DEVIL?" We are perfectly conversant with the numerous acts of disinterested humanity which he has performed,—how generously he relinquished his usual quarterly collections, the only means he had of support, and appropriated them to the relief of the persecuted victims of tyranny. It is not without reason, then, that we repel, with becoming warmth and indignation, the vituperative language of Mr. Edmonds, and point out to you the necessity of repudiating it as prejudicial to the glorious cause in which we are engaged, and repugnant to the generous principles of popular liberty. We are convinced that incalculable mischief will be produced, and that disunion will be the consequence if such unwarrantable attacks are allowed to be made upon a gentleman of Mr. Stephens's high standing with the people. It is our solemn conviction that Mr. Stephens's recommendation to the people to furnish themselves with arms is perfectly legal, constitutional, and rational—that it is dictated by the soundest policy, and by a clear conception of what ought to be the position of a nation aspiring to be free, more especially of this nation at the present juncture. The Law sanctions the possession of arms, and the people ought to have them for the purposes contemplated by the Constitution. *He does not recommend an appeal to physical force until every* OTHER *legal and constitutional means has been tried and found non-effective.* Daily experience confirms us in the belief that the time is fast approaching when an appeal to arms will be indispensable if the people are determined to be free. The blindness and infatuity of our rulers are hourly accelerating that critical time. When we reflect upon the numberless experiments the people have made to obtain justice—their unparalleled sufferings—their patient forbearance under injustice and oppression, we are ready to exclaim—this cannot last much longer. The people everywhere are beginning to shew themselves prepared to place themselves in such a position as will make it impossible for the government to resist their righteous demands, and Mr. Stephens's sound constitutional advice to them was calculated to prevent them from being repulsed in their progress, and driven from the proud and honourable vantage ground on which they now stand. We, in common with Mr. Stephens, should have treated the observations of Mr. Edmonds with silent contempt, were we not apprised that he was only echoing the sentiments of the Birmingham Political Council on the important question of arming the people. The whole kingdom was waiting with impatience and anxiety the result of your late meeting. We anticipated a calm and dignified discussion on the legality or illegality of recommending the people to arm—on the constitutional or unconstitutional character of such a proceeding—its policy or impolicy at the present period. We knew perfectly well that your Council were disposed to question the soundness, wisdom, and prudence of Mr. Stephens's recent exhortations to the people. We expected, however, that in endeavouring to demonstrate the impolicy and precipitancy of his advice, his opponents would have had the courage to refer to those great Charters, which have at various times been granted to the people. Instead of which his recommendation was carefully evaded by both parties, neither daring to bring it to the test of public discussion. We have no doubt Mr. Stephens is prepared to argue the question on legal, constitutional, social, political, and Christian grounds. He is ready to meet the members of the Birmingham Political Council individually or collectively on that important question. They have only to signify their willingness to meet him; let them name the time and choose the arena; and he will coolly, calmly, and deliberately argue out this all important question. We conceive the country to be entitled to such a discussion, that all may know how to regulate their future proceedings. The course to be pursued in accomplishing their freedom ought to be clearly and unequivocally indicated. So strong are the feelings of the people upon the question of arming, that they begin to suspect the sincerity or distrust the skill and courage of every person, who would dissuade them from doing so. What can they think of the integrity of the men, who threaten to resign their offices at the very mention of a discussion of this question—who dare not meet it openly and honourably?—Depend upon it, this is the paramount question at present—it absorbs more of the people's attention than any other ever mooted.

Men of Birmingham! revolution is inevitable, unless our rulers change their politics, and extend relief to the distressed. The misery, privation, and wretchedness, of the poor cry aloud to heaven for vengeance; and God has said, that he will scourge the oppressor with fire and sword, should he persevere in his wicked ways. Providence will inspire the people with courage to redress their wrongs. The time is approaching, when the proudest and loftiest in the land will weep in sackcloth and ashes for their misdeeds. They may perish in the ruins of their property, unmourned and unpitied; and be sad and awful monuments of a nation's wrath. God grant this may not be the case! In conclusion, we say let the people be armed—let them be prepared for every emergency! The time is coming that will try men's souls! No man will be viewed as a true patriot, that is not ready to bleed and die in the cause of freedom, that he may bequeath it as a sacred and inviolable inheritance to his children!

"In native swords and native ranks
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Signed (on behalf of a public meeting of the people of Stalybridge,)

JOHN DEEGAN, Chairman.

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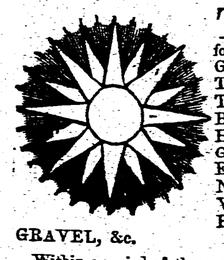

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OBSERVE—CAUTION—Unprincipled Medicine Venders supply Spurious Medicines, for these particularly in DR. BAILLIE'S PILLS, the genuine have C. King, (late Paul), on the Government Stamp.

Agents for Leeds—Mr. J. HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, and Mr. R. C. HAY, Medical Hall, Bond-Street.

A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK

AT BRADFORD AND LEEDS.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

BEGS to announce, that in order to accommodate those Patients who have visited him from Bradford, and the neighbourhood, he has been induced to attend that place, and may be consulted every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inn, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning to Five in the Evening; and during the other days of the week, as usual, at his own house No. 60, Bottom of Templar's Street, Leeds. He continues, with unabated assiduity, to eradicate every species of infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no charge made for medicines after the expiration of that period; and in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this Disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several Practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

COPY OF A LETTER.

MR. WILKINSON.—Sir, having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a long-to-be-lamented most destructive complaint, which I have no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely say has saved my constitution from utter destruction. I have been under several experienced practitioners, and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted either 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 my bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on the shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your medicine 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 am now without fear of any return of the complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellow-creatures 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, C. B.

Leeds, October 4, 1838.

Patients in the country, by stating their cases and enclosing a remittance, may have proper remedies sent to the amount, with directions so simple and plain, that parties of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

☞ For the greater convenience of his Patients, Mr. WILKINSON will attend every THURSDAY, from Ten in the Morning to Five in the Evening, at No. 2, DEAD LANE, next to the Junction Inn, BRADFORD.

One of the Drs. HENRY will attend every MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Mrs. Bennett's, York Place, HUDDERSFIELD; every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at No. 4, George Street, facing Eastbrook Chapel, BRADFORD; and every day at their principal Establishment,
16, *PARK-SQUARE, LEEDS.*

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complaints with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 16, PARK SQUARE, Leeds, where they may be consulted as usual. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and devastating malady.

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it is highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a remittance, answered by return of post, and Medicine punctually transmitted to any address, either by initials, or name: Back entrance, West-Street, One Door from St. Paul's Church.

With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease.

The Doctor will attend daily at his principal residence, No. 16, Park Square, from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine till Two, where he will administer advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations, without a fee.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

The following intelligence has been received by the *Pennsylvania*, via Liverpool:—

LOWER CANADA.

(From the Montreal Courier of Nov. 5.)

The spirit of rebellion has again manifested itself in this province by deeds of violence and bloodshed. The slumbering embers of hatred to the British race, and of revenge for the discomfiture of last winter, which have been smouldering during the summer in the breasts of the disaffected, have at length burst into a flame, and threaten destruction to the loyal inhabitants, as far as insane wickedness can prevail against a just and good cause, supported by the flower of the British army, and the energy and courage of British volunteers. It would betray pitiable weakness to entertain the shadow of a doubt of the result of the contest, or to do or to say any one thing that would have a tendency to prevent the loyal from meeting the present emergency with the calmness and courage of men who justly respect themselves, and who rate at their true value their false, ungrateful, and nerveless enemies. Besides all this, a change seems to have come over the executive of the province; and we have an earnest in the prompt manner in which martial law has been proclaimed that it will be also rigorously followed up. We candidly confess that we had our honest doubts of Sir John Colborne acting with adequate rigour in the punishment of the rebels; but we are now happy to state our belief, from all that we can learn, that his Excellency will this time fearlessly mete out to them their deserts.

It appears that at La Tortu, about seven or eight miles above Laprairie, a number of rebels attacked, on Saturday night last, the scattered loyalists in that quarter, and we regret to state that two respectable farmers, of the names of Walker and Vitrey, were murdered in cold blood. Several others who lived in the neighbourhood made their escape with great difficulty, and conveyed the intelligence of the attack to Laprairie, from which place a party of the Hussars were, on the instant, despatched to La Tortu, and were fortunate enough to come upon the rebels unawares, and dispersed them with a few shots, with what damage it could not be ascertained, as the cowardly scoundrels took immediately to the woods, leaving behind two loyalists they had made prisoners. The deceased Walker's widow and child, as well as many more families from near Laprairie, came to town yesterday.

In Beauharnois a rising of the rebels took place on on the same night, and they succeeded in surprising the loyalists of the village, and made prisoners of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norval, and Ross. This information was conveyed to town by some of Mr. Ellice's servants, who had made their escape, and who stated that the family were confined in the cellar. The steam-boat *Henry Brougham*, with the mail and passengers from Upper Canada, having called at Beauharnois as usual, was also captured. It is said that the rising had extended up the Chateaugay river, and that Mr. John M'Donald, the magistrate, had been seriously wounded.

On the river Richelieu, we understand, the rebels have risen from St. Mary's downwards, and by the last accounts they had mustered at St. Charles about 400 strong. It is stated that their intention was to attack Sorel, and we hope they may attempt it, for they will get a very warm reception from the 66th Regiment, stationed there.

Great credit is due to Colonel Taylor and the party who acted under his orders, in effecting the capture of seven rebels, as, in consequence of this *coup de main*, all attempts to procure a rising in L'Acadie proved entirely abortive.

The most gallant achievement that yesterday's news furnish remains to be told. While the Indians of Chaughawaga were at public worship on the morning of yesterday, an alarm was given that a party of rebels had surrounded the church, upon which they immediately turned out, and the chief, setting an example which was promptly followed by all, raised the war-whoop, and seized the rebel next him and wrested from him his musket. The others being panic-struck were made prisoners, to the number of 64, and were brought into town yesterday afternoon, in charge of a party of the Lachine cavalry. After their committal to gaol, they made some important disclosures of the plans of their leaders. This exploit of the Indians ought to give the most timid every confidence, for it shows what energy and decision can do in the greatest emergency; they did not number one-half their enemies, and yet, unarmed as they were, they paralyzed the scoundrels by their war-whoop and daring.

The steamer *Princess Victoria* made an extra trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking over four pieces of artillery, with the men, horses, &c. for St. John's. In consequence of the late hour at which she reached Laprairie, it was deemed imprudent to forward the artillery that night. During the night an attempt was made to burn the boat, by conveying combustibles into the berths in the forecastle. Fortunately, it was discovered before any material injury had been done. The circumstance of the artillery being detained at Laprairie was probably the means of saving the boat, if not the village, from being destroyed, as an attack was meditated.

The cars had not proceeded from St. John's yesterday morning when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the railway had been torn up, which, however, was repaired in the course of an hour.

The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about twenty armed rebels at Bout de L'Isle on Saturday night and yesterday morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, it being the one for Quebec they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Colborne. It, however, had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop it at Berthier.

In the course of yesterday the following persons were arrested:—D. B. Viger, Charles Mondelet, L. H. Lafontasne, — Harkin, John Donegani, Francois Des Rivieres, — Goulet, — Labelle, L. M. Viger, Dexter Chapin, Francois Pigeon, — Labonte, J. J. Girouard, J. A Labadie, H. Weilbrenner and George Dillon, besides several others whose names we did not learn.

We have heard of some ridings in the north, but have not been able to learn any particulars.

We would particularly impress upon the minds of our loyal fellow subjects of this city not to allow themselves to be at all alarmed by passing events. The present crisis could not have arrived at a more favourable juncture, for we do not really see that any serious danger is to be apprehended if we are only true to ourselves. The energy with which the Government is acting has already had the best effect—2,000, at least, of the volunteers, in the course of yesterday, flew to arms.

(From the Morning Courier Extra of Saturday.)

We mentioned the other day our certain belief of the Canadian refugees and frontier scoundrels organizing to make *forays* or plundering incursions into this province. The news of to-day from St. John's proves that they were speedily to put this part of their plans into execution.

It was ascertained yesterday morning that there was to be a preliminary meeting last night of a few of the leading rebels who had escaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 5 deg., at the notorious Gagnon's residence, Pointe a la Mule, about six miles from St. John's. A party of the 15th regiment by water, and a few of the Dragoon Guards, from Chambly, were secretly despatched with a magistrate to capture the conclave while in the act of plotting the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighbourhood. We have just learned from Colonel Taylor that seven of them were taken, and among them the son of Gagnon, but the father was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St. John's, and that Dr. Lacroix, who luxurated all winter in the jail of this city, at public expense, was unceremoniously taken out of his bed last night. The hypocrite was, of course, very much astonished at this apparent want of courtesy at the hands of a Government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, scabbard, cartouch-box complete, and about twenty rounds of ball cartridge. It was a good American piece.

This little affair will, we hope, convince all loyalists, and traitors too, that Government is well informed of every thing on foot, and is well armed at all points to meet every emergency.

The very best thing that the Government can do to put the volunteers and loyalists in good heart and humour is to proceed at once with the trial of the captured rebels; and, should the ordinary tribunals of the country be deemed insufficient, let Sir John Colborne issue special commissions, or declare martial law, without a moment's delay. We feel confident that Lord Durham would have done so, had he remained in the country, as in his reply to an address from the printers of Quebec, he closes it by saying, "Should they (the rebel leaders) succeed in producing this lamentable result, with them the awful responsibility will rest—by them the heaviest punishment will be deserved." Let lawless outrage and rebellion be at a discount this winter, and not at a premium as it was last, and we shall very soon have nothing more of the kind.

We learn that a house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la Mule was entered two nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to about 200 dollars in hard cash. They told him at the time that it was a contribution to the patriot cause.

(From the Troy Daily Whig, Nov. 7.)

It appears from the following letter, received from Plattsburgh this morning by the mayor of the city, that there has been another rising among the patriots in Canada. Its statements are, at best, mere rumours, and must be taken with great allowance.

"Plattsburg, Nov. 5, 1838.

"Honourable J. C. Heartt—Sir—Last night there was a general rising among the patriots in Canada. In the city of Quebec, Theller and Dodd had 2,500 armed men; at Montreal, 2,000 men, commanded by French officers. Dr. Nelson entered Canada by Napierville, and swept everything, took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got 800 stand of arms deposited there for loyalists. Dr. Nelson left Napierville last night at twelve o'clock, with 1,500 men, to march upon St. John's, at which place he was to be joined by 1,000 men from the parish east of St. John's. The town was to be burned at daybreak this morning (Nov. 5). All communication by land is stopped. The patriots, to the number of 1,000 from Ohio, attacked Fort Malden, U. C.

"M. S. GILMAN."

From the *New York Courier* Nov. 7.)

"Franklin County, Vt., Nov. 4, 1838.

"Messrs. Editors,—On Friday last, the Tories in Canada began to arrest the principal Canadians at L' Acadie and other places. On Saturday the Canadians rose in open rebellion; and, from what I can learn, the rising will be general throughout the province.—Yours, in haste. "X. Y."

We learn from Bermuda that the state prisoners who were sent thither by the Earl of Durham from Canada were to sail for the United States about the 1st of November. They would probably take their departure in a vessel bound for Alexandria.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, of November 10, contains a highly important letter dated Jefferson county, an extract or two from which we subjoin:—

"For from fifty to a hundred miles from the lines, from Maine to Detroit, the people are in consternation—those of them who are not in the plot. A large proportion of the men, and among them persons of the highest standing and intelligence, gentlemen of princely fortunes, and of every profession in life, are leagued with the patriots. Secret associations are formed in every town and neighbourhood; immense sums of money are raised for the cause; squads of men are moving from different points and places to a common rendezvous, known only to themselves. The members of these associations are bound, by a solemn oath, 'to maintain the cause of liberty throughout the world,' to be true and faithful to a brother, and to preserve inviolate any secrets which may be communicated to them as such, &c. There is an association and a large number of sworn members in New York city. Those who belong not to the association are a minority of the adult men in this region, and know knothing whatever of the designs of the patriots; an impenetrable mystery hangs over their movements; meetings are held in all parts, and leading men of their number are constantly on the move from one place to another; nothing is committed to paper; all is communicated by special messengers. There is a room in the hotel where I am, exclusively devoted to them. One of their generals, by the name of ———, is now here.

"It is estimated that they number about 10,000 men in this country, and that there are 40,000 men within 100 miles of this place. These associations extend throughout the Canadas. The inhabitants of the towns on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence are filled with the most alarming fears. The Kingston people are in constant expectation of an attack upon that town. They have essayed to increase the regular force by offering large bounties to volunteers, but not an enlistment can be procured. They have tried drafts upon the militia. These are resis

(Concluded from our 2nd Page.)

Yesterday forenoon, an Indian woman, at the village of Caughnawaga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church. They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks, and pitch-forks, and, giving the war whoop, charged their foes, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Seventy-five were taken prisoners, and brought into town handcuffed, by the Lachine Cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are, L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-Legislative Councillor; Charles Mendelet, John Donegani, C. S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels. The volunteers were ordered out, and vied with each other in doing their duty with alacrity.

They were appointed to search every suspected house in the city and suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses there were very few men to be seen, and it is supposed that they are not far off. The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong picqeets placed to guard them. Reinforcements of troops were sent to various quarters of the district. At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamer *Brougham*, on her way to Lachine with the mail on board. It is currently reported that during the engagement, Mr. John M'Donald, while leading on a party of Dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body. His Excellency Sir John Colborne arrived yesterday morning in the *John Bull*.

The Montreal Light Infantry is ordered to meet this day, at one o'clock precisely, at the Montreal Bank, and it is essentially requisite that the muster be not only numerous, but punctual. Let not a single man absent himself, or be behind the hour. The Volunteers are all placed, from yesterday, on full and permanent pay, with allowances, the same as soldiers of the line.

UPPER CANADA.

The following forms a supplement to the *Toronto British Colonist*, dated the 26th instant:—

Toronto, Friday, October 26.

The *Official Gazette*, bearing date yesterday, having only been issued this forenoon, we were unable to convey to our readers in yesterday's *Colonist* the contents of the proclamation which this *Gazette* contains.

We, therefore, issue this extra.

The *Gazette* contains five proclamations by her Majesty, bearing date the 22d instant. The first declares "that all her Majesty's subjects who have not been indicted for any treason, misprision of treason, or treasonable offence, or who are not now in custody charged, or liable to be charged, with treason, invasion, or hostile incursion into this province, or who, being charged with either of the said offences, have made their escape from any of our jails, or other place of confinement, that they may return to their homes, and that no prosecution for or on account of any offence by them done or committed, and in any way relating to or connected with the said revolt, shall be instituted or continued."

The second proclamation declares that "John Rolph, W. Lyon Mackenzie, Silas Fletcher, Jacob Rymal, Richard Graham, Jeremiah Graham, John Mantack, Joseph Borden, Joshua Winn, David Gibson, Landon Wurtz, James Marshal, Alum Narr, Joseph Clarkson, Dudley Wilcox, Edmund Quirk, Thomas Brown, Levi Parsons, Jesse Lloyd, Aaron Munshaw, Henry Stiles, William Fletcher, Daniel Fletcher, David M'Carty, Seth M'Carty, Nelson Gorham, Alexander M'Leod, Cornelius Wills, and Erastus Clark," against whom indictments for high treason were found by a grand jury for the home district of this province, and warrants in due form of law were issued, commanding the Sheriff of the home district to take the above-named persons before the justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, to answer respectively to the said indictments; that the Sheriff made return to the Justices that the above-named persons were not to be found within his district, and that he could not have their bodies to answer to the said indictments.

The proclamation concludes by calling on all and each of the above-named persons to surrender themselves "to the custody of our sheriff of the home district of our said province by the first day of February next ensuing the first publication of this our proclamation in the said *Upper Canada Gazette*, and submit to justice, hereby declaring and making known to you, and each of you, that in default of your so surrendering, you and each of you shall suffer and forfeit as persons attainted of the crime of high treason by the laws of our said province ought to suffer and forfeit."

The third, fourth and fifth proclamations are in similar terms with the second, but applying to different persons.

The *Gazette*, among others, contains an order for the formation of four battalions of incorporated militia, under the respective commands of Colonel Sir A. M'Nab, to Hamilton; Colonel K. Cameron, to London; Colonel William Kingsmill, to Niagara; Colonel Joseph Hill, to Toronto.

MOST IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Toronto, Oct. 23, 1838.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has received certain information that an extensive conspiracy has been formed by numerous unprincipled and rapacious inhabitants of the neighbouring friendly States, with a view to force upon the province the domination of the said conspirators, and to visit the loyal inhabitants of this province with lawless war, plunder, and devastation.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in anticipation of an adequate exhibition of force and activity on the part of the government of the United States, who continue to declare a most friendly disposition towards Great Britain, has forborne to call upon the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada to prepare to defend in arms their institutions, their families, and their homes; but the Lieutenant-Governor now conceives that the time is come when it would be unjust to her Majesty's loyal people to risk the consequences of a failure on the part of the most friendly foreign government to preserve peaceable relations towards these colonies; and, therefore, for the purpose of preventing the apprehensions which might naturally arise amongst a peaceable population in the vicinity of a rapacious enemy, the Lieutenant-Governor is induced to call out once more a portion of the gallant militia of Upper Canada, as a volunteer force, in the full confidence and certainty that the wicked and lawless designs of the public enemy will be met by a corresponding exhibition of the loyal and gallant feeling which has always distinguished Upper Canada, when engaged in regular war, as well as when threatened with aggression from pirates and brigands.

The Lieutenant-Governor will, therefore, forthwith issue orders to some distinguished officers to call out a portion of the militia of the province.

The Lieutenant-Governor assures the loyal inhabitants of the province that he is in full possession of the designs of the enemy, who have nominally amongst them many who have not forgotten their allegiance to her Majesty or their duty to their Canadian brethren, and only appear in the ranks of the brigands at present to save themselves from insult and violence.

By command of his Excellency Sir George Arthur.

RICHARD BULLOCK, Adjutant-General, Militia.

(From the *Montreal Herald*.)

On the 10th instant an express arrived at Halifax from Quebec, and orders were issued to the garrison to the following effect:—

No. 1. The 93d Regiment will be held in readiness for embarkation at the shortest notice.

2. The head-quarters companies will be embarked at Halifax, and proceed to Picton, where they will be transhipped into H.M.S. *Inconstant* and *Andromache*.

3. The companies stationed at Prince Edward Island will also be received on board such of H.M. ships as may be named for the purpose by the senior naval officer.

4.—A vessel will be sent to Sydney, C. B., for the purpose of conveying the company stationed there direct to Quebec.

5.—All detached men of the 93d, at the several outposts, will forthwith join the head-quarters of the regiment.

The ship *Prince George* has been chartered by Government for £550 sterling, to convey munitions of war from Halifax to Quebec, and four thousand stand of arms were sent on board her on the 12th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Yesterday morning Colonel Farquhar arrived in town from Upper Canada with despatches for his Excellency Sir John Colborne, and proceeded to Quebec by land. The Government has chartered the steam-boat *Burlington* and *Traveller* on Lake Ontario. Captain Mayne, of the Royals, left town on Saturday at half-past one o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of organising a volunteer corps of 400 men at Carillon and 200 at Vaudreuil on the same conditions as the Montreal Volunteers. Three martello towers are to be built immediately at Cote à Baron, near the new jail, on a commanding position on the Lachine-road, and to be furnished with six four-pounders on swivels. A passenger from St. John's, who arrived yesterday, states that the Americans along the frontier are drilling for the avowed purpose of invading Canada.

The *Quebec Gazette* of Friday announces the arrival of her Majesty's troop-ship *Athol*, Commander Bellamy, in 30 days, from Plymouth, with 500 men and officers, detachments to the several regiments serving in the Canadas, and that the telegraph reports transport No. 12, with troops at No. 2, station.

We understand that the police force in this city is to be augmented, and we hope that none but tried men and true will be elected to discharge the duties of so important a trust as is confided to police-officers. We have been told that there are some individuals at present employed in that department who were in the rebel ranks last winter; and, if such is the case, they ought to be discharged forthwith. The present aspect of affairs is too serious to allow of even a doubtful or suspected man being retained in the service. We do not place much confidence in any man on account of his taking the oath of allegiance, yet we do not think that any harm would result from its being administered to police-officers on entering the service. At their spare hours they ought to be drilled as soldiers, so that they might be ready for any emergency, and we are sure that if such were the case, a more efficient body of civilian soldiers would not be found in the city.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

ARMY AND NAVY.—Her Majesty's steam-ship, *Medea*, having freight-ship *Prince George* in tow, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Halifax and Pictou, with part of the 23d Highlanders. The *Prince George* has eight officers and 250 men, and the *Medea* 100 men.

Her Majesty's ship *Andromache*, arrived this morning from Pictou, also brought up a part of the 93d regiment. We understand that one company still remains behind.

The 36th regiment is expected to arrive at Halifax in the course of next month, from Barbadoes.

Her Majesty's sloop *Racehorse*, Captain Crawford, arrived at New York on the 23d instant, in seven days from Bermuda, with despatches for the Earl of Durham.

Transport *Horatio* (No. 12.) arrived here on Saturday morning, has on board 30,000 muskets, and accoutrements.

Captain Whitney, of the steamer *Great Britain*, has informed the proprietors of steamers in Upper Canada that in consequence of secret meetings being held at Oswego in favour of the rebels, it will not be prudent for them to allow their vessels to land at that port. It is probable that similar meetings are held all along the frontier. Fifty stand of arms, with five hundred rounds of ball cartridge, have been given to the volunteers at Prescott, and a further supply of both is daily expected. In each district of both provinces there is to be one volunteer company on permanent duty, while the others are to be drilled once a week, each man receiving a suit of clothes, and half a dollar every day he goes out to drill, the same as the volunteers in this city, composing a sedentary force ready to act at a moment's notice.—*Montreal Herald.*

Lords Brougham, Glenelg, and Melbourne were burned in effigy at Toronto on the 23d inst.

Col. Dyer's corps was authorised to be raised on Friday last. A portion of them passed the river yesterday afternoon, to be stationed for the present on the island of St. Helen's.

We observe that a corps of 400 strong is to be raised at Carillon, and another 200 strong at Vaudreuil. Captain Mayne, of the Royals, is charged with the organization of these corps.

The *Montreal Herald* of Wednesday says, "We understand that Louis Perrault, one of the proscribed rebels who returned to town a few days ago, has proceeded to Quebec for the purpose of applying for indemnification for the destruction of the *Vindicator* office, of which he was the proprietor."

(From the Montreal Courier.)

We are glad to see Sir George Arthur taking the field at one and the same time as an anti-alarmist and as a provident Governor, using due precaution against possible contingencies. He acts differently from his predecessor, who sought to make Upper Canada a mere stage for himself to play the hero on. Sir George has addressed the following sensible letter to Colonel Young, of Brockville.

Prescott, Oct. 13, 1838.

"It is my own opinion that the patriots will not make any serious attempt to invade this province, but that excitement will be kept up by means of exaggerated rumours. *I particularly wish, however, that confidence should be given to every part of the province.* With this view, it is my particular desire that you will forthwith put yourself in communication with the colonels of all the militia regiments in the Johnstown district; and ascertain what number of men capable of being useful can be depended upon being assembled at a short notice, and especially how many could within a few hours be collected at Prescott.

"It is a great object to get the militia in the best possible state, and there is no information connected with this force, or with the military resources of the Johnstown district, that you could convey to me that would not be acceptable.

"I have no doubt that the colonels of all the regiments would readily assemble them for your inspection.

(Signed) "GEORGE ARTHUR."

(From various American papers.)

The New York elections, those for Congress, as well as the State Legislature, were proceeding unfavourably for the Government; and the opponents of the President deemed his re-election to the presidential chair by no means secure. But though comparatively unsuccessful in the city, as well in the state of New York, his popularity in districts less affected by financial operations was undiminished, if not increasing.

Mrs. Charles Matthews and her husband took a benefit at the Park Theatre on the 8th of November, previous to their departure for Europe. They will probably arrive here by the *Great Western*, which may be looked for by the end of next week.

The latest dates from England were to the 3rd of October. The steamer, *Liverpool*, was most anxiously looked for, and this anxiety would be increased when the *Great Western* arrived out, because the latter vessel was unacquainted with the return of the *Liverpool* to Cork, and would report that she sailed from this town seven days before the *Great Western* left for Bristol.

Edward Ellice, jun., Esq. M. P., who has been on a visit to the Earl of Durham, left Quebec yesterday, for Montreal and Beauharnois. It is stated that he will sail from New York for England about the 24th of November.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MEXICO.—A correspondence is published between Captain D. G. Farragut, of the United States navy, and Captain Bazoche, commanding the naval blockade on the coast of Mexico. Captain Farragut writes to ask, whether the report he has heard is correct—that vessels appearing on the coast of Mexico will no longer be warned off by the French cruisers, but will be at once captured. Captain Bazoche, in reply, says, "The vessels that presented themselves before the ports of the Gulf before the notification were warned off, but now that the notification has been made to your Government, and is known at the ports of the Union, it is evident that all vessels that present themselves have the intention to force the blockade, and in such case will be detained until the decision of the Government be known.

By the packet ship *St. Andrew*, which sailed from New York on the 16th ultimo, and arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning, American papers up to that date, and Canadian papers to the 13th, were received in town this morning:—

CANADA.

We received yesterday Montreal papers to the date of Monday last. The patriotism and courage of the invaders, who had assembled at Napierville, seems to have fled, if they ever had any, before even the appearance of British troops. Two columns, one under the immediate command of Sir John Colborne, from St. John's, and the other under that of Colonel Love, from St. Valentine, reached Napierville on Saturday morning at the same moment, and found the place deserted by no less than 4,000 men who had collected there—probably twice the number of their enemy who now sought them. The two affairs which have already been mentioned by our correspondent at Whiteball would seem to have been of more importance than his letters led us to expect. In both the attacks of the insurgents they were repulsed by the militia of the province alone. For the accounts from other parts of Lower Canada, we refer to our extracts.

The following letters were received yesterday:—

"L'Acadie, Nov. 12, 1838.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency Sir John Colborne to acquaint you that the rebels, who had assembled in arms in the district of Montreal, have been entirely dispersed by her Majesty's troops and the volunteers.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"WM. ROWAN, SECRETARY.

"To Jas. Buchanan, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, New York.

(From the Courier of the 12th.)

On Saturday afternoon the annexed despatch reached town, announcing what was so much feared, that the rebel forces had evacuated Napierville before the troops reached it:—

"Napierville, Nov. 10, Saturday Nine a.m.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Commander of the forces to instruct you that the force under his command has just arrived here. The rebels, to the number of 2,000, evacuated the town about two hours ago, and about the same number had previously gone off, many of them having thrown down their arms. The cavalry are now in pursuit of the former on the Chateauguay road. Col. Love's column reached the town from St. Valentine, at the same time with the head-quarter division.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN EDEN, D.A.G.

"Col. Wetherall, C. B., commanding Montreal."

"Odletown, Nov. 8.

"Sir,—I have the honour and the satisfaction to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the successful result of an affair with the rebels which took place this morning. The insurgents mustered 1,000 strong, under the personal command of Dr. Nelson. They attacked my advanced guard at Captain Weldon's at about a quarter to 11 a.m., upon which I immediately directed the concentration upon Odletown church with the small force under my command.

"The enemy extended around us, and kept up a sharp fire, which was as sharply answered. After an action of about two hours and a half, during which several brilliant sallies were made by the volunteers, the insurgents retreated, leaving 50 dead, and carrying off several injured.

"I regret to say that Captain M'Allister and four men have fallen, and that Lieut. Oddell and nine men have been wounded; none of the latter, however, are seriously wounded.

"It is my intention to advance and take up a new position at Lacolle to-morrow morning.

"After the above plain recital of events, it were needless for me to say that I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of approbation of the gallantry and conduct of the volunteers under my orders. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"CHAS. CYRIL TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel.

"Lieut. Griffin, dep. assist. adj. gen."

It will be seen by the following despatch, which was received from Major Carmichael yesterday, that Beauharnois has been retaken from the rebels, and that the prisoners taken with the *Brougham* steamer have been released:—

"Beauharnois, Nov. 10, 10 a.m.

"Sir—I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that, in conjunction with Colonel Philpotts, a detachment of one officer of engineers, 22 sappers and miners, one captain, three subalterns, four sergeants, two boglers, and 121 rank and file, 71st regiment, with upwards of 1,000 Glengarry men, were landed a Hungry Bay this morning, marched, and took Beauharnois, rescued all the prisoners, with the exception of Messrs. Ellice, Brown, Norman, Ross, Norval, Bryson, Houndslow, and Surveyor, supposed to be at Chateauguay—with the loss of one man killed and three wounded of the 71st regiment.

"The men are very much fatigued, and we wait here for orders.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"L. CARMICHAEL, Col. P. S.

"Major Hill, Assistant Quartermaster, General."

(From the Montreal Courier of the 12th inst.)

By a private letter received yesterday we regret to learn that Mr. George Hay, a respectable farmer on the banks of the Richelieu, about six miles above St. Valentine, has been robbed by the rebels of all his moveable property, including his valuable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., and that all the loyal inhabitants on that side of the river have experienced similar treatment. Mr. Hay's house had been used as a barrack for several days by about 200 of the rebels. The letter also stated that about 100 of them have advanced about a quarter of a mile over the lines on the opposite side of the river, and take their stand at a place called Beech Ride, near Alburgh. Besides being well armed, they have three pieces of cannon. The loyal inhabitants in that quarter are worn out with fatigue, and harassed with constant alarms.

The Chambly mail carrier who arrived yesterday afternoon, reports that the volunteers had been fired upon by the rebels, and that Mr. Dixon, the post-master, had been obliged to fly to the fort for protection.

Nine prisoners who have been arrested in the neighbourhood of St. John's were brought to town yesterday afternoon by the *Princess Victoria*. Among these are two noted rebels, one named Mongeon, the other Richard; E. R. Fabre, and Doctor Losignan have also been arrested.

Through the whole of yesterday very large volumes of smoke were visible in the direction of the Chateauguay, and last night a large portion of the heavens was illuminated by an extensive blaze, which was visible in the direction of St. John's, supposed to be St. Athanase.

The *Brougham* steamer, which was captured by the rebels, is a good deal crippled in her machinery, and was towed down to Lachine yesterday. The mail bag from Upper Canada that was on board of her remained undiscovered and unopened, although its contents were valuable; it was brought into town yesterday.

Considerable sensation was created in town yesterday by the arrival of Messrs. Ellice, L. G. Brown, R. H. Norval, John Macdonald, John L. Grant, John Bryson, John Ross, — Houndslow David Norman, Dr. Surveyor, and another whose name we did not learn, about whose safety some apprehensions had been entertained. It appears that after their capture at Beauharnois, they were, as was supposed here, conveyed to Chateauguay, where they were confined in a room, from which daylight was carefully excluded, but they were allowed to have a candle burning. During this time they were well treated by the cure and the nuns, who were permitted to send them a profusion of luxuries from their larder and cellars. They were also allowed to send money for any thing they wanted from the village. They were being conveyed in carts on Saturday, as they believed, to Napierville, and had reached La Pigaounier, in the seigniory St. George, when their escort hearing of the evacuation of Napierville, left them and fled. They were allowed to proceed in the same carts to Laprairie, and were even advised, it is said, by some of the older rebels, which road to take as the safest. They reached Laprairie about two o'clock yesterday morning, and this city about ten.

Extract from a letter, dated Quebec, Thursday evening:—"There are now in this city a good number of strangers, particularly Americans: I learn that a few of them were arrested yesterday, but I did not hear for what cause. It appears that depositions have been made against several individuals in this city, who attend secret meetings, and that warrants have been issued for their apprehension. Morris has left the city."

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated Sandwich, Oct. 30, 1338: "All the Western and London districts are in a bustle; 500 militia are called out at Chatham; 350 are at Port Sarnia. All the militia here and at Amherstburgh are ordered to be in readiness at a minute's warning. The Lake Shore militia are ordered out, and the whole of the troops at Amherstburgh have been working day and night, and all last Sunday, getting the fortifications ready."

The official *Gazette* of the 9th inst. contains four ordinances of Sir John Colborne and his special council. The first is that authorising the banks to suspend specie payment. Its provisions are similar to those issued on a former occasion, and its duration limited to the 1st of June next. The second ordinance authorises the seizing and detaining, for a limited time, of gunpowder, arms, weapons, lead, and munitions of war. The third ordinance authorises Sir John Colborne to take such steps as he may deem necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, and to erect tribunals for the trial and punishment of the rebels. The fourth ordinance authorises the apprehension and detention of persons charged with high treason, suspicion of high treason, misprision of high treason, and treasonable practices, and of the suspension, for a limited time, as to such persons, of the habeus corpus act.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TROOPS FIRED UPON.

(Correspondence of the Argus.)

"Sackett" Harbour, Nov. 2.

"My dear Sir,—A boat (not 10, as stated in the accompanying extract), conveying a company of Colonel Worth's regiment from Ogdensburgh, to French Mills, on Thursday last, at noon day, was fired upon, and one man badly and dangerously wounded. The boat was in American waters, and and the men in full uniform. Their character could not be mistaken, if, as fatally appears to be the case, within musket shot. Col. Worth started forthwith with a suitable force down the St. Lawrence to look into this business."

POSTSCRIPT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA INQUIRER OF NOV. 13.

(From the New York Star.)

CAPTURE OF MACDONNELL—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 8th says, that Mr. John Macdonnell, advocate of that city, had been captured at St. Gregorie, opposite Three Rivers, and brought to town on Wednesday in irons, on board the steamer *Canada*, which also brought down from Three Rivers the regiment of Guards and their commander, who had been stationed there. On Macdonnell, it is affirmed, papers were found addressed to him as "Major-General of the Patriot Army," and a tri-coloured flag.

A great number of additional prisoners have been sent to gaol on a charge of high treason, every one almost French. Besides 42 at Montreal, we observe Jules Gagnon and eight others at St. John's and Laprairie, and 73 at Chateauguay alone, and all French. Among these latter are Antoine Cote and Felix Gagnon, &c. On Wednesday, seven more were imprisoned at Montreal, including several notaries. The rebels on the river Richelieu are in arms, and many of the loyalists have escaped to Montreal. The number of insurgents on this river alone was estimated at 6,000 or 7,000 on Monday night, probably exaggerated. About 700 rebels left St. Ours on Saturday, to take Sorre by surprise. They were armed with spears, pikes, and American muskets.

PROJECTED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Enquirer of Nov. 8.

We copy the following narrative from the *Evansville* (Ia.) *Journal* of last Wednesday. We have no reason to doubt a statement given with so much minuteness and through so respectable a medium; but is it not rather singular that the scenes of all the projected servile insurrections in Kentucky for some years past have been laid in Henderson county? Why do not our Henderson friends send their negroes down the river, and stock their farms with a new set?

"Great excitement has prevailed for a week or two past in Henderson county, Ky., in consequence of the discovery of a plan of insurrection of the slaves. Mr. Aikin, who lives in the opposite side of the river, a few miles from this place, discovered a week ago last Sunday that his horses had been ridden during the night; which, added to the fact that his slaves had of late been absent more frequently than usual, elicited his suspicion. He separated three of his negro men who had been absent, and flogged each one into a confession of where they had been, and what was their object. The similarity of their confessions, separated as they were, placed the truth of them almost beyond a doubt.

"They stated that they had been a number of times to a meeting at Race Creek, a few miles above this place on the Kentucky side, attending the preaching of a white man by the name of Cummings, who told them that they might gain their freedom, and he would provide them with arms and ammunition. The time for rising was to have been fixed upon last Saturday night, but the plot being discovered, and Cummings getting wind of it, cleared out. It is said that Col. M'Lain was to be the first victim. There is but little doubt that this Cummings is one of a band of villains whose object is plunder. It is known that Colonel M'Lain and a number of his neighbours generally keep considerable money by them.

"A week ago last Saturday night the citizens being alarmed, patrolled the streets, and made a general examination of the town, when only one negro man out of two hundred was to be found. Report says that a gang of villains had divided a great portion of the State into districts, and were planning a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves. Cummings is represented a very thick-set, stout, athletic man."

MR. HAMILTON DOWDALL, through the influence of the Archbishop of Dublin, is to be the new Secretary to the Education Board.

A LETTER FROM NAPLES mentions, that Queen Adelaide with a party, in twenty-five palanquins, had ascended Mount Vesuvius.

AT A MEETING OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY yesterday, the Marquis of Northampton was unanimously elected President, in the room of the Duke of Sussex.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD used by Napoleon during many of his campaigns, and on which the Emperor placed the Duke de Montebello after he had received his mortal wound, was purchased the other day at the sale of the late M. Boutelot, for two thousand francs.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A man named Matthew Smith, murdered his wife in Wayland, in this State, a short time ago, in a most shocking manner. Smith had a family of seven children; his conduct was so bad that they were separated, and the oldest son took a tenement for his mother where she resided with her youngest child, aged five years. Smith had frequently threatened to take his wife's life, and she had procured a warrant for his arrest in case he molested her. He was apprised of this, and went to her house on the fatal night for the purpose of compelling her to surrender the warrant. He was refused admittance, whereupon he forced in a window and thus effected an entrance. As soon as he had gained admission, he seized his wife and stabbed her twice in the neck, near her ear; he then threw her upon the bed where the little child lay, left the house, travelled some distance into a field, and cut his own throat. After bleeding profusely, he fainted, but finally recovered sufficiently to go back to his wife's house, where he fell upon the floor, and was found in an almost insensible state in the morning. Means were immediately used to restore him, and in a short time he acquired sufficient strength to undergo an examination before a magistrate, when he made the above disclosures. He is too feeble to be moved to Concord jail at present, but will undoubtedly recover from his wounds. The first person who discovered the awful scene was one of his sons whose notice was attracted by the appearance of the broken window, as he was passing the house on Saturday morning.—*Boston Post.*

DRUNKENNESS AND SUICIDE.—Tuesday evening Thomas Cole, a lighterman, aged 38 years, residing at 8, Brownlow-street, Stepney, returned home with his son, a boy of ten years of age, and both being in a state of intoxication, his wife spoke sharply to him. Cole sat down to smoke his pipe, and his wife continuing to abuse him for letting his child get intoxicated, he hurriedly left the kitchen and went into the yard. The wife finding that he was stopping rather long went out after him, when she found him with his head immersed in the water-butt, and quite dead.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held on Thursday afternoon in New-street, Farringdon Market, on the body of Mrs. Johnson, whose death was occasioned by hydrophobia under somewhat singular circumstances. It appeared that, about five or six weeks ago, a terrier dog, belonging to the husband of deceased, having become snappish, was locked up in a cellar, from which he escaped about a fortnight since, and jumping upon deceased's lap, forced his head against her mouth, into which some of the saliva passed. No notice was taken of the circumstance till Wednesday week, when the poor woman was taken ill, and on Thursday most decided symptoms of hydrophobia presented themselves. She died on Saturday in a state of intense suffering, being perfectly sensible to the last, and fully conscious of her awful fate. Two medical gentlemen, who had attended the unfortunate female when living, and had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, were examined, and stated most positively that hydrophobia was the cause of death. Verdict accordingly. The deceased had been much attached to the dog, and had often expressed her regret that her husband considered it necessary to confine it. Not the least suspicion was entertained that it was in a rabid state. After the liberation of the animal it suddenly disappeared, but is supposed to have been killed by a policemen in the Blackfriars-road a few days subsequently.

DISCOVERY OF THE WRECK OF THE NORTHERN YACHT.—Strange to tell, the Northern Yacht steamer, the apprehended loss of which justly caused so much anxiety and distress, has at length been cast ashore near Berwick, and in a condition that fully realises the worst fears that have been entertained respecting her. Upon hearing the rumour this morning, we dispatched our reporter to the spot, which is near Lamberton coal-pit, about three miles N.E. of Berwick, who found the ill-fated vessel, or at least all that remains of her; but, though assured of the fact itself, we have not time to give any further particulars this week. It is the flat bottom of the vessel, which is coppered and copper-fastened, and about eighty feet long. The *Northern Yacht*, it may be remembered, sailed from Newcastle for Leith on Thursday morning, the 11th of October, having on board five cabin and six steerage passengers, and a crew of thirteen hands, in all twenty-four persons. The night set in extremely boisterous, and though she put ashore a passenger at North Sunderland, and was safe when passing Holy Island, there is little doubt she went down in the storm, in all probability not far from the spot where she has cast up. A stiff gale from the S.E. has prevailed on the coast for several days, and particularly last night, which has, no doubt, contributed to drive the wreck ashore.—*Berwick Warder.*

THE WIFE OF A LANDED proprietor at Altruitweida, near Mitweida, in Saxony, was recently delivered of five daughters, who, though perfect in their conformation, died in about half an hour after their birth.

IT IS RUMOURED that the militia is to be assembled on permanent duty in the event of more regiments of the line being sent to Canada or ordered on other foreign service.

IT IS SAID THAT THE King of Belgium meditates another journey to Paris, in the hope obtaining some distinct promise of support from his shuffling father-in-law.

THERE IS NOT the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Marquis of Normanby has been appointed to succeed Lord Durham in Canada.—*Morning Chronicle.*

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR relates that a Mr. Vanhorn, daily for 23 years drunk four bottles of wine; altogether 25,683 bottles.

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS to Lloyd's was held on Wednesday, at the South Sea House. A present of £20 was voted to Grace Horsley Darling, for her heroic conduct at the wreck of the *Forfarshire.*

THE COMMANDING OFFICER of a cavalry regiment has, we understand, refused to receive into his corps any married officers. The matter is now likely to come before the authorities at the Horse Guards.—*Morning Herald.*

THE CROPS OF THE TRAPPIST MONKS, at Mount Melleray, Waterford, this year are a total failure, particularly the potato crop, the effect of the late very wet season on the cold ungenial soil of their farm. They are already miserable, without means of buying potatoes; in fact, ruin is staring them in the face.

A DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A MURDER—About forty years ago a great sensation was created in Liverpool by the murder of a gentleman of high respectability. The body was found by a watchman, in an upright position, supported by railings which fenced a shipwright's yard, on land now forming part of the east quay of the Prince's-dock. On examination it was discovered that the deceased had met with his death by a fracture of the skull, executed with a blunt instrument. A reward was offered by the then mayor, and, in consequence, information was given to the police that the deceased gentleman was in the habit of visiting a female in the neighbourhood of the place where the body was found, and on the apprehension of that female a watch was taken from her person which was proved to be the property of the deceased, and so satisfactory was this fact, with some corroborant circumstances, that the prisoner was committed for trial. A stable-keeper or groom, who was in the habit of going, by the deceased's orders, to fetch his watch, which he had on some occasions forgotten or purposely left with the prisoner, having casually read in a newspaper that part of the evidence respecting the watch, gave such information to the magistrates that the prisoner was released. The constables were on the continual look out to discover the murderer, but without effect; and from that time to this the friends of the deceased, who are now of the first standing in Liverpool in point of wealth and respectability, are ignorant of the cause of the murder and of the name of the murderer. The person who confessed the murder was the widow of the murderer, who had been then dead many years. The confession was to the following effect:—That she was standing at the door of her house, and the deceased passing by, being in a state of intoxication, caught hold of her; she ran into the front parlour, and he with her; she called out, and her husband, who was a pilot, happening to come in at the moment, took up the poker and killed the deceased at one blow; when he saw the dreadful effect of the act, he wept most bitterly. In the course of an hour he and his wife began to think how the body should be disposed of, when the wife hit upon the plan of taking the body out, between twelve and one at night, being very dark, and rearing it against the railings, where it was found by the watchman. She lifted the corpse on her husband's back, and he carried it a distance of 200 or 300 yards. They put out all the lights in the house immediately, and went to bed, but, from the agitated state of their feelings, neither could sleep on that nor for many nights afterwards. The police examined all the houses about, and on one occasion theirs, but fortunately, she said, her husband was out on duty in the pilot-boat, otherwise she thinks, as his terror was so great, he would have discovered his guilt by his agitated manner. She often determined, after her husband died, to confess all the circumstances to the relations of the deceased, who was a single man, but she was afraid she would be deemed a principal in the murder, and put upon her trial. She died on the same day she related these facts.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1838.

"FROM ALL SEDITION, PRIVY CONSPIRACY, AND REBELLION, GOOD LORD DELIVER US."

A MORE flagrant, malicious, heartless, and diabolical conspiracy was never yet hatched by fiend from hell, than that in which KING and FEATHER, as Whig instruments, have been comforted, aided, and abetted, to carry the Poor Law Amendment Act into effect at Todmorden. We have before taken some pains to caution our political opponents against the direct interest which some of their leading journals have in perpetuating the ill-feeling which exists between the middle and the lower classes of society. Those journals are the tools, not merely of a political party, but of an advertising community, to whose views, feelings, and supposed interests, they pander, and to whose folly and ignorance they would consign, and for ever sacrifice, every working man in the state. That a triumph over Mr. FIELDEN would accomplish more for the conspirators than victory in many pitched battles, is matter well understood. The faction dread the honest independence of one of their own order, and tremble at the manly exposure of a brother capitalist. Mr. FIELDEN's willingness to surrender to the labourer that which belongs to the labourer, is an hostility more deadly and invincible than all the theories of ancient and modern agitators, even though they be professors of physical force. To such champions as the *Mercury* and the *Guardian*, purveyors for local tyrants, sycophants to local authorities, and panderers to local abuses, the Whigs in a great measure owe their present hopeless, hapless, and unenviable position. As channels of information, the Government should expect honest and unbiassed opinions from leaders and expounders of provincial politics, while, if they have aught of penetration, they must have observed an inclination upon the part of those two northern destructives, to support present rule by force, rather than by the slightest surrender to justice and existing circumstances. These two journals are the key bugles by which the penny trumpets of the Whigs are tuned, and even the more high sounding ones blush not now and then to join in the chorus. In the last attempt, however, we have been made the humble instrument, under Providence, to release the victims from the hawks and the falconers. We have had some little trouble, and have bestowed much pains in tracing the conspiracy to its source, and we shall leave it to that tribunal whose duty it is to award punishment to the guilty. The boast of the *Guardian* of being the first herald to arouse the sleepy energies of Government, (which, although challenged by the letter of Mr. CROSSLY,) attaches to that journal much of the responsibility of the illegal and unprecedented course which Mr. ROYDS and his coadjutors have pursued in their mode of search and arrest, commitment, examination and refusal of sufficient bail. The local magistracy took for granted the exaggerated account of the *Guardian*, with respect to the assault upon FEATHER and KING, and seem to have been spurred on to an excess of duty by the vituperation, ignorance, and insolence of this worthy coadjutor of the *Mercury*. The Metropolitan daily press circulated from the columns of the northern leaders most exaggerated accounts of the violence done to the bailiffs, while upon the same authority they sought to couple Mr. FIELDEN's manly, consistent, and constitutional resistance to the Devil's act with the riots which have recently taken place. We shall not be expected to impose upon our readers the task of reading the rubbish of the *Mercury* and the *Guardian*, but shall proceed at once to an exposure of the conspiracy. On Friday, the day on which the seizure was made, the two victims of "mob brutality," (who according to the *Guardian* had been so inhumanly beaten,) returned to Halifax, where they were sufficiently recovered to repair to the Crispin public-house, and there to regale themselves with abundant potations of spirits. Upon reciting the transaction, they admitted that KING had *not* been stripped, and that neither had he been injured, and that both had joined in destroying the cart, after having promised not to come again upon a similar errand. On Saturday morning, the maimed and injured individuals went to the shop of Mr. RATCLIFFE, of Russell-street, a most respectable barber, to be shaved, and there, for the first time, Mr. RATCLIFFE learned the whole story from the lips of FEATHER and KING, which was to the following effect. They had not received any injury, and felt no further inconvenience than being a little stark, (stiff) that there were several persons of the party who had opposed them, "*but being strangers, they could not know one individual of those who attacked them.*" On the following Thursday they attended at a coroner's inquest, and there stated to their friends that they were not at all frightened, and only waited the word to make another charge, declaring that the goods they would have. Upon the invitation of FEATHER and KING to make selections of the offenders from the mill of Mr. FIELDEN, one of the Halifax Magistrates was heard to say, that if KING'S word would do, all Todmorden would be brought to Halifax. Now, as we know nothing of KING, we shall not venture an observation upon an assertion made by one who is so much better acquainted with the gentleman. Here we close our case, having developed so much of the transaction as should be known for the present; and now for an observation or two. Nothing is more necessary than that, in such cases, evidence should be correct; and yet we find the *Mercury* and the *Guardian*, though each trying to heighten the outrage as much as possible, at complete variance upon the most material points: one has the horse in the cart while it was on fire, while the other disposes of him in a

RELATIVE CIRCULATION

OF THE FOUR LEEDS NEWSPAPERS.

	Stamps furnished in six months.	Weekly Average.
NORTHERN STAR	271,720	10,450.
Leeds Mercury	223,591	8,599
Leeds Intelligencer	90,000	3,461
Do. at Halfpenny	6,000	
Leeds Times	72,000	2,769

The Circulation of the Northern Star is nearly Two Thousand a-week greater than that of any other Provincial Paper in the Three Kingdoms.

THE SPY SYSTEM.

CASTLES, OLIVER, O'CONNELL, AND THE WHIGS.

If I couple the recent correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Magistrates of Hyde, upon the question of torch light meetings, with the ferretting out by O'Connell of scraps from the speeches of the Radicals for the information of the Attorney-General, no doubt can remain as to the embarrassment which the Government laboured under of creating a new place for the Liberator being removed. Commissioners, pensioners, surveyors, and gaolers they have appointed in abundance, and at length they have conferred upon their "man of all work," the distinguished and lucrative situation of first Spy to the Whig Cabinet. This modern *Fouché*, I beg *Fouché's* pardon for the indignity, has set to work in right good earnest. Lord John Russell has declared that the meetings of the people should not be interfered with. O'Connell sees distinction in the declaration, and he says they are illegal; when instantly the Home Secretary commences the first step in the suppression of those meetings by an order that spies shall attend, and that the Magistrates shall watch and report the proceedings to Government. Now, all those who know anything of the spy system, are aware that the second step is, to take care that the office shall not appear to be a sinecure; and, therefore, if we were not sufficiently prepared and cautious for the traitors, they would soon make work; that is, if we afforded them the opportunity, and furnished them with materials. Ours has hitherto been a strictly defensive position, and with that advantage which an extensively circulated organ affords, we have invariably guarded the interests of our brother Democrats with an anxious solicitude. There is but a step between the prison and the scaffold. To accuse a poor man is to condemn him, to accuse a rich man is to insult him. Can there be any doubt then that accusation will follow, and speedily follow, the spy system? No. Meetings by torch light are not illegal, but the men who have power to punish say that they are illegal, and they are prophets capable of fulfilling their own predictions. Therefore, in the name of God, and the good cause, I would anxiously, earnestly, and imploringly beseech my friends to reflect calmly upon the consequence of one single outbreak, and, more especially, if it should occur after what is called a sufficient warning. A correspondence has been published in the *Manchester Guardian*, between Lord Derby, the Hyde magistrates, and Lord John Russell, in which the latter Noble Lord declares those meetings to be illegal. The question with me is not, whether they are illegal, but whether any judge of the land could induce a jury of shop-keepers to say that they were illegal? Should anything which may transpire at one of those meetings, furnish the Government with what may appear to them cause for resistance, we at once change places, and would be considered as aggressors, instead of holding that defensive position which we now so nobly occupy. Public opinion has been sufficiently tested,—the people have appointed forty-nine delegates, in whom they have vested entire confidence, and therefore I think that nothing should be done at hazard, the effect of which might be to undo all that has been done. The time from the present to the meeting of the Convention is sufficiently short for the necessary arrangements as to supplies, &c., and therefore, I thus throw myself between the people and that snare which is laid for them. I caution them, but I shall not desert them, nor yet shrink from the performance of a sacred, though mayhap, a dangerous duty. I have been invited to attend a torch-light meeting on Saturday, at Bury, and another on Monday, at Wakefield. I should wish, if they do take place, to attend both; but health will not permit these continuous attendances in the winter season, at night meetings; and therefore, as Wakefield is nearest, and as there is a lack of speakers there, I shall attend that, but it will be with a view of impressing upon my brethren, the fact that, where danger is apprehended, those who profess to be leaders should occupy the first rank. I go to prevent the occurrence of any thing which might by possibility implicate my party; and, as the office of Chairman is the one of greatest responsibility, for that I shall sue, not that I approve of the meeting, but because I might have more influence than my neighbours in discharging the duties. To the leaders and to the people, of both places, I would say that discretion is the better part of valour; that one step capable of being taken advantage of by a spy in the dark, might be the means of making widows and orphans, whose only consolation would be, the taunt that the sufferers were forewarned. It is needless to point out the many advantages which the night affords to malicious men. It is needless to say that any injury done would be placed to the account, not of the real perpetrators, but of the people; and I need hardly remind my friends of the readiness with which the Government would pounce upon the innocent victims. With these views I would beg, nay, I would implore and beseech of my good friends to meet in their association rooms, under the protection of the little law which does remain, and to reflect upon the horror to those who should awake in the morning to the sad recollection that their obstinacy had made widows, and orphans. What good can you effect? if any say so, and with it balance the great mischief which the enemy may make you the innocent instruments of accomplishing? If you persevere I will go with you, but reflect upon the advice which I give; when a struggle is to be made, even legally, it must be simultaneous. The whole cause should not be jeopardized by a partial display.

I say again that the meetings are not illegal; but the fitting time to prove this assertion will be after the Convention shall have met, and when the question of law may be materially changed by the numbers of those implicated in the trial. Radicals! bide your time: arm not your enemies even with a pretext to oppress you under false colour of justice. Our strength is in our union—our power in our voice, and our success in our perseverance. We are ready to face our enemies in human shape, and in open day; but we are not prepared to risk our cause by placing a virtuous people at the disposal of fiendish spies, covered by the cloak of night. May God direct us for the best!

FERGUS O'CONNOR.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH'S LETTER.

We prejudge no man. The part of leader is a thing to be acquired, not to be bestowed. Lord Durham but requires the adoption of our principles to become a leader; but nothing short of that adoption, and a vigorous and prompt attempt to carry them out can purchase the commission. Sir W.'s letter is an *extensive* Whig budget; and if it fixes the true limits to the Durham policy, and if those limits are "ships, colonies, and commerce," the sooner the Noble Lord takes shipping for the colonies again the better. Should any attempt be made at Leeds to enable one set of Whigs to triumph over another set of Whigs, by a question of great novelty and excitement, we will meet the "ships, colonies, and commerce" with Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. We fully concur in the just denunciation of the postponement of the meeting of Parliament, while we as fully denounce the anticipations of the Hon. Baronet, even if realised, as to the good likely to result to the Canadians from the fulfilment of Lord Durham's projects. Durham must declare for the independence of Canada before the Democrats of this Empire, who pay for its subjugation, will acknowledge him for leader.

CANADA.

In another portion of our paper will be found copious details of the latest intelligence which has been received from Canada. The intelligence is chiefly interesting, on account of the undeniable testimony which it bears, that the spirit of liberty yet lives. She is not dead in Canada, though a leaden weight upon her eyelids has compelled her for a time to assume the guise of sleep. We can have no doubt that the sudden breaking up, or rather breaking down, of Lord Durham's Dictatorship has hastened the movements of the Patriots. They naturally considered the excitement and dissension, caused in the enemy's camp by the ill-treatment of Lord Durham, and his angry manifesto in rejoinder, a fit opportunity to strike home and secure their rights, while the rogues were falling out. May Heaven prosper all their righteous efforts!

THE DUBLIN MONITOR.

Thanks be to God! At length and at last we are strengthened, revived, and refreshed by the establishment of a truly independent paper in Dublin. Oh, how much of evil, of misery, and of heart-burning would have been spared to unhappy Ireland if the press of that country had been conducted by patriots instead of by base and trafficing prostitutes. Let every Englishman, who loves justice to Ireland, read her real woes in her new champion. Let every Irishman, who has exiled himself from rank oppression, produced by passive obedience and non-resistance, the motto of Divine tyrants, and who wishes to see the real strength by which such oppression can be removed, read the *Monitor*. Let every Radical Association take in a number of this pigmy-press destroyer.

THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS AND O'CONNELL.

"United we stand, divided we fall."

We select the following extract from one of Mr. O'Connell's speeches, as the ground work of our commentary upon the Rev. Mr. Stephens;—"He declared that he had a hundred thousand men at his command ready to march to battle." If ever dagger of assassin was aimed at man, we see it in the foregoing lines; but we deprive the weapon of its point by declaring its utter falsehood, and denouncing it as a wilful lie, fabricated by O'Connell for the purpose of hunting his victims singly from the fold, in order that the whole weight of public anathema may be brought to bear individually against those in whose united strength that "enemy of mankind" recognises the failure of his crusade of the bank and the counter, against the industrious portions of society. Stephens has been cautiously watched, he has been severely commented upon, he has been interestedly judged, and yet do we defy the open foe or wily friend, to point out from his speeches or his writings any such declaration as that ascribed to him by O'Connell. So far we give the lie direct to the fabricator: we shall now weigh the value of the evidence of a conspirator and revolutionist when brought to bear against those, who, if mad enough to be seduced and betrayed as Bagnell Harvey was by O'Connell, would be at least allowed to caution a jury, to receive with jealousy and suspition, the evidence of a common informer. The agitation which has always immediately preceded the gathering of the rent, invariably progresses by the attempted ruin of others, the mendicant having no merit of his own whereon to establish a feasible pretence to alms. Flippant in tongue, well stored with abuse, and abounding in cunning, he has recently, more than ever, distinguished himself by the violence of his personal hostility. He watched with anxious eye the first chance which the dissensions of the English Radicals afforded, and he has not left unimproved the opportunity with which indiscretion has furnished him. The too timid lovers of "peace, law, and order," by their denunciation of Mr. Stephens, have given a pretext to the man whom we lately drummed from the Radical camp, on which to come again and recruit from our ranks; the effect of which will be to divide society into sections, following with zeal, rather than with prudence, the men who are designed for martyrdom. Three men have been now selected as victims for the distruction of a reality which has sprung out of the strong moral denunciation of an infernal state of things. The manner of receiving this attack will separate these men in earnest from those who but agitated while agitation was safe and easy, and who are ready now to start from the accomplishment of their plans. Oastler has already replied in a letter which may fairly challenge comparison with any political document extant. Let it be read: comment would but weaken it. Mr. O'Connor, whose attention has been just drawn to the attack, will probably reply next week. With respect to Stephens, if there be ought which displeases our readers or the people generally, in his speeches, we would say, look also at the much therein, which must gratify you; and if, after deliberation, you denounce him, condemn him, and hand him over as a prey to those who thirst for his blood, make your bounty perfect by allowing us to participate in that martyrdom which must ever follow the bold expression of sentiment, and the firm resolve that the people shall be free. Do this; for if upon slight ground you condemn our friend, we will not undertake that at all times our sentiments shall square with your opinions, however we may endeavour to merit your approval. For years O'Connell has cheated and deluded the Irish people, and now, in the plenitude of his audacity, (for the address every word of it is his,) he calls upon the English people, to do what? to abandon Universal Suffrage, for the most practical extension of the Suffrage—to abandon Annual Parliaments for Triennial Parliaments, to last out the whole period of three years—to stand to the Ballot, which they have long denounced as a substantive measure—to give up the payment of members, in order that profit may be made of agitation, and to abandon, till the convenience of Parliament, the abolition of Property Qualification, which is, at present, the greatest obstacle to the introduction of their friends into Parliament, and which, as Mr. O'Connell states, and *he knows it well*, gives rise to much perjury. The Radicals of England will mark in the terms of this new Union, the cunning of the lawyer! They are called upon not to decide directly upon the principle, but to hazard the issue upon the denunciation of Stephens and O'Connor." Now see the value of this hypocrite's word, and the amount of his consistency! Who recommended the Charter?

O'Connell!

Who pledged himself to every one of its principles?

O'Connell!!

Who put his name to the pledge?

O'Connell!!!

Who promised to introduce a bill for their enactment into the House of Commons?

O'Connell!!!!

Who now abandons them?

O'Connell!!!!!

This portion of his apostacy he must settle with the Working Men's Association of London; whilst we shall appeal to the Empire at large, and to every Radical Association, Working Men's Association, and Political Union in the Empire. The question with them must be, whether by denouncing Stephens and O'Connor, they will lend themselves to a ruffian who dishonours human nature, for the purpose of continuing a state of things which he has been foremost in denouncing, till he brought agitation to the level of the rich man's pocket. Has he not bought the Irish people ever and over again with lying professions? and has he not as often sold them for gold? Does he not threaten to marshal and lead an invading army to stifle the demand for justice in this country? Let the opinion, then, of the whole people be expressed. Let them meet throughout the empire, and declare their sense of O'Connell's baseness? Let them pen no ambiguous resolution from the partial interpretation of which he may claim even a partial triumph. A scheme is laid. It is a Government Whig plot, and O'Connell is their dirty tool. He was before employed to crush the Trades, when his pledges were given to Canada: he is now employed to paralyze the energies of the people in their demand for Universal Suffrage. Let him, then, be at once boldly and manfully denounced. Let the empire echo with the tidings of his infamy. The traitor! that has sold Ireland, and pawned England and Scotland to the Whigs for the "mess of pottage" which they will allow him to share among his hungry crew. If extraneous matter be introduced into the resolutions, it will be seized hold of by those who have been reluctantly dragged into the vortex of practical agitation, and who but seek an opportunity to make it stop just at that point which will best serve their interested purpose. Should the issue divide the Radical ranks, (which God forbid,) let it be remembered that we are the defendants. But no; it cannot—it shall not sever us; or, if deserted, we will raise up a new host to ourselves, from which there will be no traitors to discharge, as they will have rallied round the pure and unsullied standard of patriotism, and upon whose banners will be emblazoned Universal Suffrage and the full rights of man.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We are glad to learn from that Colossus of British liberty, the *Northern Liberator*, that the supplies go on bravely in the north for the maintenance of the Convention, and we beg to add our testimony in favour of the spirit of our friends in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in every town of which good arrangements have been made, and books supplied to agents, for the collection of the National Fund. In seven short weeks we meet. Our friends in London should be upon the look out for a suitable House of Commons, not upon the old site. "Now or never!" "Now and for ever!!"

THE ASHTON ADDRESS.

The address of the Men of Ashton to the People of Birmingham, which will be found in our advertising columns, will be read with extreme pleasure by all friends to the good cause. While others throw a veil over the good, and harp upon what does not exactly square with their own notions, it is our delight to select those sentiments which do honour to our friends and strengthen our Union We are to look upon the document under consideration, as intending to express the reasons why the men of Ashton have confidence in Mr. Stephens, and if in the face of this document Mr. Edmonds refuses to apologize, we must suppose that a determination exists, upon his part, to separate the men of Birmingham from those of the North. Let us have no more splitting of hairs—no more canvassing of words—

"He (Stephens) does not recommend an appeal to physical force, until every other legal and constitutional means has been tried and found ineffective."

Words are but wind
Actions speak the mind!

Now, if Union be indeed the object, and if the committing to print of men's principles be the only thing necessary, here is a golden opportunity to bury the past, and set to work like men for the accomplishment of our object. Mr. Edmonds should see the many enemies we have to contend with, and the recent attack upon our body, should but knit us the more firmly together. We ask the good men of Birmingham to give the matter their earliest and most anxious consideration.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every BIRMINGHAM Purchaser of the *Northern Star* of this day will receive a splendid Portrait of the

REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

On Saturday, the 15th, the LANCASHIRE Purchasers will receive a Portrait of

J. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, ESQ.

The YORKSHIRE Purchasers on the 22nd the SCOTCH & NEWCASTLE on the 29th; and the BIRMINGHAM, BATH, BRISTOL, NOTTINGHAM, & LONDON, on January the 5th.

The Subscribers at CARLISLE will receive a Portrait of

T. ATTWOOD, ESQ., M. P.

for Birmingham, on the 22nd of December.

The distant Agents would do well to send their orders as early as possible, it will then give us more time to send the Portraits.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Lancashire Agents will all receive their Portraits from Heywood.

W. Varley, Lingards.—We are sorry to be under the necessity of postponing his letter. We wish justice to all. It shall appear in our next.

Samuel Bower.—His letter came too late for this week.

John Smith.—We never got the letter which he says he sent to us. His present letter shall appear next week.

Colne.—The press of matter has obliged us reluctantly to omit many interesting communications of a local character, among the rest that from the Colne Radicals; but it will be no worse for keeping till our next, in which it shall appear.

The Address of the Coventry Radicals is excluded for want of room; as also "The Address of the Colne Radical Association," and the "Address to the Working Men of Newport and Pill," which we received last week.

R. J. Richardson.—His letter to Lord John Russell next week.

Our Rochdale News Letter has not come to hand this week.

Mr. O'Connor will attend the Berry Brow Meeting. He will also attend the Bradford Dinner.

Mr. Baker, of Ulverstone, can have the portrait he alludes to by calling, or ordering some person to call, at this office. It cannot be sent by post.

Mr. Greaves, Lees, must pay Mr. Heywood for the papers he got of him on the 3rd of November.

Many of our Subscribers and Agents complain of the late arrival, and non-delivery, of their papers. We can only say that, in either case, the fault is not with us, but the post-offices; and if the parties would address their complaints to the Postmaster General, the evil would soon be remedied.

T. B. Smith's Portraits for Selby were sent to Mr. Morley, of that place.

Portraits have this week been sent to London for Darken, of Norwich, and Noble, of Trowbridge.

Horton Bellman.—No matter to whom the bell belonged. The magistrates have nothing to do with that. Their duty was to hear the case of assault, and that only.

F. O'C.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

O'Connell and the Northern Union.—We have much pleasure in directing particular attention to the four spirited resolutions passed by the Committee of the Great Northern Union which will be found in our advertising columns.

Northern Union.—There was a goodly muster of the members of the above association, on Monday evening last, at the large room near St. James's Church, York-street, and we understand that a great number of persons went away disappointed of admission, in consequence of a mistake as to the time of commencement, to prevent which, in future, a person has been appointed to have the room ready for the admission of the public at half-past seven, the chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Mr. Francis Phillips was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by requesting the persons present to pay attention to the several speakers, and impressed upon the meeting the importance of the subject which they were met to advocate: he concluded by calling on George White to address the meeting, who entered at length into the origin of government, wherein he proceeded to shew that it must of necessity have been a compact entered into by all the parties concerned, for the mutual advantage and benefit of the whole; and that, as the present system was carried on by force and fraud, to the injury of the industrious classes, and the aggrandisement of the idle and worthless, every man's common sense pointed out, that the compact was dissolved, and society reduced to its original elements. That with such feelings and convictions, the working classes had chosen the National Convention, which was in effect a separation from their oppressors, and called upon the people to support with all their might the "People's Parliament," as the last resource, and the only method which could be taken to effect their deliverance, and restore the working population to their original position in society. After remarking on the question of physical force, and denouncing those who seem to be horror stricken at the idea of the working men procuring arms for their own defence, he concluded by calling on all present to unite with their fellows in their endeavours to obtain justice. Mr. David Black also delivered a most excellent and energetic address on the wrongs and sufferings of the working classes, and was loudly cheered. An article from the *Northern Liberator*, on the subject of the New Poor Law, was read to the meeting, which created a great sensation. Mr. Charles Connor addressed the meeting at some length, in the course of which he read an article from the *Operative*, denouncing Daniel O'Connell, in which he said he heartily concurred. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1. That the members of this association who have undertaken the sale of medals be requested to produce their accounts on Monday next. 2. That George White be appointed treasurer to the Leeds National Tribute; and that all persons now holding monies to be appropriated to that purpose, be requested to forward the same to him in a fortnight, that they may be transmitted, in due time, to the Central West Riding treasurer, Mr. Clarkson, of Bradford. At the close of the meeting it was announced—That on Monday evening next, a discussion would be held. Subject: "The right of the people to the possession of arms;" to which the public are invited.

Doings of Mr. Alderman Musgrave.—On Thursday last a poor simple-looking working man, named Thomas Allcock, was brought up by a warrant before Mr. Alderman Musgrave, to answer the charge of leaving his employment without sufficient notice. It appeared that Allcock was a weekly servant for Tetley and Co., brewers, Hunslet Lane, and that he had 13s. per week as his wages. On Tuesday morning last, having heard of a better situation, one at which he could get 24s. a-week, he left his employ, and went to it, being obliged either to go to it at that time, or run the chance of losing it. He was complained of before the magistrates, and a warrant was taken out against him. After the warrant had been served upon him, he went back to Tetley's, and offered to return to his employment if they would not prosecute him; but his offer was refused. When he was brought up on Thursday, he admitted that he had left his work, but he had done so because he had got a much better situation; whereupon Mr. Alderman Musgrave said that he had rendered himself liable to be sent to Wakefield House of Correction for THREE MONTHS, and that *he richly deserved to be sent for the whole time. He should, however, send him for two months, where he would be subject to hard labour!!!* The poor man stared like an idiot; Tetley was evidently confounded at the sentence; and even Musgrave himself blushed like a thief when first convicted of felony. The man was put in the dock; Tetley went out of the Court House, but in a few seconds came back again, and begged that the punishment might be commuted. The poor man's wife came in tears to ask what was to become of her and her children while her husband was in prison; but she received no answer, and went away almost frantic. The *worthy (?)* Magistrate made some objection to a commutation of the punishment, and reminded Mr. Tetley that when he applied for a warrant, he had represented how much mischief might be done if all his men were to do the same thing. Eventually the time of imprisonment was reduced to one month. Thus the poor fellow, for endeavouring to obtain more of the comforts of life for himself and family, looses both his situations, serves a month at the tread-mill, and when he is again at liberty will, in all probability, be without any means of subsistence, and must be either left to starve or seek a parish allowance. Alderman Musgrave occasionally preaches. The next time he mounts the pulpit we would recommend him to take for his text, "Goodliness, with CONTENTMENT, is great gain;" and to adduce this case as an apt illustration. [The only relief which we can at present extend to the victim of the swadling justice, is hereby to authorise her, the wife of Allcock, to call at our office weekly till the liberation of her husband, where she shall receive the full amount of his wages, 13s. per week. Universal Suffrage will put a kick in his gallop.]

Grand Concert at Guisbro'.—On the evening of the 26th ult. Master William Proudlock, (son of Mr. John Proudlock, of Kirkleatham, in Cleveland) assisted by the gentlemen of the Stockton Philharmonic Society, under the able superintendence of Mr. S. Jewson, professor of music, Stockton, gave a concert of vocal and instrumental music, at the Town Hall, Guisbro', to a numerous and highly respectable audience. Several of the pieces were executed in a truly masterly style, and elicited bursts of applause, especially the solo from Viotti on the violin, by Master Proudlock, accompanied on the violincello by Master Jewson. Solo from Carelli, by Master Proudlock, and the overture the Slave, by Bishop, all of which were loudly and rapturously enchored. What gave additional interest to the concert was the circumstance that Master P is not seven years of age. We understand that this youthful aspirant after musical fame, exhibits very striking indications of rising to some eminence in the musical world.

Political Almanac.—A most useful Almanac for 1839, compiled from Parliamentary papers, has been just published by Mr. R. J. Richardson, of Manchester. It is a most valuable document which every one ought to have.

Batley Church Rates.—A correspondent writes us that the church rate meeting lately holden at Batley, at which a rate was laid "without one dissentient," was a private meeting held in the vestry, and attended by not more than a dozen persons exclusive of the interested officials. The notice of the meeting not having been published otherwise than at church, there being twelve chapels in the parish. If so, it was a piece of paltry trickery highly disgraceful to the Churchwardens, and renders the rate illegal.

Housebreaking.—On Monday last a young fellow appeared before the magistrates, charging another young man, named George Walker, with having, on the previous night, entered the house where he was sleeping, and stolen his coat and hat, two silk handkerchiefs, and some money from his trousers' pocket. The complainant was sleeping in the house of a prostitute when the robbery happened. The hat was found in the house of the prisoner, and he was committed to take his trial.

Order of the Peaceful Dove.—On Monday last, the members of the above order, (Lord Nelson) amounting to about fifty, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided by Mr. Robert Binnington, the Babes-in-the-Wood Inn, Regent-street, Leylands. Previous to the dinner, a number of young men were initiated into that respectable order, and a number more proposed. After the business of the lodge was closed the members partook of a plentiful repast provided for them, and after the cloth was drawn each individual endeavoured to enliven the evening with harmony, and to shew towards each other that brotherly love which such societies are formed and organised for. Each member having enjoyed himself in a reasonable manner, they separated in order and reasonable time, not forgetting the hospitable repast provided by Mr. and Mrs. B. and the thanks due to them. The Leeds Old Band attended to give their best support and assistance to enliven the company, which was done in a manner creditable to that band. Among the members of the order we noticed that respected individual, namely, Mr. James Lambert, formerly serjeant in the 6th Royal Warwickshire, and late in the Police force in this town, and who from good conduct as a soldier received a splendid silver medal, and gratuity money granted by her Majesty's Lords Commissioners soon after his discharge from the service, and which was noticed in this journal in September last. On account of the Order being called "THE PEACEFUL DOVE," a dozen live doves were introduced into the large lodge room (which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, laurels, &c.) during the hours of conviviality, and allowed

To sport and play,
Their time away—

until the meeting broke up. We understand that a tea party will take place on Monday next, in the above house, by the wives and sweethearts of the members of the above order; a large number have already enrolled their names to attend and partake of that delicious beverage.

Fine Swan.—On the morning of the 5th inst. a very fine young Swan was shot near Middlesbro'-on-Tees.

BULLOCK IN A MESS AGAIN!!

On Tuesday morning last, a case of some interest was heard before the magistrates, of which the following is the substance:—

Mr. Jas. Carman, an overlooker at Mr. Wilson's tan-yard, in Hunslet-lane, appeared to complain against a policeman named Bullock (the gentleman of No. 9 notoriety) for having assaulted his wife, and used the most insolent and provoking language, without provocation. He stated that on Monday night last, as he was going home, at about twenty minutes or half-past nine o'clock, he happened to meet his wife in company with another lady, a Mrs. Ledard, who was a friend of Mrs. Carman's, and who had been visiting her that day. Mrs. Carman was then accompanying this lady part of the way home on returning from her visit. That on meeting with her he stopped to make inquiry about the children; and while they were in conversation, Bullock came up and told them to "move on," and not obstruct the causeway. That Mrs. Carman replied to Bullock, that she thought it very hard if she could not be allowed to stop a minute to speak to her husband in the street when she met him. That Bullock replied, "Your husband! Why, you are any body's wife," and pushed her. That at this, Mrs. Carman became very much excited, and asked him what he meant? when Bullock threatened to take her to the Station House if she did not "move on." That after some further conversation had transpired, Bullock walked away and left them; and that he (Mr. Carman) not wishing to create any disturbance in the street, walked quietly after Bullock, and civilly asked him his name, and looked at his number, telling him that he would not have his wife abused in any such way. That at this, Bullock took him by the collar, and threatened to take him to prison, dragging him at the same time a distance of several yards. That he (Mr. Carman) then told Bullock who he was, and where, and for whom he worked; and assured him that if he had anything against him—if he would make his complaint before the magistrates, he would answer any summons. That upon this, Bullock let him go, and he proceeded towards home. That in the mean time, Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Ledard proceeded on Hunslet-lane, towards Leeds, when having met with a young man who was lodging at Carman's, they told him what had happened a minute or two before. That while they were thus relating to him what had happened Bullock came up again, and said,—"What! you're here yet;" and took hold of Mrs. Carman, and tore her gown and bonnet, and pushed her about, in attempting to take her to the Station House.

Mrs. Ledard, a very respectable looking person, corroborated these statements, and added that when Bullock was thus attempting to take Mrs. Carman into custody, she endeavoured to prevent them. She also stated, that being near to the Black Bull, Mrs. Carman called out to Mrs. Booth, the landlady, who came out and told Bullock that Mrs. Carman was the wife of a respectable man, and that if he had anything against her, he was to come to-morrow; whereupon Bullock went away.

Mrs. Booth was then called to testify whether Mrs. Carman was perfectly sober; but after equivocating in the most discreditable manner for a considerable time, all that could be got out of her was that "Mrs. Carman certainly was not tipsy."

Bullock in his defence said, that as he was going down Hunslet-lane, about twenty minutes past nine, on Monday evening, he met a man, who told him that there were two women on the causeway talking to two men, and that one woman was drunk; and that he had had to step into the middle of the road, where he had got over his shoe tops in mud. He (Bullock) went up, and there were two men and two women talking on the flags. He told them not to stand there, and interrupt the causeway. She said, they were respectable persons, and would stand there. He walked away, and a man came up, and said to him—"You are No. 9; you are well known in this neighbourhood." He (Bullock) said he would take him up, and took hold of him, but he let him go, and he went away. He (Bullock) then came back, and there were these women and a man standing all three together. He said, "What! you are not gone yet;" and he was turning away, when she flew at him, and struck him. The other woman (Mrs. Ledard) took hold of her to keep her off him. He then got hold of her hand, and said he would take her to prison; but Mrs. Booth said she was a respectable man's wife, and he let her go. He had no witnesses to prove his statements. He declared Mrs. Carman was drunk.

A young man, named Whittlestone, a bricklayer, was then called by Bullock to speak to the character of Mrs. Carman. All he had to say was, that when he was going home on Sunday night, he saw Mrs. Carman and another woman with her, and they were both drunk. After some consideration on the part of the magistrates,

Dr. Williamson gave their decision as follows:—He said—This was a charge which involved deeply the character of the officer, Bullock, for discretion, and a proper knowledge of his duty. It had been said by the husband and the friend of Mrs. Carman, that he used a very offensive expression, which was highly calculated to irritate and annoy; and this led Mrs. Carman to the display of great irritation. According to the admission of all parties, Mrs. C. was much excited. Bullock had desired the parties to leave the place where they were then assembled. According to the admission of Mr. C. they had been three or four minutes there when Bullock came up. It was desirable to keep the foot-path as clear as possible; but it was not the duty of a policeman to interfere in every instance when he thought persons were stopping in the street. On the other hand, it appeared that Mr. Carman came after Bullock and asked for his number, and accused him, no of having commited an assault, but of having used an exceedingly improper expression which naturally offended them both. No altercation took place between Mr. Carman and Bullock in the street. Bullock seemed to have been excited according to his own account, and displayed more energy than was necessary in collaring Mr. Carman and threatening to bring him to prison. He (Dr. Williamson thought that was entirely unjustifiable on the part of Bullock. There was no proof, except on the part of Mrs. Carman's friend that blows were inflicted; indeed, there were no blows, but Mrs. Carman's clothes were torn. Bullock, in his defence, said she was irritated and drunk; and the evidence given by Mrs. Booth went a great way to induce them (the magistrates) to think she was under the influence of liquor. The way in which Mrs. Booth had given her testimony did not remove from their minds the feeling that Mrs. Carman was under the influence of liquor, and if that were the case the defence of Bullock, to a certain extent, was a good one. He saw a person in the street at *rather an unseasonable hour* (20 minutes past nine o'clock,) under the influence of liquor. He requested her to leave; she refused to leave. Not knowing who she was, according to the usual treatment which an officer would adopt in reference to a drunken person in the street, he proceeded with her in the darkness to take her to prison. On arriving at Mrs. Booth's, he was informed that she was the wife of a respectable party, and he immediately set her at liberty. It was quite clear there was excitement on the part of Bullock; and they were bound to believe that he had used those expressions, which were of a highly offensive and irritating nature to Mrs. Carman. Upon the evidence submitted to them, they should not be warranted in taking any further proceedings in this matter than in expressing their hope that neither Bullock, nor any other officer would interfere with persons apparently respectable, who were not committing any breach of the peace; that they would especially not use offensive language; that they would not needlessly bring or attempt to bring parties to the prison, who were not committing any breach of the public peace and who appeared to be respectable. He must again allude to the fact, that Mrs. Carman not being entirely sober (here the poor woman burst into tears, and declared that to say that she was under the influence of liquor was a vile slander.) She appealed to the magistrates whether she looked like a woman addicted to drinking,—asked them to go and look at her house, which would give at once the lie to any such imputation; and reminded them that her husband was but a working man, and that they had a family of young children to support. She assured them that Bullock had gone all over the neighbourhood to fish out something against her, and had at last brought a young man, of whose character they knew nothing, to swear that she had been seen in a state of intoxication. (Mrs. Carman certainly did not bear the least appearance of a person who was given to drinking, or of one likely, under any circumstances, to be found in the situation alluded to.) Her tears and asseverations of her innocence of this charge had a visible effect upon Dr. Williamson, who, nevertheless, continued——This fact went a great way to explain the conduct of Bullock, and to justify some part of the interference which he made on that occasion. At the same time he hoped that the case of to-day would be a lesson to him to repress anything like ill temper, and to keep from anything like over-officiousness in the discharge of his duty.——Mrs. Carman wept bitterly during the latter part of this address, and when it was concluded, Mr. Carman said in a very emphatic manner,—"I must tell you, Sir, that I will not have my wife called a common prostitute by any policeman in the force." The parties then left the court, Bullock laughing all the way as he went.

Committals.—On Wednesday two boys, named Brooksbank and Morris, were committed for stealing a pair of shoes out of a cart on the road to Bradford. Brooksbank, a notorious young thief, promised a boy a shilling if he would bring him a pair of clogs from a stall in the Bradford market. The boy went and brought the clogs, when Brooksbank threatened to inform of him if he did not give them to him.—On Thursday James Parkinson and James Daniel were committed for stealing a till and money. Isaac Watson was committed for stealing bacon, and David Robinson was committed for stealing a till.

Wearing Horns.—On Monday, a man named Thomas Cotter was placed before the Magistrates, on a charge of stealing nine sovereigns from the wife of a friend of his, named Morttishead. The prisoner and the prosecutor were both watermen, and belong to Hull. The facts of the case were these:—On Monday week, the wife of the prosecutor was coming to Leeds from Selby, when she happened to meet the prisoner, and they came in company. The fair one had to draw some money, and after spending the whole of the day together, they went to a beer-house in York-street, kept by a Mrs. Smith. They asked for lodgings, but could not have them there. They remained a while and then went out, returning again in about two hours. The greater part of the night was spent by the parties at the house of Mrs. Smith, in drinking. About five o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Smith got out of bed, and invited Mrs. Morttishead to go and lie down. In the meantime she resigned her pocket book, containing seventeen sovereigns, to the keeping of Cotters, in the presence of two or three women, with whom they had been carousing during the night. Mrs. Morttishead went to bed, and in a few minutes after Cotters took her a bottle of porter up stairs. Between seven and eight o'clock he came down, and professing to feel about his waist-coat pocket for his own pocket book, he declared he had lost it, or been robbed of it by his *paramour*. When Mrs. Morttishead came down stairs she asked Cotters for her pocket book, which he refused to give up until he had taken nine sovereigns out of it, which he said he would have for the £9 of which she had robbed him. In one part of his story Cotters said that she had given him this money to sleep with her, and he positively refused to give it up. The charge of felony not being proved, the Magistrates dismissed the case.

Unwholesome Meat.—On Friday, a beast was seized in Gibson's slaughter-yard, Wood-street, in this town, the property of Henry Hargreave, butcher, No. 4, Fleet-street. It was condemned by the Leet Jury as unwholesome, and on Monday afternoon it was burned in the Free Market, by order of the Improvement Commissioners.

Supposed Murder of an Infant Child.—On Monday morning, an inquest was opened at the Court House, on view of the body of a male infant child, found on Sunday in a heap of ashes, at Woodhouse, by Wm. James, superintendent of the nightly watch, and James Child, an inspector of the police. After the jury had been sworn, the Coroner observed that they had been called to investigate the cause of the death of an infant male child, which had on the previous day been found buried in a heap of ashes at Woodhouse, and after having viewed the body, the further inquiry would be postponed until Wednesday evening. The body had undergone a post mortem examination, and it appeared that there were no marks of violence upon the body except one upon the right cheek, which he understood would be accounted for in a satisfactory manner. For the purpose of procuring further evidence, it was absolutely necessary to adjourn the investigation. On viewing the body, the right cheek presented a most horrifying spectacle, having been devoured by vermin. The child appeared to be full grown, and as fine an infant as could be seen. On Sunday evening, William Kitson, a cloth dresser, who resides at Woodhouse, a widower, aged nearly fifty years, and Hannah Kitson, his daughter, aged upwards of twenty, were apprehended on suspicion of having committed the murder. From the rumours in the neighbourhood, and the best information that could be obtained, the following statement will explain in some measure the nature of this case. It appears that the female prisoner was in a state of pregnancy, which had been perceptible to the neighbours, but about three weeks ago she retired for a fortnight from the view of the public. On her re-appearing among them, her reduced form, excited suspicion, and on being questioned by some, she stated that she had fallen down a flight of steps, and had been confined to her bed in consequence of the injuries sustained; but to others she said she had been taking medicine for the tapeworms, and had parted with a large quantity which had altered her appearance; a third story was, that she had been tapped for the dropsy which accounted for her diminished appearance. These contradictory accounts naturally confirmed the previous suspicion, and information was given to the police, who apprehended her, when she denied having recently had a child. On being informed that she would have to be examined by a surgeon she then admitted having had a miscarriage without being conscious of the circumstance until she observed the child in the chamber vessel, when it was dead. She refused to state where or when it was buried, and admitted that she had provided no baby linen. The male prisoner was also taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the concealment of the birth. At the adjourned inquest it was clearly proved that the child had never breathed, and that the jury after having retired for about an hour returned a verdict to the effect that the child was still-born, and was found in a privy. They also recommended the Coronor to lay the case before the magistrates, with a view to the punishment of the parties for concealing the birth. Some other disgraceful rumours had been afloat respecting the male prisoner, who is the father of the female prisoner, being also the father of the child in question. As, however, a Coroner's room is not the proper place for investigations of that sort, nothing was elicited at the inquest on this matter. Yesterday morning, the parties were brought before the magistrates; the evidence of several witnesses went to prove that the father as well as the daughter was implicated in the concealment of the birth, but there was no evidence to prove the other disgraceful report. They were both committed for trial at the next Borough Sessions.

Wanderers.—On Tuesday, two poor young girls were brought before the Magistrates, charged with having been found sleeping in the Barrack stables

HALIFAX.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROSECUTION OF FELONS.—On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the Annual General Meeting of the members of the above institution was held at the house of Mr. Thos. Watson Nicholson, Old Cock Inn, in this town, for the purpose of electing a President and Committee for the ensuing year, to examine accounts and other business.

RADICALISM.—The Radical Association of this town have sent out books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the delegates appointed to the National Convention.

MAGISTRATES' OFFICE.—Several informations were laid against Mr. Wm. Greenwood, millowner, of Cragg, by Mr. Saunders, the factory inspector, on Monday at the above office, in this town. The first charge was for working a lad named George Wilcock, without a surgeon's certificate as to age. Mr. C. Claye appeared on behalf of the defendant. Paul Fletcher, an overlooker, was called, who stated that he remembered Mr. Saunders calling at the mill about the 20th of November last, and examining him upon oath as to age, and the hours of working, attendance at school, &c. of certain children and the boy Wilcock; he had stated that he had nothing to do as to the hours of working, or the regulations in the mill, and that he had been a week on the previous Monday—he had said that he had been a few hours in the mill. Mr. S. enquired for the surgeon's certificate, but did not receive one, and the lad was there on the 19th of November. Mr. Claye cross-examined the above witness, and endeavoured to show that the boy was only running about the mill waiting, whilst he obtained the certificate, and only engaged as an errand boy. Mr. John Thomas, of Hebden Bridge, certificating surgeon, swore that he had seen the lad several times, and believed him to be only nine years of age, and refused him a certificate. In the appeal made to the bench by Mr. Claye, he attempted to show that Mr. S. had failed in not proving the lad to be regularly employed, but only waiting for a certificate. Mr. S. referred to the provision made in the act for the regulation of factories, that if any child remain in the mill under the required age, it constituted an offence, and was liable to the same punishment. The next information was for employing a child named David Wilcock, without having a certificate of his attendance at school during the week previous to Monday, the 19th Nov. Mr. Greenwood attempted to put in a plea, that Mr. Thomas had given him leave to take into his mill any child, and work him whilst he came to give him a certificate, but this was flatly denied by Mr. Thomas. Another information was for employing a little girl called Susannah Bedford, who was under thirteen years of age, for not having a voucher for her attendance at school during the week ending the 17th of November. Mr. Greenwood pleaded that some children were sick, and that she stopped to make up their time.—The next information was for employing Susannah Bedford, who was under the required age, for more than nine hours a day on the 13th of November. Paul Fletcher stated that on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of November, the mill was working full time, and a young woman was called, who deposed that the child worked full time on the day in question. Mr. Claye, in defence, pleaded inadvertency, and begged their worships would be as lenient as possible with him at this time. An information was then preferred against him for not allowing his registers for working and time registers to be left for inspection. Mr. Saunders, on being sworn, stated, that on the 20th of November, he called at the defendant's mill, and wanted to look at the register for working, and the time register, but on inquiry found that the defendant had locked them up: he had cautioned him respecting this previously, and on one occasion had requested him to meet him at Hebden-bridge, and told him the consequences of thus offending against the law. After hearing the above charges, the magistrates consulted together, and Mr. Ralph said, that the defendant could have no excuse, not even on the ground of ignorance, as he had been convicted before. The charges were now made against him, and one of them of a very grave nature. They would convict as follows:—Upon two informations they would inflict the mitigated penalties of £10 each; one of £3 4s; and the others of £5 3s. each. A number of Mr. G.'s work people were in attendance as witnesses, and Mr. S. said, that he would pay them their wages to save them the trouble of collecting the sums from each, and adding them to the costs; it appears that this had been understood; but on application to the defendant, before he left the court, he positively refused, saying, he thought he had paid enough. The parties then stated this to the Bench, when the defendant appeared and acted in a most discreditable manner. Mr. Ralph told him that the penalties would have amounted to £100 had they inflicted to the extent of their power. "Why did you not do it, then?" was the impertinent reply from this fellow. Mr. Ralph threatened to have him locked up if he repeated the expression. He then ordered him out of court.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.——At the Court of Requests in this town, on Friday, the 30th of Nov. the weekly meeting of this Board was held, one *ex-officio*, W. Briggs, Esq. and eight elected Guardians were present. R. Wainhouse, Esq., the vice-chairman presided, and the clerk read the minutes of the preceding meeting, and ten notices of marriage. The overseers of Soyland, presented a communication to the Board respecting the putting out of two apprentices, one of which was stated to be a cripple, a lad thirteen years of age, and his mother a pauper, and they wished to put him apprentice to a tailor. The master wanted eight pounds premium with him, and the friends of the lad were trying to raise three pounds towards it, and they wished to have leave granted from the Board to pay the other five. The chairman, observed, that he could see no objection to it, and the matter dropped. Mr. Barker, the auditor, then came forward, and stated, that he had a matter to bring before the Board. He said, Mr. Mott had been over a few weeks ago, and he took the opportunity of consulting him respecting an opinion he had formed on the act (18th Geo. III.) which regulated the passing of the constables' accounts by the rate-payers in vestry assembled. He had presumed that they were the auditors of the constables' accounts, and, consequently, in his official capacity, he had no jurisdiction over the particular items in those accounts. But Mr. Mott had informed him that, notwithstanding the decision to which the rate-payers might come to, it was his duty, every quarterly audit, to obtain every particular as to those accounts, and, in the capacity of auditor, to strike out or disallow any item that he did not conceive to be strictly legal. He read over a number of items in the accounts and made certain remarks upon them, after which, he read the following as the directions received from Mr. Mott. "Constables' charges can only be sanctioned for such costs as they are actually out of pocket. Their time, &c., is required of them by law; and they can only charge for such amount as they actually pay themselves in the execution of their duties. Strictly speaking, the whole of the constables' charges are illegal as applying to payment from poor-rate. But as custom has established the charge by the township's meeting, I would recommend that the auditor should *not* disallow the accounts, but require the town's meeting's approval, and then the admission of the Guardians that they do not object to the payment. *Charles Mott, November* 16, 1838." Mr. B. proceeded to state that heretofore many illegal items had got inserted in the Overseers' accounts, and had found their way into the Constables' accounts, upon the parties presumption, no doubt, that the auditor had no jurisdiction over the particulars constituting the latter. The auditor, however, possessed great powers, and not wishing to use his arbitrarily, he should, in the first place, on the presentation of the Constables' accounts to him by the Overseer, a few days prior to the quarterly audit, mark such items as he considered were illegal, and in case of any demur by such Overseer against such decision, he would recommend the parties to present their accounts to the Board, and in case of their admitting of them, he would pass them, hoping, under such circumstances, that in case of an appeal to the Commissioners, it would, in some measure, justify his conduct. Mr. B. read a circular which he had prepared, embodying the above document of Mr. Mott's, which he asked leave to have printed, and distributed to the Overseers and Constables in the Union. It was moved and seconded that fifty copies be printed, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. Baldwin, on looking over one of the Relieving Officer's diary, found that he was in the habit of paying the paupers at public-houses, which, on being stated to the Board, was discountenanced, and a motion made that notice should be given to the officers not to pay any more paupers at public-houses. Carried unanimously.—The Chairman asked Mr. Baxter if he had not something to bring forward, after which he replied that he had something of a very pleasing nature to introduce before them. Mr. Chadwick had received an order some time ago, to take a valuation of the township of Barkisland, he had done so, and they had called a meeting of the ratepayers, and laid it before them, and that meeting expressed themselves fully satisfied with it, and they had appointed a committee to examine it, and on some points they had to communicate with Mr. C., but his answers were perfectly satisfactory. He pronounced an high encomium upon Mr. C., and said he was the best valuer they had met with, and was a gentleman of very superior abilities. W. Briggs, Esq., seemed to think they had not sufficient funds in hand that would meet the expenditure to the end of the quarter. He asked if £100 a month was not required. The affirmative was given in answer by Mr. Barstow. Mr. W. Briggs said there was only £700 in hand. Conversation then took place respecting the next call, &c., when the matter dropped without an order being given. Mr. Chadwick then presented his valuation of the township of Soyland; after which applicants were then attended to as usual with the Board.

BRADFORD.

PHYSICAL FORCE.—We have been informed that about seven years ago, John Clough was elected bellman of Horton, which duty he has performed to the satisfaction of the people of that township, until within the last five weeks, when he has had the audacity to call Radical meetings. This conduct roused the indignation of gentlemen,—yea, Tory gentlemen. They met in secret conclave, and determined to beat down the Radical party by physical force. To do this two champions offered themselves,—the one a peace-making churchwarden, named Samuel Lumby, the other a manufacturer, named Cowling Ackroyd, both of Conservative notoriety. A question then arose as to how the project must be carried out, when falsehood comes to their assistance. They send for the poor fellow, telling him they wanted him to cry something which was lost. Not wanting in his duty, away he goes to the King's Arms, where he was ordered into a parlour, where he found the two gents. named, who immediately commanded him to give up the bell. In reply to which he said, if they would call a meeting of the ratepayers, and such meeting came to that conclusion, he would. Whereupon they immediately seized him, and, by brute force, wrested it from him, amidst the poor fellow's cries for assistance. In consequence, then off he goes to a magistrate, and takes out a warrant for the assault, and the gentlemen appeared at the Court House on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Hudson, as their solicitor, when, instead of going into the question of assault, it was decided to be a point of law as to whom the bell belonged, and the case dismissed; so it is evident that might constitutes right. We have since been informed that the bell was bought by subscription, and that the gentlemen named were not subscribers.

NORTHERN UNION.—On Monday last the inhabitants of Shelf held a public meeting at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition. The large room of the inn was crowded to excess. Mr. Barker was unanimously elected chairman. He opened the proceedings by reading the Petition, and desiring every person to pay strict attention to what might be advanced by each of the speakers, and concluded by calling upon Mr. North to move the adoption of the Petition, which he did in a short but excellent speech; after the seconding of which, Mr. Peter Bussey, of Bradford, was introduced to the meeting, who delivered a long and forcible address, in which he reviewed the legislative conduct of Whig and Tory; and concluded by a forcible appeal to the people on their present position, advising them to pursue a firm and uncompromising course. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. After which the chairman, in an excellent speech, in which he expresses his concurrence in the principles of the Petition, strongly impressed upon the assembly that it was not only necessary for them to give their assent at a public meeting like the present, but also that every individual must make the case his own, and thus secure the object sought. Same evening, a public meeting was held at the Truncliffgate Bank-foot, when excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs. Anan and Slater, also at the house of Mr. W. Greaves, Horse and Trumpet, Bowling Lane. The people were addressed by Messrs. Brook and Emmett. The inhabitants of Thornton also met at the New Inn, the same evening. The room was crowded to excess,—when Messrs. Thornton and Hodgson addressed them at considerable length, on the necessity of an energetic struggle for the attainment of their rights.

QUEEN'S HEAD NORTHERN UNION.—On Tuesday evening, the members of this body and the people residing in the neighbourhood met again at the School-room, adjoining the Baptist Chapel. The room was crowded to excess by a respectable and attentive audience. A little after seven o'clock, Mr. P. Bussey arrived from Bradford, and was loudly cheered on his entering. Mr. Crossland was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short and pithy address, and then called upon Mr. Fox, who said he was aware that in an assembly like the present he would have to address men of various opinions, and though he might differ with some of them, yet he would yield to no man, as to patriotism and love of his country. He might possible form erroneous opinions, but they were those which he considered to be just and equitable; this, he considered would justify him in giving utterance to those sentiments; when he viewed a nation of men he felt convinced that they possessed a sufficiency of physical strength to secure their own happiness; and, yet he found that their physical strength was exhausted with toil, to gratify the ambitious appetites of others. He considered it was the duty of every man to enjoy as much of the wealth he produces as would secure the happiness of his family, instead of which the labourers were the most distressed class in the community. Why was this? It was his, Mr. Fox's, opinion, that the whole of the evil arose from class legislation. The aristocracy possessed distinct privileges in this respect; in the Corn Laws the fundholder had peculiar privileges as it regards his capital; in fact every class was protected by legislative influence, except the labourer. The speaker then referred to the exigences of the state, which he said were supplied by the working men, and concluded an excellent speech amidst the hearty cheers of the assembly. Mr. P. Bussey then rose and enquired if Mr. Stocks was present, as he had sent that gentleman a note, inviting him to come forward and discuss the question with them; but that gentleman, Whig like, kept from a comparison of principle. He then proceeded to address the assembly on the importance of a steady and unflinching perseverance to ensure success to their cause. Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, next came forward, and in a very excellent speech, analyzed the fundamental principles of Radicalism, proving from the highest legal authorities, the justness of the people's cause; in the course of which Mr. Baines came in for a good share of Mr. C.'s cutting sarcasms, and which was heartily responded to by the meeting. After which, by the desire of the Chairman, Mr. C. pointed out the legal authorities sanctioning the possession of arms by the people. The meeting concluded amidst the hearty cheers of the people, the band again accompanying the speakers a considerable distance along the road, when three hearty cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor and the *Northern Star*. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Wapping Branch of the Northern Union was held in the open air, by torch-light. About 500 persons were present, who were addressed by Messrs. Thornton, Cliffe, Bowden, and Whitney. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings.

MENAGERIE.—From advertisement, we understand that Wombwell's Royal Menagerie is to attend the Fair. The people of Bradford will have a rich treat.

A COMFORTABLE MODE OF REDUCING WAGES.—We have been favoured with the following regulations by which the power-loom weavers in Messrs. Turner and Mitchell's factory are governed:—1st. If one girl leave her loom to speak to another, fined 3d. If any of the girls go to a certain part of the room to wash their hands, 2d. If two of the girls be found in the privy at one time, 2d. If any of the girls chance to let fall a bobbin, if perceived by the overlooker, 1d.: if they should let fall an empty bobbin, ½d. If fifteen minutes behind the time of commencing work, 3d.; and lastly, if found with a book in their hands, 3d. All the above fines, when inflicted, are kept back out of the girls' wages, and we presume, go into the masters' pocket, as none of the girls ever hear any more respecting them. Thus we find the moneymonger *will have it*—honestly, if he can—but HE WILL HAVE IT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—A week or two since there was a paragraph in your paper, under the head of Bradford news, stating that I, in conjunction with James Green, went on a Sunday forenoon, in the garb, or under the appearance, of travellers, to a beer-shop kept by one Lambert, in Bolton, and persuaded him to sell us a pint of beer; and that we had him summoned before the magistrates at the Court House, Bradford, and had him fined £2 13s., including costs, which we pocketed. I write this to inform you that the whole paragraph in your paper is *a gross fabrication*, and has been sent to you by some one through sheer spite. I had never anything to do with such a transaction. I trust you will give this contradiction, either in the shape of a paragraph, or in some other way. Justice demands that you should.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

MOSES SUGDEN.

Bradford, Dec. 1st, 1838.

HUDDERSFIELD.

EVENING STAR.—On Monday evening last, 300 shares, at £1 a share, were taken in the *Evening Star*, about to be established by Feargus O'Connor, and Huddersfield has pledged itself to make up 1000.

RIOTING.—On Tuesday week, at our special sessions, George Haigh, of Paddock, was again brought up to answer to a charge against him of leading on the rioters for the destruction of the Philosophical Hall, but the case was dismissed after nearly three hours' examination. He was again arraigned for a minor case of rioting, for which he was bound over for trial at the next York assizes. He has since been discharged by his master from his work, for the alleged offence. This master is the Guardian for Lockwood, and has subscribed £50 for the prosecution of the Guardians and others.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—At the weekly meeting of the Guardians on Monday last, Mr. Mott, the Assistant Commissioner, attended with some instructions from Somerset House, stating that the Commissioners would not accede to what had passed at the former meetings, regarding the division of the Union into districts. Mr. Sidney Morehouse moved that the Union be divided into five districts: an amendment was moved, that it be divided into fourteen districts, which was carried by a majority of 16 to 10. Mott appeared to think the Commissioners would not accept the motion, but after seeing the majority were not to be wheedled out of what they had done, he thought the Commissioners might accommodate them. So, if it does not suit, they must do as they have done: do it over again and again, until the new Guardians are elected.

NORTHERN UNION.—A meeting of the Northern Union was held on Monday evening at Mr. Dickinson's Room, when, after the usual business was gone through, it was agreed that the Committee of Management meet on Monday evening next, on special business.

FEVER WARD.—A few influential individuals have intimated the necessity of establishing a Fever Ward in this town, and have come forward with liberal subscriptions for the purpose, if the humane object can be accomplished. It is very necessary for the welfare of the inhabitants in general, as well as that of the unhappy creatures who suffer under this distressing malady.

NEW POOR LAW.—A meeting was held on Thursday, November 29th, at the house of Mr. Jas. Barker, Fleece Inn, Crossland, for the purpose of consulting about the Poor Law Guardians who stand indicted for a riot in the Huddersfield Court House. The following propositions were submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—Moved by John Wilson, seconded by Humphrey Hirst,—That we enter into a subscription in order to assist towards defraying the necessary expences that will be incurred in the prosecution of the Poor Law Guardians, who stand indicted for a riot in Huddersfield Court House.—Moved by James Moor, seconded by James Eastwood,—That the township of South Crossland be divided into districts, and a collector be appointed for each district.—Moved by John Beaumont Hilltop, seconded by John Caldwell,—That a committee be appointed (of seven, with power to add to their number) for the purpose of receiving contributions from the collectors, and to superintend the disbursement of the same.—Moved by Francis Dews, seconded by Abraham Crowther,—That this meeting stand adjourned until the conclusion of this business, when the committee shall render a just and clear account of both subscriptions and disbursement of the same.

THOMAS MELLOR, Chairman.
FRANCIS DEWS, Secretary.
JOHN BYROM, Treasurer.

South Crossland, Dec. 4th, 1838.

WHITWORTH.

WHITWORTH RADICAL MEETING.—On Wednesday last, a meeting of the Radicals of Whitworth and its neighbourhood took place at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, which was very numerously attended, when Mr. Ratcliffe was unanimously called to the chair. He said he was exceedingly happy to see that unanimity in the men of Whitworth, which induced them to come forth to advocate the rights, and deprecate the wrongs, under which the working men of England at present laboured. He hoped that they would never flinch from the ground on which they stood, but march boldly and fearlessly forward in that cause—the people's cause, which would extirpate slavery and establish freedom. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN HOYLE next presented himself, and was loudly cheered. He said—We can never be justly represented in the Commons' House of Parliament, until we obtain Universal Suffrage. He must consider the Constitution of England faggoty and corrupt, until that Constitution was organised and supported by the people. How was this to be done? By the practical operation of the Suffrage and the Ballot. The Suffrage must be obtained; we can do without it no longer: we have only to will it to have it; if the country demand it, or if all the working part of the community set right about it, they may obtain it. Mr. O'Connor was agitating—Mr. Stephens was agitating; and it was now the duty of the working men to agitate. (Loud cheers.) Go forth with all your might—with all your spirit and energy, to collect the National Rent: let no party intimidate you; let no obstacle impede the course of justice to the millions—to those millions who are now suffering under the bitter yoke of tyranny. (Cheers.) Mr. Hoyle then moved the following address to the inhabitants of Whitworth and its neighbourhood:—

"*Friends and Fellow Countrymen*,—Seeing the low condition to which this country is brought, through the misgovernment of our rulers, and their backwardness to redress our grievances, we have resolved to use every lawful means to raise this our fallen country to a state of happiness and independence—to give to each of its members that which has so long been withheld from them.

"We wish not to hurt the feelings of any man, whatever may be his political creed or profession; but, seeing the thousands that are brought to poverty and death in a land which abounds with every thing that man can require, we call upon you, whatever may be your station or profession amongst men, if you love your wife, your children, your country, or your God, to come forward, and unite to save your country from anarchy and confusion. If the object we have in view be worth having, it is worth striving for; and knowing that "he who would be free, himself must strike the blow," we once more call upon you to come and join with those who are willing to die for their country's freedom.

"In connection with the above, we solicit your kind attention to the National Rent, which is to support the Delegates whom the nation has appointed to convene in London, to require at the hands of the Government, *Justice for the Millions!* Therefore, we humbly call upon the friends of suffering humanity to aid us, not only with their voices, but also with their contributions, at this important crisis, to help us to carry the great Radical Reform, and place the Government upon a proper system.

"BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

"Dec. 5th, 1838.

"P. S.—If you approve of our object, please to certify the same when this bill is called for, and the person who calls for it will thankfully receive what you may think proper to give."

Mr. T. BUTTERWORTH seconded the resolution. He said the people of England had for a long time been labouring under a most oppressive taxation. Tobacco is taxed upwards of 3s. per lb.; and if it were repealed we could have Tobacco at 4d. per lb., instead of 4s. Bread too was taxed to an enormous extent: let the Corn Laws be repealed and bread would be cheap. He enumerated a many cases of exorbitant taxation, and said he could not see why money should be taken out of the sinews of the poor to line the purses of the Aristocracy. (Cheers.) After speaking at considerable length upon the Suffrage and the Ballot, he concluded amidst the cheers of the audience.

Mr. E. WHITWOTH spoke with good effect upon several topics interesting to the working classes, and was loudly cheered throughout his speech.

Mr. P. SOWLER next presented himself. He said, the people of the Rochdale district have acted like men of real intellect in their choice of a delegate to the National Convention. Mr. James Taylor is not the vacillating Whig, Fenton, who can turn and veer about with every point of the compass! No; he is the true friend of the poor, and the unflinching advocate of their rights. Nor yet is he like the sham-Radical O'Connell, who, if he should defend the rights of the working class, will lose his Irish tithe. No, my fellowmen, he is not one of these; we can trust in him, and he will not deceive us; he will see justice done us.

Mr. JAMES BAMFORD, an operative, said, prayers, petitions have done no good for the country. My Whig and Tory friends tell me that the delegates to the National Convention will do no good, but I say that they will do good—they will benefit the country. They do not seek to aggrandize their families—no, they go united to conquer! (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WM. TURNER, a labourer, wished to say a few words before the meeting concluded. He said the word I am going to preach from is this. The people tell me the press gang is going to be put in force since the Whigs cannot tell how to manage us otherwise. They may possibly go into the inland country, if they cannot make up the number in the seaport towns, But it appears to me that this press gang is prowling about more for the purpose of entrapping the Radicals, than for any other ostensible good. And I understand the noble short-tighted tailor of Toumorden has been looking round the neighbourhood, and scouring about in search of his prey; but if we nip a dog's tail, he will growl, and if we nip it again, it will, ten to one, bite. [Loud cheers.]

The meeting concluded about ten o'clock, after which many persons joined the Association.

ALMONDBURY.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held in the large room of the Old Crown Inn, Almondbury, on Wednesday, the 28th of November, for the purpose of agreeing to the National Petition and People's Charter; and also for dividing the town and neighbourhood into districts as the best mode for obtaining signatures to the National Petition. The night being very rainy and unfavourable it was expected that the meeting would be thinly attended; but the Radicals of Almondbury are so well acquainted with their political rights, and so determined to obtain them, that before eight o'clock the room was crowded to excess. Abraham Donkerley, a fancy weaver, was called to the chair, who briefly stated the object for which they were called together. Samuel Dickinson rose and addressed the meeting at considerable length; he pointed out the necessity of the working classes being firmly united. At this important crisis the enemies to Universal Suffrage were doing all in their power to mislead the people, and obstruct the progress of liberty. But let the people be steady, sober, watchful, and determined, and they would be sure to gain their political rights. He concluded an eloquent speech by warning the Radicals of Almondbury not to be led astray by any base political knave, but to persevere in the course they were taking in order to obtain Universal Suffrage, which alone would restore peace and prosperity to this once happy, but now miserable country. He referred to the motto on their flag which said "we will never rest until we obtain it." The secretary then read the National Petition, upon which John Eccersley commented for some time. He said the petition demanded a principle, which if obtained would give to the unrepresented millions, a right of which they had long been deprived—a right for which they had long been struggling—and a right too that was worth struggling for—that right was a voice in making the laws that were to govern them; and if they had been in possession of that right the accursed New Poor Law would not have been passed, which had incarcerated hundreds in bastiles, shut up as it were from the light of heaven, and excluded from the sweet endearing prospects of nature, and for no other crime than being poor. They had long prayed and petitioned for their grievances to be redressed; but hitherto in vain. They had now turned their prayers into a demand, which they had heard read in the petition, and they would that night be called upon to say whether they did agree with that petition, together with the People's Charter. He sat down amidst cheers. The Charter and Petition were then agreed to. F. Crosley rose to ask at what age they should be allowed to sign the Petition; he thought that persons liable to be ballotted to serve in the militia, should be allowed to sign; and if their rulers thought that persons at the age of eighteen had sense enough to defend their country, he thought they had sense enough to sign the National Petition. After some able remarks from Charles Broadbent and others, the motion was agreed to. The meeting was addressed by W. Sykes, T. Haner, T. Moss, T. Hetchell, G. Hogley, and others; and the town divided into districts; and two persons appointed to conduct the signing of the petition in each district. After the business for which the meeting was called for was gone through, Ekersley and Dickinson addressed the meeting on the position in which those Guardians stood, who were wrongfully indicted for an assault, when it was agreed that the worthy Guardians for Almondbury, (who were then in the room,) should inform the Committee of the course that was intended, and that a public meeting should be called, and a subscription entered into towards extricating those intended victims from the claws of liberty-devouring monsters. Thanks were then given to the Chairman, who said, that formerly when they met to discuss upon their wrongs and rights they were denounced as Painites, Jacobins, &c., but now they were called Radicals, and he hoped they would continue to be Radicals until the laws of England should be founded upon Radical principles. The meeting was conducted with the utmost order and decorum.

KEIGHLEY

NEW POOR LAW.——On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the water-gruel convention, called the Board of Guardians, a young woman, an inmate of the workhouse, was brought before them to answer to a charge of idleness. After a good deal of deep consultation on the subject, and about the quantity of work a pauper ought to perform, sentence was at last pronounced upon her by one of the skilly magistrates, to the following effect:—"That she was to earn 3s. per week by weaving, to nurse her child, and wait upon her mother, (who was also in the workhouse) or else be sent off immediately to Wakefield House of Correction. The girl imagining that the task was more than she was able to accomplish, cried bitterley, and told them, that to save herself from slavery and starvation, and them from any further trouble on her account, she would put an end to the business at once, by drowning herself. She accordingly walked deliberately out of the place and towards the river Aire, where she would doubtless have put her threat into execution if they had not sent two of their satellites after her, who brought her back with considerable difficulty. The unfortunate girl's case drew tears from the eyes of nearly all present, with the exception of the Board, but we have not yet heard whether her determined conduct has had the effect of mitigating her sentence or not.

VESTRY MEETING.—At a meeting held in the vestry, on Wednesday last, to grant a poor-rate, two of the overseers were asked how the money raised under this new fangled ridiculous system was appropriated, being wishful, as rate-payers, to know something about the money exacted from them. The overseers, in reply, told them very candidly, that they were as ignorant as themselves on the subject, their whole knowledge being confined to the simple fact—that when the Guardians considered a rate necessary, they issued their order to the overseers who were bound to collect it, or otherwise subject themselves to a heavy penalty.

ESHOLT.

A RUNAWAY GIRL.—On Sunday, the 25th of November last, Lucy, the daughter of Henry Karsley, of Esholt, slubber, left her home without any just provocation, and, as not since been heard of She is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, and, rather squints; had on a dark brown spotted frock, rather a broad check slip (or brat,) tuscan bonnet, and speckled stuff boots. Should this notice lead to her recovery, either dead or alive, it would confer a lasting kindness on her disconsolate and almost broken-hearted parents.

HULL.

EXTENSIVE DEPREDATIONS.——A series of depredations have, within the last few days, been discovered, which has afforded no small occasion for gossip amongst the inhabitants of Cottingham. The perpetrator is a young newly married man of respectable appearance, aged twenty-six, whose name is George Rowntree, and who, a few years since, came into possession of about a thousand pounds. Various persons had lost articles they knew not how; but no suspicion was entertained of the person now in custody until a few days since, when it was discovered that he had taken without leave a leg of pork, and a piece of beef, which, however, he paid for when charged with the theft, and so ended that business; but on its being subsequently discovered that some linen which had been stolen from a carrier's cart, had found its way to his house, a warrant was obtained, and Mrs. Gray, the owner, accompanied the constable to his domicile, where she identified a pair of sheets, which were hanging at the fire, and articles of clothing in which Mrs. R. (who is confined) and the baby were attired, as her property. A general search warrant was then granted, and the following articles of stolen property were found on the premises. A pair of driving reins, tackle, blocks, and ropes, iron crow-bars, and traces, a butcher's bill, an axe not worth picking up, and another one belonging to F. Sykes, Esq., a grease horn, a tin saucepan, a cart back-band, a bucket, a new water tub, and the coach horn belonging to Wilkinson, driver of the Cottingham coach, and various other property. The man will, no doubt, be sent for trial; but it is supposed that he will be found to be insane.

STATE OF PARTIES.—The division of the Conservatives of Hull, and the East Riding, and the truly liberal way in which the *Hull Packet* and the *Hull Times* abuse each other, appears to afford extraordinary delight to the Whigs, who, from this division of the forces of their opponents, calculate on a certain victory at the next election. We advise the Radicals to take a leaf out of their opponents' book. The Whigs have succeeded in dividing the Tories, let the Radicals succeed in dividing the Whigs, and the day is their own.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—It is with deep regret that we received the loss of Captain Gilcrist, of the sloop *Sisters*, of this port, in the heavy gale on Thursday night week. Captain G. was standing by the rigging, preparing to heave the lead, when a heavy sea broke over him, and he was washed overboard. His son immediately secured the lead line, and partially succeeded in getting him on board, when, unfortunately, the line broke. Capt. G. then caught hold of the railing, but before he could be rescued, another sea struck the vessel, and he sunk to rise no more. He was much respected, and has left a wife and family to deplore their irreparable loss.

DOCK MONOPOLY.—It is said that the Dock Company have purchased of Mr. Raikes the plot of ground near the Garrison, advertised as the intended situation of the Queen's Dock. This has excited much conversation in the town, and the company come in for no small share of censure. On Wednesday, the Council were told that nothing was determined upon, and that it was not possible to come to a conclusion till the 15th of January. The Council, depending on the good faith of the company, resolved that till that period they would make no definite arrangement. On Thursday, it is said, the bargain was struck.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

PETTY SESSIONS.——On Wednesday, the 24th of November, John Newton, keeper of a beer-shop, was summoned before the magistrates for selling beer, on his own premises, after eleven o'clock at night, the preceding Saturday, the facts of the case are these:—John Newton and his wife, went out after they had closed, to manage some domestic affairs, and left their children in the house; while they were away, his brother, brother-in-law, and a particular acquaintance of his came to the door, and the children let them in; one of them drew a pint of beer, and they sat enjoying themselves over it. Newton and his wife return, and find these people in the house, and found fault with them for drawing the beer. While he was speaking, a rap comes to the door, and without any hesitation he opened it—it was Owen, the constable, (not the philanthropist.) He summoned him to appear before the magistrates, Lucifer Jowett, and others. Newton told them a plain unvarnished tale, that he was absent when they came in, that he never drew any money for the beer, and that they were his relations, and had he and his wife been at home, it would not have occurred. The intelligent Lucifer, with his *sang froid*, asked him "what business he and his wife had out, and if they listened to such cases as those, they might do nothing, you must pay £2 and expenses." Here is another specimen of the liberality of English law, but we hope to see the day when the magistrates will be elected by the voice of the people, till then, they never will have any real justice done to them.

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the Ashton Radical Association, held this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent affair at Birmingham, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:——First, "That we, the Radical reformers of this district, heard with extreme surprise and sorrow the language reported in the *Northern Star* of December 1st, and imputed to Mr. Edmonds, of Birmingham, and we hereby further declare, that notwithstanding any efforts that may be used by either Whig, Tory, or Sham-Radical to bring that unflinching advocate of the people, Joseph Rayner Stephens into disrepute, we, the non-electors, feel convinced that he is worthy of our unqualified confidence and support, and that every speech and action of his that has as yet come under our notice, has tended to prove to us that he is really and positively the poor man's friend." Second, "That we view with the utmost alarm any man's conduct that has a tendency to create a division amongst the people at this critical period; and further, we are of opinion that had the said Mr. Edmonds been a resident of this district, he would have used stronger terms, if the English language would afford, than that of which he affects to complain, otherwise he would have been considered by the operatives now present as a supporter and an abettor of tyranny." Third, "That this meeting hopes that their brother Radicals of Birmingham will not censure Englishmen for what they commend in the French National Guards, viz.,—the petitioning with arms in their hands, as we think that moral, unaccompanied by physical, force, will prove as unprofitable as heretofore—hence every man ought to be provided with the means of self defence." Fourth, "That a vote of censure be passed on Mr. Edmonds for his uncalled for attack on an absent man, in every respect his superior." The most unusual excitement prevailed on reading Mr. Edmonds's speech, and the whole of the people here seem bent on following the advice of Mr. S. After three cheers had been given for Messrs. Stephens and O'Connor, and three groans for O'Connell and the Whigs, the members retired to their respective homes.

NATIONAL RENT.—Fellow Townsmen, you are called upon to contribute your mite towards supporting a delegate to sit in the National Convention or People's Parliament' The time has come that something must be done to prevent the working classes from starving—an object that can never be accomplished until every man has a voice in making the laws that govern him. We are about to send Joseph Rayner Stephens with our demands to London, at the opening of the coming session, and we earnestly request that you will stand forward like men and Britons, and shew your foes you are determined to be free or die in the struggle. It is expected that every person will contribute according to his means to aid our representative (J. R. S.) in gaining Universal Suffrage, without which no nation can be either happy or free. We are now arrived at that crisis, that we must either enjoy glorious liberty, or live for ever in bondage, so if you love your homes, if you wish to save your children from being slaves, if you desire to live by your labour, rally round the standard of independence and prove to your merciless task masters, "that the people are the source of legitimate power." Every information may be had on application at the Radical Association Meeting Room, Fleet-street, Ashton, every night, from six till 10 o'clock. All persons wishing to become members may have their names enrolled by the committee any Tuesday or Friday evening, at the above-named place.

TIMOTHY HIGGINS, Secretary.

Ashton, December 4th, 1838.

MANCHESTER.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE NATIONAL PETITION.—A public meeting was held at the New King's Arms, Charles Town, Pendleton, on Monday evening, the 3rd inst., for the purpose of supporting the National Petition and Convention, and to extend the Manchester Political Union. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by Mr. William Clark, who opened the meeting in a short but spirited address, in which he declared, that though an old man, he was willing, if necessary, to risk his life for his country's freedom. A deputation from the Manchester Political Union was present, namely, Messrs. Rimmer, Wheeler, Campbell, and Prentice, who severally addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions submitted to the meeting, exhorting them to unite upon principle, and not to be led from the present struggle for their political rights, by Corn Law schemers, or traitors of any kind, but be determined to die freemen rather than live slaves. The several speakers were responded to by the meeting in rounds of applause; in fact, a more orderly or more spirited meeting it has never been our lot to witness. Thanks were voted to the chairman. Three cheers were then given for each of the following gentlemen, namely, the Rev. J. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler, and three groans for the three devils at Somerset House, after which the meeting, about four hundred, quietly dispersed. Several new members were enrolled. Pendleton is likely to become an important auxiliary to the Manchester Political Union. 1st—Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the National Petition and the People's Charter, embracing the five great principles, ought to be adopted. Moved by Mr. Cheturn, seconded by Mr. Rostern. 2nd—That it is the opinion of this meeting, the oppression of the working classes, and the cruelties practised on the poor, have grown to an unbearable extent, and that it is our sacred duty to do all that lies in our power to abate the evil, and, that we hereby pledge ourselves to use all the lawful means in our power to compel a cessation of injustcie, and to secure our common rights in future. Moved by Mr. William Thompson, seconded by Mr. Wheeler. 3rd—That it is our duty to support the delegates who are appointed to represent the non-electors of Manchester and its vicinity, during the coming session of Parliament, and that this object can only be accomplished by contributing towards the support of the delegates during the sitting of the Convention.

BARNSLEY.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting was held at Ardsley, near this town, on Monday last, to receive a deputation from the Barnsley Northern Union; Mr. B. Doman in the chair. Messrs. Lingard, Harrison, Thompson, and others, addressed the meeting in an energetic, eloquent, and powerful manner, taking a retrospective view of the late demonstrations, explaining the Five Great Principles of the National Petition and People's Charter. Their addresses were received with evident marks of a fixed determination to assist in removing the causes of their political bondage. Mr. Joseph Thompson, shuttle-maker, spoke at considerable length, in a very eloquent and energetic speech, exposing the degraded condition of the working classes, pointing out the courses they ought to pursue for their redemption, and concluded by entreating the men of Ardsley to assist the present glorious movements by contributing their mite towards the National Rent, after which Mr. Joseph Wake moved the first resolution:—That this meeting approves of the National Petition and People's Charter, and joins itself into a Union, to be called the Ardsley Northern Union, to assist in carrying out the objects contained therein.—Seconded by Mr. Charles Wilkinson. 2nd. That this meeting pledges itself to aid and assist the National Convention by contributing its mite to the National Rent—Proposed by Mr. George Hepworth, and seconded by Mr. Robert Milnes. Mr. Harrison, from Barnsley, supported

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

LETTER I.

"Away! I do contemn mine ears, that have
So long attended thee—If thou wert honourable
Thou wouldst have told this tale for virtue, not
For such an end thou seek'st, as base as strange;
Thou wrong'st a gentleman, who is as far
From thy report, as thou from honour."

SIR,—You have designated me as a man unworthy of the support of the liberal party in Ireland; one whose pretensions to the name of Reformer is doubtful; and one with whom the people of the county of Cork should have no further connection. Had you confined your accusation to any specific charge, I should have rested satisfied with meeting it, and should have been spared the trouble of defending myself by accusing you: however, you have left me the alternative, either remaining under the accusation, or of setting forth our respective claims to public confidence, and allowing the public to judge as to our pretensions.

I am aware of the fearful odds against any individual, who even ventures to defend himself against a man, supported by a host of friends, and a great majority of the daily press, to whom your politics have of late become acceptable. From your wiles, your practised sophistry, and unblushing effrontery, many have preferred enduring your slander, to entering with you upon a contest, in which I state the odds are fearfully in your favour. Your most extravagant uncontradicted assertions go to the world as sterling facts, and your many controversial triumphs are to be attributed, rather to a want of nerve upon the part of the accused, than to any value in the accusation.

Sir,—you must now lay aside all your too often successful cant, of your accuser being supported by this or that man, or this or that portion of the press, or this or that political party: you must meet me, and as you have refused to accuse me upon any specific grounds, you must defend yourself generally. I am about to charge you with every species of political delinquency. I am about to prove to the world the means by which you acquired power, and the use to which you applied your power. I am about to rescue those innocent men who have suffered from your slander, and to establish the worthiness of the Irish members, miscalled the "Tail." I am going to explain the reasons why, in the bitterness of disappointment, the venom of your wrath fell upon me. I am going to prove how you have made the people of Ireland subservient to your base purposes, and that your ultimate object was to divide the English people; in order that your fell dominion should have no obstruction. I shall prove to all reasonable men, that you have kept the Irish people in a state of miserable destitution, in order that their minds may be held in a state of still more servile prostitution.

You are the great political Leviathan of the day, and many an honest, but unsuspecting man, has been wrecked against your wiles and sophistries. Perhaps I shall share a similar fate, but I would rather dash myself at once to pieces, than be constantly covered with your foam. How my indignation swells, when, in vain, I endeavour to arrange the catalogue of your treasons against Ireland. I shall first give what I consider a fair character of you. You have, by attending public meetings, and conversing with men, (well versed in subjects to which your attention has been drawn,) amassed a wonderful store of information upon passing events. You have become so complete a political mechanic that your mind is the index of your words rather than your feelings; your passions are only strong when accused personally for personalities, and then you defend yourself by being scurrilous in order to prove that you act under excitement. From these practices you have acquired so complete a command of countenance, that the novice would suppose your feelings wounded, while you were literally calculating upon the profit and loss of even the most rash expression. You have the advantage over most men, of hastily abandoning a weak or unpalatable argument and flying at once to another. Your speeches are more remarkable for their boldness of assertion, than for their arrangement, their point, or connection with the question in debate. You are a good historian, and principally deal in those cabals, both civil and religious, by which different courts have been occasionally distracted. You bring your historical facts, in general, to bear well upon your subject. When complaining, your voice is well calculated to inspire your hearers with pity. When threatening, your sole object is to intimidate others from attacking you, and instead of defending yourself, you heap reproach upon your opponents. In addressing an assembly, your first object is to feel the pulse of your audience, and then with amazing tact and the rapidity of lightning, you suit the speech to your hearers. You have a happy knack of finding out the soft part of your audience, and then you laugh or cry as the case requires. In matters of detail you are sadly deficient, and even with your own party become tiresome; you require more backing up, as a speaker, than any public man; you are timid to a degree when your audience is not completely with you, but your pliancy of principle soon moulds you to their shape, and thus you generally contrive to ensure a favourable hearing. Your voice is of a most peculiar kind, for although rough, yet it is sometimes harmonious and calculated to please even the most refined ear. Your words are generally well chosen, but your sentences are almost invariably incomplete. Your memory is astonishing, but under excellent controul. Your attitude, when you think you have a good case, is bold and commanding: when you stand upon doubtful grounds it is crippled, crouching, and even supplicating. Your dread of a bold antagonist is indescribable. The use which you make of a triumph over a weak and mere partizan opponent, is masterly, and followed up more with a view to deter others, than to defend yourself. Your principal object through life has been to accumulate power, and no man has ever fostered his resources for this purpose, with more cunning but less virtue. How this power has been acquired, the purposes to which it has been directed, and the result likely to be produced by its application in your hands, shall form the grounds of this my first letter.

By your advocacy of the Catholic Relief Bill, your name was constantly kept before the people of Ireland. The support which you were in the habit of, very properly, receiving from the Roman Catholic Clergy, and that portion of the Irish press which was in favour of Emancipation, did not render you more powerful assistance, than the foolish opposition of the opposing journals. From the tax upon newspapers, and the state of ignorance in which the Irish people were kept, they had no means of judging upon any political question, and consequently they reposed unlimited confidence in those pastors who were embarked with the people in one great national struggle. The demolition of some leading characters who ventured to stand in the fore-ground, operated as a warning to others, who remained satisfied with being led captive to grace your triumphs. That portion of the press, more immediately under your control, denounced, abused, reviled, and vilified those who sought to accomplish the same end by different means, and with them the struggle was not more for emancipation, than that the undivided glory should rest with you. Your name was constantly before the people, and always associated with a question most dear to them. No man rejoiced more than myself, that so powerful an instrument was furnished to the people; but I am now merely speaking of the means by which your power has been accumulated. Presently I shall show the purposes to which it has been directed.

The Irish rebellion having (in a great measure) been fomented for the purposes of retarding or altogether arresting Emancipation: the well judging portion of the Protestant community, tired of civil war, swelled the ranks of the Catholic Association, and thus created, in England, a Protestant party, who, apart from local and national prejudices, espoused the cause of the Irish Catholics. This circumstance paved the way for some power in England, and it was silently, but progressively increased by the dastardly conduct of many leading Catholics at this side of the water, who, panting for equality, yet blushed to accept it at the hands of one, represented (by that portion of the press which they read) as a revolutionist and destructive, and the means which you have adopted to disabuse the minds of your opponents here, has been the rock upon which you split. The bold advocacy of civil and religious freedom, has yielded to a sycophantic subserviency. The English Catholics had not so many legal disabilities to contend against as the Irish Catholics had, and since you became a legislator, your every act has tended to prove that you lost sight of the Irish grievances which Catholic Emancipation was to have remedied, and you have applied its essential qualities to a kind of consolidated relief, thereby flattering the English aristocrat with the civil equality which he has acquired, while you allow the Irish people to remain in that state of religious inferiority, in which they were placed before the passing of the Relief Bill. By this means you have made your Irish popularity the ground for rendering you acceptable to a large portion of the English community; but, in consequence of an organ, called an unstamped press, existing in this country, you were not able, through the medium of one class, to inspire those below them in rank, with a belief, that you were the general friend of mankind, and so your popularity in England, is among a political portion of the higher orders and the middle classes, while the people see that you merely require their assistance to increase your power and become more despotic.

Prior to the existence of an unstamped press, the journal of the stamped press was considered the organ of the popular voice, and the people were delighted to have recourse to large public meetings, in order to register their opinions upon public questions; but, however they dissented from the general doctrines of the stamped organs, yet the champion was still the champion, and thus were you, at one and the same time, held up by the Whig press as the opponent of the Tories, and by the unstamped press as the champion of popular rights; but you unfortunately calculated without your host, for you foolishly supposed that the English people would invest you with power, for your own sole use, behoof and benefit. Now, it is to the discovery of the use which you made of the power that you had acquired, that you are to attribute the complete loss of English confidence. I now come to consider the purposes to which your power has been directed. Your chief object, since the passing of the Reform Bill, has been to aid in balancing the two great political parties in this country, so nicely, that by your Irish Parliamentary influence, you could hold the balance of power between them, and as power leads on to power, you did not remain satisfied with the political superiority which your Irish connection afforded you; but, as I shall presently show, you did, at the close of the present session of Parliament, endeavour to prostrate English independence, by those means which you have but too successfully practised in Ireland. You must pardon me if, in trying to condense your history within proper limits, I find myself compelled to depart now and then from the order in which I vainly hoped to have remained, but really there is so much art mixed with apparently insignificant matter, that I am obliged to deal with questions as they present themselves.

You accepted of Emancipation, with the disfranchisement of thousands and tens of thousands of Irish voters; but mark, without Emancipation, you never would have acquired political power; you did therefore disfranchise the Irish people, and while you were doing so, your mouth was full of the provision and protection which a poor law would afford them; but the moment you acquired political power you discovered, for the first time, that food for the hungry unwilling idler would demoralise the "fair daughters of Ireland." You knew that religious persecution had raised you to power, and you knew that bodily suffering would preserve and increase your power, but it was for the accomplishment of a great measure.

Now let me for a moment return to a clause of a completely opposite character—I mean that clause in the Reform Bill which enfranchises the £50 tenant at will; you supported that clause, because, as you stated, it would extend the franchise; whereas I assert, without fear of contradiction, that you knew its operation would be to render nugatory the effects of the Reform Bill, by balancing the popular interest in the cities and boroughs against the interest of individual landlords in the counties, and you were aware, that, when nearly balanced, you could turn the scale; but if there was a real preponderance in favour of real reform, you would have sunk into individual insignificance. You disfranchised the Irish forty shilling freeholders, because they were under the influence of their landlords—and enfranchised the £50 tenants at will, because they were under the influence of their landlords. What think you of the logician, who would seek to support such a position? For some time you did hold the balance of power, but towards the close of the present session, you discovered that English questions began to assume somewhat of Irish heat and importance; you learned that the voice of the non-electors could not be controlled by your power, or the power of the representatives of either land or cotton, you found that liberality becomes extended, and that even the electors will not allow their representatives to support a political party at so great a sacrifice as self-interest. You also found that the Irish members have dallied long enough, while you amused the country with airy and metaphysical nothings. You begin to find that Irish independence cannot longer be relied upon as a kind of make-weight influence between contending political parties; and you presumptuously try the expedient, so successful in Ireland, of placing in individual contrast the spendour of senatorial importance with the insignificance of humble retirement. You understand human nature and human infirmities, and you well knew that many would prefer being one of six hundred and fifty-eight upon your sufferance, to being reduced to the level of one of twenty-four millions at your command, and thus did you venture to tamper with English feeling and English justice. You arraigned Mr. Harvey as a traitor for doing that which you and I were pledged to do; namely, for advocating the total abolition of tithes; for mark, the whole bearing of his speech was, that he would not be a party to giving the tithes of Ireland either to the parson or the landlord, but that he would vote for any measure which gave them wholly to the people;—and although the seeds of your wrath were sown early in the session of 1832, yet your animosity was not ripe for gathering until I took a prominent part in defending the conduct of Mr. Harvey; and if you, and those journals which support the Whigs through thick and thin, had succeeded in hurling Mr. Harvey from his seat, the dominion of tyranny was established beyond the power of Parliamentary controul. Upon the next session, you would have come to a House filled with men, whose distinction rested upon your breath, and, in the dread of your wrath, principles would have been sacrificed to individual aggrandizement; whereas, by the glorious triumph obtained by the people of Southwark, Members of Parliament will find, that the surest refuge from slander is in the honesty of their intentions.

Your attendance at public popular meetings was less frequent, during the last session of Parliament, than it had been at former periods; and when you did mix with the people, you were reduced to the galling infliction of hearing your policy reprobated, and your political friends censured; you professed a kind of difference with an Administration, whose every act you supported, and now and then your political associates were compelled to writhe under your sarcasm, while they lived upon your support. At White Conduit House, at Theobald's-road, and at the Crown and Anchor, you were made to feel the smart of your desertion from the popular ranks. You abandoned the people, and fell in with the political economists (of whose doctrines you are wholly ignorant) and the monied men of England; the object which you had in view was to preserve your Parliamentary influence, by your out-door popularity, and finding that your policy was discovered in England, you return to Ireland, and there denounce me and the Radicals of England.

Had you succeeded in preserving popular support, your aim was to break up administration after administration; to create new discussions about metaphysical questions; to set the public mind wandering, until, in the vast presumption of the man, the people had lost sight of the object; and when you had sufficiently disorganized society, you would, "*nolo episcopari*," with becoming modesty, have ventured upon taking the reins of the steed, whose vices were best known to his instructor, and, thus mounted, the only bounds to your tyranny would have been in the pitiful supplications of your victims. If I have been accessory in sparing one bended knee, or piteous imploring, I am prepared for the fullest outbreak of your disappointed ambition. The result likely to be produced by the application of your power, can be best understood by a canvass of those means by which you have acquired power, and, if no limits were set to the accomplishment, what human foresight can prescribe boundaries to its application.

I shall only say, that for one, I would prefer remaining as I am to the dreadful alternative of enjoying liberty, eked out by a whimsical dictator. I have laid my pretensions to public confidence before the people of this empire. That which will render them least deserving (in your estimation) will be the fact of their being unpaid for; but when the debasement of my country, and the prostration of liberty, furnishes my best title to support, I shall learn (as you have done) to estimate public opinion as a marketable commodity, and to look upon a nation's folly as national grandeur. When the time shall come that the perfection of legislation will consist in so condensing its machinery, that twenty-three millions, nine hundred, and ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine can with safety delegate the power of thought and action to one man, then I may rust, as a simple cog in the wheel, satisfied that I merely suffer in an equal proportion with the remainder of the community; but while truth holds its station, and justice wields her sceptre, I will raise my voice against the enfranchisement of any individual, whose best title to confidence is based upon the ruined character of those who would sacrifice life itself at the altar of national independence. You have acquired power, but there is a difference between the struggle for power, and the use of power.

In order to limit my correspondence, I shall narrow my review to a consideration of your conduct when seeking power, and when possessing power. I shall therefore divide my subject into two periods as regards time, namely, that period when struggling for Emancipation, and from the time of its accomplishment down to the present. With that view, therefore, and as the history of your life up to the passing of Catholic Emancipation forms a distinct period, I shall pass it over with a very few observations—and, although that measure was accomplished by—with your consent—the disfranchisement of the people of Ireland, yet I am ready to do you every justice for the ability and zeal with which you followed it to its partial close; but, you must recollect, that your every exertion upon that question was but a struggle for power; you acquired the power, and it is of the abuse of that power that I now accuse you.

Catholic Emancipation was the key-stone to reform, and the Reform Bill, having in some degree liberalized the constituencies of Ireland, must be considered as the foundation of your political influence in the House of Commons, an influence, which, in the hands of a real friend to Ireland, was capable of making her, what you profess you wish her to be,

"Great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

I have now narrowed my labours to a scrutiny of your Parliamentary conduct for the last four years, during which time I was a minute observer of your every act, and faithfully treasured your every word, bearing upon the destinies of Ireland, of which you avowed yourself the unflinching champion. I shall put a construction upon many of your acts from expressions used to myself—others shall be judged of by inference; let the country decide between us.

If I required any justification for thus addressing you, I should quote your own words in the House of Commons, to the effect, that "a person was not only justified in exposing the delinquency of public men, but called upon to do so."

The want of a cheap press, or a liberal press, in Ireland, was well compensated for, as far as regarded your interest, by the zealous and laborious exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy—men of great singleness of mind, accustomed to long suffering and political degradation, recognized in you the champion of their civil and religious rights. They had for years followed you, through your mazy course, and as you were only struggling for power, you could not deceive them. It is difficult, after long associations for partners in a struggle of any lengthened duration to divest the mind of personal feelings or prejudices; and the Roman Catholic Clergy upon that account, still look upon you as they ever did, namely, the assertor of your country's rights. They have not yet come to discriminate between the means used to acquire power, and the application of that power. Jealousy and vanity, they acknowledge you possess, but those passions they look upon, and perhaps justly, as a great incentive to your actions; and therefore, the periodical sacrifice of an O'Gorman, or a Lawless, was considered but as a warning to those who should rashly attempt to serve Ireland, save by the rules and regulations prescribed by you. The most deformed miniature of liberty, pourtrayed by you, would have been received as the work of a finished artist; while the most perfect picture, by another, would have passed as a mere caricature. Thus strengthened in the power which oppression ever generates, you undertook, in February, 1832, to accomplish by Act of Parliament—for Ireland—all those blessings, which were promised as the reward for the attachment and fidelity of the priests and the people.

The expectations of a people who had made so many sacrifices of time, money, and even life itself, were raised to the highest pitch. For years, the land rang with the voice of oppression and complaint. We were taught to look upon our country as a sea-bound dungeon, where nought was heard but the widow's sigh, the orphan's moan, and the patriot's lament. All our calamities were attributed to the despotism of the foreigner and the stranger; native sympathy was the only remedy for native suffering, and the land echoed with Repeal. I, for one, never doubted your sincerity—indeed, who could? A man of acknowledged talent—whose whole life had been given up to Irish politics—asserted that, under no circumstances ever so favourable, could justice be done to Ireland—save by the restoration of her Parliament. That all measures compared to that, were as mere drops of water in the ocean. Who, then, could doubt you? We saw your old associates, differing with you on no point save this one, ignominiously hurled from their seats and consigned to temporary disgrace. But, Killeen, Duncannon, Leader, Wise, King, and Jephson, now may glory in the triumph over you and the people. They were consistent, and I honour them. I told you at Cork, at a dinner given to you, when called to speak to upon the toast of the Repeal of the Union, that you had created a monster, which would either strangle you, or raise you beyond the rank of former patriots. I reminded you of Frankenstein; your conduct upon that question it was, which first determined me to unmask you. The only man who had your support upon the contest in 1832, and who was not a Repealer, was the gentleman who was returned with me for the County Cork. The fact of your supporting him struck me as being very strange; and when talking with you upon the subject, at the October Assizes of Cork, I asked you, how you supported Mr. Barry, who refused to pledge himself upon the Repeal Question, that being your great test. The conversation was in the Court House, and your reply was, because the people will vote for him, as he will have the priests. I assured you, that such was not the case—and that the priests were Repealers to a man, and wanted another Repealer. You observed, that he was a Catholic, and that the priests would support him upon that account To which, I replied, that I was a Protestant, and they much preferred me. No, said you, they'd rather have the "worst Papist than the best Protestant." Now, Sir, those words, connected with countenance of a person who was not a Repealer, gave rise to suspicions which have been since strengthened into belief. I began to think that Repeal was looked upon by you, only as a means to increase your own power. I was resolved to await the issue. I could not condemn without evidence; but I was determined to observe, whether or no the acquisition of political power—no matter how acquired, was to be used for general good, or individual aggrandizement. To prove that the entire direction has been to accomplish the latter object, shall now be my task. I shall proceed with your history, from that period when your parliamentary influence was complete, and which, if honestly directed, was sufficient to have accomplished the greatest benefits for Ireland.

(Continued in our next.)

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE NEW LECTURE ROOM.

On Monday afternoon the following placard was posted over Newcastle:—

"Persecution by Employers. A public meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, in the New Lecture Room, to take into consideration the conduct of Messrs. Cookson in discharging Mr. Thomason, one of the Secretaries to the Northern Political Union, and one of the most active Apostles of the movement for EQUAL RIGHTS. Those employed at Messrs. Cookson's Plate Glass Factory, and more especially the females in that employment, are earnestly invited to attend. The chair to be taken at half-past Seven. A voluntary contribution will be taken towards defraying the expenses."

On Tuesday evening, the Winlaton band, which had volunteered to attend, met the operatives of the above factory after eight o'clock, at which time the factory closed, and preceded them, in procession, to the place of meeting. There were in all about 250 or 300 females present, and when arrived at the room, the rush was tremendous, every corner of its immense area being densely filled in a few minutes. Mr. Richard Ayre, publican, of the Bridge End, was called to the chair amidst the loudest cheering.

The CHAIRMAN briefly and ably opened the proceedings by urging the propriety of affording a candid and impartial hearing to any speaker that might address them, whether in censure or justification of Messrs. Cookson's conduct in relation to this affair; and concluded by introducing Mr. Thomason for the purpose of making the statement he had to bring forward.

Mr. THOMASON, who was received with a redoubled peal of the most enthusiastic cheering, said, that he had never before stood before an assembly with anything like the feelings of excitement which he felt at that moment, and, after all, the persecution displayed more of the will than the power to do him injury. He hurled contemptuous defiance at his persecutors, and he trusted he would be able to show that whatever had been the pretence for discharging, the real cause was his activity in the present movement for National Rights. He would call upon Mr. Devyr to lay before the meeting the substance of a statement which Mr. Cookson had, that morning, made to Mr. Doubleday.

Mr. DEVYR stated, that he had been instructed that Mr. Cookson had, that morning, taken occasion to advert to the subject in a conversation with Mr. Doubleday, and, that he (Mr. C.) emphatically and on his honour declared that politics had nothing whatever to do with the dismissal of Mr. Thomason, that the cause of his dismissal was simply a transgression of orders in booking up goods finished on Saturday as payable in the current week, whereas the orders were that only the goods finished on Thursday should be entered on the wages book, the residue to lie over till the week following. Mr. D. concluded by inviting any agent of Mr. Cookson's that might be present, to come forward, and he should have a patient and fair hearing.

Mr. THOMASON resumed, he said, that the glasses alluded to were paid for by the principal agent of Mr. Cookson, and with the sanction of Mr. C's. name. This was a mere miserable pretext, the primary cause of his persecution was the part he had taken in the great movement for Equal Rights. Could the agent, Mr. Ions, deny that when he (Mr. T.) got up a small collection in aid of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, that he was called up before that gentleman and harshly rebuked for having done so? Could he deny that he was again brought up and abused for disseminating in the Factory some of those obnoxious documents, the Radical's Remembrancer? Could that official deny that when it was understood that he (Mr. T.) was elected a Secretary of the Northern Political Union, he was once more brought up and loaded with the most opprobious epithets by Mr. Ions? Whatever might be the avowed reason, this was the cause of his dismissal, as he should quickly proceed to show. He would appeal to the men and to the women employed in the factory, whether he had not been invariably humane and kind in his intercourse with them, and whether he had not discharged his duty with vigilance and attention? (Loud cries of "you have, you have;" and great cheering.) Yes, he was proud that he could stand on that platform and hurl his defiance at Mr. Ions, and tell him that he was as honest, as pains-taking, and as faithful a servant as he was himself. (Loud cheers.) Mr. T. here went into a detail of the rules which regulates the factory, and which, Proteus-like, were undergoing a change every day. One of the new rules ordered that all work finished on Thursday night was to be paid for; thus superceding the former regulation which allowed payment for all goods finished up till Saturday night. On the promulgation of this order, the women in the factory came to a general strike, refusing to work any more except they were paid for as usual. In accordance with this arrangement, the boy employed for that purpose entered up the finished work and handed over the entry to him (Mr. T.), who made up the wages book accordingly, and handed it to Mr. Ions. That gentleman, however, flew at him like a tiger, though he had nothing whatever to do with the matter. He (Mr. T.) reminded Mr. Ions, that himself and Mr. Lockwood had made the arrangment with the women. "What? I!" returned Mr. Ions, "I would leave the factory sooner than concede one iota to the women." (Loud uproar, hissing and groans.) Well, that passed over; and when on the following Thursday, he handed over the account to Mr. Ions, requesting to know what goods were paid for, and what not; Mr. I. put a dot to those that were to be paid for, and a cross to those that were not, whereupon the women again struck, and would not work a single stroke till the usual terms with conceded to them; and, instead of expostulating with the women, Mr. I. fell upon him, Mr. T., calling him blockhead, thickskull, and all manner of abusive names, for merely obeying the orders he had given him. As for the question of blockhead, he would not bandy words about it; he should content himself with observing, that if he had no better head on his shoulders than Mr. Ions, he should seldom venture outside of doors. (Loud cheers.) Well, Mr. Ions talked about a week's notice, and that he should not longer require his services. He despised his week's notice as he did himself, and at once removed his things from the factory. He (Mr. T.) waited on Mr. Cookson, who said that he understood he had been booking up glasses in an underhand manner, though he had since stated to Mr. Doubleday that it was a mere disobedience of orders. Of both these charges he was equally guiltless; and he called now for the verdict of those who worked in the factory, and who knew all about the matter as well as it could be known. (Loud cheers, commingled witk shouts of—"You did your duty." It was evident to the meanest capacity that he had been the victim of his activity in the cause which, he thanked God, would soon raise the working people from their present state of abject dependence. (Loud cheers.) At first he had been treated with civility and respect, but as soon as the Movement commenced—(hear, hear, hear)—the respect and civility was no more, and he was made the servant of the servant. He should ask Mr. Ions certain questions through the public press, and that gentleman in replying to them, through the *Newcastle Journal*, might come under the notice of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who, were it not for this lucky circumstance, might never have known that there was such an important personage in existence. (Ironical cheers.) Mr. T. here enumerated the very onerous and laborious duties which he performed for seventeen shillings per week, but he did not complain on that score, as a working man had, a few days ago, an interview with Mr. Ions, when that gentleman declared that six shillings a-week was sufficient to maintain a family. (Loud cries of shame.) The man asked how would himself like to be put on such an allowance; but he answered that that was a different thing. (Hear, hear, hear.) True, it was a different thing, but he trusted there was a time coming in the country's history when it would not be so much a "different thing." (Loud and repeated cheers.) He called attention to the fact, that Mr. Ions had kept a number of men working at the river for the whole day, from nine in the morning till ten or eleven at night, and sent them for their labour a sum which, when divided among them, amounted to fivepence each man, and which the men returned to him on the spot. (Loud groans.) He was with the people aiding them in their great struggle, that was his crime; and if the people did not now come forward and emancipate themselves from the monster of capital, by clearing out the House of Commons, they would be ground into the earth in spite of all partial combination to save themselves. Let them at once come forward, one and all, and join the Northern Political Union, and he was certain before that was dissolved, it should witness the regeneration of their native land. (Mr. T. sat down amid oft renewed thunders of applause.)

Mr. LOWRY said, that after the conclusive statement which they had just heard, a statement which was made valid by the unanimous assent of men and women in Messrs. Cookson's employment, he had no hesitation in coming forward to move a resolution, which he should take the liberty to read, as follows:—

"That this meeting views with deep indignation the persecuting spirit daily evincing itself on the part of employers; and strongly reprobates the conduct of Messrs. Cookson in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Thomason."

Before he would proceed to speak in support of the resolution he would pause, in order to afford an opportunity to any man in the employment of Mr. C. to controvert the facts, if they could be controverted. After a short pause, during which no one came forward, Mr. Lowry resumed. He contended that all an employer had to do with his workmen was to look to them while they were within his gates; but if, after the workmen left his gates, he attempted to spy out and coerce his conduct, then that employer set up a tyranny that ought to be resisted. Capitalists came to the conclusion that working men were mere machines created for their especial use—"hewers of wood and drawers of water"—and that it was presumption in them to exercise the privileges of thought and judgment which God had thought proper to endow them with. Now, he would tell them, there was a day coming—(loud cheers, and cries of "the sooner the better")—when the working man should not be looked upon as a mere tool in the hand of the capitalist. If there should be no protection in the workshop, there should be none in the hall. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He referred to the conduct of Messrs. Cookson in bringing up their freemen in Shields to vote for John Hodgson. It was not "Who do you vote for;" but "Put on your clothes and go up to Newcastle and vote for Mr. Hodgson Hindo." (Loud cheers.) At the alkali works, the foreman said that he could not possibly dispense with the company of the men at a dinner on the coronation-day, to keep them back from the demonstration on the Town Moor. Well, the dinner was provided, and the money to pay for it was afterwards taken out of the men's sick funds. (Loud cries of "Shame.") The Messrs. Cookson knew right well that the effect of the movement would be to break up all monopolies, both of manufacturers and government, and to give the small capitalist and the workman a fair chance as well as the large capitalist. The monopolies had enabled such men as them to acquire fortunes unjustly; for he maintained that it was only by injustice that princely fortunes were amassed by the employer, whilst the workman pined in rags and starvation. But things were fast verging to a crisis, he hoped that it should be a peaceful one. They were going, he was informed, to send the troops in Ireland to put down the spirit of freedom in Canada, then they would raise the militia. He called upon the men of England not to enter into societies to procure substitutes, as they had long done, but to stand the ballot and get the muskets for nothing; he trusted they should know what to do with them. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. CHARLTON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The second resolution,

"That whilst this meeting is resolved to resist such persecution to the uttermost, and to cherish and support those who may be marked out for its victims, they are deeply convinced that labour can never be adequately protected till it is adequately represented in the Commons' House of Parliament,"

Was moved by Mr. PARKER, seconded by Mr. JAMES AYR, and carried unanimously.

Mr. LOWRY moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomason for his manly conduct in defending the rights of labour, as well as the rights of the people to perfect political equality. When masters could not coerce men's minds they coerced their stomachs. It was boasted that Englishmen were free. Why, so they were free to starve, if they did not lie down prostrate beneath the feet of their employers. He did not merely move the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Thomason, but he moved that the meeting pledge itself to take care of his future welfare. Carried amid loud acclamations.

Mr. THOMASON, in returning thanks, said, he would go on unflinchingly on the side of the people, in defiance of oppression and power.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman; to which he briefly and appropriately replied, and the meeting left in procession, preceded by the band.

NOTTINGHAM FEMALE POLITICAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Female Political Union held in Nottingham, on Monday evening week, Mrs. Daniels in the chair, it was moved by Mrs. Barnett and seconded by Mrs. Hunt, that the following address from this Association to the women of England, be sent to the editors of the *Northern Star* and *Nottingham Review*, with a request for its insertion in those papers, hoping it may be copied from them into all papers whose editors and proprietors are friendly to the present movement of the working classes. Agreed to unanimously.

THE ADDRESS OF THE FEMALE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF NOTTINGHAM.

To the Patriotic Women of England.

SISTERS AND FELLOW COUNTRYWOMEN,—At a time like the present, when your important energies are required in aid of those measures in which our husbands, fathers, brothers, and children are now so actively and zealously engaged, headed by the first men and patriots of the day, using every exertion—every possible legal means in their power, towards the uprooting of that oppression and injustice which have so long characterised the legislative measures of this country, and laid its best interests prostrate at their feet, and sacrificed our industry and that of our husbands, fathers, and friends, at the shrine of misrule and extravagance, unprecedented in the annals of British legislation, and brought upon us those heart-rending scenes of misery and woe, until the heart sickens in despair at the mere contemplation of such horrifying misery and uncalled for wretchedness of a people and nation proverbial for its industry and unceasing toil, the fruits and sweets of which are dashed from our lips by misrule and oppressive taxation, that others may revel in all the gaieties and luxuries of life; while, alas! millions upon millions of yourselves, husbands, and children, are doomed from early life—from infancy to old age, scarcely to taste its common comforts, and to descend into the grave, sickened and wearied of an existence embittered to the last moment by cruelty, misrule, and oppression, wickedly and basely called Government; existing for no other purpose than the participating in the sweets derived from the long and arduous toil of the people. Yes, sisters and fellow-countrywomen, these are facts, or your situation would not have been what it is: you would not have beheld the tattered garments of your children, nor their poor, pallid countenances—nor the care-worn looks of your husbands, who, with their many hours of slavish toil, cannot provide food and raiment convenient for them to satisfy Nature's cravings. Thus situate, what must be your feelings towards those who have had the base temerity, by the craftiness of their legislative measures, to bring you into this state of wretchedness, and your children to want. Sisters and women of England, much is yet in your power, to aid the great and holy cause now so gloriously spreading throughout the land. Aid your husbands, brothers, friends, and children. Urge and demand, at their hands, the fulfilment of their duty in the great and holy cause of freedom and eternal justice. Let them know that the union of millions is strength and power, not to be resisted by tyrants. Urge upon them the necessity of throwing in their mite to the general and national fund, in order to give strength and power to those deputed by the people, to fight the great and glorious fight of freedom. Sisters and women of England, all this is in your power to perform, nay more; and we would feign draw your most serious attention to it, namely, from the immensity of public meetings and demonstrations taking place in every town, city, and village throughout the kingdom, it cannot but be evident to you all, that a most important impression has been made upon the public mind, and of some of the middle classes too, that they are now beginning to manifest their doubts and fears; and yet, even with this before their eyes, they are fearful and cowardly enough still to keep aloof from the cause espoused by the people. In a short time they will be too late to be considered of the least importance; in fact, they must ever be considered in the light of false friends, and of no moment whatever to the people, only to be closely watched to prevent them doing mischief by their treachery to the common cause; because they might be tempted to betray, for the sake of the shop—to gain the smiles of and custom of the Aristocracy, the great enemies of the liberties of the people. Much, sisters, is said of the important services of the middle-class men, who, in the scale of number and intellect are very inferior indeed to the rough and hardy diamonds of the industrious classes, your husbands, sons, &c., who if once called out to the field of honour and patriotism, as no doubt they very soon will be, the job—the affair will soon be terminated; we shall then see in whom and where the physical and intellectual powers are to be found, whether in the thousands or in the millions bent on justice, &c., the former priding themselves on their importance behind their counters, with as little claim to your respect as possible, and who, if deserted by the working classes like yourselves, would very soon be under the necessity of changing their tones and closing their shops, in which so much miserable sycophancy is displayed, most contemptible in the eyes of the people. Under these considerations we respectfully suggest that the shopocracy be left to their fate, and that no persons are so well qualified to bring these very important personages to their senses as the women of England upon whose minds we would impress as a public duty the necessity of expending their money only with the people or shopkeepers friendly to the cause of freedom, justice, Universal Suffrage, &c., In a very few months the common enemy would be made to bite the dust of their empty shops and empty tills. You, sisters, the patriotic women of England, in these transactions are the most fit and proper persons to deal out the blow and most effectually too; the lead and completion of this, if properly conducted and with spirit would soon be productive of beneficial results. Let every shop and shopkeeper be noted in a book kept for the purpose, stating name, residence, trade, and whether Whig or Tory; also, another book containing the names of those friendly to the cause of the people and the great enterprize in which you and they are embarked as brothers and sisters in the sacred cause of liberty, humanity, and justice to encourage each other by mutual dealings in the way of trading, and not to spend your hard earnings with men opposed to the bettering of our common country. Sisters, oppressed countrywomen, we have too long witnessed exclusive dealing as the motto of our political opponents, necessity and self-defence compel us reluctantly to recommend its adoption. It is no sin to return the compliment, and we pray that it may be done effectually in order to convince our enemies of their weakness if not their wickedness in setting the example of exclusing dealing; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth shall be our motto until the system undergoes a change and our self-willed opponents think proper to set an example worthy to be followed by us whom they so meanly treat with cruel contumely, without the shadow of a reason for so doing. But we pity their want of charity and reason in thus acting, and that from necessity we feel it a duty to fight them with their own weapons and on their own terms, and in thus doing we feel confident of the support of our husbands, friends, and children, whose battle we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to fight until the glorious shout of victory and liberty shall echo through the vast canopy of heaven, and be sanctified by that God who has promised to protect the poor and needy from the hands of their oppressors. Therefore, sisters and countrywomen, we say to you be of good cheer; the time must and will arrive when your aid and sympathies may be required in the field to fight, for be assured a great and deadly struggle must take place ere our tyrant oppressors yield to reason and justice. They mean to fight and to slay the people: while ours and yours will be the solemn duty to aid the wounded to dress their wounds, and perhaps to afford the last sad solace of our affections in the hour of death. 'Tis better to die by the sword than by famine, and we shall glory in seeing every working-man of England selling his coat to buy a sword or a rifle to be prepared for the event. Under these circumstances we again repeat, urge on your husbands, fathers, brothers, friends, and neighbours to be prepared and ready for the conflict urge upon them the necessity of calm reflection and duty to be sober, frugal, patriotic, and to consider themselves bound by the sacred ties of nature—to protect and shield their wives and children from that system of cruelty and starvation now stalking through the land, alike degrading to the legislature and the religion of the country. Trusting, sisters and country-women, that you will respond to us in your kindest and most patriotic sympathies and services in the cause of our common country in every legal manner possible.

We remain, your devoted friends and sisters,
The Members of
THE NOTTINGHAM FEMALE POLITICAL UNION.

Committee-Room, Nottingham,
Nov. 26, 1838.

MARY SAVAGE,
SECRETARY.

AN ADDRESS OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION TO THE LABOURING CLASSES OF ROTHERHAM.

FELLOW-TOWNSMEN AND FELLOW-WORKMEN, we cannot have too strongly impressed upon our minds the necessity of union and co-operation, if we wish to ameliorate our condition in society, to obtain our social and political rights. Past experience has taught us that we have nothing to hope for or expect from others. Hitherto have we sought relief where it was not to be found; we have asked for advice and assistance from those whose apparent interest it was to divide, oppress, and mislead us.

Fellow-townsmen, let us no longer be led like slaves, but unite together, and exert ourselves like men determined to shake off the trammels of tyranny and despotism, nor ever cease those exertions until we have obtained our just and undisputable rights morally, socially, and politically. Who is there amongst us that is unconscious of the wrongs we have endured? Have we not been treated like beasts of burden—mere animated machines, without hearts, without minds of our own, whose only privilege is to labour and die? we have been branded with every epithet which the malice of our oppressors could devise. The destructives, the swinish multitude, the houseless Radicals—such are the names our enemies have thought we were deserving of. Are we not the source of all wealth? From our labour emanates all the convenience, the comfort, the happiness, and even the luxuries of life. And yet we are treated more like slaves than freemen; we are taxed far above all proportion to our income. If war is waged, we are bound to leave many of our dearest friends lifeless corpses on the battle field to satisfy that insatiable desire our rulers are possessed of, called military glory. If we complain of tyranny, or offer to resist, we are mercilessly butchered. The reason is plain to the meanest capacity. We are we

Poetry.

DYING SPEECH OF A WAR-HORSE TO A PRINCE.

"You know, my Lord, it came to pass,
When Balaam smote his faithful ass,
She, by celestial impulse moved,
The prophet's madness well reproved.
An equal privilege I claim,
To make you feel your share of blame,
While here in keenest pangs I lie,
By your misdeeds about to die.

"I kindly bore you on the field,
Till fatal weapons made me yield;
But having ceased to be of use,
I'm doomed to insult and abuse;
My wounds undressed, I lie in pain,
Among the crowd of fellows slain—
No care, no pity has been shown,
But I am left to pine and groan.

"You may, indeed, most truly say,
That men are treated in this way—
That they by hundreds round me lie,
Already dead or near to die.
Yet this, O Cæsar! proves no more,
Than I have often thought before,
That, in the view of warring Kings,
The lives of men are trivial things.

"But men I leave to plead their cause,
They seem condemned by cruel laws,
To suffer ills of every kind,
To gratify a tyrant's mind.
The rights of horses I may plead,
They are a noble race indeed;
Beings of worth too great by far,
To be exposed by Kings in war.

"Yet they, like men, have been misled,
And millions numbered with the dead,
In wars of no concern to them,
Which all good beings must condemn.
Why, Sir, should horses, free from guilt,
Be sent to fields where blood is spilt,
In cruel wars of frantic nations—
The fruit of pride in higher stations.

"To you I boldly say again,
Horses have rights as well as men:
Yes, rights which should secure our race
From any share in man's disgrace.
Ponder, O Prince! on all I've said,
No more the paths of murder tread;
Accept the counsels of your horse,
Lest you, when dying, feel remorse.

"No more let men or horses die,
Your pride or hate to gratify;
Lest they in judgment should appear,
To stamp with shame your mad career.
To ills of strife no more be blind,
Employ your powers to bless mankind—
To cause the plagues of war to cease,
And fill the earth with songs of peace."

Christian Reflector.

Literary Scraps.

DILEMMAS OF 'NOT AT HOME.'—'Not at home!' exclaimed Captain Albatross. 'Not in town!' cried the captain's lady. 'No, ma'am,' replied the maid, as with some trepidation she followed the visitors, who, with no ceremony, forced themselves into the parlour. Captain Albatross, looking very sagaciously at the maid, observed, 'I see you don't know us; say Albatross—Captain Albatross.' 'As friends, early friends, the captain was your master's godfather——' 'The only son I ever had,' remarked Captain Albatross, with a sigh. 'They'll be glad to see us,' was the assurance of the captain's lady to the hesitating maid. 'I dare say, ma'am; delighted, no doubt,' said the girl, 'very much pleased, I'm sure; that is, when they come, ma'am; but, you know, ma'am, the very day they married they left home for a month, ma'am; and, as that's only a fortnight ago, ma'am, why, it is plain, ma'am, that their time isn't up ma'am.' Captain Albatross, though only an officer of disbanded militia, had the sternness of a Frederick: hence, lowering his bushy black eyebrows, and advancing one step towards the maid, who received the fiery looks of the inquisitor with admirable coolness, he cried, in sounds of thunder, 'Young woman, can you look in my face?' 'I'll try, Sir,' said the girl, with a simplicity lost upon the guest, who only roared the louder. 'I mean, wench, can you look in my face, and, without blushing, tell me that Mr. and Mrs. Pigeon are not in town?' asked the captain. The maid, twitted by the dictatorial tones of the captain, and resolved, at any cost, to maintain the ground she had taken, replied, with praiseworthy firmness, looking boldly at Albatross, 'Mr. and Mrs. Pigeon are not at home.' 'Young woman,' remarked Captain Albatross, raising his fore finger, and shaking his head in the serene countenance of the domestic, 'Young woman, I don't know what wages they give you but to some persons you'd be worth any money.' 'My dearest Albatross,' said his charitable lady, 'may you not have been mistaken?' 'Mistaken! Leonora,' cried the captain; 'I—Captain Albatross, mistaken! Did I not see him—see him, last night, with a lady in the opposite box? How can any man, in such a case, mistake or be mistaken?' 'Exactly what I said,' replied Mrs. Albatross, with a significant glance at the captain, 'when I heard that you and a certain lady were at the Surrey Gardens, feeding the monkeys with macaroons.' 'And I—ha! ha!'—here the captain made a very painstaking attempt to laugh—'I—ha! ha! as I proved it by my dear friend Lieut. Nibble, was at Hampton, fishing. You know, Leonora, that was the very day I caught that extraordinary gudgeon. You remember its picture was taken, and now hangs in the hall at the Bell;' and again Captain Albatross essayed a laugh. 'I only know, Edward,' replied the captain's lady, and her voice trembled, and she took her handkerchief from her reticule, 'I only know, that there are times when those macaroons lie very heavy at my heart.' 'Now, Leonora,' exclaimed Captain Albatross, evidently hurt by the unjust suspicions of his too fond wife, 'I did think this subject buried forever between us. Many men might be mistaken for me; for I trust there's nothing odd, nothing particular about me. I have, I hope, merely the easy demeanour, the sustained repose of a gentleman; there's no character, as it's called about me; but for Pigeon—is it possible to mistake him?' 'Oh, yes, Sir,' cried the anxious maid, 'very possible.' 'How do you know?' asked the stern Albatross. 'I am sure of it,' answered the self-satisfied girl. 'Sure!' echoed the captain's lady, with a look of contempt at the domestic, 'sure!' 'Sure, ma'am,' replied the servant; 'for I've lived in many families, and I never yet knew the master of a house that there wasn't somebody about the town the very image of him.' 'There is something in that, Leonora,' remarked the captain; 'still it was Pigeon.' 'Never mind; perhaps they don't wish to be at home to us,' said the captain's lady, who with a sudden dignity, prepared to depart. 'They're not at home,' was the unnecessary avowal of the maid, as she readily followed the visitors to the door. 'Not the slightest consequence,' remarked the captain, as he stepped into the street. 'None whatever,' said the captain's lady. 'Not at home, I assure you,' again asserted the maid, as she closed the door. 'Susan! Susan!' exclaimed a voice, and presently a pretty female head peeped over the staircase; 'Who was that, Susan?' 'Captain Albatross and his wife,' said Susan. 'Dear me!' cried the lady. 'They wanted to stand me out that you were at home, ma'am; but I was too much for them. The captain would have it that he saw my master last night with a lady at ——' 'What! Samuel!' and the owner of the pretty face almost screamed. 'Charlotte!' cried a masculine voice, and the lady was led back to her apartment by a gentleman. We know not whether to laud the firmness of Susan or to blush for her depravity, when we assure the reader, that that lady and gentleman were the newly-paired Pigeons.—*Douglas Jerrold, in the New Monthly.*

A CHINESE TAILOR.—Our first intercourse with the children of the "flowery land" was held with a tailor and a shoemaker. They speedily answered in person to our summons. The tailor came first: he was a small round-shouldered man, in white costume, bearing a bundle under his arm, tied in a handkerchief. He bowed as he entered, or rather quickly ducked his head, saying, "Chin, chin," your most obedient. "Are you a tailor?" "Yes, sir; you have got make some pigeon with me? Me glad to see you; me make all true pigeon. What thing you suppose you wantshey?" "Grass-cloth jackets and pongee pantaloons." "Have got, have got, suppose you wantshey lookey, mustur;" at the same time untying his bundle, and producing a variety of patterns of grass cloth and silk pongee. He displayed the first, saying, "This grass-cloth good thing, number one, first chop—wantshey?" "How much for a dozen jackets?" "One dozen piece jacket," looking thoughtfully for a moment, and then adding, "one dollar one make twelve dollar—can do?" "How soon will they be finished?" "When he wantshey?" "Very soon." "Suppose next day, to-morrow?" "Yes!" "Can do, can do, me make measure," which he did in the usual way, and took an old jacket as a guide by which to fashion the new ones. This done, he went on; "No wantshey pantaloon pongee," at the same time displaying the article; "one good thing—number one good thing, first chop—can secure—me no speaky two tongue." In this way he despatched business, taking each article separately, and deciding all in relation to it, before proceeding to inquire whether other garments were wanting. The above is a specimen of the Anglo-Chinese, as it is spoken and understood, not only by the Chinese shopmen and merchants, but by the foreign residents holding intercourse with them. This strange mongrel is regularly taught in the Chinese elementary schools, as a branch of education; and it would be difficult, perhaps, to exchange ideas with them in any other.—*Ruschenberger's Narrative.*

PETER THE GREAT AND THE ARCHIMANDRITE.—It was the custom in Russia, on all great public occasions, that the czar should proclaim his submission to the head of the church before his assembled subjects, by holding the stirrup of the great archimandrite, the head of the Greek church, when he mounted his horse to lead the procession. Peter shook off the degrading subjection by a practical allegory, which had nearly proved as fatal to the life, as it did to the rights, of the haughty prelate. He one day gave secret instructions that the quiet palfrey of the priest should be replaced by the most vicious horse in his own stables. Taking, then, his own usual submissive position, when the archimandrite was in the act of mounting, he privately applied the rowel of a spur to the animal's flank, who instantly reared, and threw the affrighted prelate to the ground. At this moment Peter vaulted into the vacant saddle, and, marching on in triumph, proclaimed himself the head of the church—a title which has never since been disputed.—*Raikes's City of the Czar.*

HONEY TAKER.—A large swarm of bees had fixed their abode on the ceiling of a verandah, and in due time, when their honey was deposited, we wished to collect it, but were for some time at a loss for the means. Hearing, however, that there was a gardener who possessed a peculiar art of doing it unhurt, he was sent for, and desired to bring down the honey. I watched him closely through the whole process, and was told by him, and believe, that he used no other precaution than the following: He took some of the plant called *toolsy*, and rubbed it over his body, face, arms and hands; he then chewed a little, and held a sprig of it in his mouth. With no other than this apparently slight defence, he mounted a ladder, a large dish in one hand, and a sharp knife in the other; and though as thinly clad as his class usually are, with thousands of bees swarming about his naked body, he with the greatest *sang-froid* cut immediately through the upper part of the comb, where it was suspended to the roof, and, receiving the whole of it in his dish, brought it down, without having suffered from a single sting!—*Indian Reminiscences in the Bengal Moofussue.*

MILITARY GLORY EXEMPLIFIED.

War is a game which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at. *Cowper.*

TWELVE SIEGES.

INSCRIPTION.

"PIZARRO here was born: a greater name
The list of glory boasts not, toil and pain,
Famine, and hostile elements, and hosts
Embattled, failed to check him in his course;
Not to be wearied, not to be deterred,
Nor to be overcome. A mighty realm
He overran, and with relentless arms
Slew, or enslaved its unoffending sons,
And wealth, and power, and fame were his reward.
There is another world beyond the grave,
According to their deeds where men are judg'd.
O Reader! if thy daily bread be earn'd
By daily labour,—yea, however low,
However wretched be thy lot assigned,
Thank thou, with deepest gratitude, the God
Who made thee, that thou art not such as he."

Southey.

25.—*Attack on St. Eustache, in Canada*, 1838.—After the battle of St. Eustache, and the town was burnt by the British troops, about two hundred Canadians defended themselves in the Parish Church—here however they were attacked by the Queen's troops—the church was soon in flames, and it is stated that most of the Canadians therein, were burnt to cinders!

26.—*Siege of Acre, in Palestine* 1799.—This city was besieged by the French under Buonaparte, and defended by the Turks assisted by Sir Sydney Smith. The French after several unsuccessful assaults made a mound composed of sand-bags and the dead bodies of their comrades; by this means they reached one of the towers, and got a footing in the city, but were driven back with great loss. These reverses, together with the ravages of the plague, compelled Buonaparte to retire.

27.—*Siege of Tournay*, 1713.—Tournay was besieged by the allied forces under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. Both parties resorted to mining, and the consequences were dreadful. The English miners often fought with those of the enemy, and frequently through mistake with their fellow soldiers.

Sometimes whole companies entered the mines at the moment they were ready to explode, and were suffocated with smoke, inundated with water or buried alive; and on some occasions whole battalions were blown into the air and their limbs scattered.

One night 300 men were posted in a mine, and 800 in the town-ditch were ordered to support them, but in the middle of night the French engineer sprang a counter mine, by which the 300 men were stifled, and 100 of the forces in the ditch were buried.

Tournay surrendered to the allies in about 21 days.

28.—*Storming of Fort Gawilghur in India.*—"After this fort was in possession of the English," says an officer, "I saw a party of the Scotch brigade bring out some of the enemy whom they found concealed in a house, saying they "would give the rascals a chance." Then taking them out one by one, like basket hares, they called to them in Hindostanee, to run, and when they got to the distance of 30 yards, they levelled and brought them down!!"

The place was plundered by the soldiers, and of the garrison amounting to 8,000, scarce any escaped.

Many women were sacrificed to prevent their falling into the hands of the conquerers.

29.—Malplaquet, a village in the North East of France, was strongly fortified by the French under Marshal Villars, and attacked by the allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in 1709. The contest was most dreadful, and 20,000 of the allied army, and 14,000 French, are said to have perished. The allies drove out the French.

The misery occasioned by the war seriously affected Queen Ann's health, and the ministry fearing a disputed succession made peace, but the Queen did not long survive the signing of the treaty.

30.—*Siege of Wallingford*, 1152.—Wallingford was garrisoned by the forces of Duke Henry of Normandy, and besieged by those of King Stephen. Provisions being very scarce among all parties, Stephen flew to afford relief to his troops, and the two armies were so near that a battle was thought inevitable. Both leaders were anxious to engage their armies, but happily the conflict was prevented by the advice of the Earl of Arundel, who took the king aside and represented to him the miseries to which the kingdom was going to be exposed, by a battle which must be very bloody, and alike fatal to both armies. "It would," he said, "be more becoming christians to try whether their differences could not be adjusted by a treaty, which would restore peace to the unfortunate kingdom," adding that, "it was not reasonable that a whole nation should be exposed to a civil war to gratify the ambition of the two princes." The English Lords approved these noble sentiments. The two princes held a short conference on opposite banks of the Thames, which is here very narrow, and agreed to a truce, and soon after a treaty.

After this the King and the Duke, who were first cousins, rode through the principal cities of England, and were received with great joy by the people.

Stephen, who was most unwilling to terminate the war, survived the treaty only 11 months, and was succeeded by Henry the Second. This prince was so highly esteemed for his integrity, that he was sought unto from time to time, by many of the continental powers to settle their differences, and generally succeeded.—Rapin.

32.—*Siege of Malta*, 1798.—A French force having taken possession of Malta, a powerful British fleet was sent to blockade the port, and after cutting off all supplies for two years, the French were compelled by famine to surrender.

The British Government have since held possession thereof, and the *military* expense of Malta has cost England the enormous sum of ten millions sterling, besides the charges for the civil establishment. Malta furnishes scarcely any exports, and the mortality amongst the British troops stationed there, from its vicinity to the Levant, has often been dreadful.

32.—*Attack on Gibraltar.*—Gibraltar surrendered to British fleet under Sir George Rooke, 1704, and was thought an easy capture. The Spanish commander sprung a mine at the moment of assault, whereby two lieutenants, and one hundred of the British perished.

Our possession of Gibraltar has been a constant source of discord with Spain, and the *military* occupation of this barren rock, has cost the nation the enormous sum of twenty two millions of money, besides the expense of the civil establishment. The mortality among the troops stationed at Gibraltar has often been dreadful.

33.—*Siege of Bhurtpore*, 1809.—This city was attacked by the British forces under Lord Lake, and taken possession of, but the Rajah removed his effects to the forts, where the garrison made a formidable defence. The walls of these forts were built with mud, 60 feet thick, and very lofty. The besieged threw over the parapets, upon the English, heavy logs of wood—pots filled with combustibles—and burning cotton bales steeped in oil. In short the British army were repulsed in four assaults, suffering a loss of 3,203, in killed and wounded! The Rajah, however, offered terms of peace, with the payment of twenty lacks of rupees (£200,000.) which was accepted, and the English army retired.

34.—*Siege of Hamburgh*, 1813.—Marshal Davoust occupied Hamburgh with a garrison of 30,000 French, Italians, and Dutch. The commander was benton making a terrible defence, and he employed 15,000 men in forming the fortifications, whereby vast numbers of houses were wantonly demolished. He siezed from the wood-yards timber for a bridge five thousand yards long, extending to Haarburgh.

The garrison took possession of the stores, although provisions were very dear in the town, so that all the horses were seized for the artillery, and many were slaughtered and distributed to the soldiers. The inhabitants, pressed by famine, bought the hides at a dear rate.

In levelling for the fortifications, the very tombs were thrown down, and the soldiers might be seen wrenching from the coffins, the silver plates, and stripping the very shrouds from the bodies of the dead. The putrid air from these disinterments, no doubt, contributed to the pestilence which soon after broke out.

The scenes in Hamburgh were now frightful—thousands of the garrison, besides the famishing inhabitants, had already fallen by sickness and hunger. And in December, the French ordered all useless mouths to quit Hamburgh on forty-eight hours' notice, and under pains of military law. Many aged persons were torn from their beds, and driven out of the city, where they soon perished.

The evils of the siege were now incredibly increased by the avarice of Davoust's agents, and he himself at length gave orders to seize the remains of the bank amounting to about £600,000. This robbery completed the ruin of the city.

The canals and the lake of Asterwai were poisoned with every uncleanness, and from sixty to eighty daily in the hospitals, of which no care was taken.

The dead were thrown into the trenches or lay strewed on the highways and ramparts; rather than bury them: so that the living could not make a step without treading on the remains of their relations or friends.

When the French surrendered, May, 1814, the garrison were reduced by their sufferings to 15,000 men!

35.—*Siege of Saragossa*, 1808.—This city was besieged by the French forces, in Spain, who commenced a terrible bombardment, which, with the explosion of their mines, made a breach in the wall, and the French entered the principal street, called the Coza. The inhabitants, however, still resisted, and fighting was continued in the streets and houses. Great numbers of the slain were thrown out of the windows, and lay in heaps in the Coza, which is about the width of Pall-mall.

The Spanish Commander being apprehensive of contagion, pushed the French prisoners forward with a rope attached to them, amid the dead and dying, to remove the bodies, and drag them to burial.

These frightful scenes together with famine, sickness, and slaughter, compelled the besiegers to retire. But a few months after, the French forces returned and retook the city, so that all the previous misery endured by the inhabitants appears to have been in vain.

36.—*Siege of Valenciennes*, 1793.—This commercial town in French Flanders, is situate on the Scheldt; and was one of the first objects of attack by the English under the Duke of York, during which it suffered a terrible bombardment, and the greater part of the houses were laid in ashes. After an awful destruction among the helpless inhabitants—the garrison—and the besiegers, the town capitulated. No redress appears to have been made to the suffering inhabitants for the ruin of their property, and in the following year, Valenciennes was retaken by the French, so that in a military point of view all the previous waste of blood and treasure was totally useless.

On the breaking out of the war in February, 1793, tens of thousands of industrious men in the North of England, who, but a few weeks before had been earning a comfortable living, were thrown out of employment—the demand for their labour having ceased. In this emergency Government sent down exchequer bills for millowners and others, and recruiting parties for the operatives; and it is stated, that in the first year of war, nearly twenty thousand Lancashire men entered the army, *mostly through necessity*, many of whom were speedily embarked for Flanders, *where they fell martyrs to a war of ambition*, leaving their families, in anguish and indigence.

"The king whom they had never seen,
They said, had got a foe,
And thousands to the war were sent,
And thousands more must go."

Varieties.

WITS AND FOOLS.—Two conceited coxcombs wrangling and exposing one another before company, one told them, 'That they had both done like wits: for wits,' said he, 'never give over till they prove one another fools.'

OUT ENOUGH.—A scholar, in College Hall, declaiming, having a bad memory, was at a stand; whereupon, in a low voice, he desired one that stood close by, to help him out: 'No,' said the other, 'you are out enough already.'

FEMALE CHATTERING.—A fellow hearing one say, according to the Italian proverb, 'That three women make a market with their chattering;' 'Nay, then,' said he, 'add my wife to them, and they will make a fair.'

FASHIONABLE CRITICS.—A person speaking to the Earl of C——d of the false taste of several people of quality, and their ignorance in many things that they pretend to understand, 'Why,' said my lord, 'most of our people of quality judge of every thing by their ears but the opera, and that they go to see.'

DISCIPLINE FOR A WIFE.—A young man married to an ill-tempered woman, who, not contented, though he was very kind to her, made continual complaints to her father, to the great grief of both families; the husband being no longer able to endure this strange humour, beat her soundly. Hereupon she complained to her father, who understanding well the perverseness of her humour, took her to task, and laced her soundly too; saying, 'Go, and commend me to your husband, and tell him, I am now even with him, for I have cudgelled his wife, as he had beaten my daughter.'

ESSEX CALVES *v.* LONDON ASSES.—A plain country fellow, born in Essex, coming to London, which place he had never seen before, as he walked in a certain street, not a great way from Mark Lane, espied a rope hanging at a merchant's door, with a handle to it; and wondering what it meant, he took it in his hand, and played with it to and fro; at length, pulling it hard, he heard a bell ring; it so happened, that the merchant, being near the door, went himself, and demanded what the fellow would have. 'Nothing, sir,' said he, 'I did but play with this pretty thing which hangs at your door.' 'What countryman are you?' said the merchant. 'An Essex man, an't please you,' replied the other. 'I thought so,' replied the merchant, 'for I have often heard say, that if a man beat a bush in Essex, there presently comes forth a calf.' 'It may be so,' replied the countryman, 'and I think a man can no sooner ring a bell in London, but out pops an ass.'

WHICH-WOOD.—A gentleman riding near the forest of Whichwood, in Oxfordshire, asked a fellow 'What that wood was called?' 'He said, 'Whichwood, sir.' 'Why, that wood,' said the gentleman. 'Whish-wood, sir:' 'Why, that wood, I tell thee:' he still said 'Whichwood.' 'I think,' said the gentleman, 'thou art as senseless as the wood that grows there.' 'It may be so,' replied the other, 'but you know not Which-wood.'

CANDID.—Men sometimes blurt out very unlucky truths. A town beggar was very importunate with a rich miser, whom he accosted in the following phrase: 'Pray, sir, bestow your charity; good, dear sir, bestow your charity.' 'Prithee, friend, be quiet,' replied old Gripus, 'I have it not.'

THE PARSON'S LECTURE.—An honest bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of the parish in a bye lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson with an erected crest, told him he was better fed than taught. 'Very true, indeed, sir,' replied the farmer, 'for you teach me, and I feed myself.'

NATURAL VANITY OF THE SEX.—'I'll swear,' said a gentleman to his mistress, 'you are very handsome.' 'Phoo,' said she, 'so you'd say, though you did not think so.' 'And so you'd think,' answered he, 'though I should not say so.'

HOW TO GET A PLACE.—A gentleman in King Charles the Second's time, who had paid a tedious attendance at court for a place, and had a thousand premises, at length resolved to see the king himself; so, getting himself introduced, he told his majesty what pretensions he had to his favour, and boldly asked him for the place just then vacant. The king, hearing his story, told him he had just given the place away. Upon which the gentleman made a very low obeisance to the king, and thanked him extremely; which he repeated often. The king observing how over-thankful he was, called him again, and asked the reason why he gave him such extraordinary thanks, when he had denied his suit. 'The rather, an't please your majesty,' replied the gentleman; 'your courtiers have kept me waiting here these two years, and gave me a thousand putsoff: but your majesty has saved me all that trouble, and generously given me my answer at once.' 'Gads fish, man,' said the king, 'thou shalt have the place for thy downright honesty.'

HEROIC WOMAN.—'Twas a beautiful turn given by a great lady, who being asked, 'Where her husband was,' when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy? resolutely answered, 'She had hid him.' This confession drew her before the king, who told her, 'Nothing but her discovering where her husband was concealed, could save her from the torture.' 'And will that do?' said the lady. 'Yes,' said the king, 'I give you my word for it.' 'Then,' said she, 'I have hid him in my heart, there you'll find him.'

FELLOW TRAVELLERS.—An English gentleman travelling to France, had made choice of an abbé as reckless as himself, for the companion of his pleasures. One of his countrymen told him, 'That though the abbé and he differed about the way to heaven, they were in a fair way of going to the devil together.'

SHORT CUT FROM FRANCE.—A petulant self-willed coxcomb was threatening, if his humour was not gratified, to leave his relations and family, and go away to France. 'Let him alone,' said one, 'he will come back from France, before he gets half way to Dover.'

LESSONS FOR STUTTERERS.—Let those who are slow in speech try to say the following rapidly:—There was a man whose name was Dob, and he had a wife whose name was Mob, and he had a dog whose name was Cob, and she had a cat whose name was Chitty Bob, says Mob—Cob was Dob's dog, and Chitty Bob was Mob's cat.

USE OF A CIGAR.—One asking another which way a man might use tobacco to have any benefit from it: 'By setting up a shop to sell it,' said he, 'for certainly there is no profit to be had from it any other way.'

MARCH OF ORTHOGRAPHY.—A Manchester paper gives the following as a note of excuse sent to a schoolmaster in that neighbourhood, in explanation of a pupil's absence:—'Kepotoam tuilid kolls dunnut waellim cossis rigs scr;' which may be thus translated: 'Kept at home to lead coals; do not wale (beat) him, because his rig (back) is sore."

YANKEE POETRY.—The editor of the *Woonsocket Patriot* thus notices some poetical communications:—'The poetical effusions of 'Irwin,' and 'M-a-e,' are inadmissible. Reasons—the rhythm sounds somewhat like pumpkins rolling over the barn floor, while some lines appear to have been measured with a yard-stick, and others with a ten-foot pole.'

DIOGENES.—A lawyer and a physician having a dispute about precedence, referred it to Diogenes, who gave it in favour of the lawyer, in these terms: 'Let the thief go before, and the executioner follow.'

THE SHREW.—A certain lord who had a termagant wife, and at the same time a chaplain who was a tolerable poet, desired him to write a copy of verses on a shrew. 'I cannot imagine,' said the parson, 'why your lordship should want a copy, who have so good an original.'

AVOID TALL WIVES.—A gentleman being asked why he had married so small a wife,—'why, friend,' said he, 'I thought you had known, that of all evils we should choose the least.'

CHECK FOR PRIDE.—A poor fellow, growing rich on a sudden, from a very mean and beggarly condition, and taking great state upon him, was met one day by one of his poor acquaintance, who accosted him in a very humble manner, but having no notice taken of him, cried out, 'Nay, it is no wonder that you should not know me, since you have forgot yourself.'

ADDRESS OF THE WESTBURY WORKING-MAN'S ASSOCIATION, TO THE WORKING-MEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FELLOW-MEN,—The poverty, wretchedness, and misery, that exist among the working-classes of this country one would imagine sufficient to awaken the most sluggish nature to a consideration of the causes that have brought us to this degrading state, and to try by all the means in their power to pull down the tyranny and oppression that so heavily bears down upon us at this time. But when we behold the working classes by their own exertions trying to emancipate themselves from a state of ignorance, poverty and degradation, and seeing how cruel and unjust have been the sway of our oppressors, and seeing how they unite themselves together against us, we cannot but look with shame and indignation on the ignorance of those who riot on the spoils of our industry, and trample on our most sacred rights. And be it remembered ye tyrants, and you that oppress us, that the voice of a mighty people must be heard, for the burdens which we now labour under must cease to exist; and woe be to those rulers who will not listen to the just demands of an enraged and mighty people. We have these tyrants here—they have tried to stop us from associating together in Westbury; but not all the powers of earth combined will be able to beat down the upraised arm of a determined people when raised for justice and liberty. Let us then, brethren, rally round the Charter, and never lose sight of its privileges, which we ought and must enjoy. Let us tell our legislators they have been legislating for themselves, for their families and connexions; but now they must legislate for us. We want cheap bread, and the taxes upon our industry repealed. We want to be governed by wise and judicious counsellors, and of our own choosing. Let equal-handed justice be dealt out to every man. Let them strive to gain for us Universal Suffrage, and then the thanks of a grateful but determined people shall be their reward. We thank our brethren, in all parts of the kingdom, for the exertions they are making with us to bring us from the lowest depths of misery into a state of happiness and peace. We must be vigorous and bold, wise and determined. Let our minds be intently bent upon our liberties, never let us stray nor go aside from this path to seek other objects. By neglecting to follow this course the Romans saw their empire crumble to dust; and our neighbours, the French, after gaining the victory, have, through their neglect and disregard of union, lost all their advantages. So, brethren, will it be with us if we divide ourselves. Let us then, of all things, shun with the eye of scorn any attempt at disuniting ourselves. Let the words of liberty be engraven on our hearts, and let nothing but death separate them from us. These are the times that try men's integrity and sincerity. We pity those who are bound down by the iron hand of oppression, who cannot join our ranks—they have our sympathy and respect. We look upon those with a jealous eye, who wish us "God speed," but who do not lend an helping hand to get us out of this state of misery and degradation; however, we have this consolation, with us the harder the struggle, the more glorious the triumph. We are determined, that we who produce the honey will no longer live upon the wax. Brethren, what a noble task it is to try to improve and instruct the poor half-starved working-men of this country. What a glorious example we are teaching our tyrants, to see our poorer brethren listen to the dictates of reason, justice, and humanity, and imbibe that principle in their minds, which not all the oppression that tyrants can place upon them will ever be able to erase. Therefore, we say with Solomon, "Get knowledge, and with all our knowledge, get understanding." Buy the truth and sell it not; let truth be as the apple of your eye, to guide and direct your every movement to reading and reflection, to public lecturing and public discussion; little know they of the power and advantages of knowledge, who do not eagerly and stedfastly pursue it.

Signed on behalf of the working-men's Association of Westbury, Wilts,

WILLIAM TUCKER, Treasurer,
ISAAC ALLEN, Secretary.

Nov. 26, 1838.

HORRIBLE AND DELIBERATE MURDER AT MOUNTNESSING.—About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the village of Mountnessing was thrown into the greatest state of excitement and alarm, one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders being at that hour committed on the body of Mrs. Susannah Playle, a widow, and the keeper of the Plough beer-shop, on the south side of the London-road, near the 8th milestone. The perpetrator of the deed was Abraham Hilliard, a labourer, between forty and fifty years of age, and of loose habits, who has professed attachment to the deceased ever since her husband's death, which took place thirteen or fourteen months since, and was, it is generally believed, improperly acquainted with her whilst the husband was alive. She has, however, of late rejected his attentions, and he has threatened, at various times, to destroy her. On Wednesday morning he left his house at Mountnessing, and went to Ingateson with his gun, where he had it cleaned; on his way home he called at the Crown public-house, Ingatestone, and there left his watch and money with Mrs. Dean, the landlady, till he called for them. He, it is supposed, loaded the gun at Ingatestone, and was heard to fire it off when he reached home. He then loaded it and repaired to the cottage of widow Playle. He first went up the yard and turned to the blacksmith's shop, where Charles Miller was sawing. After a short conversation with Miller, as to the weather, he went into the passage of the deceased's house, from which he looked into the bakehouse and saw the deceased and her son, the latter about thirty years of age. He then went to the door of the bakehouse, where the deceased was kneading her bread, and took a deadly aim at the poor woman, who received the contents of the gun in her left side and fell. Hilliard immediately ran at the son, and attempted to strike him with the gun. The son flew at Hilliard, calling out 'Murder, you've shot my mother,' and both fell, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which John, the son, obtained possession of the gun, struck Hilliard a violent blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. Hilliard rose again and attempted to get away, but by this time Miller had come up and collared him. Mr. Spackman immediately after arrived and took the murderer into custody, who was smothered with blood, and lodged him in the cage. On being asked how he came to murder the poor woman, he said, coolly, 'It was an accident—accidents will happen—it's done now, and can't be helped.' Messrs. Butler and Lewis, surgeons, of Ingatestone, arrived soon after, and on examining the body, found that the vital spark was quite extinct, deceased, it is supposed, not having survived the wound five minutes. The left arm was shattered, and the contents of the gun passing through, it entered the left side, just below the breast, the liver, &c., protruding through her stays and other apparel. The medical gentlemen then went to the cage, where they found the prisoner in the act of strangling himself with his neckcloth, which was drawn so tightly round his neck that it was with difficulty loosed. Deceased was between 40 and 50 years of age, and has left six children. An inquest was held before C. C. Lewis, Esq., coroner, at the George Inn, last evening, but the result had not reached us when we went to press. Hilliard, it is said, has repeatedly declared that he would destroy the deceased, because she would not marry him; and that the very morning of her death, she sat up in her bed (we are informed,) crying, and expressing her fears that he would "make a hand of her." The murderer has observed a sullen state, and declares that he will not be hanged. The greatest precautions are therefore taken to prevent his putting an end to his existence. Mr. Disney, yesterday afternoon, viewed the body of the deceased, and made inquiries as to the lamentable event.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 4.

The supply of Wheat, Oats, and Barley is rather larger than last week, Beans smaller. Wheat has been 2s to 3s per qr higher than last week, with a fair demand. Barley 1s to 2s per qr; Oats one halfpenny per stone, and Shelling 1s per load higher. Beans have been full as well sold.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 76, 80, fine 83s. wht.			82s 88s
Lincolnshire and Cambridge do 75s, 79, do 82s do			82s, 87s
Yorkshire	do 74s, 78s	do 80s,	do 81s 85s
Old	do 76s, 80s,	do 82s,	do 81s 87s
Foreign	do 76s, 79s,	do 81s,	do 81s 88s

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Norfolk, and Suffolk	new, 38s,	extra fine	40s 42s
Lincolnshire, ...	do 37s,	do	39s 40s
Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge,	do 37s,	do	39s 41s
Peas, White		do	—s —s
Do Grey, ...		do	—s —s

BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel.

Ticks, ...	new, 41s, 44s,	old	44s 46s
Harrow and Pigeon, ...	do 41s, 44s,	do	44s 47s

OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Potato, ...	new, 25s, 26s,	old	27s
Poland, ...	do 25s, 26s,	do	27s
Small and Friezland, ...	do 24s, 25s,	do	26s
Mealing, ...	new 13d. to 15d.	per Stone of 14lbs.	

SHELLING, per Load of 261lbs, ... old 36s 38s new —s to —s
MALT, per Load of 6 Bushels, ... 38s, 41s, to 44s
RAPESEED, per Last of 10 Quarters, ... £30 to £32—s

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

Wheat	4949	Malt	25
Oats	591	Shelling	299
Barley	2827	Flour	160
Beans	600	Rapeseed	230
Peas		Linseed	—
Tares			

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING DEC. 4th, 1838.

Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Rye.	Peas.
3867	1160	1878	418	7	36
75s. 11d.	26s. 3d.	37s. 5d.	43s. 5d.	41s. 10d.	43s. 0d

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 26.

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs and such only, no other being lawful.]

Notwithstanding that the supply of Beasts in our market of to-day was quite adequate to meet the necessitous wants of the butchers, it was by no means so large as we have been accustomed to witness at the corresponding market day of some years past, though it exceeded that shown this time twelvemonth by 15. With respect to the quality of the Beasts we have to intimate, that it was not of a very superior order, but there were some very useful short-horns, Devons, and Scots, chiefly from Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Pembrokeshire, offering. From the Northern parts of Scotland we have received a fair number of Scots, viz., 72. The primest Beasts were taken off by the dealers freely at fully last week's prices; but, with the inferior kinds was heavy at barely late rates. There was a fair average number of Sheep, the sales for which was steady, but not to say brisk, at no quotable variation in their currencies. Calves were in limited supply, and heavy sale at drooping currencies. Prime small Porkers were in brisk inquiry; but other kinds of Pigs met a heavy sale. A few Pigs have arrived by steamers from Dublin, the quality of which was inferior. It is generally understood that the great Christmas market will not be held until Monday the 17th inst., being seven days later than the usual period. This alteration in the time of holding this important market appears to have arisen from the conviction that less loss will accrue to the butchers than formerly, it being well known that the change of diet which the beasts undergo on changing hands from the breeders to the dealers frequently causes them to lose a large portion of their internal fat, consequently they weigh much lighter than if slaughtered soon after being sold.

The fresh arrivals of Beasts this morning, consisted of 600 shorthorns, from Lincolnshire; 430 short-horns, and ants from Leicestershire; 350 Devons, shorthorns, and runts, from Northamptonshire; 250 Scots, from Norfolk; 60 Scots and Devons, from Suffolk; 30 runts, Devons, and runts from Essex; 130 Devons, short-horns, and Scots, from Cambridgeshire; 730 Herefords, from Herefordshire; 800 Devons from Devonshire; 250 Devons, Scots, runts, and Irish Beasts from Warwickshire, and Oxfordsh

THE REPLY OF THE PRECURSOR SOCIETY,

ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND, TO THE ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS STYLING THEMSELVES THE RADICAL REFORMERS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

It is our earnest desire to treat you and your address with the utmost courtesy and respect. We respect even your mistakes and errors; and for yourselves, as fellow-men and fellow-citizens, we can entertain no other sentiments than those of kindness and regard.

Your address meets our warm approbation as far as it indicates a determination to act with energy and perseverance in the endeavour to ameliorate existing institutions, and to advance the working out of the great principle of Democratic liberty—a principle when accompanied and guided by the moral influence of the religious sentiment, is alone capable of being made the safe and certain basis of perfect liberty and social happiness.

At the same time that we applaud your avowed intentions, there are matters in your address which we deeply deplore. We deplore the manifest ignorance which it exhibits of the state of the Irish people. We deplore also the distinct want of candour and sincerity which breaks out in more than one of its paragraphs—and above all, we cordially regret that you should have omitted so favourable an occasion of disclaiming, and indeed of denouncing, not in general terms, but emphatically and by name, the men who tarnish and stain your cause and the cause of Reform, by threats, menaces, and exhortations, which are as foolish as they are wicked—exciting as they do to violence, to bloodshed, and to revolution.

We take these points in detail:—

The first—your ignorance of the state of Ireland. You are not aware, we perceive, that the Parliamentary returns show that there are more children in Ireland, in proportion to the population, attending schools, and receiving education, than in England or even in Scotland.

You are not aware of the opinions deliberately formed by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people in favour of the greatest possible extension of the Suffrage. We do not think there is any magic in the words "Universal Suffrage," if the THING can be substantially attained, and therefore one of the principles on which the PRECURSOR SOCIETY is formed is expressed in these words:—

"To give every legal and constitutional aid to obtain for all parts of the empire the greatest possible extension of the Suffrage that can practically be obtained."

It is therefore quite needless to have set forth in your address so many paragraphs of plain and obvious truisms in order to induce us to join in all legal and constitutional exertions to procure the greatest possible extension of the Suffrage.

The second point which displeases us in your address, is your want of candour—first, in the covert insinuations which that address contains, suggesting matters derogatory to men who have long enjoyed the confidence of the Irish people. If you had materials for accusation against them, or any of them, it would have become you to speak out distinctly, and to state your accusation, especially as that mode of proceeding would have enabled us to point out its futility or its untruth.

Thirdly—You deny that you yourselves have leaders. You ought to blush for shame at such a denial—no popular party can possibly be without leaders. The business of the public, though sanctioned by the many, must be done by the few, and those who do the business, and who are sanctioned and applauded in doing it, are necessarily leaders. But the truth is, you HAVE leaders, and you know you have; but you are ashamed to avow them, and you ought to be ashamed to give them any countenance. The Oastlers, the Stephenses, and the Feargus O'Connors, have their names inscribed upon your banners. It is literally so. They take the most active part at your public meetings; they propose, or at least they support, all your public resolutions—they are applauded to the very echo, that applauds again. How, then, do you think we can be deceived by the unfounded assertion that you have not leaders?

Fourthly—There is another and more glaring want of candour insinuated in your address and declared at your public meetings; that is, that the Whigs, as a party, are as bad, nay, some of you say worse, than the Tories.

Nothing was ever more unbecoming in friends of human liberty (if such you be) than assertions of that unfounded character—because, although the Whigs are, indeed, far from being perfect, or from meriting the unmeasured confidence of honest Radicals to work out the necessary ameliorations in our system, yet they are beyond any comparison superior the Tories. The one party are friendly inclined to the cause of liberty—the others are the decided enemies of every popular amelioration, and uphold despotism in every country.

Take the following contrasts, which recent history affords:—First, the Tories stood by Gatton and Old Sarum, and all the other rotten boroughs, with desperate tenacity. They insisted that the clay mound at Gatton, and the tree at Old Sarum, should have four representatives in parliament—and they pertinaciously refused to give one representative to Manchester, to Leeds, or to Birmingham.

The Whigs, at a single blow, obliterated Gatton and Old Sarum, and altogether 115 close and rotten boroughs—and thus excluded from Parliament two hundred and twenty nominees of Lords or Commons—and gave representatives to the great manufacturing towns.

Mark well, that we do not say or insinuate that the plans of the Whigs are perfect—but we do say and proclaim that the conduct of the Whigs in this respect, as contrasted with the Tories, is one deserving the applause of every sincere friend of liberty, and that no man can be honest, who, after this contrast, endeavours to place the Whigs and Tories on an equal footing of public estimation.

In the second place, the corporations in England were almost universally self-elected, close, compact, and corrupt—the corporations of Scotland were still more audaciously packed and plundering. The Tories stood by them all. They did not even consent to control the knavish corporation of Leicester in its iniquitous expenditure of public funds to promote parliamentary jobbing. The Whigs brushed away, at one blow, the corrupt, the jobbing, the peculating, the self-elected. They annihilated the old corporations, and they substituted for them corporations under the influence, to a considerable degree, of popular control.

You may say that the corporate reform of the Whigs is not perfect. Let it be granted that it is not so. Yet, how transcendently does the Whig party eclipse the Tories in this contrast of unmitigated corruption on the one hand, and at least moderate reform on the other.

We, therefore, again repeat, that no man can be honest who places both parties in equal estimation.

Thirdly—Look to the slave question—and if any man can venture again to compare the Tories with the Whigs, we can attest more than eight hundred thousand living witnesses to oppose and to deride the comparison.

For twenty years before 1806 attempts were made to abolish that most horrible of all human cruelties, the slave trade. Tory hypocrisy was added to Tory cruelty on this subject. Pitt affected to support the abolition; but took care to be left upon that question, and upon that alone, in a minority.

The Whigs came into office, for a few transitory months, in 1806, and during that period they immortalized their administration by the total abolition of the British slave trade—and the British flag could no longer cover a cargo of slaves.

The Tories were in office from 1806 to 1830, and during that period they did not take one step to give the slaves liberty. Since the Whigs came into office in 1830, the slaves—eight hundred thousand slaves—have been liberated and now are free! Sacred heaven!—have you justice, have you humanity, when you place the Tories upon a level with the Whigs, and yet behold this glorious emancipation of human beings?

Chicanery may distort, and purblind party spirit may overlook, this mighty transition from slavery to freedom—but still this fact, this magnificent fact, will ever stand forward as a monument of eternal glory to that party by whose means it was ultimately consummated.

The Whigs have their faults, and have committed their crimes—no men are more ready to admit and to deplore it than we are; but let any honest man contrast their conduct, with respect to slavery and the slave trade, with that of the Tories, and then say, it he dare, that both parties ought to be held in equal estimation by the public.

In the last place, contrast the conduct of the Whigs with that of the Tories respecting Ireland. It is quite true that they commenced their career during the administration of Lord Grey and Lord Brougham by the base and bloody Coercion Act—a cruelty which we can never forget, because it so much resembled the constant conduct of the Tories towards our unhappy country. It is true they were supported by all the parties at that time in the house, for the Radicals were not at that time strong enough, even out of the house—and certainly not IN the house—to be called a party. Yet, since the return of Lord Melbourne to power, the Whigs have done much—nay, almost all they could do for Ireland. They have put down as much as they can, the spirit of anti-Irish partizanship; they have excluded from office multitudes of fiery partizans, the ready instruments of every oppression; they have for the first time, but totally abandoned the long-established practice of packing juries on all crown prosecutions; they have purified the administration of justice by the introduction of several learned and honourable men; they have taken some steps to purify the magistracy. For the first time in English history, a [illegible] exercise of the executive [illegible] witness! amongst us; and, above all, they stand as a constant barrier to the resumption of Tory power, and the exercise of all the base and infamous oppressions which Orange Toryism has inflicted, and would again inflict, upon this wretched country.

The dread and horror of the restoration of the Tories to power, which are felt by the People of Ireland, are the result of our thorough knowledge of the miseries which Ireland would endure from such an infliction.

We bitterly regret to perceive that you show no sympathy for our sufferings, and that you mingle in one common opposition our friends and our enemies. To qualify you to obtain the attention of the Irish people, you should have shown an attachment to those who serve us well, and a hostility to our malignant foes—you seem to us to have done directly the reverse, and to patronise our enemies, and then to expect co-operation from us, whose interests you so grievously neglect or oppose.

We need not remind you of the long-continued and hideous tyranny of the Tories—of the hideous waste of blood and treasure which that faction exhibited in their nefarious attempt to crush the rising liberties of the American people—the equally abominable waste of British blood and British treasure expended—first to foment the revolutionary mania in France, and afterwards to prevent its settling down into peace and constitutional freedom.

It ought not to be necessary for us to remind you of the Pittite and Tory conspiracy of the year 1794, to drag to the scaffold and shed the blood of numbers of honest and patriotic men, for having advocated Parliamentary Reform, though in a more mitigated shape than that in which it had been theretofore put forward by Pitt himself.

We need not remind you of the rebellion of 1798, fomented and fostered by the Tory Government, until it exploded in a driftless insurrection, prostrating the friends of freedom, and giving unbounded favour and strength to our Tory enemies, until, by unparalleled intimidation, corruption, and bloodshed, they were able to suppress our national independence, and inflict upon us the Union.

We surely need not remind you of the countless years in which, in Great Britain as well as in Ireland, the Tories suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, and thus rendered life and liberty totally insecure.

We need not remind you of the Tory judicial murders in Scotland, nor of the more recent and equally atrocious massacre of Englishmen, Englishwomen, and English children in the streets of Manchester—a massacre which has remained totally unatoned for, and its Tory perpetrators totally unpunished.

In short, the crimes of the Tories against public liberty and constitutional rights cannot be exceeded in enormity, or length of continuance; and the Tories are as ready to commence them again, as if they had never sinned against mankind—in fine, the dark and ensanguined history of Toryism is not illuminated with one single ray of light, of grace, or of goodness. Toryism is a monster not redeemed from its vices by one single service in the cause of liberty or humanity.

We are not the eulogists of the Whigs, and we freely admit that they have unjustly and absurdly halted in their career of public utility, especially upon the all-important question of the Ballot; but at the same time we hold in utter scorn those public men who will not do them justice when they are put in contrast with the Tories. We do not pretend that the Whigs are effulgent lights of liberty, but we do insist that they are as superior to the Tories as the moon on a clear night is more brilliant than the lesser stars, though fated to fade into obscurity in the presence of the rising sun.

The injustice which you [illegible] to the Whigs demonstrates your want of sympathy with Ireland, and would alone be sufficient to justify our refusal to co-operate with you; but we are compelled by the same sense of justice and love of truth to reprobate, in the strongest terms, the mode in which many of your public meetings are conducted.

We entirely disapprove of the language of intimidation and violence—the incitements to arms—the aspirations for revolution—the total contempt for the legal and constitutional bounds within which political agitation should be restrained—the sanguinary ferocity of your Oastlers, O'Connors, and Stephenses—shouted for and responded to by the dupes of a useless and insane declamation.

Whilst such conduct is pursued at your meetings, you cannot expect countenance and co-operation from us—we not only abhor the illegal and criminal nature of such proceedings, but we are disgusted with their folly and fatuity.

For what, after all, can be more foolish than your miserable threats of armed violence and bloodshed? Unorganised masses may commit outrages and murders in particular localities, but the disciplined force of the State would soon scatter them to the winds, aided as that force would be by all the property, and by all the wise and good men in the nation—nay, Ireland alone would furnish a sufficient force to crush for ever any attempt at violent revolution.

We ask you earnestly, why do you not disclaim and disown the men who thus wickedly and foolishly injure the cause of reform? They justly alarm all men of property, and throw them into the ranks of the opponents of reform. They also range against you the sagacious multitude of persons who have learned from history and experience the enormous mischiefs which result from tumultuous or sanguinary changes in the political state.

Again, we denounce not only the wickedness but the extreme folly of the conduct of your leaders—that folly is exhibited in their not knowing that there is no country on the face of the earth in which it is so impossible to effect a change in the government by a civil war as in England. The social state there is too complicated—man is too dependant on his fellow-man—the operative and his family are too dependant for food and raiment on the wages of his employer, to render it possible for a rebellious outbreak to subsist in England. Consider for one moment the number of operatives in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and in half a dozen other great manufacturing towns—reflect that there are from two to three millions of human beings dependant for subsistence in these towns upon the payment of weekly wages. If in all these towns the factories were closed, and the workshops and manufactories all shut up for the space of three or four weeks—if there were no wages longer paid or earned for these three or four weeks, how could the myriads of operatives and their wives and families subsist? They might perhaps live one week upon the plunder of their wealthier neighbours, and thereby reduce them to the same state of misery with themselves, but after that week, famine would lift its head on every side, all resources for subsistence would be cut off, and the countless multitudes would inevitably perish—the deluded victims of criminal incitement of men who ought to have known better.

Abandon then, we conjure you, your absurd as well as criminal menaces—you have a strong case, nay an irresistible case for the extension of the Suffrage, and above all for the Vote by Ballot, if you will but allow that cause to be conducted within the bounds of law, order and common sense. The best of the Reformers of Birmingham have already set you the example—Schelefield and Thomas Attwood, Muntz and Edmonds, and Salt and Douglas, and Hadley, and other excellent Radicals, have set you a brilliant example—they have expressly and in the strongest manner condemned all excitations to physical force, for the purpose of procuring Universal Suffrage—they have with equal emphasis condemned all proceedings calculated to produce any breach of peace, law and order; and they have in the loudest manner anathematized all encouragement to civil war.

The patriot hand of Thomas Attwood has inscribed on the Birmingham banner, "PEACE, LAW and ORDER"—under that banner we are ready to contend for the greatest possible extension of the suffrage that can practicably be obtained, for the shortening of parliaments, for the vote by ballot.

Our wise policy is to make the most of existing means, and to do the best which present circumstances allow. It is upon this account that we cordially support the Whig ministry, though much dissatisfied with its backwardness in some points, and we cordially support them rather than suffer the incalculable evil of admitting the Tories to power through a breach in the ranks of the Reformers.

We confidently trust that the good sense of the great majority of the working classes will prevail over the harsher and more violent counsels of the unwise and the unwary. Common sense has an almost magical power in politics, and as common sense points out the paths of "law, peace, and order," as the only route that leads to security and success, we confidently anticipate the abandonment of all foolish and wicked courses, and a perseverance in THAT alone which shall have the sanction of the wise and the good, and the firm support and ardent co-operation of all sincere lovers of liberty in the united kingdom.

Continue to countenance the emissaries of violence, civil war, and bloodshed, and you will merit and receive our reprobation and unequivocal opposition.

Abandon the foolish and wicked men—dismiss the O'Connors, the Oastlers, and the Stephenses, and imitators from your meetings and counsels—confine yourselves within the limits of peace, law, and order; but within these limits exert yourselves strenuously, actively, energetically, and above all, continuously—and you will deserve and ensure the cordial co-operation and ready assistance of the generous, incorruptible, high-minded, and true hearted people of Ireland,

(Signed) DANIEL O'CONNELL.
Chairman of the Committee.

Corn Exchange, 29th Nov. 1838.

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

SIR,—I was little aware that circumstances would ever require that I should again be your correspondent. I have this moment, in *The Times* newspaper, read an address from you, as chairman of a committee of the Precursor Society, to the "Radicals of England," in answer to one which, it seems, they had written to "the people of Ireland." I have not seen their address, and as I am not in the secrets of the "Radicals of England," I only know of your quarrel by the address which you have published to them.

I have observed that, during the rent agitation which you have been maintaining in Ireland for some weeks past, you have done me the honour, before your audiences in different Irish towns, to abuse me in that O'Connell style of blackguardism which is so peculiarly your own. I was proud and happy to think that I had deserved your hate, remembering that I was the person who had published the awful fact that O'Connell had sold his conscience, his avowed principles, and thousands of poor factory children at the price of £1,000. But, until I read your letter to the "Radicals of England," I was not aware that even you could have asserted that which you knew—everybody knew—to be false—that I was a leader of the Radicals. Why, Sir, it was but the other day that you made Ireland resound with your reasons for denouncing the English Radicals; and the first of these was that they had no leaders; and now the same man, Daniel O'Connell, denounces the same men, the "English Radicals," and abuses them to his heart's content. Why? Because he has been dreaming that they have chosen myself, an ultra Tory, for their leader. What the English Radicals may say to you in answer to your denunciation I cannot tell. It should seem that they know nothing of their own concerns, and that you know everything. They deny that they have leaders; and you unblushingly assert that they "ought to blush for shame at such denial;" and that the truth is that they have leaders, and they know they have, and that they are ashamed to avow them, and that they ought to be ashamed to give them any countenance; and then you tell them that which every man of them knows to be false—that I am their "leader;" and that I "take the most active part at their public meetings;" and that I "propose, or at least support, all their public resolutions," and that in doing so I am "applauded to the very echo that applauds again." Now, Sir, I do not know what the English Radicals may say to all this rhodomontade, but I know that every word of it is a falsehood; and both from the notoriety of the facts and the character of the person I am addressing, I have a right to say that you know it to be false also. Whether the Radicals have leaders or have not is best known to themselves; but when you assert that I am one of their leaders, you assert that which, if you know anything either of me or them, you must know to be false. I have taken no part at their public meetings. I have not proposed, nor have I supported, any of their resolutions; and so far from having been "applauded to the very echo that applauds again," I have heard many regrets expressed by the "English Radicals" that I did not support them in their great demonstration. The fact is, Mr. O'Connell, and you know it, that so far from being a leader of the Radicals, I am no Radical; I never pretended to be a Radical. I am what I always professed myself to be, an ultra-Tory. So far, therefore, as I am concerned, the Radicals are not open to your charge of duplicity and shameless dishonesty in disavowing me as a leader; but, however, that is a matter which I leave them to settle with you.

I have told you that I am an ultra-Tory. Understand me, Sir; I believe that, under the constitution of this country, the rights, privileges, and happiness of every class, and of every individual, were intended to be, and ought to be, and might be, secure; that there is a capability in the institutions of this nation, when they are properly directed for the public weal, to security, comfort, and plenty to all; and the reason why we see so much oppression and cruelty in the land, I believe not to be a consequence of the institutions of the country, but incident to the fact that men obtain power surreptitiously, who are willing to sell the lives, and liberties, and fortunes of their fellow-men for "£1,000." These being my principles, I have not thought it to be my duty to propose, or to countenance, any alterations in the constitution, but I have fearlessly, constantly, and energetically attempted to procure those ameliorations in the condition of the factory children and the working classes which I believe the constitution is intended to gourantee. And I do thank God, Mr. O'Connell, that although I have had Whig bribes offered to me to a larger amount than you accepted in the case of the factory children, I have hitherto been disinterested enough to reject them. But it is not necessary that I should pursue this topic further. It is not I who am on my trial, but the "English Radicals," whom you have arraigned, as dishonest, ignorant, and blood-thirsty. However, since you are the accuser, perhaps these "English Radicals" will allow me so far to exercise the province of the judge as to determine, from your own showing, whether, on the three points of your charge—dishonesty, ignorance, and blood-thirstiness—you come into court with clean hands.

And first, Mr. O'Connell, as to your honesty. Have you not, over and over again, at English meetings, and especially before the working men, at the Crown and Anchor, referring to your evidence before the Lords' Committee on Catholic Emancipation, to prove that it was to your mind no new idea, avowed your inalienable attachment to the principles embodied in these words, "Univeral Suffrage," which have now, alas, "no magic in them?" Did you not then avow yourself as the very apostle of the Universal Suffrage creed? And pray, Sir, how have you redeemed your pledge in the House of Commons? Before the people you were vociferous for Universal Suffrage. In the House you have been silent. And now, in redemption of your promise to the Whigs, you quarrel with the very name, and tell the "ignorant Radicals of England," that Universal Suffrage only means "the greatest possible extension of the Suffrage that can be practically obtained." Why, Sir, you hurry me onwards in my career. I set out under this head to prove you dishonest, and you have proved your ignorance as well. But I will quote your own words in full for the benefit of the English Radicals.

The Precursor Society, with Daniel O'Connell at their head, authoritatively announce to the "English Radicals" that Universal Suffrage is henceforward to be understood in no other sense than this—"to give every legal and constitutional aid to obtain for all parts of the empire the greatest possible extension of the Suffrage that can practically be obtained." Why, Sir, there is not a Whig in your own Cabinet that would not swear allegiance to Universal Suffrage upon these terms. Nay, Sir, if this is all you mean by Universal Suffrage, the only reason that could prevent a Tory from joining in the cry of Universal Suffrage would be his disdain of the thought of joining Daniel O'Connell in cheating the people. Have I proved you dishonest, Mr. O'Connell? Yes, every honest Radical will say that trickery cannot go beyond this. Otherwise I might allude to the tears which I saw you shed, to the heavings of your bosom which I witnessed, and to the plaintive accents imploring mercy for the factory child, which I heard dropping from your lips, all dried, all subdued, all silenced by the fatal £1,000 squeezed by your patrons out of their life's blood. Oh, yes, Sir, if it were needful, I could heap proof on proof of your dishonesty. But I leave the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs to unfold the rest.

Now, Sir, for your ignorance—not ignorance like that imputed to the working men, ignorance of what is out of their reach, and beyond the sphere of their experience and information, but ignorance on matters in which you have the presumption to set yourself up as a teacher. You draw a contrast between the conduct of the Tories and the conduct of the Whigs in several particulars, and first as to the question of Reform. You say that the Tories "stood by Gatton and Old Sarum and all the other rotten boroughs with desperate tenacity," and that the Whigs at a single blow obliterated 115 of them. You conclude from this that every honest man must prefer Whigs to Tories. You are a very superficial man, Mr. O'Connell, or you would know that the Whigs actually created the rotten boroughs, for which fact I refer you to a high Whig authority, Sir John Cam Hobhouse; and that they pertinaciously adhered to them till the Tories, obliged to follow their courses, had got a preponderating influence in the boroughs, and had beaten these corrupters of public morals with their own weapons. But I am afraid, Mr. O'Connell, that I have here taken you much beyond your depth; let us return, therefore, to the shallows of "recent history," in which we shall find you equally floundering.

The Whigs in 1798, finding that the Tories, by means of the Whig instrument—rotten boroughs—effectually excluded them from place and pay, proved (at least to their own satisfaction) that reform was absolutely necessary. In 1806, they came into place, but then they never mentioned the word "reform." They were ousted with the concurrence of every party, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say, of every man in the kingdom—ousted, Mr. O'Connell, because they were execrated as false professors of the name and creed of Reformers.

In 1827 parts of their body crept into office under Mr. Canning, who, at the moment that he took them, and while the Whig phalanx stood at his back, declared that he would resist reform to the last hour of his life. While this disgraceful scene was acting in the House of Commons, the Whig Lord Lansdowne was taunted in the Upper House with taking office as an opponent of all reform. The taunt was met by the Whig leader, Lord Grey, who justified his noble friend upon the ground that if that noble friend had ever been a Reformer at all, he had been a Reformer of the most "moderate description."

In 1830, the Whigs came into office again, but they came in at a time of excitement and violence that could not brook paltering and insincerity, a time that required measures and immediate ones; and, as the profession of the Whigs out of office were suitable to the violence of the times, they fell into place, and having taught the people to believe that a reform was the remedy for the confusion that then prevailed, they were obliged to propose a sweeping reform. Their own disgraceful exposures of one another, as to the undergame that was playing in the Cabinet to cheat the people out of that very reform which they had persuaded them to think necessary—these are well known to all the world. You were in the House during the discussion of the Reform Bill, and, ignorant as you are, you cannot be ignorant of this fact, that when the Whig leader, Lord John Russell, brought in the bill obliterating the close borough, a member of the house read to his Lordship a passage out of his own solemn book on the English Constitution, in which, speaking of those very boroughs, he, the Whig, says, that to obliterate them would be "a remedy worse than the disease!" You must remember this, Sir, and you must also remember, that the effect of this humiliating exposure drove his Lordship (for he had some shame) out of the House; and made him give up the bill into the hands of Lord Althorp, as no longer defensible by him. As to the claims of the Whigs on the gratitude of the Radical Reformers, or the working classes, there is another fact of which even your ignorance is not unconscious—that the Whigs' Reform Bill went to confine the representation entirely to property, and that the Tories insisted on their preserving the existing rights of freemen, of working men; so that even this Whig bill is indebted for all its exclusive brick and mortar character to the Whigs, and for all that savours of popular suffrage to the Tories. I leave it to the Radicals to determine whether the Whigs or Tories, even on this pet subject, have the better claim to the respect of "honest men," a phrase which, like "conscience," "religion," and "loyalty," is frequently on your lips, but of which, I verily believe, you have never formed a definite idea.

As to the corporations, you, "a statesman," are not ashamed of twitting English working-men with ignorance of Ireland, though you do not show even that your charge has any foundation; but how grossly ignorant must you be of English feeling not to know that the corporation question is in England a mere struggle on the part of the Whigs to dispossess the Tories of power in the boroughs; that the Radicals, having no share in the power, know nothing of the Reform, as you call it, but that it has occasioned an enormous addition of expense and an annual cause of strife, and that they are actually now, in many cases, returning Tory corporators on the single pledge that they will put an end, or at least, to check Whig municipal extravagance and jobbing. However, it is only among a wise and well-informed people, such as you have to deal with, that this can be made a question of importance, and so let us leave it.

Your ignorance with reference to the slave question will require very few words of exposure; though, doubtless, this is a question on which you are shallow enough to think yourself completely intrenched behind your phalanx of 800,000 living witnesses. You would have the Whigs thanked for the emancipation of the negro slaves, and the Tories blamed for keeping them in bondage. The truth is, Sir, though it will probably come as a surprise on your ignorance, the condition of the slaves, and the question of their emancipation, were impressed upon the public mind for nearly half a century by the Tory Wilberforce, who, in the House of Commons, backed by a small band of Tory friends, failed not, session after session, to demand liberty for the slave. You forget, sir, that Wilberforce was, like myself, a Yorkshireman, and that the question of negro emancipation was not always a question for clap-trap popularity. Perhaps you do not know, either, that it was the Tories in Yorkshire who, in many Parliaments, returned that champion of the black slaves, in defiance of the Whigs. Perhaps you never heard of the great contest for Yorkshire in 1807, when the Whigs moved earth and hell, and parted with hundreds of thousands of pounds, for the purpose of ejecting Wilberforce from Parliament. Ah, Sir, I remember that conflict well. The Whigs were not content with using all the power which wealth and party gave them against Wilberforce, but they pelted him with stones and dirt, and used every means of annoyance which the bitterest malice could invent. In spite of all, however, the Tories returned him triumphantly to Parliament; and it was in that position in which the Tories placed him, that he, the Tory Wilberforce, broke up the ground, and tilled the soil, and sowed the seed, the harvest of which you and the Whigs have reaped and would monopolise to yourselves. And about this time that grand Whig quack Mr. Brougham, whom you call the most dishonest living politician, and who, perhaps, is so, with one Hibernian exception, was publishing a book to prove to the negroes as you would prove to the factory children, that it was for their own interest to remain in slavery.

It was my pride, when Wilberforce was traversing my native county, to stand by his side to share in the contempt which the Whigs were then pouring upon the friend of the black slave. I have since been struck by the warning of Rousseau—"Always distrust those cosmopolites who wander to the end of the earth to confer benefits on the Tartars, to excuse themselves from their duty to their neighbours." Finding myself in the ranks of the emancipators, surrounded by men of the description against which I was cautioned by Rousseau, I determined to look at home, and when I found that we had in England a race of slaves more numerous—more oppressed, more famished, harder worked, and more cruelly tortured, and infinitely less rewarded than the negro slaves, I deemed it to be my duty to make England listen to the wailings of hundreds of thousands of her native slaves. I forced England, in spite of herself, to see the beam in her own eye. I thought at one time that you were helping me. You made me weep, and hundreds as well as me. We thought that you were sincere. You said so—you seemed so; but since then you have found it more profitable, by £1,000, to sacrifice the factory children than to emancipate them.

Now, Sir, appeal to Heaven again. Wilberforce is there; Sadler is there. Let them answer. Are the Whigs to be honoured more than the Tories on the question of Negro Emancipation? I appeal to the English Radicals, and leave it to them to mete out the true measure of praise and censure between the two parties, who are both opposed to them.

And now, Sir, for your ignorance of Irish history. Alack-a-day, that a Yorkshire Tory, after being twitted with his ignorance, should have to come out unlearned, as he admits himself to be, to give Daniel O'Connell lessons upon Irish history! Now, Sir, I must request you to be calm. I would not ruffle the most placid wrinkle in your forehead. It does seem odd, but you have forced yourself into the position that Daniel O'Connell should be my schoolboy in the Irish class. The first lesson shall be one that you will find no difficulty in rehearsing. You want the "English Radicals" to believe that the Tories are the enemies of Ireland, and that the Whigs are Ireland's friends. Now, it was but the other day that a namesake of yours, one Daniel O'Connell, of Derrynane, being on oath before a Tory Committee of the House of Lords, took God to witness that every word which I am now about to quote from him was truth:—

"Are you of opinion that the Roman Catholics of Ireland, so united as you have described them to be, are at the present moment more disposed to go considerable lengths for the purpose of coming to a fair and equitable arrangement with the Protestants, than they have been at any former period?—I am quite sure of it; and, if I may be permitted to say, I believe I possess a good deal of influence myself; and I certainly came to England with a notion that many, and even high names, that have opposed the equalization of civil rights, gave as reasons (I hope I shall be pardoned for expressing my opinion) what I would call without any reserve pretexts. From what I have seen in England, I am convinced I was in error; I have no doubt in my own mind upon that; and the circumstances which now lead me to the firm belief that those were honourable and conscientious objections are very likely to make the same impression upon the people of Ireland; and I certainly, whatever may be the event of the present prospects of the Catholics, must, for the rest of my life, having arrived at that conviction, speak of it, and treat of it with the Catholics in public and in private as my conviction; as far as my influence goes, therefore, I will extend that sentiment, and the reasons that convince me will be likely to convince many other Catholics."

Here I have you telling the Tory Lords on your Bible oath, that you did formerly believe that they had been cruel towards Ireland by design, but that (upon your oath) you never would think so again, and, moreover (so help you God), you would go back to Ireland praising the Tory Lords to those multitudes over whom you had influence! Why now, you ignorant quackish bribed impostor—you whining, cajoling, plausible, cap-in-hand beggar; what evidence can you give stronger than your own oath that you are now falsely, against your own sworn promise, against your own conviction, assailing the Tories?

But I forget myself. It was your ignorance I was hunting down, and your dishonesty crosses my path to baffle me. You say, keeping still in the shallow water of recent history, that the conduct of the Whigs towards Ireland is better than that of the Tories, and here again you show your ignorance. You say, that the Whigs did, to be sure, pass the base and bloody Coercion Act,—"a cruelty which we can never forget, because it somewhat resembled the constant conduct of the Tories towards our unhappy country." I pass by the baseness of your reasons for resenting what is "base and bloody," though that might be a subject for indignant commentary, but to say that the Coercion Bill is formed on a Tory model is an instance of your gross ignorance of even the "recent history" of your own country.

The original Coercion Bill was invented by the Whig Cabinet in 1806. It was prepared and ready to be proposed to Parliament when the proved falseness of the Whigs drove them out of office. The Tories, it is true, took the measure as they had found it prepared in the Whig secretary's office; and among the most curious of the pages of "recent history" is that in which we find the Whigs on the Opposition benches in 1807 compelled to accede to the passing of this act (which some who had not been in the secret of their cabinet were rash enough to oppose) by the proof laid before the house that the draught of the Bill was their own. So that it was the Whigs, and not the Tories, as you ignorantly assume, who originated the idea of governing a country by making its inhabitants prisoners in their own houses between sunset and sunrise, and if you will accept from a Tory the suggestion of a rational motive for keeping the Tories out of office, it ought to be, lest they should again imitate the Whigs, as you now find they did in 1807.

If you can excuse me for going beyond the limits of very "recent history," I would propose a question for you and your Precursors to answer—whether of that penal code, of which you so often complain as a cruel example of Tory oppression, there was one single line that was not written by Whig Governments?

You are no better informed on the history of our foreign wars. Indeed, it would be a reproach if you were, because there wold be an inconsistency even in your ignorance.

As to the unfortunate quarrel with the now United States, you will learn with astonishment, what nevertheless is fact, that though power had changed hands before the quarrel came to extremities, the war originated in a tax suggested by a Whig, to pay the expenses of European wars, carried on by Whigs.

As to the French war, I must remark, that you really seem more ignorant as our history becomes more recent. You say, that the Tories were the first to "foment the revolutionary mania in France, and afterwards to prevent its settling down into peace and constitutional freedom." Now, no doubt, you intended only half this sentence to be a lie; but neither proposition is true. Attend now, while a Tory enlightens your ignorance. In point of talent and political station, Burke, an Irish Whig patriot" you know, was one of the most conspicuous men of those times. Now, Burke fraternised with Paine "to foment the revolutionary mania in France;" and probably was as popular with the French democrats as you were two years ago with the English Radicals. But the Whigs of that day understood as well as they do now, the commanding force of gold over Irish patriotism; and the Whig Lord Fitzwilliam, with Lord Spencer, and the Duke of Norfolk, and other Whig nobles, having determined to force the English into war, in order to save the rotten boroughs, of which we were just now talking, tried this intense and splendid Irish humbug for the job of raising the flame of discord between the two countries. The Tory Pitt was then Minister, and these Whigs were in opposition. He was for peace, and they controlled Pitt and forced him into war, having first excited the people by delusion. A section of the Whigs, indeed, kept up a sort of opposition to the war till they had forced themselves into office; and then they voted that it was their duty to continue the war, and they did continue it accordingly. So much for the information which you have volunteered to give the "English Radicals" on the fomentation of the French revolution and French war—a matter on which I really must believe you could not have been so ignorant as you seem, unless you were a very unlettered man.

You next talk a deal of nonsense as little accurate about the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and the Manchester Massacre. Why, Sir, if you know anything at all about the matter, you should know that when these matters are alluded to among us, Lord Melbourne's name is of all others most familiarly associated with the recollection of them; and that the last time the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in England, it was done on his recommendation; and as to the Manchester Massacre, if you look to a list of the master manufacturers who were the chief actors in it, and compare it with a list of subscribers to your £1,000 of blood-money, you will find some strange coincidences which will add to your stock of information for your next display on massacres.

And now, Sir, I think I have waded through the mass of falsehoods which you have dignified with the name of facts. I now leave the whole question between Whigs and Tories in the hands of the "English Radicals," who, I have no doubt, will award that the Tories are as superior in honesty to the Whigs, as the stars are in brilliancy when compared to the pale-faceness of the moon; though you, belying nature herself to make the absurdity of your illustrations correspond with the falseness of your argument, inform our English clodpoles that an Irish moon is more brilliant than the stars.

There is, Sir, now only one expression in your letter left for me to notice, and it is a weighty one. I would advise the "English Radicals," every one of them, to read it three times over, and to meditate the while.

Here it is:—"Ireland alone would furnish a sufficient force to crush for ever any attempt at a violent revolution." In order that the English Radicals may understand this expression, it is only necessary that I should relate an anecdote which I heard a few days ago in this city from the lips of a man who is pretty well in the secret of those who have power. He said (and you will know whether what he said be true or not) "that a plan was already arranging between yourself and the Government, to introduce into England very many thousands of your poor unfortunate famishing countrymen, and to form them into a rural police," and this, as you say, "to crush for ever" the last remaining hope for England's freedom. Your denunciation of my violence and blood-thirstiness does make me smile. What! should we not be friends if I were of that complexion? Oh! you death's head and cross-bones bloody monster—you eater of the flesh and drinker of the blood of my poor factory children! Truly, O'Connell, you make a first-rate Satan, when you attempt to reprove sin.

Out of your own mouth I have proved you to be dishonest, ignorant, blood-thirsty, and perjured. I shall not trouble myself further with your punishment, leaving it in the hands of the English Radicals, to

"Lash you naked through the world."

Commending this letter to the study of the Precursors, whom you have induced to insult and defame the people of England,

I remain, Sir,
The unflinching Tory,
RICHARD OASTLER.

London, Dec. 3.

P.S.—Mr. O'Connell, what the "English Radicals" may say of you and the Whigs I know not; but one thing I am sure of—if ever the Whigs did a truly patriotic act, it was when, in the King's speech, they denounced you as a "traitor"; if you ever spoke the truth, it was when you declared, on your solemn word, that the Whigs were a "base, bloody, and brutal" crew.

R. O.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LEEDS.

Devonport, Dec. 1.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I have just returned from one of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings that I ever attended. It was held in the Town Hall of this important and populous Borough, for the purpose of congratulating Lord Durham on his safe arrival from Canada. One feeling pervaded the assembled crowd; and that was admiration of his humane and liberal policy in Canada—of his eloquent and able exposition of his views with regard to the government of that Province, and of his manly courage, when thwarted in his projects by faction and treachery at home, in at once throwing himself upon the people of England, and from them claiming that support which the ignorance and self-seeking policy of our rulers denied him.

You cannot doubt that I sincerely sympathised with that meeting, as on the appointment of Lord Durham, I expressed, in the House of Commons, in my own, and likewise, I believed, in your name, a firm conviction that, amongst all our statesmen, he was the one best qualified to restore peace and tranquillity to Lower Canada, by reducing the people of that Province to a state of contented allegiance; that he alone could avert the disasters with which our country was menaced at the commencement of this year, and could save us, both from the horrors of a civil war, and from an equally deplorable contest with men of our own race—with the high-minded citizens of the United States.

In this belief I have neither wavered nor been deceived. The course that Lord Durham has pursued, and the measures that he has proposed, have won him the good will and approbation of all the more intelligent inhabitants of North America, whether citizens of the neighbouring Republic, or subjects of the British Crown. The confidence of the latter he has completely gained, and in him alone they now place reliance, to make known their interests and their wants, as yet unknown, to the Imperial Legislature, and by appealing to the sound sense and sympathies of the British people to obtain for them, many and much needed reforms. They look forward, therefore, with eager expectations to the next meeting of Parliament. And I would call your attention to the strange fact, that since it was known that Lord Durham had ar